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# VOL. XXIX.—NO. 19.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1878.

TERMS: 81.50 per fannam

CATCHING A SPIRIT.

Boston Journalists Exposing Spiritualist Humbugs-The Holmeses Again-The Female Operator Receives Unexpected Enbraces

(New York Herald, Thursday.)

About four years ago, it will readily be remembered, Robert Dale Owen attended and so impressed was he with the strange manifestations then made that he wrote a long article on the materialization of spirits for the Atlantic Monthly. The seances were conducted by Nelson and Jennie Holmes, and the exposure of their tricks soon after the appearance of the Owen article, was a terrible blow. not only to the aged philosopher, but to the great mass of honest believers in spiritualism. The Holmeses then slid out of sight like the spirits they called from the "vasty deep," and but little was heard of them. The writer would be the last to draw them out of their unenviable obscurity had he not learned that they were "at their old tricks;" that they were golling the good people of the Hub as they had the pious people of Quakerdom. This information was communicated by a friend who suggested that a small party of journalists pay a visit to No. 8 Davis street, where the veritable Holmeses could be found. ournalists are inclined to be sceptical, as a rule. They have too much expe- purpose of connecting the different Railways tience with humbugs of all sorts, whose exposure forms a part of their duty. Consequently, of the three scribes who entered So. 8 Davis street at a quarter to 8 o'clock last evening and paid their admission fee—a crisp dollar bill each—there was not a betiever. Each went prepared to find a fraud in everything, and his eyes and ears were set for the detection of humbug.

The usual preliminaries of fastening hands, darkening the room, &c., having been gone through with the medium, Mrs. Holmes took her seat and turned on the flow of spirits. A testive spirit named Dick was ordered about as lively as could be imagined. He was told At the winding up of the Executive Cou to play here and there, to move faster and rap mittee of the British Association, held on people over the head with the guitar. One of our party who had managed to keep his hands free, waited till the little delicate attention of applying the instrument to his that after the closing of the accounts there head was conferred, and he reached out quick-ly, seized Dick by the hand—and a very sub-decided to hand over this sum to the Royal stantial hand it was-and a tussle ensued. The "spirit" struggled a little and succeeded in freeing himself before the light could be

SCEPTICS IN THE ROOM.

An all ouncement was made at the close of this act that there were "sceptics in the Indian infant, stepped to the front. In answer to questions Rosic stated that she was coming. convince the public generally that the dead could return, although she was flatly members died on Wednesday, the 4th inst. contradicted in a few moments after by Mr. Holmes, who stated to the writer that these seances were not given for the purpose of gestion of the brain, after a brief illness. He convincing any one; but simply because he (Mr. Holmes) wanted to do so. Rosie said Ruler), who sat for New Ross, but was little that she went to school in the other world. and that spirits were always at the same failing health for some time before. age they were when they died; and vet this gentle Indian infant, when questioned rather sharply, replied angrily, that she did not come there to furnish brains for any one, but simply to show them what she could do, which remark shows a remarkable precocity in a Michigan infant, who claimed to be only four years of age. Fosie said that her medium taught her the English language, and that prior to her becoming acquainted with Mrs. Holmes she spoke the language of poor Lo. Mrs. Holmes did not state where and when she learned the Indian language. An Irish girl next came on. She had a very poor brogue, and, although professing to have come direct from the Green Isle, she could not speak or understand a word of the Celtic language, in speaking which she professed to be a proficient.

HUGGING THE MEDIUM.

After the disappearance of the fair daughter of Erin a good deal of music was given, and instruments flew around in a very lively fashion. Mrs. Holmes was supposed to be directing the concert from her seat in the cabinet, and the spirits to be playing for the mere amusement of the company. Our longarmed friend, who had arrested "Dick," set himself out to make another capture, and he succeeded. Forgetting the ethereal beings around him, he kept his mind fixed on the perishable things of earth, and when a spirit tapped him gently on the head with some musical instrument, he reached out and caught the fair spirit, as he thought, around the waist. It felt very substantial, however, and somewhat natural, even to the extent of presenting a very well fitting corset evidently made by mortal hands. What was his surprise in findthat he was partially embracing Mrs. Holmes herself. This was a complete exposure of the fraud and threw the company into great confusion. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes were quite nonplussed. But the quick-witted medium tried to get out of it by saying that she came there to strengthen a weak part of the circle and took her position at a point where she knew there was an unbeliever. It was no use, however; the slim trick was exposed and the mission of the investigators ended. Mr. Holmes next undertook to show the great cabinet trick of freeing himself from cords with which he was to be tied. Before the scene began, however, the scentics were requested to leave, and the world will lose the history of that mighty feat of spiritualism.

ABOUT FRONTIERS. - Colonel Shakspear writes as follows: "As the real meaning of a 'scientific frontier' does not seem to be aptherefore in money."

Latest Irish News. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and a large suite, visited the Empress Eugenie at

Chiselhurst on Tuesday. Mr. Robinson, for many years manager of the Cork branch of the Bank of Ireland, has

resigned and is succeeded by Mr. Pearson. The Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory, several materializing seances in Philadelphia, has accepted the Vice-Presidency of the Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemper-

The Belfast stonecutters wages have been reduced from 8d to 7½d per hour, and notice given of another ½d an hour reduction in three

A football match was played at Cork between teams representing Munster and Leinster. The latter was victorious by one goal

to none. A fire broke out in the premises of Mr. H Neill, wine and spirit merchant. Beltast, and before it could be extinguithed damage was

done estimated at £4,000. Mr. Butt will not attend the approaching Parliamentary session, and among Irish Liberal members there is a growing disposition

to absent themselves on the occasion. The master of the Rolls has made an order to wind up the Dublin Port and City Railway, which had been set on foot for the

n Dublin. Influential meetings have been held at vately, greatly increased enjoyment and profit Longford and Limerick for the purpose of in this foreign land. We feel with all who at organizing the national testimonial to the

Duke of Connaught on the occasion of his The final meeting of the Paris Exhibition Committee was held in the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor presided. The report of the committee, which was read by Mr. Parkinson

(Hon. Sec.), spoke of the visit of the deputation of Irish artisans to the Paris Exhibition At the winding up of the Executive Com-Tuesday in the Mansion House-Lord Mayor Tarpey presiding-the report was read and adopted. The financial statement showed decided to hand over this sum to the Royal

Zoological Society of Ireland.

PRESENT TO THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN. -The Lord Mayor of Dublin has been presented with full length portrait paintings of himself and the Lady Mayoress, purchased at a cost of £300, by a few of his admirers in the city. The subscription list, we may say In a few moments more Rosic, the was only open a few hours, and was inexorably closed when the needed sum was forth-

> DEATH OF TWO IRISH M. P. S .- TWO Professor Smyth (Liberal), author of the Sunday Closing Bill, expired at Belfast, of conwas an able man. Mr. John Dunbar (Home known, died at Kensington, having been in

The master builders of Belfast propose reducing the wages of the carpenters from 74d to 7d per hour, and extending the town boundary outside which extra pay is allowed for lodgings and travelling. The reply of the men-about 700 in number-was given on Monday, opposing the boundary extension, and asking the masters to adhere to the former compact, by which it was agreed to give three months' notice of alteration in scale of pay.

The Registrar of Mercer Hospital has informed the Executive Committee of the Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemperance that 2,858 accident cases were admitted to the hospital during the past year, but treated as extern patients. This is an average of nearly 8 per day. The average of Saturdays was 14, and the Sunday average 9 cases. "Since the closing of the publichouses at seven o'clock the number of cases on that particular night have diminished."

Miscellaneous News.

-The Khedive and family, including his secretaries, receive now only \$1,500,000 a vear.

\_From the debris of their coal mines France makes annually 700,000 tons of excellent fuel, and Belgium 500,000 tons. ...The Jewish Times says that if there exists

in New York society any prejudice against the best class of Jews it would take the lanterns of ten Diogenes to discover it. -It is rumoured in the London clubs that

the Duke of Connaught will be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as soon after his marriage as an opportunity occurs to provide for the Duke of Marlborough.

-Boston has a new religious idea. An immense non-denominational church is to be built. It is to be open to all, and free from sectarianism. The cost will be \$200,000, which amount is to be raised by \$500 subscriptions.

-It is believed that the garrison of English troops at Cyprus, will soon be reduced to a single wing of a regiment. The Fortysecond Highlanders have embarked for Gibraltar. There is prospect of a drought, and grain has risen.

-An immense grave or vault is being made in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, in Paris, in which to place the remains of all the forgotten combatants of 1870. It embraces an area of 400 square feet, and will be surmounted by a monument, the design of which has not yet been chosen.

-The total number of paupers in London at the end of the fourth week in November preciated, may I be permitted, as a scientific was 81,241, of whom 42,012 were in worksoldier, to give it an interpretation—viz., that houses, and 31,227 received out-door relief. it may be held with 5,000 men; whereas 100, Compared with the corresponding week in 000 might be required to hold a haphazard 1877, these figures show an increase of 105, frontier. Pushing our frontier westward of but, as compared with 1876 and 1875, they the Khyber is true economy in troops, and show a decrease of 1,002 and 3,541 respecadays in the second l tively.

#### TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

Loxnos, December 22.—An Allahabad despatch says it is reported that Ameer Shere Ali and his family are journeying towards Balkh with the retiring Russian mission. Complete anarchy prevails in the country between Jellalabad and Cabul. The Ameer's tlight will probably end the tighting.

London, December 22.—It is reported that

the Zukkar Khels in the Khyber Valley escaped to the mountains before the arrival of the British. Their towns and dwellings will be destroyed.

A Quettah despatch says :- The Governor of Candahar has determined on resistance. Generals Stewart and Biddulph have examined the positions of the regiments on the Candahar side of the Khojuk Pass. Ameer's Master-of-the-horse, England's great-

est enemy, is ill.

Beaux, December 22 —The following resolutions were adopted after divine service today at the American chapel :-- We, Americans, residing in Berlin, deeply deplore the death of Bayard Taylor, our minister at this Court, a distinguished traveller, orator and author, whose deeds and words made him dear to our whole people, and famous wherever the English language and literature are known. in whose character and repute his countrymen have felt just pride, and whose elevation to the high station he lately filled, rejoiced us most of all who promised ourselves, from his presence among us, both officially and privately, greatly increased enjoyment and profit home and abroad are lamenting his untimely loss, especially with his family, to whom we tender the expression of our respectful heartfelt sympathy. The body was deposited in the Jerusalem sepulchre, where it will remain some months before being taken to America.

A Berlin despatch says the funeral of Bay-

ard Taylor took place this afternoon at the residence of the deceased. Aide-de-Camp Count Lehudorf represented the Emperor; Major Von Bonnwitz represented the Crown Prince: and Counts Von Bulow and Phillipsborn the Foreign Office. All Ambassadors including Chinese and Japanese, were present, the Austrian Ambassadorship being vacant Austria was represented by Prince Tichtenstein, Military Attache. The funeral procession was followed by two six-horse carriages belonging to the Emperor and Empress, the carriage of the Crown Prince, and a number of private carriages, and many mourners. A dense crowd lined both sides of the street through which the procession passed.

London, December 21.—A Berlin despatch says the Emperor is wonderfully well. He daily listens to the long reports on public affairs and gives audiences. Bismarch, too, is working hard at finance matters. A compresentatives of other States, has been apto a Protectionist policy." The political rela-Ambassador here next year, after the Court is out of mourning.

The proposed reduction of 121 per cent. on the wages of the colliers in South Yorkshire and North Denbigshire affects 100,000 men. A monster meeting will be held during the holidays, when a scheme for striking en masse cussed. This course is favored, because it is down the resistance in detail. Some of the nits have already received the notice of reduction.

VERSAILLES, December 21 .- On the 17th instant the Senate rejected the amendment reinserting in the budget the grant of 200,000f. for augmenting the stipends of the clergy, stricken out by the Chamber of Deputies previous to the adjournment. This necessitated the re-assembly of the Chamber, which to-day rejected the amendment of the Senate, but accepted the amendments respecting stamps. Thereupon the Senate concurred, and the Chambers adjourned until the 14th January.

Moscow, December 22 .- The express train on the Rostaw and Vlodi Krakas Railway fell off an embankment; 20 persons were killed, including General Hintz and several functionaries and officers of the army of the Caucasus. Thirty-eight persons injured.

Corennages, December 22.—The Duke of Cumberland and Princess Thyra were married with great pomp at the chapel of Christiansberg Castle on Saturday evening.

London, December 22.—A Copenhagen correspondent, describing the wedding of the Princess Thyra, says the crowds were particularly enthusiastic in their manifestations of loyalty and joy, which was intended as a demonstration against the rumors that a letter had been read threatening to kill the King of Denmark, and that a box of Orsini bombs had been seized at Hamburg. The garrison of Copenhagen were confined to barracks on

Saturday.

A Kurum despatch of December 19 says it is reported that the Afghan Wali Mahomed is near Shutaragarden pass with eleven regiments of infantry and forces of cavalry. He will scarcely venture to cross the pass this season. CONSTANTINOPLE, December 22 .- The nominations of Mukhtar Pasha, Abbidin Pasha and

Vahan Effendi as commissioners to settle the Greek frontier question have been confirmed by the Sultan. Safvet Pasha has been appointed ambassa-

dor to France. The Imperial order has been issued which authorizes the Grand Vizier to definitely conclude arrangements respecting Novi Bazar and Bosnia on the terms proposed by Austria.

cently fell off the embankment. Twenty persons were killed including Gen. Hintz and injured the second second this gives

#### CAN THE INDIANS BE CIVILIZED? General Miles Interviewed.

[From the St. Paul, Minn., Globe.] "Civilization, General; can an Indian be civilized?

"Why not? The trouble has been that our people want to smother him with it and will not permit him to come at it gradually. Not taking it as we prescribe, we have carried on a cruel, relentless war of extermination against the Indian. Since the days of King Philip, 200 years ago, we have followed the same plan; have learned nothing."

General Miles then explained his scheme for the redemption and civilization of the aborigines; "the pastoral" plan. The General was the first officer who ever recommended that the Indian should be treated according to nature. He was a savage-the first step in the grade of improvement was to make him a herdsman: from that he could be inducted into agriculture and other progressive arts. The "pastoral" plan has been tried with eminent and unvaried success in several instances The Navajos, of New Mexico, are a pastoral, and even manufacturing people. Among some of the Cheyenness their ponies have been sold, the proceeds invested in cattle, and they take great interest in their stock. General Miles has adopted the same plan with his captives-Nez Perces, Bannocks, Cheyennes and Sioux-at Fort Keogh. They are contented. It is no degradation for an Indian "to bend" stock, but his soul revolts at the handling of a hoe.

"The Brish Government seems to get

along with the natives pretty well?"

"That is easy of explanation; they have this advantage—their country is not subject to the tide of emigration which ours has. The Indian there is comparatively unmolested. Then they have a fixed policy. Their officials are not changed. Once declare the law and ten years after it remains the same. In that time each tribe of our Indians is supervised by as many agents, each with a new version of how the Indian ought to be managed."

"General, where is Sitting Bull?" "He's over the line. He is ready enough to remain there. Owing to the great fuss made over him on this side of the line he is a man of importance there, and is treated very well, with distinguished consideration. Some of the people have expressed a willingness to return and surrender their ponies and arms; but they don't want to go back to their agen-

OUR MILITARY FORCES.

What Another Eminent Officer Thinks of the Opinions of the Last Two—The Regular Army Scheme.

which, when ripe, will be laid before the volunteers in the city of Montreal are not in Reichstag for approval. "I have good rea-sons for believing the labors of the committee any how. Neither do they wear their military will result in the return, to a certain extent, pants at their every day work. Of that I am pretty certain. The tunics supplied by Govtions of the Empire could not be better, but ernment are good enough, but the pants the financial condition is very grave indeed, might be improved in quality. When they and calls for immediate remedy. Count come to the men they are sometimes moth-Szchengi will probably be appointed Austrian eaten and shabby. That is my opinion of what clothes they have now, but I think the Government might make the uniforms more complete. All the head-dress they now have is a small forage cap. That is very well in summer, but when winter comes it is of no more use in keeping out the cold than a lady's summer bounet. at the commencement of the year will be dis- The men should have winter caps and gloves supplied them. There are many other little feared the masters are endeavoring to break things I might mention, but it would take too much time. The Government has good intentions enough and intends to act fairly enough by the volunteers, but the blame of these abuses rests mainly on those to whom they entrust their orders. It is these men who absorb a large portion of the money which ought to be spent on the men composing the force, instead of on a corps of mere letter writers. As for a regular standing army, the country is not ripe for it yet and the longer it is staved off the better. see one of these gentlemen whose views you have published advocates an army of 2,000. whilst another advocates one of 5,000 men. The first one's views are altogether out of the question. The last are worthy of some attention, not because I agree with them, but simply to show the fallacy of them. Our volunteer force is 40,000 strong. It has stood by the country in all its past trials, and what reason have people for thinking it will not do so again? A regular army of 5,000 men distributed all over the country and on the frontiers with a probable strength of men in each locality, why, they would be or apowered before the remainder of the 5,000 could be brought on to its support. Under the present system a force of 5,000 good men can be massed at any one point on the frontier at a very short notice. The volunteers are quite capable of quelling any internal disturbance, and they are certainly able to repel any Fenian invasion, as has been proved on two or three occasions. Again, the expense of maintaining a standing army of 5,000 men would cost the government far more than it costs to maintain the present volunteer force. Another thing, this army which is under discussion would give refuge to all the idle loafers of the country. They would crowd into it and make it a disgrace to the Dominion. The best positions would unquestionably be given to officers who had served in the British army, to the exclusion of Canadian officers more worthy and equally capable of filling those positions. No, I think that the idea of a standing army, especially at the present time, is a mistake. It has been started and advocated by men anxious to get a good living, for doing little or nothing, out of the hard earned money of the people of Moscow, December 22.—An express train this country. Our volunteer force meets the strangely attired animals and the monster LNG SYRUP, for children teething, not only on the Rostow & Vloul Krakos Railway re- warts of the country at present, and is squirt they hesitated. At last one of the relieves the child from pain, but regulates likely to do so for many years to come. I do not think we could with advantage change | rinderpest," said the farmer. He had to an-

decidedly good, and will be found to answer all the purposes of a defensive force much better than a small standing army, such as is now spoken of,

#### THE LATE A. T. STEWART. His Personal Appearance.

Stewart was the greatest merchant the world ever saw, and made a larger fortune than was ever previously created out of trade. Hence there may be some interest concerning his personal appearance. Rather strange, however, he never allowed his portrait to be taken. No reason was ever given for this, and it must be one of those peculiarities which occasionally mark distinguished characters. Even the request of Judge Hilton failed to obtain a likeness. It may be said that his appearance was that of a professional man rather than of a merchant. Instead of that brisk and penetrative look which so often accompanies traffic, one beheld a quiet countenance, which indicated study, and it was a matter of difficulty to identify it with the world of fashion over which it had supremacy. Stewart formerly looked like a tall man, but of late years a slight stoop changed his appearance. His height was about five feet ten, and his complexion was blonde, with auburn hair, closely approaching red. He was an economist in dress, and for many years required his wife to follow his example. In fact, he never became a society man, or assumed an elegant style until he occupied his magnificent palace. His grandeur seemed like that of the century plant-a brief glory after an age of preparation. As soon as the palace was opened, his regime was improved to the highest possible extent. Splendid ontertainments were given every Sunday night. The merchant prince and his wife also became active members of high life, and the latter dressed in velvets and diamonds, which was much in contrast with her former appearance .- "Rermit," Troy Times.

Religious Gambling.

| From the Toronto National | In St. Patrick's R. C. Cathedral, New York, the many usual practices for raising money for church purposes have been resorted to on manufactured in India, made in the shape of a late occasion, and the Montreal Witness finds its righteous gorge rise in consequence, and, of course, sees how iniquitous it is for a Catholic Church to encourage wheels of fortune, railles, etc., for the purpose of raising the funds required for carrying on the church. We agree with our contemporary that the House of God should not be used in the way referred to, but we would have more respect for the Witness could it bring itself to condemn in Protestants that which it abhors in Catholics. our reporter called on another colonel, well mittee of three Prussian members, and of representatives of other States, has been appointed to elaborate a scheme of tax reform, bimself in few words and to the point. The modern devices of been existing for some years, and has met like nature by which congregations seek to with response from all educational establishraise the wind, in the same category. Gamb-ling is gambling, no matter by what game of scarcely share this opinion. The sources of chance the result is determined, and the this agitation are to be found in the intolersooner churches of all denominations set their able position in which the youth of Russia

better for the cause of religion. Let us, how-

ever, not be so unjust as to pretend that any

one church is specially open to blame on this

A Royal Experimenter. The "Phelps" Telephone and Edison's Transmitter" had wires arranged yesterday between Rideau Hall, Ottawa, and the main office of the Montreal Telegraph Company in this city. The Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. the Princess Louise were at the Ottawa end of the line, with a number of their suite, while corporate existence. We are deprived of the Sir Hugh Allan, Mr. Grant, Mr. Dakers, Mr. Scott, Government Engineer, and a number of others were at the Montreal end. A conversation took place between the Marquis of Lorne, Her Royal Highness and Mr. Grant. The Princess said that every word and inflection of voice were quite audible.

# News Comments.

Rampagious small boys stoning the telegraph wires cost England \$50,000 last year. During 1877, 181 German vessels were wrecked, and with them perished 425 men belonging to their crews and seven passengers. This loss of life was, however, proportionally small, the total number of persons on board the lost vessels having been over 14,000.

An American egg preserving company has been establishing at Shanghai for some time. The object is to preserve eggs in such a manner that they will be useful for cooking at any time and in any climate. The business is entirely export, chiefly to England.

Herr Pecclar says that the total coal productions of the world for 1875 was 315,351,833 tons. Great Britain raised 149,476,769 tons; Germany and the United States each 53,294,-460 tons: France 18,605,758 tons: Belgium 15,767,591 tons, Austria and Hungary 14,821,-536 tons; Asia 4,587,240 tons, and other parts of the world 5,504,019 tons.

During the Franco-German war a couple of hundred Uhlans arrived in a Norman village. One of the peasants hurried to a neighbor's hamlet to warn a well-to-do farmer that he might expect a visit from the unwelcome raiders. The farmer was equal to the emergency. Calling his wife and daughters, all went to work with a will. Torn quilts, tattered petticoats, dilapidated gowns, were thrown over the backs of the cattle, enveloping them up to their horns, while their feet and heads were bound with straw. Then the sheep and goats were treated in the same fashion; bettles of medicine were scattered about; a large trough was filled with water, and in its midst was placed a large syringe. Up came the Uhlans: but at the sight of the troopers inquired what was the matter. "The several functionaries and officers of the army the one system for the other. Many improve- swer no more questions. His visitors turned of the Caucausus. Thirty-eight persons were ments could be made in the carrying out of their horses' heads and galloped off to make to the mother and child. It is pleasant to the militin system, but the principle is requisition elsewhere.

#### Sir John Macdonald. (From the Iclegram.)

The rumour is set agoing by the Glob that Sir John Macdonald contemplates retiring from political life by-and-bye, to take a sent on the Bench. The coveted position is said to be the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court. But it will be time enough to look for a successor to the present occupant of the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court when the present occupant makes up his mind to resign. That there is any foundation for the Globe's rumour concerning Sir John Macdonald is doubtful, for two reasons. In the first place, it is well kown that Sir John Macdonald is wedded to an active political life, and that his love of power is so great that he will not willingly lay down the sceptre so long as he can retain it; and in the second place, because, if Sir John ands that the leadership of his party entails too much hard work upon him, he will make Dr. Tupper the nominal leader, take a seat in the Senate, and guide and direct the destinies of his party without really doing the work. He is agreat admirer of Lord Beaconsfield, is pleased at his own personal resemblance to Lord Beaconsfield, and would doubtless like to emulate his example in a humble way by elevating himself into the Senate, which is supposed to have some remote resemblance to the Eng-

lish House of Lords. A recent number of Nature contains an article on "Easy Chairs." After noticing the favorite attitude of different races, such as the Hindoo, who sits on the ground with his knees drawn up to his chin; the Turk, who squats cross-legged; the European, who poses on a chair: the American, who lolls with his feet raised above his head, the writer sums up the modes of getting rest from muscular fatigue as follows:—"For an easy chait to be perfect it ought not only to provide perfect relaxation of the muscles, for fixion and consequent laxity of the joints, but also for the easy return of blood and lymph; not merely by the posture of the limbs themselves, but by equable support and pressure against as great a surface of the limbs as possible. Such are the theoretical demands, and these are fulfilled by the bamboo easy chairs a straggling W, which the languor consequent upon a relaxing climate has taught the native of India to make, and which the rest of the world appreciates.

# Russian Students.

Beauts, December 22 .- The following is the petition of the St. Petersburg students to the Czarewitch, which the former attempted to present on the 11th of December :- Your Imperial Highness the Covernment believes. scarcely share this opinion. The sources of faces resolutely against raising money by the are placed. The students outside the college means now only too often resorted to, the walls are subjected to police supervision, while inside, they are constantly more and more deprived of their rights. They have had taken from them their right of meeting toconsider their own affairs, and they have been forbidden to establish a fund for mutual aid. In attempting anything of this kind, they are threatened with porsecutions in a most odious form by the police administration. Whenever our rights are concerned our dispersion becomes law, but whenever there is a question of burthens to be berne, we are looked upon as having a independence necessary to adults and some of us are treated like children. Increasing obstacles placed in the way of higher education will soon make education the privilege of the rich; these and similar oppressions are our sole cause of agitation. We know what awaits the students of Charkoff, and the example of the Kieff agitation is fresh in our memory. Persons should not be punished when the circumstances in which they are placed are at fault. On the strength of the foregoing we take the liberty of requesting your Imperial Highness' mediation on behalf of our Charkoff fellow scholars and your attention to the

### present condition of students. Important Decision.

Judge Johnson, in the Superior Court, on Friday, delivered judgment in the case of the Corporation of Verdun vs. Les Dames de la Congregation de Notre Dame. The action was to recover \$164.60 from the Nuns for school tax on the property known as Nuns' Island. The defendants pleaded that they held the property for religious purposes, and not for those of revenue. His Honor held that the defendants, being, in the words of the law, a religious and charitable institution, and occupying the ground for the purposes for which they were incorporated, were exempted under the municipal code. The action was therefore dismissed with costs.

A l'ain in the Side may be the Precursor of a pleuritic attack. It should not be neglected. If you have none at home send to our druggist and buy a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, bathe with it frequently the parts affected, and the danger and pain are past.

RELIABLE.—No remedy has been more earnestly desired and none more diligently sought for by the medical profession through out the world, than a reliable, efficient, and at the same time a safe and certain purgative. Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilious and Purgative Pills supply this want.

IT WILL RELIEVE THE BABY.—There is no mistake about it. MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHthe stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhota, softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and give rest, health and comfort take, and gives, universal satisfaction.

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(BY FATHER RYAN.) We cannot resist the temptation to lay before our readers the latest, and one of the most powerful, of the splendid poems of the American poetpriest, Father Ryan. It is a terrible strain, and meet as a requiem for the victims of yellow fever:—

ver:—
Ah! Days so dark with Death's eclipse!
Woe are we! woe are we!
And the Nights are ages long—
From breaking hearts, thre' pallid lips
Oh, my God! woe are we!
Trembleth the mourner's song—
A blight is falling on the fair,
And Hope is dying in despair. And Hope is dying in despair, And Terror walketh everywhere

All the hours are full of tears, Olt, my God! wee are we!
Grief keeps watch in brightest eyes—
Every heart is strung with fears,
Woe are we! woe are we!
All the light hath left the skies,
And the light we-struck crowds
See above them only clouds
And around them only shrouds.

Ah! the terrible farewells! Ah! the terrible farewells!
Woe are they! woe are they!
When last words sink into moans,
While life's trembling vesper bells
Oh, my God! woe are we!
Ring the awful undertones!
Not a sun in any day!
In the night time not a ray,
And the dying mass may! And the dying pass away!

Dark! so dark! above—below— Oh, my God! wee are we! Cowereth every human life— Wild the wailing: to and fro— Woe are all! woo are we wee are an: wee are we!
Death is victor in the strife:
In the hut and in the half
lie is writing on the wall
booms for many, fears for all.

Thro' the cities burns a breath, Woe are they! woe are we!

Hot with dead and deadly wrath;
Liye and Love lock arms in death,
Woe are they! woe are all!
Victims strew the Spectre's path;
Shy-eyed children softly creep. Where their mothers wall and weep-In the grave their fathers sleep.

Mothers waft their prayers on high. Wollers wait then passes are we!
Oh, my God! woe are we!
With their dead child on their breas!,
And the Altars ask the sky.
Oh, my Christ! woe are we!
"Give the dead, O Father! rest!
Spare thy people! Mercy! spare!
Answer will not come to prayer—
Borror moveth everywhere. Horror moveth everywhere.

And the Temples miss the Priest-And the Temples miss the Priest—
Oh, my God! woe are we!
And the cradic mourns the child.
Husband! at your bridal feast
Woe are you! woe are you!
Think how those poor dead eyes!smiled:
They will never smile again—
Every tie is cut in twain, All the strength of love is vain.

Weep? but tears are weak as foambe are ye! woe are we Woe are ye! woe are we:
They but break upon the shore
Winding between Here and HomeWoe are ye! woe are we!
Walling never-nevermore!
Ah, the dead!they are so lone,
Just a grave, and just a stone,
And the memory of a moan.

Pray? yes pray; for God is sweet— Oh, my God! woe are we! Tears will trickle into prayers When we kneel down at his feet— Woe are we! woe are we! With our crosses and our cares. He will calm the tortured breast. He will give the troubled rest.— And the dead he watcheth best.

A TALE OF THE WEST.

By RALPH NEVILLE, Esq.

(Reprinted from Duffy's Hibernian Magazine.)

# CHAPTER IV .- CONTINUED.

"I see two vessels clearly," replied Mike there sine apparently moving from the same position. They are, I fear, only lookout frigates, nothing

"Think you so? Well, at all events, you see he's steering northward, which clearly shows his intention to remain.

Edward deplored the loss of such precious time, | me, but on all other hands we have been sold. and bitterly regretted the false position in A curse upon those heartless monsters who which he found himself placed. "Could I secretly abet the cause of tyranny, and battle have been identified, this Grouchy would have all our efforts when liberty is really to be been obliged to act.

"I doubt it; his manner was that of a person who sought every excuse to evade the spreaders of a political pestilence, who, a duty, which was either displeasing on while proclaiming freedom, smother it in inaccount of its responsibility, or which he was determined from other motives should prove here, and I have the good fortune to reach a failure in its execution.'

For two nights they slept in the house of Darcy's relation, proceeding there after dark, and leaving before day-break, each carrying with him a sufficiency of oaten bread, fresh butter, and rich cream, on which they feasted their eyes met no object on the wide waste of waters but the same two vessels which they had discerned on their first mounting the tower; they still remained as if motionless in their original positions. All this time no British fleet appeared, and it would almost appear as if the arrival of the French had been unnoticed. The third day came and with it a change of weather. The wind blew in wild gusts, the sky was lowering, and the huge swell of the Atlantic, which dashed against the perpendicular cliffs, raised its crested head above their summits, and sent its drifting spray clean over the lofty tower in which they stood As night approached, the wind, which hourly increased in violence, blew steadily from the west, the thunder commenced to growl, and vivid flashes of lightning occasionally glared through the pitchy darkness which now overspread the ocean. As they were about to descend, Lord Edward looked anxiously seaward, "Can you see anything, Mike? I think -tis certain; yes, that flash enabled me to see two ships-'tis the fleet returning ; may God pressrvethem! for their position is perilous on a lee shore in such a storm as this."

"Yes," interposed Mike, "there, I see them, too; and look at the signal light burning on the opposite side of the bay; it must be the French fleet returning."

"Perhaps with Hoche! God grant! let's go down and burn a light, too.'

"That," said Mike, " would be destruction. they have evidently an understanding with some one on shore, to interfere with whose arrangements would be disastrous; but let's go down, we can render no assistance."

Some minutes after reaching the shore were passed in breathless silence, each man striving to penetrate the darkness; at length a blue light ascended from almost beneath them, and they distinctly saw a ship, evidently endeavoring to make the harbor. The signal was quickly answered by other vessels, some near, some more distant, which left no doubt that the fleet was returning to its former anchorage. The glare of the signals had scarcely passed away, when an awful peal of thunder burst over their heads, a flash which followed struck the laboring ship, and the blaze of light in which she was enveloped exposed her desperate condition fully to their view. A squall more terrible than any lost in quitting this part of the country; and in town to await the decision of the secret which preceded it now caught her, she reeled

her beam ends into the trough of the sea. They could hear, even over the roaring of the ocean, the cry of despair which issued from the crew; they could see, by the light of the ting away the masts, while the wreck was fast drifting towards the cliff on which they stood; another moment of suspense, the top hamper when a huge sea took her forward, her stem was thrown up like a cork, and she sank head foremost in the seething waters. For hours they watched that dreadful night, accompancern no remnant of the lost vessel; now and through the fleeting clouds, or the lightning flashed more vividly, they could see the bodies of the men who perished borne forward by the waves, erect, with outspread arms, as if ready to spring upon the shore, and then sucked back again by the eddy, after having been dashed against the projecting rocks. The signal made by the other ships became more and more distant, and at length were lost to view; so it was possible that all the rest of the fleet had succeeded in beating off shore, and gaining the open sea.

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After a sleepless night, the friends had reached their station in the tower as day dawned, but nothing was to be seen upon the sea. The wind had fallen, but the swell still | well, and as the men driving cattle to Smithran high. The ocean still felt the effects of the storm. They looked anxiously for the ing, so as to reach the market-place by break two vessels which they were accustomed to see, as if stationary, but they also had disappeared.

"And so end our hopes," said Lord Edwatd, with a sigh; # a little more courage or a little more honesty and things would have gone differently; our only chance now rests on their meeting Hoche."

"And this is but a poor one, for after such a night those left of them may be unequal to the attempt even if led by such a hero." "Look to the south-westward," cried Lord

Edward, hastily.

"Yes," said Mike, "I see a ship: certainly she steers this way; all her sails are set, and

the wind is fair "

The stranger was watched with intense anxiety as she rapidly approached, but she carried no flag which would enable them to discover her nationality; she passed the opening of the bay, close in shore, as if to see what it contained, then put about and beat up until she had gained sufficient offing; made a signal, which was apparently answered, as she immediately ran in and dropped her anchor. Darcy, who had been despatched to ascertain her character, returned with an assurance that she was a French ship, and that

some Irishmen were on board. "Then this is Hoche," exctaimed Lord Edward, " let's be off to greet him."

There was no shore boat, but Lord Edward baying taken off his cloak and helmet was soon recognized. The tri-color was hoisted and the Captain's gig was lowered and sent to fetch them. Hoche received them at the gangway with the Irish delegates who accompanied the expedition, and after warmly embracing Lord Edward, conducted him to his cabin.

" My dear lord, misfortune seems to dog us: delayed for a whole month while the weather was fine, and the wind favorable, by the traitors who sold themselves to England, we were, I may say, forced to embark when it blew a hurricane against us: the first night I was separated from the expedition, and what it's fate has been I know not."

"Unfortunately, I can give you some sad information upon the subject." Lord Edward then recounted all that had occurred, his interview with Grouchy, the departure and return of the fleet, the probable escape of the greater part of it in the storm, and he concluded by denouncing the General "as either are traiter

"Ah," said Hoche, sadly, "in that respect you wrong him; he is capable and daring when in a subordinate position, but should he, when in command, be ever placed in a difficult one, his dread of responsibility may ruin the best interests of his country; I acquit him As each ship passed beneath them, Lord of corruption, although he was forced upon served; who exhibit us, the generous soldiers of France, to a horror-stricken world only as nocent blood; but should the fleet not return Brest again, be assured that I shall never expedition comes, and that quickly, to your assistance.

"It will arrive too late, I fear," said Lord Edward, despondingly; "after this failure, in their hiding-place. During this weary time the Government will force us into unsupported, and, therefore, hopeless rebellion."

The day was passed in making arrangements for a landing, in case of Grouchy's return, but he appeared no more, and next mornng, after warmly, but fruitlessly, pressing sail, and, unmolested by the British cruisers, reached France in safety.

"Now," said Lord Edward to Mike, when they were landed, "I must to Dublin, come what may; after this open exposure of our designs, Government will act without reserve, and one of two things must happen before any foreign aid can reach us-they will either succeed in arresting all the chiefs, and so stifle the rebellion, or their cruelties and ex- shepherd. cesses will compel the people to rise in selfthem. I must be upon the spot to warn and guide the executive committee, to discover if in the dim twilight. I can the traitor who evidently is amongst us to take measures for an immediate insurrection, if necessary, and to see that it be conducted in the manner most likely, if not to

prolonged resistance."

Mounted on the veomanry horses, and disguised in cloaks and helmets as before, they set out soon after nightfall on their return to Captain Jack's; this time they travelled by the public road, which made their journey shorter, although it necessitated their passing through some villages which lay upon their route; but Darcy made inquiries as they proceeded, and found that the different detachover the country were either withdrawn by orders, or had of their own accord retired from fear of being attacked by the French who, rumor had it, were already landed in force. Having abandoned their horses some distance from their place of refuge, they lay concealed in the mountains until next night, | street, their charge was taken up by Shemeen when, on a preconcerted signal from the and his master without delay or the exchange Castle, they again took boat and arrived at of a single word. Lord Edward betook himthat hospitable mansion where a hearty welcome and a comfortable supper awaited them. street, and Mike, who had sent forward his Here they learned that the house had been twice searched since their departure, the last time by police agents from Dublin, who were stroyed the frieze garments in which he had still remaining in the county town some five | been disguised. miles off. There was evidently no time to be

as it were bodily out of the water, flung her on ney the instant she was apprized of their arrival in the neighborhood. 'The herdsman, and his boy Shemeen, had been sent off the day before with sheep for Dublin Market, protected by the pass obtained from Captain lanterns, the seamen busily employed in cut-lanterns, the seamen busily employed in cut-lanterns, while the blank form dropped by that ting away the masts, while the wreck; was fast gentlemen on the carpet, and so adroitly secured by Mrs. O'Mahony, was filled up for the same persons, the writing in the body of fell overboard, and the ship was righting, the paper and the signature being so perfectly imitated as to render detection impossible, while the clothes suitable for disguising Lord Edward and Master Mike were in readiness. There was no occasion for the latter quitting tied by Darcy, who not knowing the cause of the country, as, though suspected, he was still their delay, had come to seek them. They uncompromised, but Lord Edward's safety and descended as close to the sea as the nature of the form of the pass required that both should the shore would permit, but they could dis- go, as in case of difficulty the chief conspirator might be in some ways concealed, or occuthen, as the moon shone forth for a moment | pied, so as to escape observation, while Mike, for whose apprehension no warrant was issued, and whose person was not described in the "Hue and Cry," might give the necessary explanations, and produce the passport when required.

It was arranged that the two gentlemen, travellling by night, and reposing during the day at friends' houses, should overtake the shepherd and his boy the night before they reached Dublin, and drive the sheep the last stage of their journey, the real shepherds joining them on their entrance to the city, taking charge at some convenient opportunity in the street, and allowing their repre- and Lord Edward brandishing a bloody dagsentatives to retire unnoticed. All went field left their last halting-place in the evenof day the following morning, Lord Edward and Mike. perfectly disguised, set out on their journey, the latter well versed in all the terms | mer. The hall door had been left open, used by a person in his assumed capacity to whether by accident or design is still unurge on the animals in their charge at the known, and the soldiers, undelayed by any pace necessary to cover the distance they had opposition, at once rushed upon their prey. pace necessary to cover the distance they had to perform.

The sun was just sinking in the west when. reaching a sharp turn in the road, the noble he killed one of his assailants, and continued demesne and proud mansion of Carton burst | gallantly fighting until, twice wounded, and upon their view. Lord Edward gazed upon his splendid and once happy home for some the loss of blood. moments in silence.

stanced as I am now, to look unmoved upon the scene in which he passed his infancy and youth. I can distinguish the very trees under which I played, the gentle slopes which | by the yard gate, which is never locked; I rolled down for amusement; I see the windows of the nursery in which my darling street, and then save yourself as best you mother used to kiss and bless me, of the room | can. in which I slept when I returned from America a distinguished and a flattered soldier. it full of people, rushing towards the scene of As I think on those happy and hopeful the catastrophe, some with the intention of times and on my present prospects and condi- attempting a rescue, others for the purpose of tion, my melting heart sometimes yearns for supporting the police officers who had made the past and sinks within me when I contemplate what the future may bring forth. And see-and see," he shouted, losing all self-control, "see, there are my wife and children glimpse, as it passed, of a man in the back seat coming from the house. I will-I must em- covered with blood, and supported by two perbrace them, come what may. Mike, you will wait here until I return. One moment, one downcast and troubled heart Mike reached his moment only with my wife and children."

" My lord, my lord," said Mike, restraining him, "you know not what you would do. To which he luckily found just on the point of follow the impulse of your heart would be but starting. to make your wife more miserable, most probably to sacrifice your own safety, and to deunited to her, of winning the independence of your country, and being hailed as its deliverer.'

The unfortunate nobleman threw himself into his friend's arms, his head rested upon his breast, while he sobbed like a child. Soon cheering up again, he said :

"You are right, Mike, you are right. Committed to a great cause, I must stifle my own to visit him, and that he was allowed the confeelings and even deny myself the indulgence of yielding to nature's cravings; but one look more; see, there they are again." Sinking on his knee, and raising his hat: "May Heaven | narrow and dismal cell, lay the high-born and bless and preserve you, my wife and children. noble-hearted Lord Edward; a small tallow May that God who fathoms the heart of man. candle gave a dim, melancholy light; while and knows the purity of the motives which | close by his pillow was a man upon his knees have induced me to abandon you and become the champion of a persecuted people and an ways hitherto stationed in the miserable oppressed country, may He shield you, if it be His will that I should perish. And should supreme moment was arrived, and the sufferer He crown my efforts with success, may He was left in the enjoyment of privacy, when it guard you in safety until, flushed with victory, I come proudly to clasp you to my heart, joying it. The dying man had lain for some amidst the prayers and blessings of a liberated | time apparently insensible, when suddenly, as nation."

He was startled by the sound of military music, and had scarcely time to spring from his kneeling position when the read of a dragoon regiment turned the angle in the road, advancing towards them. The weary sheep were scattered about, and many had lain down during the short delay. Mike immediately commenced running about and cease my exertions until a more formidable driving them to one side, so as to allow space grasp of a faithful friend; may God prosper for the soldiers to pass, all the time shouting and cursing at Shemeen to stir himself and mind his business. By this means Lord Edward's back was always kept towards the dragoons, and while employed in poking and | you? lifting the tired sheep he was enabled effectually to conceal his face. Mike managed to make some of his charge jump the roadside ditch and get into the adjoining field ; they were quickly followed by others, and then he Lord Edward to accompany him. Hoche set roared at Shemeen to prevent them joining a flock that was pasturing there. Lord Fdward immediately pursued, and his active, but intellectual, attempts to keep his truant animals from mixing with the others greatly amused the soldiers, who were halted while the officer examined the pass. Finding it correct, he ordered his men to march, who, while they remained in sight, kept cracking their jokes on the discomfiture of the baffled

They had journeyed but a short distance defense, no matter what the odds against | further when the square and massive tower of the old Castle of Maynooth stood grimly forth

"There," exclaimed Lord Edward, "there, Mike, is my antidote to weakness. If I melt with tenderness on seeing yonder dove-cot of my now peace-loving family, my soul swells command instant success, at least to secure a | with pride as I gaze upon that ancient cyric | and privileges, to have been the purest, if not of the Geraldines, from which, in olden times, the warriors of my race issued to smite the oppressors of their adopted country. Oft in my boyish days, as I paced the ruined hall, fancied it peopled with the stout hearts that bearded English tyrants in their places, and glittering with the true swords which they wielded in the cause of independence. How often have I bewailed the fate that cast my lot in those degenerate days, and envied ments of yeomanry which had been scattered | Silken Thomas the glory of boldly renouncing his allegiance in the very scat of royalty and falling bravely in defense of right.

The rest of the journey was performed during the night, and they reached Dublin by day-dawn without having run any risk of discovery. As they turned the corner of King self to the lodging prepared for him in Thomas portmanteau, containing a change of clothes, to a friend's house, proceeded there, and de-It was necessary that Mike should remain

under its power, and a huge wave heavin the all the necessary preparations for their jour- day he proceeded to Thomas street to learn complish her object, she sat for some minutes we misled by appearances! The hopeless come necessary; should it prove otherwise,

the result of their deliberation. He found that in thought, tears running down her cheeks; Lord Edward, after an early dinner, had thrown then, rising from her seat, she fell upon her himself upon his bed to take a short sleep. knees clasped her hands in an attitude of While awaiting his awaking, the master of the supplication, and prayed that God might house occupied the time in showing Mike the direct her what to do. At this instant a post-arrangements made for his guest's immediate chaise drove mpidly to the house, and before flight in case of need. They mounted to the attic, from whence a small and well-concealed door led into a similar apartment in the adjoining house, used as a rag store. There he Pennant at first did not recognise him; then pointed out a large wicker basket, which was she uttered an exclamation of surprise, and kept a ways attached to the crane used for raising and letting down the rags, in which Lord Edward, should need be, was to descend less and in silence, and then bursting into into the neighboring yard, from whence he tears, as his head fell upon her shoulder, he amined as a witness, that, after having left the might easily escape while the officers of justice were searching his apartments.

A projecting angle of the house in which he lay protected the basket from being detected in its descent, and opposite in the rear, was the high, black wall of the Marshalsea Prison, which effectually prevented observation from that quarter; two trusty men were | justice?" always at hand to work the windlass, so that unless the secret door was at once discovered, ample time would be allowed the fugitive to reach the ground and evade his enemies.

While they were thus occupied, an unusual noise arose from the street, the master of the house rushed quickly through the concealed door, enjoining Mike to await his return. On looking from the top balustrade of the stairs he saw the lower flights crowded with soldiers, ger, and struggling amongst them. Some held by his legs, while others, forming a circle around him, pressed him down with their muskets, their orders being to capture him, if possible, alive: while in this helpless condition he was wounded in the neck by a drum-The unfortunate nobleman was completely surprised: nevertheles, jumping from the bed overpowered by numbers, he fell, fainting from

Hastening back, Lord Edward's host found "Mike," he said, as the tears rolled down | Mike already in the basket, with the two his cheeks, "it is hard for a man. circum- men, one of whom proved to be Darcy, at the windlass.

"All is lost!" he cried. "Lord Edward is killed; when you get down pass out keep to your right until you reach the

When Mike entered Dirty Lane he found so important a capture. All were brought to a stand-still by the approach of a hackney coach surrounded by soldiers. He caught a sons who sat on either side of him. With a friend's house, and having snatched a hasty meal, at once proceeded home by the mail

Unfortunate Lord Edward was consigned to Newgate, amidst the jeers and insults of a stroy the only chance you have of being savage yeomanry, who were entrusted with his custody. Every expedient was adopted by his ungenerous and brutal guardians to aggravate the misery of his situation; his wounds were not attended; all comforts were cruelly denied him; and it was only when at the point of death, and when recovery was impossible, that the influence of his family could obtain permission for an affectionate brother solation of having a faithful servant to attend to his wants and witness his last moments.

It was night; on a rude truckle-bed, in a in the attitude of prayer. The sentinel, alabode, had been withdrawn, now that the was supposed that he had lost all power of enoften occurs before the spirit's departure, he seemed to recover his senses, and to appre-

ciate his situation. "Darcy," he said, feebly, "are we alone? There is a film before my eyes, and I cannot

" We are, my lord." "Then, take my hand; I have no power to give it; now press it, that I may feel the and protect you, for all-for all the true services you have rendered me-and-and should you be brought to misfortune-by following my example-you will forgive me-won't

"Oh, my lord," cried Darcy, sobbing aloud, " I'll love your memory to the last hour of my

"Has Master Mike escaped?"

"Yes my lord." "Thank God! now-ah, Darcy, it's nearly over-press my hand still closer-I can't feel you-so, carry my blessing to my wife and children; tell the true men whom you know to be steadfast-and-hopeful-in their holy cause-and say-and say-that my last prayer was-was for my country."

Thus perished, in the flower of life, a man who sacrificed all the honors and blessings which high station, military renown, and domestic happiness could bestow, in behalf of his then oppressed country. Far greater concessions in favor of liberty than he then sought to obtain by armed force have since been freely granted on the grounds of common justice. The attainder which branded him as a traitor has long been reversed; and, without any imputation on our loyalty, we may pro nounce him, in the present day of equal laws the ablest, patriot that ever took a prominent part in the past political struggles of Ireland.

# CHAPTER V.

Mrs. Pennant was alone in her drawingroom; an open letter lay upon the table before her, to which she was evidently preparing a reply. It was the one her son had written, demanding the explanation which Mike had sought from him regarding his property and connections, apprising her of his attachment, and requesting her consent to his union with Miss Bingham, the niece of Colonel Maurice Blake, of Danseverick Castle. From the poor lady's appearance and manner it might easily be discovered that this communication had greatly afflicted her, and that she hesitated as to the answer which it was her duty to return. To gratify her son's wishes in every possible manner was the paramount desire of her heart; but to sanction his alliance with the niece of her husband's persecutor-even murderer (for such she conceived him to be)appeared in her eyes, nothing less than an act of treason towards that husband's memory -an almost tacit admission of his guilt. Often she commenced to write; then, tearing her unfinished letters, she abandoned the ungrate-

she had well time to rise from her knees, the door flew open and her son stood before her. His appearance was so ghastly that Mrs. sprang forward to clasp him to her breast. The young man received her embrace motiondemanded, in a voice which indicated the depth of his misery-"Mother-dear mother! am I the son of a murderer?"

"Great Heavens ! my child, where have you heard that falsehood?"

"I heard it on the spot where he died, and from Colonel Blake, who brought him to

"Did he know who you were?" "Twas he who told me."

"And you heard the memory of your father maligned, in patience? Lloyd Pennant," she exclaimed, drawing her person to its full height, "did I believe you capable of giving credit to your murdered father's guilt, I should spurn you from my heart, and drive you from my presence, dearly as I love you! and yet," she added, tenderly, " how can I blame you? You never heard the story, and were ignorant of my poor lost husband's fate." Then, sinking exhausted on a chair, and raising her outstretched arms towards heaven, she fervently prayed God to enable her to bear with fortitude this crowning affliction.

" Mother, dearest mother !" [ cried Pennant flinging himself at her feet] " tell me it is not true, and let me believe that my father was guiltless: tell me of his innocence as certain, and I shall cherish his memory, though the world pronounce against him."

"Heaven bless you, my child!" and mother and son were locked in each others

"In the presence of God," she said, solemply, "I believe implicity in his innocence; I had the declaration from his truthful lips before and after his condemnation, and he sentence. The time is now come when you should have the history of your parents, and your own real name and position; but you are fatigued and seem exhausted; have some refreshment, and then---

"No, mother, now, let me hear all; I can-

not bide delay."!

"I, your mother, am Lady Marguerite, the your father, Ulick Martin, though untitled, a race. He was an only child, and heir to a very large estate. While left alone at Kildare Castle, on one of those occasions when the Earl went to France on political affairs, we met, and in the end were privately married by our domestic chaplain, Father Stephen, but our union was carefully kept secret, because old Martin, having become Protestant, had property, and my husband had, previous to our marriage, made profession of the Catholic faith, which, in his father's eyes, would have been a sufficient cause for disinheriting him; on my father's side, too, there would have been insurmountable objections, unless the fact of my dear Ulick's having returned to the Church could be made public, for, devotedly attached to his religion, he looked upon the elder Martin as a despicable renegade, who had deserted his God to secure his earthly possessions. The old man's death, however, might be daily anticipated, and then the chaplain calculated on being easily able to reconcile the Earl to a match which, in a worldly point of view, was all that could be desired. Your birth was easily concealed, as I never went into society, and your grandfather was still absent. We lived in love and hope until, unfortunately, a duel took place between your father and Captain Desmond, the brother of Mrs. Blake, close by the Abbey of Dunsevrelative, who fell, wounded in the side, at the first fire. As your father and his second instantly fled, Blake was obliged to leave the wounded man alone while he fetched the surgeon, who waited out of sight until his services should be required. On his return with the medical man, they found Desmoed dead from a second wound in the forehead, with the pistol which had been unused in the duel lying by his side, and still warm from a recent discharge.

clared that, in the Colonel's absence, Squire Ulick had returned, shot his prostrate adversary, and then run off again. The simple story of their informant, coupled with the fact that both gentlemen had heard the shot, and saw your father pass quickly and alone over an adjoining hill as they were approaching the Abbey, convinced them that a cold-blooded murder had been committed. Law proceedings were quickly taken, and my unforturate husband was committed to jail to abide his trial for the revolting crime of which he stood accused. You may imagine the agony of my feelings when informed of the terrible misfortune. My first impulse was at once to proclaim my marriage and fly to my husband, to console and support him in his afflictions; but the chaplain combated and overcame my resolution by pointing out the many evil consequences which might result from such a step. Through him, however, we kept up constant communication, and the poor prisoner had at least the consolation of knowing that his wife was most firmly convinced of his innocence, and more devoted (if that were possible) than ever in her love. The proof against your father was strong, and he was unable to produce any evidence or to give any explanation that could invalidate it. As time wore on without throwing any favorable light upon his case, his nearest connections turned against him; his father, a cold-hearted man, of haughty temperament and excessive pride, in whom age and bodily infirmity seemed to have obliterated all feelings of parental affection, rejected his entreaties for an interview; was hopeless, openly expressed his intention of taking no step which might tend to rescue his only child from the perilous position in which he stood, or to save him from the ignominious punishment necessarily attendant on conviction. His very second, stung by the disgrace which a participation in the unfortunate affair had entailed upon himself, was likely to prove one of the most dangerous witnesses against him. The period for holding the Assizes arrived, and the excitement, which had for some time flagged, was now revived with increased intenstiy. On the day appointed for the trial the court was filled to excess, and I, disguised and attended by my maid and Rory Mahon, your father's fosterer, was amongst the crowd, and could hear their different remarks as the case proceeded. The appearance of my poor husband, as he stood in the dock, shocked me, and created a strong

prejudice against him. Pale, careworn, de-

misery of a man deserted by his friends, overwhelmed by a damning, but false, accusation, and about to be consigned to an ignominious death, was attributed by those around me to far different causes. Remorse' was said to have palsied his intellect and wasted his physical strength, 'guilt' was declared to be imprinted upon his haggard brow, and many were the imprecations which I heard showered upon the head of the wretch who had foully deprived a former friend of life and heaped nover-ending obloquy on an aged parent and an honored family. The gentleman who acted as his second stated, when exground, the prisoner insisted on returning to ascertain the condition of the wounded man: that broken ground intervening between the spot on which they parted and the place where the duel had been fought, he (the witness) could see nothing of what might have occurred after the prisoner had left his sight that while awaiting his return he heard a shot, and learned, on the prisoner's rejoining him, that he had found his adversary alone and dead. The witness was obliged to admit that the prisoner was extremely agitated, and that

his manner and expressions had seemed un-

accountable to himself. The elder of the

two boys swore that he and his cousin had

been seeking birds' nests amongst the ivy on the tower; that they witnessed the duel: that immediately after Colonel Blake left they saw the accused return, take up the pistol, and shoot Captain Desmond (who begged for mercy) through the head, and that after having placed the weapon with which he killed him by the dead man's side, he then made his escape. When cross-examined, he said, that the duel being over, and he was in the act of descending the tower, when Colonel Blake went away, and that before he could reach the ground the prisoner came back: that after what then happened he became so terrified as to be unable to move until Colonel Blake and the other gentleman arrived, when he immediately went forward and informed them of all he had seen.' His testimony, given in a cool, collected, and ingenuous manner, carried conviction to the minds of all who heard it. He was succeeded on the witnesstable by a boy of still more tender years, who died protesting against the injustice of his told a similar story, and fully corroborated the account of the transaction given by his companion. Colonel Blake and the Dostor were produced to complete the chain of evidence. They both had heard the shot, had both seen the prisoner running from the place, and found Desmond dead, with the recently discharged pistol lying by his side, and the former positively swore that the wound in the only child of the late Earl of Kildare, and forehead (the immediate cause of death; must have been inflicted during the time he was descended from as ancient and unblemished absent, seeking the doctor. The sudge charged decidedly for a conviction. In the course of his observations, he told the jury. that the murder must have been committed either by the prisoner, or by the two boys who had borne testimony against him, as it was admitted that no other person had been present. or near the scene of the tragedy: that independent of the improbability of children of complete control over the disposal of his such tender age having been guilty of such a grievous crime, without any assigned rea son, there was a fact which spoke clearly for their innocence. They had come forward to denounce the assassin when they might either by fleeing before Colonel Blake re turned, or by afterwards lying concealed where they were, have easily escaped all ob servations: but on the contrary they had stood their ground, conscious of their own innocence, and at once gave information when they saw that their own personal safety was secured; such conduct, he said, was seldom practiced by the peasantry, it deserved the highest culogium, but he should take care he added, that the government protected and re warded those who acted in so exemplary and praiseworthy a manner.' A verdict of guilty was returned, and sentence of death pronounced. I was borne from the court house by the issuing crowd, and as we turned into a bye-path, to avoid observation, the "fosterer. with a confident air, told me to cheer up. 4 fo erick. The Colonel acted as the friend of his | that we should save him still.' This glimpse of hope, slight as it was, banished all weak ness, and inspired me with a courage and re solution of which I believed myself before incapable; to aid in my husband's escape, by any means available, was now my fixed deter mination, and to accomplish this duty becam the constant study of my mind. The sentence was to be carried out where the crime had been committed, the escort would not be strong, and we resolved on effecting a rescue. but to attempt so bold an undertaking it was As they stood by the lifeless body, two boys necessary to secure the assistance of the came from the Abbey, the elder of whom de-White Boys.' Rory Mahon, already a member of the society, put himself in communication with their leaders, but he was unable to succeed in procuring a promise of their aid disinclination to interfere in a case where even in their not over-scrupulous estimation all rules of fair play and honor had baen vio lated, influenced some-dread of incurring Colonel Blake's displeasure deterred others they argued that he who had been so active partisan in forwarding the prosecution, would never forgive those who balked him in his re venge. The fatal day approached, and Rory felt obliged to tell me that all his attempts to effect our object had failed. There was but one chance, he said, left, and that chance depended altogether on my resolution. He then roposed that I should attend the White Boy lodge in man's attire, and if his last effort a persuasion proved abortive, that I should abandon my disguise, avow myself to be 'Squire Ulick's wife,' pledge my truth for his innocence, and demand their armed assist-"It was arranged that, disguised as

peasant, and introduced by Rory Mahon, who was permitted to remain with him as his servant, I should endeavor to have, perhaps last interview with my husband. The peri odical assemblage of the . White Boys ' was to take place on the night but one after Rory had made his last proposition. The visit to the jail was arranged for the day following, and the succeeding one was that fixed upon for the execution. It was absolutely necessary that the final resolution of the White Boys should be at once ascertained, so as to enabl and being assured by his lawyer that defence me to communicate to your father any plans which might be adopted. The meeting was to be held at the house of the fosterer's sister, where you were at nurse. The night was pitch dark, for the safety of the confederate required that their movements should be con cealed; but I knew the route as well as my guide, and we arrived at our destination be fore the time appointed for the general tendezvous. I was placed, to avoid observation in a room, the door of which was carefully concealed by an arrangement of the kitcher furniture, and the fosterer had now no alterna tive but to apprise me of the necessity for taking the oath of fellowship; he told me that death would be the inevitable doom of both did he dare to introduce me or I venture to appear before the committee without being first sworn in or presenting a formal There was in this certificate of fraternity. step no danger of recognition, for those who administered the oath sat behind a screen in a jected, and scarcely able to support himself at | darkened room and could neither see nor be seen by the person who took it. A fictitious the bar, he pleaded 'not guilty' in a faltering name was given, and Rory pledged himsel voice, and seemed as if willing to resign himfor my fidelity. He calculated that possibly self to his impending fate without even mak-"the mistress" had, with due foresight, made | committee, and on the afternoon of the second | ful task. After many fruitless efforts to ac- ing an effort to avoid it. Alas! how often are | an avowal of my rank and sex would never be

be founded his hopes of escape and success on the impression which the devotion of a suffering wife was sure to make on the enthusiastic temperament of his associates. I took the awful pledge of obedience and secrecy with a the persons from whose society I should most duivering lip and an uneasy conscience, in the have recoiled?" hope that the motive which induced me to of God, if not of man. I shuddered at the tell, for mortal being knew not your history not the life of him most dear to me on earth | would be impossible to doubt." about to be taken for a crime of which he was innocent? When all but the secret com- made up as to how it becomes me to act. mittee left the house, I was conducted before

I was enveloped.'

"A rush-light burned on the small table, around which three middle-nged men were who had that evening been sworn in had come to solicit their assistance to effect Ulick Martin's rescue, and he pleaded hard that so good a gentleman of the the oldest blood Heaven, we shall not again be separated. should not be allowed to die the death of a dog. They deliberated and refused. He was a murderer for no good cause, and must he left to his fate.' Instantly casting off my disguise, I proclaimed myself the wife of the prisoner, appealed to Heaven in proof of his tonished White Boys, demanded his release appeal was decisive. They flung themselves at my feet, kissed my hand, and swore that the lady's wishes should be accomplished.' It was promptly arranged that the escort ious directions to make the necessary preparations, after one hundred picked men had been told off to perform the duty.

"The excitement of the scene, and the hope of preserving my husband's life bore me through the ordeal. I snatched a kiss as I passed the cradle where you, my child, slept calmly while your father's fate was being decided, and reached home in safety. The interview in the prison was successfully accomplished. I was passed in as Rory's nephew, come to assist him, dressed in the same hat and coat which had served me so well at the White Boy Lodge. Until left alone, your father and myself were obliged to restrain feelings bursting for utterance. We had parted in the full tide of happiness, we met now in almost the last stage of despair, he a condemned felon, I on the morrow, might be his disgraced and forlorn widow. The first interchange of affection over, I detailed my success with the White Boys, and described their plans. My husband blessed me a thousand times as he clasped me to his heart; through my exertions he might yet live to establish his innocence, to regain his lost place in society, to claim his wife, to acknowledge his child, to pass his days in honor, and meet his death in peace. The interview, which commenced so sadly, terminated almost happily. Your father's courage was reanimated; he regarded his intended rescue as a Providential interference in his behalf: he neither calculated the risk nor bestowed a thought on the certainty of success; and when the hour for his being led forth to execution arrived, he quitted the prison in the exciting hope of being soon a free and happy man. And, oh!" continued Mrs. Pennant. "who can describe the hopes and horrors of that dreadful day?" "My poor, poor mother!" exclaimed Lloyd.

"Accompanied by Rory Mahon and Father Stephens, I was on the ground, disguised as before, for it was arranged that the rescue being effected, we should at once quit lhe country, and a fishing smack lay at anchor on the coast prepared to receive and carry us all to France. Those White Boys armed with guns were stationed within the demosne walls, arrangements; the rent was paid in advance and concealed amongst the overlanging trees, for six months; the house given up; the fur-from whence they could fire without the niture disposed of to a broker; and the old carried weapons which could not be concealed beneath their coats, were placed within the old Abbey.

About midday, a bustle amongst the peo-

it was to arrive, announced the approach of the dismal processsion. The advanced guard wheeled into the field, and commenced clearing the ground: they were followed by a cart containing the hangman and gallows, and by the time the latter was erected, the main body of the cavalcade appeared in sight. The sheriff came first, and a burst of horror issued from the crowd as my darling husband appeared before them. He rode between two dragoons, enveloped in a long white garment, and his head covered with a cap of the same color; his arms were pinioned behind his back, and ropes, made fast to his elbows, were tied round the waists of the soldiers on either side, each of whom held a rein attached to his horse's bridle. The immediate escort consisted of about twenty men. Colonel Blake accompanied the rear guard, which was somehow retarded on its march, and so escaped observation. The procession entered the field amidst a profound and breathless silence. When your father reached the gallows, the fosterer gave the preconcerted signal.

"In an iustant a well-directed fire of musketry was opened from the wood, the sheriff and one of the dragoons who held the prisoner fell dead, while the horse of the other plunging madly forward, threw his rider. The White Boys rushed from the ruin with a triumphant shout, and engaged in the deathstruggle. The soldiers, assailed on all sides, bewildered by the suddenness of the attack, and unable to resist so great a crowd of handto-hand opponents, were speedily over-powered; the dismounted dragoon had cut poor mistress wept bitterly the night of his the rope which bound the prisoner to him that he might be at liberty to defend himself. Your father struck his horse's flanks with his heels; the animal released from restraint, dashed forward, but the rope attached to the dead man's body held the rider fast; unable to use his arms, he could not retain his seat, and fell heavily to the ground; he quickly regained his feet, and I, inspired by an almost supernatural courage, rushed to his relief.

Snatching a sword from the ground, I cut the cords that bound him-he was free; but at that instant a shot from Colonel Blake's pistol stretched the fosterer at his side, and a blow from its butt felled me to the earth. When consciousness returned I found myself at sen with you beside me, and here I have ever since dwelt, under an assumed name, and wholly retired from the world, in the hope that my sad secret might be buried with me, and that you, though deprived of name and station, might pass through life in peace and independence. And now, my child, you may conceive my feelings when I received the letter apprising me of your intended union with the niece of the man who had blasted all my worldly hopes and branded your father's memory with disgrace."

After this long, and to her heart-rending narrative of past occurrences, Mrs. Pennant had the satisfaction to find that his father's innocence was credited by her son.

you more, much more than for myself; my course is now clear. It was, perhaps, a mis-

fortune that I should have entered a profession which, as it turns out, brought me to the very spot on this earth which I should most have avoided, and placed me in contact with

"I did all for the best; you would be a submit to its imposition might extenuate the sailor, and I could not have contemplated the act. I firmly believed then, as I do now, that possibility of discovery after all the precaunot husband was wrongfully condemned, and tions which were taken. How or where that regarded his rescue from an unmerited man who seems destined to be our persecutor death, even by force, as justifiable in the eyes | could have acquired his information, I cannot thought of shedding human blood; but was save one, and of his secrecy and devotion it

"It matters not now, mother, my mind is believe as firmly as you do in my father's inthem, my face being perfectly concealed by nocence, but the world believes otherwise; the hat and collar of the 'cothomore' in which and in the world I cannot remain to be spurned by former friends, and scorned by the unpitying herd who cruelly visit the sins of the parent on his unfortunate offspring. I seated. Rory Mahon said: 'The young man | have determined to bury myself in the wilds of America."

"Thank God," exclaimed the rejoiced mother, kissing his hectic cheek, "thank

"And will you come with me?" "With you, my child to the world's end, and grateful to Providence that your heart turns towards me in this hour of tribulation. "And there we may settle, far away from the haunts of civilized man, where no rude hand innocence, and standing boldly before the as- shall raise the veil which covers our misfortunes. My tastes are simple, and my savings from the penalty of an unjust sentence. The and industry will support us, but from the day we quit our native shore all intercourse with the world we leave must be cut off. Do the self-denials I exact discourage you?"

" No, my child, I have long practiced selfshould be attacked; scouts stationed on the denials, for you and without you; with you surrounding hills, to prevent intrusion, were and for your sake they will be but pleasures immediately called in and despatched in vari- society has no charms for me and no claims upon me; your love, dearest Lloyd, is all 1 value in this miserable and fleeting life: there is but one exception I would ask to make, I should wish to hear occasionally from that holy man who married me; who baptized you; and risked his life to administer the last consolations of religion to my sacrificed husband-Father Stephen-you know him as Mr. Smith.

"Impossible," replied the young man, hastily, and with bitterness, " he it is who must have divulged our secret; he shall never have an opportunity of betraying us again."

"God's will be done," said Mrs. Pennant meekly. She then informed him that her pecuniary resources were large indeed. The old Earl, apprised of her marriage and of a child's birth, had, before his death, sold the Irish estates and vested the purchase money half in the English and half in French funds, for their mutual benefit; "and what a pleasure," she added, "I felt in every yearly addition which economy enabled me to make to the original sum, hoping one day to see you retire from your hazardous profession and dwell at home, happy in the affections of some worthy wite-and now-and now-

"Aye," groaned Pennant, "all chance of that, at least, is gone for ever."

"Say not so, my child." cried the fond mother, throwing her arms round his neck, "don't banish that hope of comfort from my poor, smitten heart, let me see you happy ah, say you will be so for my sake."

"Mother, I'll say whatever may console you: but don't expect too much from me just yet; heaven knows how I love and pity you, Oh! when I think of what you have witnessed, and how you have endured for years that which has nearly driven me to distraction in some few days; when I remember the care bestowed on my infancy, and the cheerfulness you assumed for my sake, when your heart must have been bursting with sorrow, how can I estimate you sufficiently, how prove the strength of my gratitude and affection?

The next day was devoted to the necessary danger of an attack. The remainder, who servant liberally provided for. On the following morning Pennant and his mother set out for London, from whence, after making some pecuniary arrangements, they sailed for America; and hurrying from New York, lest ple on a hill overlooking the road by which they should be recognized. Pennant purchased a partially cleared farm, on the very verge of civilization, in one of the newlysettled Western States.

Harry Bingham started in pursuit of Pennant: he was ignorant of what had occurred. but Mike urged him to make all possible speed, and to deliver the letter without delay. At Dublin Castle he found that the object of his search had been sent to London, almost immediately after his arrival there, and thither he followed him. At the Admiralty he was told that Commander Pennant had delivered his despatches, and received his promotion three days before. The clerk did not know his address, but gave that of his agents. Proceeding to their office next morning, he learned that Captain Pennant had been there but had left no directions as to where he might be found or communications addressed to him; but they suggested that, probably, he might be gone to his mother, who resided at Cliff Lodge, Caernarvon. Harry left town by the coach next morning, and, on arriving at Cliff Lodge, the windows were closed, and the house apparently deserted. A servant, employed in superintending the removal of some furniture, informed him of the departure of the family, but could tell nothing as to where they were gone.

Mrs. Pennant," she said, "was a good lady, and respected by every one; I have lived with her now for over twenty years, and never heard her say an augry word; she seemed happy until her son came, and I fear, sir, he was the bearer of bad news, for my arrival, and when they left, she was obliged to be supported to the carriage."

Returned to his inn, Bingham wrote to his uncle, detailing the results of his inquiries, and informing him that he should set out again for London, as the most likely place to succeed in his object, and giving an address where further instructions might be sent him. While sipping his wine after dinner, he took up a local newspaper, and his eye lighted on a despatch, giving a detailed account of the capture of the French frigate, which was attributed by Captain Beaumont, in a great measure, to the skill and gallantry displayed

by the First Lientenant.

The announcement of the promotion followed, accompanied by a paragraph from the editor, congratulating this promising young officer on his success, and expressing the pride felt by all classes that a Welshman and neighbor had borne so prominent a part in such a glorious achievement. "What a bappy dog Lloyd must be now," thought Harry, as he laid aside the Caernarvon Messenger.

# (To be continued.)

Special Notice.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and the indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. "Dearest mother," cried Lloyd, "I feel for Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev.

CATHOLIC FAIR IN ILLINOIS .- The late Cathoic Fair at Aurora, Ill., netted \$1000.

THE POLISH CATHOLICS OF PENNSYLVANIA. The Polish Catholics of Nanticoke, Pa., laid the corner-stone of their new church on Sunday, the 10th ult.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS .- At the Paris Exposition the Brothers of the Christian Schools have carried off a gold medal of the institute in general, and gold medals have been awarded to two of its Belgian members. ARCHDIOCESE OF PHILADELPHIA.-Archbishop

Wood, of Philadelphia, has selected Rev. Nicholas Cantwell, Rev. Patrick R. O'Reilly, Rev. Michael Filan, Rev. Thos. Kieran, Rev. John Fitzmaurice, as the judices cassaurum for his Archdiocese.

Soldiers Exempted from Abstinence. Soldiers and sailors of the United States Army and Navy are exempted from the rule of ablays, namely : Ash-Wednesday, the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of Holy Week, and the vigils of Christmas and the Assumption. This s an old regulation, but it seems not to have een generally understood.

THE LATE CARDINAL CULLEN .-- An exceedngly influential meeting was held in Dublin, on the 28th ult., presided over by the Lord Mayor, and attended by the Rev. Dr. McCabe, to consider the proposal of memorialising Cardinal Cullen. A strong concurrence of feeling was displayed, and it was agreed that a statue should be erected. Something else, however, is necessary, though whether this ought to be a Cathedral or not has been Mr. Dwyer Gray favours a Cathedral and offers £1000 towards the cost.

#### Irish News,

Some of the Empress of Austria's stud have already arrived in Treland, and are located at Newton, Dunboyne, where the late Mr. Wardell kept his thoroughbred breeding stock. Her Majesty will probably hunt with the Ward I nion staghounds, as well as with the Meath lovehounds. oxhounds.

With respect to the schism in the Home Rule party, the respective strength of the two parties is now pretty apparent. Mr. Butt still retains by far the largest body of Irish members as his followers. The only recruit claimed by the followers of Mr. Parnell is the member for Tipperary, Mr. E. D. Gray. perary, Mr. E. D. Gray.

or Studay, Nov. 25, the execution of the Feniaus Allen, O'Brien, and Larkin, hanged at Manchester for shooting Sergeant Brett, was commemorated by a procession of about 1,000 persons, who marched through the streets of biblin to Glasnevin Cemetery and there placed immortelex in a memorial cross which has been erected over a grave dedicated to them, but not containing their remains

containing their remains

Mr. Butt in his second letter to the Irish people says that a better hearing in the House of Commons for the voice of Ireland during the whole of the present Parliament has been general, and mentions various measures which have been conceded, especially the repeal of the restrictive Acts on the Irish. This influence he says, was first descried when the Obstructionists adopted a policy which he calls one of exasperation. Their violent language and writings prejudiced the Irish cause, and prevented a hostile Ministry from doing as much for Ireland as it might have been induced to do. He repeats that Home Rule is not separation, and that no man out of Bedlam could have expected to gain it in three years. Even before a dissolution he thinks extension of the Irish franchise might be gained and he takes the reference of the Lord Chamcellor in the House of Lordsto university education as a pledge that a bill upon the content of the Lord Chamcellor in the House of Lordsto university education as a pledge that a bill upon the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords to university education as a pledge that a bill upon that subject will be introduced next session. He promises in a future letter to state what course he will advise his party to take, and indicates that he will state to them Issues so important in their determination that they will affect the welfare of Ireland for many years to come. A requisition is being signed, calling upon Mr. But to hold an extraordinary meeting of the Home Rule League previous to the assembling Parliament.

# American Notes.

Three hundred persons of both sexes in Indiapapolis have formed themselves into a Cremation society.

A Philadelphian and his wife have been fined \$25 each for tampering with letters directed to their servant girl.

An old lady being asked to subscribe to a newspaper declined on the ground that when she wanted news she manufactured it

Miss Celeste Winans, of Baltimore, is the richest heiress in the United States. She has just inherited \$20,000,000 from her father. The Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Philadelphia, is preaching against the wearing of mourning, which, he says, is productive of needles, melan-

American fruit to the value of over \$3,000,000 was exported last year. In 1862 the entire proceeds of such exportations amounted to but some sea

A brick fell from a scaffold on the head of a passing negro, "Fling dem peanutshells anoder way up dere, won't yer ?" was the darkey's advice, as he scratched his wool.

A little boy was shown the picture of the martyrs thrown to the llons. He startled his friends by shouting: "Ma O Ma! Just look at that poor little lion way behind there. He won't

A Boston physician tore up the prescription that he had written for a boy with diphtheria because the mother had no money to pay for it, and within a few hours the boy died for lack of modeline.

It is estimated that during the last eight years there has been an addition of at least 400 000 to the population of Texas and that the assessed valuation of the property, in the State has been increased during the same period \$250,00,000.

The Pope has sent ten Jesuits to Central Africa to evangelize the countries traversed by Stanley and Livingstone. The mission will cost \$40,000 and the missionaries will take with them 500 porters, servonts, &c., who will be

marmed. The Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company in New York has made full arrangements to heat the cars of the line with steam from the engine this winter. The system has been proved successful, the cars being warmed equally and thoroughly. The cost of the apparatus for all the cars of the line was \$20,000.

cars of the line was \$20,009.

Miss Mary Maples, the daughter of a wealthy gentleman of New York, married Ed. F. Chase against her father's wishes. The latter at his death left all his property to Mary, to be given to her when she renounced Classe. A divorce was recently granted to Mary from her busband and her estate handed over to her. She has now remarried Chase.

married Chase.

During a dense fog a Mississippi steamship took landing. A traveller, anxious to go ahead, came to the unperturbed manager of the wheel, and asked why they stopped. "Too much fog; can't see the river." But you see the stars overhead." "Yes," replied the urbane pilot, "but until the biler busis we ain't going that way." The passenger went to bed.

# Fashions.

Even great painters do not scorn to paint designs for fans nowadays.

There is a novelty in sleeve-buttons of very light tortoise-shell representing horses' heads, with the bit, bridle, and head-gear of gold.

One of the prettiest metal or jet bonnet pins of the season is a scythe or sickle holding down a reaped ear of wheat and a cut

Just before a recent thunderstorm, a Whitehall man stepped into a telegraph office and requested the privilege of talking through the telephone with his wife. The gentlemanly assistant-manager granted the request, and the Whitehaller began operations. He couldn't be prevailed upon to believe that it really was his wife who was talking to him and she so many miles away. He finally asked her to say something known only to themselves, that he might be convinced that it was her. Just then a rumbling streak of lightning came in on the wires, keeling the husband over on his head, when he jumped to his feet and exclaimed: "That's the ole

# CATHOLICITY IN EUROPE.

Tribute to the Church of Rome by a Baptist Minister, Which Aroused the Ire of His Clerical Brethren-What the Rev. D. C. Potter Saw on His Travels. (From the New York Herald, Tuesday.)

The Baptist ministers turned out at their

meeting yesterday in large numbers to hear

an address by their Secretary, Rev. D. C. Pot-

ter, on what he called Romanism as he saw it in Europe. Mr. Potter spent four months of last summer on the Continent, and he is perhaps, the only Baptist minister in the city who would dare to speak a good word for the Catholic church. Indeed his brethrenwho afterward discussed his address, showed that they had no love for that Church, and could not show much favor to any defender of it. But Mr. Potter disclaimed at the outset any defence of Catholicism as a system of religion, and his remarks were designed rather to illustrate how and why that system wins and constinence all through the year, excepting six trols the masses. He touched on her recognition of the equality of all men by instancing the attention paid to a colored lady in Cologne Cathedral, and to a cologed man with a wooden leg in a church in Paris. He ac-counted for the affection of Catholics for their priests, which he noticed everywhere, in this, that they mingle and play with the people everywhere. He saw college professors playing billiards with their students. What Baptist theological professor, he asked, would be found thus? The adaptation of the Catholic Church to-day to the wants of men was illustrated in her magnificent church music, which he had heard at Fribourg, Strasbourg, Luzerne and other cities: in her provision for adjourned till an Archbishop is appointed, rest by leaving her churches always open day and night, so that the weary and worn may enter and lie down and sleep if they please. He had seen men with feet, shoeless and muddy coatless. lying on the floor of the great St. Peter's, in Rome, resting and sleeping during the heat of the day. But the same men in that condition would not be allowed to sit here in Union square. The Church may get money by questionable means from those people, but when she has built her cathedrals they are not too good for the poorest and the dirtiest to enter. Van Meter may boast of his Sunday schools in Rome, and may come here to collect money to maintain them, but the only real Sunday school in Rome is that established by the late Pius IX, and carried on by his successor in the Vatican, in St. Peter's. Mr. Potter referred to the great public charities of the Church, such as the St. Bernard's Hospice. the Syraplon and others. Between eighteen thousand and twenty-live thousand persons are annually fed at St. Bernard's at an expense of over 60,000 francs, and only one out of every sixteen pay for what they get. And this has been done for more than nine hundred years. And yet nearly every one of us, Mr. Potter said, would berate the Catholic Church if she should eat a free meal at any of our church tables. He never could think of England but with contempt for having stolen al her magnificent cathedrals from the Catholic Church.

#### Dr. Fulton-That was right. OUR DEET TO ROME.

Mr. Potter, continuing, believed that very few of us know or realize how much we are indebted to Rome for our ethical culture She is the patron of art as well as of music I have been always taught, he said, that there is nothing good in Romanism, but I know that is not true. He referred to the numbers, devotion and spirit of the Church as worthy of our admiration and imitation, and said that many of the Churches of Christendom to-day cannot hold themselves free from charges of antism must not condemn the Roman Cathothat Church is doing.

# The O'Connell Monument in Dublin.

A monument to Nelson stands in the cento remove the Nelson monument to one of Catholic Union. the squares, leaving the centre of the street clear, with the O'Connell monument at one end and the monument to Sir John Grey at the other. The object aimed at is purely as-thatic, for Nelson's monument, as it stands, To Dr. G. Labrie, interrupts the comp d'ail. The Liverpool Carillon, Dec. 16, 1878. Catholic Times, writing on the subject, says :-

Catholic Times, writing on the subject, says:—
A correspondent points out that the objection to the Nelson column—which he feels in common with others—would apply also to the O'Connell Monument if creeted on the site in Sackville street now allocated. We do not think it would, because O'Connell will stand at an extreme end instead of blocking up the middle. Besides, Sir John Gray is to be memorialised at the northern end, and it would be necessary to chose another site in that case also. The suggestion of the correspondent is that the O'Connell Monument should be placed on Carlisle Bridge, when the latter is completed, and that the name should be clanged to O'Connell Bridge. No doubt he indicates the best site in the city; but there is one obstacle he overlooks. The new bridge will be so broad that a foot road will run across it in the centre; and as the centre is the only part on so broad that a foot road will run across it in the centre; and as the centre is the only part on which the testimental could be raised, the road would be blocked up at once by the ponderous mass. We are not sure, either, that those responsible for the safety of a bridge of spans would consent to the imposition of so vast a dead, weight where the strength is probably least.

An Orange Paper on a Catholic Bazuar. We have had occasion to fight with the Kingston News, and no doubt we will have occasion to fight with it again. It is edited and owned by two gentlemen, both of whom, we believe, are members of the Orange Asso ciation, but we have never seen a word in its columns to which any Catholic could take exception. Writing of the bazaar at Kingston, it says :--

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BAZAAR .- The bazaar of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Mary's Cathedral was formally opened at the City Hall this afternoon. The morning was occupied in decorating the hall and fixing up the different articles for sale, in which work a base number of young ladies were engaged. The bazaar will be opened this evening and all day tomorrow, and we have no doubt a large sum of claimants a hearing before the Court of money will be realized for charity. Voting Claims, with a right of appeal to the Supreme for a pair of slippers for the most popular candidate for legislature honors will take place during the holding of the bazaar.

There was one divorce to every fifteen marriages in Vermont last year as compared by Congressional directions. with one in twenty-one in 1862, the increase during the fifteen years having been pretty steady. Of the 175 divorces granted in 1877, twenty-six was for adultery, fifty-nine for desertion, seventy-nine for intolerable severity, and eleven for refusal to support.

According to the Methodist, one thousand families of Brooklyn, N. Y., have left the Methodist body, most of them being of a class having the greatest financial and social the uncertainty of the pastorate in that denomination.

It is with very great regret, says Civilian, that we are obliged to hear rumours that the Civil Service Corps is by no means so prosperous as it ought to be, and that whilst an unusually large number of resignations was received at the close of the late Volunteer year, the woman sartin—only she's grode a 1-2-e-t-1-e number of recruits joining the regiments is more powerful since I left hum."

#### EDUCATION IN AUSTRALIA. A Protestant Bishop Plending for Justice to Catholics.

THE Protestant Bishon of Melbourne, Australia, is one of the few non-Catholic clergymen who sees the justice of the Catholic claim for equal rights in educational endowments by the State. Recently he made the following

plea for justice to the Catholics of Australia: "There, if we listen to the calm voice o experience rather than to the clamor of heated disputants, is the solution to our difficulty. Solvitur ambulando. Yes, but you forgot, may be objected, that in England the Catholic difficulty does not exist, because in England both Catholic and Protestant schools can obtain Government grants for satisfactory secular training. True, and I would ask you to prove your sincere love of Christ and of His lambs by agreeing that here, too, the Catholic body shall be suffered to claim Government grants for secular knowledge after examination by Government inspectors. I urge this upon principle. The Catholics believe-and they be a portrait from life; think I've seen that have shown the reality of their belief by their magnificent self-sacrifice-that it is not enough to make their children acquainted with examples and principles of Holy Scripture. It is necessary, they think, that their children should study those principles and examples

IN THE LIGHT OF CATHOLIC explanation. No Protestant body believes this. We may hold it to be desirable, but the to be found in the fact that, under the stress of Government competition, we have generally abandoned our day-school system. If we had thought our denominational explanation necessary, this would have been nothing less than a sin. But we don't think it necessary. What we demand is, that the moral and religious faculties of our children shall be educated that moral and religious sensibilities shall be awakened in them; that they shall be accessible to moral appeal, responsive to religious stimulus, capable of understanding the Chris-; ate it at once without a word." tian basis of instruction to which they will be called upon to listen in riper years. If this be done, then, holding as we do that the force of the truth which we believe is its own best evidence, we have no fears for the future. This is the position of all Protestants, and therefore we can be conscientiously satisfied with such a system of religious instruction in the State schools as that which I have indicated. We might prefer another, but at least we can, and therefore, in present circumstances, we should be satisfied with this. The Catholics

CANNOT CONSCIENTIOUSLY SUBMIT to such a system, and, therefore, if the Govern- Michael Hicks-Beach to the expulsion of loyal ment will only adopt such a measure as I have referred to, it will be nothing but reasonable, long occupied at the Cape. The Colonial as it seems to me, to concede to the Catholics the indulgence which they seek. They are a body sufficiently large to demand separate consideration. They already possess schools which they are increasing rather than diminishing. And shall we then, for the chance of starving them out and of inflicting on them the acutest spiritual misery, go on starving the souls of all the children of Victoria, and keeping them from the Saviour who died for them? (Applause.)

#### CATHOLIC UNION, ST. ANDREWS. Address Presented to Dr. Labrie.

The Catholic Union of the parish of St. Andrews, County of Argenteuil, deeply regret the departure of Dr. G. Labrie, our much esteemed friend and fellow-member, from amongst us, as he has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the Society, both as a member and professionally. In fact, he was the door upon him saying, "Ye can kick awa" persecution for conscience's sake. Protest- never found wanting to forward the interests noo as lang as ye like. of the Catholic cause, and we sincerely hope lic Church until she does for the people what that our fellow-countrymen, both Irish and French, will give him the patronage that he most justly deserves, and which he gained for himself since he came amongst us. Hoping the lad could put them, he made a direct in-that Mrs. Labric may be restored to her tortre of Sackville street, Dublin. It destroys mer state of health, and that he and family the vista of what can be made one of the may enjoy health and prosperity in their new finest streets in Europe. It is now proposed home and which is the sincere wish of the

(Signed,) John Kella, President. G. N. Boyer, Vice-President. DANIEL MURCHY, Sec.-Treas.

# The Geneva Award.

There is a good deal of trouble in distributing the \$15,000,000 given by the British Government to the United States for the depredations caused by the "Alabama" and other cruisers. The New York Herald says :-

Nearly two-thirds of it remain in the Treasury, and there are wide diversities of opinion as to what should be done with it. The amount awarded was \$15,000,000, and the amount not yet distributed is \$9,677,060. Of course there is no lack of claimants. The claims of the insurance companies are disputed on various grounds. In the first place, it is asserted that they suffered no real loss, as they received a full compensation in their war premiums. It is further asserted that the government took especial pains not to make itself in any way liable to them in the exertions it made to procure an award in the form of a gross sum. Secretary Fish instructed the American Consul at Geneva to avoid all committals as to the distribution of the award, inasmuch as "the government wishes to hold itself free to decide as to the rights and claims of insurers."

The law of 1874 was intended to include claims by parties who had suffered real losses and whose right to compensation admitted of no question. It was not then known how much of the award was required for this purpose, and other claims were postponed until these were satisfied. The remaining surplus is unexpectedly large, and it is now the duty of Congress to provide for its equitable distribution. The bill of the majority of the Judiciary Committee of the House allows all Court; and there is, perhaps, no better way of settling the difficult questions involved than to turn them over to the judiciary, to be decided "according to the principles of justice, equity and the law of nations, unhampered

EXACTLY.—The Scientific American says that if a man's arm were long enough to let him reach to the sun, it would be over three years before he would feel that his fingers were

The Earl of Buchan and Laird of Dryburg, well-known during the latter part of the last century as an enthusiast in Scottish history and antiquities, was very eccentric, but was per cent. give as the reason for their change at his funeral. Sir David Brewster and Sir Walter Scott were both present. The chapel earl's head in the wrong way." "Never mind," replied Sir Walter, "his lordship's head was turned when he was alive, and it's not worth | concealed contempt for the English. Such is while to shift it now."

### Miscellancous Reading.

An American farmer, speaking of the thinness of his hay crop, said, "The grasshoppers have all got lame trying to jump from one blade of grass to another.

" Spell the word ferment and give its definition and instance of its use," said a teacher to a little girl. "F-e-r-m-e-n-t, ferment, a verb signifying to work, as, I love to ferment in the garden," said the little girl.

An English author once attended a masked ball without a mask or domino. The lady of the house, a little piqued at this slight, approached him and said: "And pray, sir, what character do you assume?" "I appear as a gentleman," said he. "Ah! a capital disguise!" and he withdrew for repairs.

An art critic, going into a gallery in a state of mild inebriation to criticise some pictures, sees himself in a glass, and taking out a notebook, writes as follows: First room—head of a drunkard, no signature; has a great deal of character; red nose remarkably truthful; must face somewhere."

When the triangle had called the meeting to order, Brother Gardiner arose with his usual sleekness and said :- "Gem'len, if it wasn't for de wheels on a wagin de wagin wouldn't move. When de wheels am on, den what!" "Grease," solemnly exclaimed the old man Toots. "K-rect!" whispered the president softly, rubbing his hands together, "We hez best proof that we do not think it necessary is de wagin an' de wheels. We will now pass de hat aroun, for de grease."

"If there is any place where I like to ransack business more than another," said Mrs. Partington, with animation, untying from the corner of her handkerchief a sum of money; if there is any place better than another it is a bank. There's no dilly-dalliance and beatin' down and bothern' you with a thousand questions, till you don't know whether your heels are up or your head down; all you have to do is to put your bill on the counter, and exoner-

Fossii Char.-In the Geological Magazine for October Dr. H. Woodward, of the British Museum describes the occurrence of the remains of a fossil crab from the coal measures of Belgium. Less perfect fragments of similar nature are mentioned as coming from near Bristol and Manchester, England. This discovery carries back the origin of this class of crustacea from the Great Oolite of Wiltshire to the Carboniferous, a very creat distance in the geological chronology.

The committee of the Aborigines Protection Society recently called the attention of Sir Gaikas from the terrritory which they had so Secretary replies that it was in the best interests of the Gaikas themselves, no less than for the general welfare of the natives inhabiting that portion of the Cape Colony, that this measure had been adopted. He adds that the removal to Butterworth has been successfully effected.

Before the adoption of the Police Act in Airdrie, a worthy named Geordie had the surveillance of the town. One night, a drunken obstreperous Trishman was lodged in the cells, and this being rather against his inclination he made a tremendous noise by kicking the cell-door with his heavy boots. Geordie was equal to the occasion, for he went to the cell, and opening the door a little, said: Mon, ye might put off ver buits, an' I'll gie them a bit rub, so that ye'll be respectable like when ye gang before the bailie in the morning." The prisoner at once complied with the request, and saw his mistake only when Geordie shut

A member of the United States sanitary police force came across a boy the other day who was wheeling home a load of oyster-cans and bottles, and curious to know to what use quiry. "Going to throw them into our back yard," replied the boy. "I took two loads home yesterday." "But what do you use them for?" "It's a trick of the family," grinned the lad. "In what way?" "I'd just as lier tell," declared the boy. "We're going to have some relashuns come in from country. We may not have much to eat, but, if they see these cans and bottles and boxes, they'll think we've had isters, champagne, tigs, and nuts, till we've got tired of 'em, and are living on bread and taters for a healthy change!" officer scratched his car like a man who had received a new idea.

#### An Increasing Aristocracy. (From Blackwood's Magazine.)

In all the larger cities of the United States there is a class which openly calls itself, and is openly called by others, the aristocracy; and the more modern members of it are endeavoring, as much as possible, to adopt the manners and customs of aristocracies in other countries, to contract matrimonial alliances with them, and to bow down before them. They put their servants into livery and emblazon the panels of their carriages with heraldic devices in which coronets and other insignia of nobility, and even of royalty, are

Some have purchased lands abroad and call themselves by its well-sounding foreign name; others have adopted the names of noble families, and some have even gone so far as to assume foreign titles, which they use when abroad, and with the crests and armorial bearings of which even at home they stamp their note paper and decorate their dinper menus.

The demand has become so extended in this direction that two heralds' offices have actually been opened in a fashionable part of New York to meet it, where coats-of-arms, crests and mottoes may be obtained to suit the name, taste, rank and pedigree of the purchaser.

# The Marquis of Lorne.

The wheel of a carriage belonging to Mr. Slim went out of its axle-tree near Edinburg's bridge. After considerable efforts, our man, seeing that he was unable to replace it alone, asked two gentlemen passing on the road if they would have the kindness to help him. They consented willingly, and the three put the wheel in its first position. Mr. Slimm thanked them, and said he was very much obliged. "You must be, surely," remarked one of the gentlemen, "knowing that you have had the Governor-General of Canada to help you to replace your wheel." It was, in fact, the Marquis of Lorne, and poor Mr. Slimm, confounded, could not say a word when the Marquis and his aide-de-camp were going away.

#### The Duke of Edinburgh and his Wife. [From the Ottawa Herald.]

The marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh has not resulted as happily as the friends of the Royal family could desire. Indeed it is said in Dryburg Abbey runs from east to west; the that in the Arch-Duchess Marie, the sailor grave was made accordingly, and the foot of Prince caught a Tartar, and now comes the the coffin should, in the usual way, have been announcement that the pair have agreed to carried in first. The former saw this was not | separate, if not formally, at least in fact. The being done, and said: "We have brought the Queen's strong Russophobia proclivities are said to be among the causes of disagreement, also the Russian lady's unmeasured and un-

# The True Witness

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#### Christmas.

To the true Christian it matters not whether at Christmas commercial depression or commercial prosperity covers the land. To a man whose faith in Christ is a living faith, there is a nobler association on Christmas Day than can come from inflation. The -- Christian is not over-anxious for a morbid prosperity on the one hand, nor is he overdepressed by commercial losses on the other. · Christ did not come to make nations rich or poor; He came to save souls. As each . Christmas passes, time proves that the philosophy of Christ was the true philosophy, and as reflection takes possession of the mind, do some little interest in their own affairs, and we not all admit that "it matters not if we while we would be sorry to throw the shadow gain the whole world if we lose our own soul." Attimes such as these Catholics cannot refrain from reflection on the life and passion of ... Our Lord, and to gather from it those good to an issue. Of course we are aware—nay, works which are calculated to make men lead better lives. All men are better for such redections. They purify the mind, and tone down all desire for excess. They give faith and strength to those who obey the divine --- commands, and inspire that calm resignation to the will of God which is only to be found in the Catholic world.

The Late Princess Alice.

It is a becoming thing for a loyal people to tender their sympathy to Her Majesty in her amffliction. A nation mourns with her for the closs she has sustained, and the man or woaman incapable of feeling some regret for a good woman in affiction, would be hardened sto the sufferings of his own. The Post, like other papers, would have turned its rules and draped its columns if it could, but owing to the construction of our press it is impossible for us to do so. We, however, share the universal regret, and with Her Majesty's loyal rejects the world over, fall into line, and if should be like the championship of baseball, we cannot drape out flag in mourning, we ar, at least, express, a sympathy in unison British subjects wherever they are

ward. fc Annewation. No doubt there are Annexationists in Canwhat how many of them it would be someat lifficult to guess. But that they exist. an goodly members, we do not soubt. If and carre any Catholics who desire the anthe stion of Canada to the United States it is nex wall for them to remember that they 26 1 se more religious liberty in this country POSSO their co-religionists mossess acress the than r. Here we have Separate Schools, a borde which Catholics do not possess under en and Strives. This, fact alone apart the St ilithe other weighty issues which atfrom a tteo the Deminion should settle the tract u 1. Here we have religious liberty in question doct phase. There is no night, its wi ly . or , religiously, that is good for political at is not enjoyed by Canadians. men, th nils the great question of the future. Educatio ated States that question has gone In the U c Catholics; here it has gone in against th r, and the Catholic who could detange the religious liberty he possire to exc. for the too prevalent I now-noth. sesses here ecularism of the Republic, would ingism and a great mistake. But we may be guilty of Whive were ameexed to the United be told that would still, as a State, enjoy States that v liberty. Yes, but we would be our religious inundated wi ha theories against the liberty we now enjoy and these wories might, in the end, be the means of overwhelming us. Apart from the traditional, the social, the commercial and. the patriotic reasons for rejecting the the orists who hold Annexation before our eyes, there are others equally po-tent, and all of which will, we are satisfied, result in making Canadians contented as Goldwin Smith may reflect the opinions a f some people in this country, but we hope there are but few Catholics who do not see that Canadian citizenship is, after all, country the wail for help is heard. Famine, a better condition to live under than the as understood in other countries in citizenship of the United States.

The Amberst Mystery. There appears to be a good deal of agitation in Canad. I because the devil has, it is said, been making a noise at Amherst. As to the identity of the "spirit," however, there appears to be some doubt. The Germans have a saying that "When the devil cannot go himselt, he sends his grandmother." But we doubt the identity of these "spiritualistic" manifestations altogether. We are the commercial supremacy of England appears sceptical, and keeping in view the exposure to be tottering in decay, and the same econoof Slade and others, we are slow to accept mic result takes place. From Birmingham even "raps" as evidence that the devil makes himself heard through an agency so ridieulous. When the devil wants a person he gives no such "warnings" as that said to have been given to Esther Cox. He does his "2,000 children and 3,000 adults were relievwork by stealth and not by "manifestations," ed last week;" while North Staffordshire which are calculated to alarm. Even "his sends the news that "great want is felt by the grandmother" would not be guilty of the laboring classes." In Glasgow the distress is stupidity of putting her tatended victims on their guard. Neither he nor she have had "streets are swarming with sturving men, their long experience in decoying souls with women and children." This is no fancy picout knowing that they are not popular to mankind, and that their "manifestations" North and south the distress is equally severe.

not know in that way, we may be sure, is not | much misery," and in the other "there are worth knowing. If he could object gain his by "manifestations" the world would be full of them, and we might expect even the saintly precincts of our editorial rooms—so free from sin and wrong in all their phases —invaded by as many "manifesta-tions" as if we were ordinary sinners. But why does not some one try the "insulation" process. Place Esther Cox standing on glass-not one layer, but many-and see if the "raps" will be as loud as they were when she was standing on wood. We do not say that "insulation" is, in all cases, a success, but we are justified in saying that "insulation" very often makes the so-called "spiritualistic manifestations" weak and irregular, thus proving that there is something in "insulation" which prevents the "spirits" from exercising their usual power; and, that that something is due to natural causes, no one out of a lunatic asylum will deny.

The Approaching Elections. In a few weeks the people of Montreal will be engaged in the municipal elections. Questions affecting the future interest of the city will be worn upon every candidate's sleeve for the electors to peck at. Hawkers in municipal wares will stand upon a dozen any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper platforms and, Cheap John like, will quizzically bears your proper address. platforms and, Cheap John like, will quizzically or hoarsely shout, "Who'll buy," who'll buy." These will be old stagers in the art, men versed in all the tricks of trade, by which tinfoil can be passed as silver, wooden pegs for eats, Joe Beef for a humanitarian, or Chiniquy for a veritable Job. Each in his own way will be contending for the mastery, and as a matter of course, self is placed aside and the heroic candidate for the honor of representation stands his time, upon that already so much stained alter of his country." It will be an ennobling spectacle. If, indeed, an ungrateful public opinion hoots and denounces the martyr, what matter; did not the rabble in Jerusalem call out—"Crucify Him!" Crucify Him!" Was not Cariolanus murdered; did tue, and that honor, in this land, has no not the people of London pelt Wellington with political abiding place. There is room stones; was not O'Connell's heart broken; and place, and the time is opportune that thing so often called a "suffering hu-manity?" Well, we hope so. Whatever these gentlemen may do after their election, it is, at least, a hopeful symptom to hear them profess to hold all the virtues during the time the contest is going on. et us hope that the people will take of a doubt over the crystal purity of candidates' intentions, it might be no harm to suggest the propriety of some of the electors forcing the question of the Statute Labor Tax well aware-that the candidates are philanthropic and that the interest they take in the welfare of the citizens overcomes all petty considerations of self, but it might be no harm for the citizens to insist upon having a few plain answers to a ed it, it would injuse his party; thus the infew plain questions, and to have a "yes" or "no," instead of ambiguity or "will take an interest in everything calculated to benefit the citizens at large." Will the candidates vote for the abolition of the Statute Labour Tax? is a question that ought not to be lost sight of, and we hope the people of Montreal will a

# Lacrosse

insist on an answer.

meeting in Toronto on Tuesday week, is said the party in power may retain office, and unto have complained about the hardship of his til the men whose careers are stamped with club retaining the championship during the season, and losing it by one game when the season had almost closed. He then recommended that the championship of lacrosse given to the club that wins the greatest number of matches in the year. There is something in this suggestion worthy of consideration. Lacrosse, no doubt, is a game in which science, skill and endurance combine to carry off the victory. As a rule, the best players win; but in lacrosse, as an all other games, accident may give a weak club the game, and thus the efforts of a year may be wrenched from a club because chance went against it. If it was possible to devise some means by which the championship would not be placed at the mercy of a chance shot, it would be all the better for lacrosse. Every lover of the made, at least continued, for political partigame would like to see it placed in such a zans, and the machinery of the Government position that the champions would not be subjected to the humiliation of being defeated political allies of the Conservatives. Party was by men who were not their equals. But this | considered above all, and everything within is a difficult thing to do. If the clam-the law, that dare be done to sustain the Con-pionship is given to the claff that wins the servatives, was done in order that Party should greatest number of games, bow are we to guard triumph. But did the Conservatives say one against inferior clubs playing any number of word against the corruption then? Not a games, and of one of them claiming the chamber word. Their party was doing wrong; pionship? That difficulties of this nature they knew whis, and yet the Consercould be overcome we do not doubt; but that waive organs did all in their power difficulty-acttled, others stare as in the face. While we feel chagrined when a "chance" gives the championship to an inferior club, tion. These are the pure Conservatives. yet is it not better for lacrosse when the Than M. Letelker de St. Just comes upon championskip hangs in the balance on each game, thus heightening the interest and quickening the nervous anxiety with sthich each shy for the goals is watched. Again, would it not be a hardedip if the Foronto Club, for instance, had to come to Montreal a second or a third time, after winming once, in order to make themselves champions of lacrocse. While saying this, we would be glad to see the championship made less a game of chance and more of skill, but other became arbitrary, and the Reform papers it is a question if the suggestion of Mr. Hughes | clap the haughty Lieut-Governor on the | the necessity of assisting the Home Rulers in

# Distress in England.

The distress in England has almost reached the point where famine begins. All over the as understood in other countries, is not possible in England, but the causes of famine are not only possible but are now at work. Other peoples die of hunger because the crops fail, while the English people saffer distress when the furnaces are out, and the looms are still. England depends as much on her commercial supremacy to feed the masses of her people, as the people of India depend on rice, or the people of Ireland depend on potatoes. When either fail, distress or famine follows. Rice has failed and potatoes have failed, and now we learn that the Mayor was obliged to call a public meeting " to consider means to relieve

relief beyond parochial funds." . In the House of Commons, it is true that the Home Secretary said that the accounts from Edinburgh, Liverpool and Manchester were exaggerated, but, at the same time, he admitted that "he had not had time to enquire into the condition of the coal and iron districts." Meanwhile, the accounts from Ireland are satisfactory. Ireland had her trial of famine, and that "old viper," Lord John Russell, let the people starve in the ditches. He "would not interfere with the law of supply and demand!" But that "law of supply and demand" will not be considered, now that the English people appeal for help to Englishmen. We shall all rejoice to see relief given, and given with a prodigal hand. Although the howling mobs of Leeds shouted out "Three cheers for the Famine" when our own poor countrymen were stricken to death, yet we can return good for evil, and hope that the present distress in England will e promptly and generously relieved. It is not of nature which should make us all akin.

#### Party! Not Country.

When Sir John A. Macdonald retires from the leadership of the Conservative party, and when the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie makes way for an abler man as leader of the Reform party, Canadians can look forward to the turning over of a new leaf in the history of their country. As a people, Canadians can have no confidence in either of them. Politicians who are looking out for their own interest may laud their chief, but the outside public do not trust him. Sir John A. Macdonald can never recover the stain left upon him by prepared to sacrifice his personal comfort, and the Pacific scandal. Any one who has read the history of that transaction cannot but suspect that the trail of the serpent is over all Sir John A. Macdonald does. To accept him as leader without a protest would be to admit our own dishonesty and to declare to the world that political chicanery is a virwhy should not a citizen of for a better man to stand by the helm, and Montreal stand prepared to oncounter the the sooner he comes the better for the counscorn and sneers of an ungrateful public for try. And the same may be said of the Hon. Mr. Mackenzic. He has failed, and the Reformers have an opportunity of taking an abler man. Both parties are astray in their head pieces—the Conservatives have an pushed the commerce of every country in the astute tactician, and the Reformers a plain world to the wall. In iron and cotton goods and simple politician; but neither have a she had no rivals. She had a monopoly of statesman. We may be told that this is a the manufactures, and she leaped into the must look to country first. This lose it day by day? Why, but because the all men will admit. Now, if the countries she drained almost to the dregs of Hon. Mr. Mackenzie was a statesman their commerce are draining her in turn. Amerpetitive examination for the Civil Service? such a system would put an end to many the necessaries of life. They made things dearer evils and would in general do good, but the for a while, but after a few years they see the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie feared that if he attemptterest of the State was sacrificed because party would suffer. If Sir John A. Macdonald aims at being a statesman, he will introduce the system of competitive examination for the Civil Service, but if Sir John A. Macdonald thinks that the introduction of such measure would shatter the ranks of his party, he would not introduce it, because party is first, and the country goes by the board. This is but a triffing illustra-The Toronto Lacrosse Club is said to be tion of the whole system of Government. dissatisfied. The president, Mr. Hughes, at a | Everything that is done, is done in order that political fraud and political imbecility stand aside, we will see no rift in the clouds.

# M. Letellier.de St. Just.

The Reform papers are making much ado about the threatened dismissal of . M. Letel-LIER DE ST. JUST. They say that to remove him from the position of Lieut.-Governor of Quebec would be "arbitrary and tyrannical." But these same Reform papers did not say one word when that same M. Letellier de St. Just, arbitrarily and tyronnically" removed the DeBoucherville Government when that Government had still a majority in the Local Legislature. The DeBoucherville administration may have been extravagant. According to our view of the case, that administration was extravagant. Sinecures were, if not was used for the purpose of benefiting the to perpetuate that wrong by glossing over the stains upon the De Bouchewille, administrathe stage, and makes himself the central figure in the farce, by assuming a purity and dismissing a Government, while that Government, had still a respectable majority at its mistake made by the Conservatives was followed by a wrong committed by the Lieut.wrong to dismiss a Government without a constitutional cause for such dismissal? For the Reformers it was a matter of indifference whether the act was constitutional or not; it was done at the right time, and they applicaded. Then the Conservatives came into power and they threaten to dismiss M. Letellier de St. Just, and thus another wrong will be committed, and so one bad act is followed by another. No doubt the Lieut. Governor was the first to offend. He assumed a power which he had not, and his policy in dismissing the De Boucherville Government can bear no other interpretation than that it was done for party purposes But he has been punished already by the triumph of the Conservatives, and it would be an act of spite and not of justice to remove him from office before his term had expired. We are glad, too, to notice that some Conservative papers, the Kingston News among the rest, takes this view of the situation, and if it is carried out it will give the party in power some claim to be regarded as being above the netty tricks of office.

# The Glasgow Bank Relief Fund.

An effort is now being made in Canada to assist in the relief of the poor people who have been ruined by the failure of the Glasgow Bank. That effort springs from a noble

it covers a multitude of sins, then it becomes large numbers unemployed, and no organized, all of us to cloak our infirmities with its folds. But there is a good old saying that "Charity begins at home." What is the meaning of this saying? Is it not to point out that the man who can be insensible to the misery he can see with his own eyes, hear with his own ears, and discover to exist among his own kith and kin, that if these do not move to charity, then it is impossible to move mankind at all. If the misery one sees around him does not move him to compassion, it is hard to expect that the misery one hears about, is calculated to untie his purse strings. The poor people who have suffered by the failure of the Glasgow Bank have all our compassion. To be ruined by a bank failure is a fearful thing, and that too in a country like Great Britain, where to be ruined once, in too many cases, means to be poor for ever. Anyone who can extend a helping hand to the sufferers by the failure of the Glasgow Bank will do well. People who have given to every good charitduring periods of distress that men should able work may generously dip into their show their antagonism, for want is that touch purse for another cheque, and another good act will stand credited to their name. To it, give, and give generously. Every dollar will bring comfort to some un-fortunate, and so the marks in your favour will be tallied up at the end. But here it is time to pause. We have our own poor to look to. Our streets are crowded with beggars. Destitution stares hundreds, nay, thousands in the face. One-half of Canada is bankrupt, and the other half looks as if it might fail any day. Our laborers are unemployed, a hard winter is before us, and those who can only afford to give a little for charitable purposes had better look to the starving poor around them. We have here Irish, Scotch, French Canadian, English and nondescripts, for all of whom something must be done; and while a little may be spared to do a good act in any part of the world, yet let us not forget that our first duty is to relieve those who are suffering around us. We cannot, and do not, say a word against charity in any form, but we would not give much for the charity of the man who gives to those he only hears about and denies it to those he sees and knows every day about him. From such men, good Lord, deliver us.

The Free Trade Fiction. A few years ago the trade of England why did he not introduce the system of com- ica, France, Belgium and Germany locked the door against English commerce, and forced Everyone admits that the introduction of their subjects to look to themselves for tables turned, and instead of receiving goods from Lingland, these same countries now send goods to England, and sell them cheaper than the English people can manufacture the same goods for. Last year alone, for instance, we learn that the United States sent four hundred millions of dollars' worth of goods to England, while only one hundred millions' worth of goods left England for the United States Manchester and Birmingham and Sheffield goods, manufactured in America, now compete with English goods on English soil; and, as the London Hardware says, referring to a certain class of American goods manufactured for Birmingham, "They threaten to have it all their own way." What is true of America is true of France Belgium and Germany, in all of which the native manufactures are protected, and by which England is being hard pressed everywhere. Protection has made most of the countries in Europe and manufacturing States, and it has developed their resources, enriched the people, as it has marked out the means, by following which Canada can become prosperous. The theories of Cobden, Smith and Bastial are musty in these days, and are as inapplicable to Canada in 1878, as "a stove pipe" would be when the thermometer registers twenty below zero.

Jrish National Affairs. Ireland is on the eve of a new national movement. The "solit" in the Home Rule ranks and the action of a wing of the Fenian element, prove this. A period is, we believe, approaching when good will come of evil, and when Irishmen of different opinions will learn the lesson, so often taught by Henry Grattan, to "tolerate one another." Our reasons for expecting this new movement are these:-Mr. Butt and Mr. Parnell are both in favour of the national automony of Ireland. They are both trusted by the people at large, although certain sections of the people may think that one is too weak and the other too strong, in the policy they pursue. Neither of them are traitors, and the people will not tolerate division, even if the leaders were inclined. Let Mr. Parnell experiment in his own way, and if good comes of it, then the country will follow him; if good does not come of it, then Mr. Butt triumphs. As for the "split," it amounts to nothing. Nay, it back. The Conservatives had been extravagant, will purify the national cause, for it will quickalmost corrupt, and M. Letellier de St. Just on the national policy, and interest the people heroically sweeps the party away. Thus the more and more in the national policy. But there is still a more hopeful view of the situation. The Fenians, to all appearances, have Governor. Because one was extravegant, the not only ceased to abuse the Home Rulers, but a certain portion of them now advocate is the hest means of bringing this about or back and say: "Good boy, good boy." What every way in their power. This new pronot. So they core whether it was right gramme was boldly enunciated last Sunday in Boston by the ex-political prisoner, Mr. Michael Davitt; and, according to the Boston Pilot, "Mr. Davitt represented the views of Mr. T. C. Luby, John Devoy, John J. Breslin, J. F. Bourke, and other lenders of the revolutionary element." These gentlemen urge that the best way to forward Irish national affairs is to commence at the bottom, by winning for the Home Rulers every position in Ireland that can be won-from a bailiff to a member of Parliament. Where voting can place a Home Ruler in power that voting should be used, and thus lay the foundation of a firm national struggle. Years of experience have satisfied them that the franchise, the public platform, and constitutional agitation are not thropists look to prevention; the determined to be despised. We expect to see some good come from this new phase of Irish national life, and we hope, at least, that the two national parties, if they cannot agree, will cease abusing each other,

# What Canadians Want.

In the first place we want Protection. We want this because Protection has enriched every country that has adopted it. Protection triumphs all over the world, while so-called Free Trade is going to the wall. That quescould only result in driving the object of their The news from Dundee is no worse than the they may be. Charity is a virtue which no the State. Give the best menthe best places,

placing a mere politician, who may be a nonentity, above the men who have for years labored faithfully in the country's service. Then we want the volunteer milita attended We want paid adjutents, and we to. want to see the militia placed above all political considerations. Let what is best, not who suffers, be done. If it is for the benefit of the service to destroy the Independent Companies, and some of the country battalions, then let it be done, and never mind what the politicians think. Again, we want Sir John A. Macdonald deposed because of his political thimble-rigging, and we want the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie deposed because of he was lawfully chosen when his commission his unfitness. We want Newfoundland brought | was revoked, and, consequently, another of into the Confederation, and we want Liberal sentiments chosen for the office. The to. manufacture our own material for other case was that of an official commissionthe Pacific Railway. We want, too, see the Marquis of Lorne the Princess Louise made as respectable as any other people in the country. This we can hardly consider them, so long as burglars, penitentiary birds and others have as much right of being introduced to them as respectable citizens who pay their taxes. There is another item that we want, and that such we would say-go on. If you can afford is to see the Witness omit advertising corkscrews while it preaches temperance, turn the devil out of its composing room, and cease preaching a "religion" of hate. Again, we want an enquiry into that St. Henri shooting affair, although we know that a number of people sulk because we will not let that subject alone. We want, too, to see Protestants and Catholics be friends, each going his own way without offending anyone. When all these wants are supplied we shall have as When all many more "wants" to chronicle, and so we go from the cradle to the grave.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### A Reply to Dr. Howard. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post.

Sin, Dr. Howard's opinion that "every criminal is such in virtue of some physical defect or deformity or disease of his moral faculties, whether it is due to heredity, or to not having the mental organization properly developed in youth, or to some accidental circumstances," should be taken cum grano sales. The tendency of our times is towards a fatalism which differs little from that of the Turks. Our jurisconsults cleverly take advantage of this theory in defending their clients against the legitimate results of their wrong-doing, and "moral insanity," "emo-tional insanity," "irresponsible impulse," &c., have been almost elevated to the dignity hackneyed phrase, and we may be asked how position of the first commercial power that of generally admitted axioms. Now, I am can we prove it? We answer, very the world had ever seen. Why has she lost far from denying that, in certain given cases, simply. To be a statesman a man that position, and why is she continuing to a criminal may have been born with a prea criminal may have been born with a pre-This lose it day by day? Why, but because the disposition to crime, but to attempt to forthe countries she drained almost to the dregs of mulate a general proposition from particular mulate a general proposition from particular Canada. It is a pity the leading politicians cases is utterly illogical. That we cannot of both parties could not raise themselves out conclude from a particular to a general is an of the contemptible mire of party subserviency axiom philosophical and true. The exist- and thereby introduce the system of competience of a criminal class must be explained on tive examination for the civil service.

surer grounds. Dr. Howard does not seem to suspect the grave consequences which follow his premises. A "physical defect" does not neceswould become a simple necessity, and, there- been election bummers or political hacks, fore, no sin, for such would be a contradiction in terms; what, moreover, is the meaning of a trickery with the hope of a "soft berth" as a there is one, original sin, which, even after baptism, leaves a strong inclination to evil. This is easily illustrated by the fact that all of imagine than I can describe their feeling us, men and women, find it easier to do evil than good. We are pulling down stream when is placed above them in salary and authority, we sin and up stream when virtuous. Cirpossessing neither worth or influence; scarcely cumstances, most assuredly, have an immense influence upon the moral conduct of mankind, but we must be careful not to give circumstances an irresistible force in the premises. For instance, there is a certain awful treason against the temple of the Holy Gost, our bodies, of his political career. The majority he now which unfortunate children learn from evil company. But, though this habit, which consequent upon the change. Inaugurate the furnishes two-thirds of our criminal classes by system of competition, and no one shull producing cerebral hebitude and consequent indifference to all good, natural or divine, fied to do so. The force may then look with become inveterate; the freedom of choice, of will, perverted and weakened though it be, is with a good will for the country's good, each never entirely lost, short of insanity, which competent of the duties assigned him-rot as the act aften produces.

Now, there is no circumstance conceivable more powerful for evil than the one I refer to. If, then, it can be overcome by any sane person, the question is, how? I answer, by prayer and the grace of God, the frequentation of the Sacraments and other means provided by the Catholic Church. Without these means, all efforts to effect amelioration of our social conditions are nugatory and vain. There never was a man who lifted himself out of the mire of crime; God and His Church on the one side, the sinner's co-operative good will on the other, can alone reform and regenerate the habitual, chronic perversity of the criminal classes. All efforts which do

not recognize these factors will certainly fail. The mistake is just here, that well-meaning men, especially those whose duties bring them in contact with the deformities of society, seem to study crime and criminals from a purely material, physiological standpoint. We inherit nothing but tendencies; our own will shapes these for good or evil. To make parents responsible for the change from a negative to a positive condition of mental or moral aberration is absurd. Every human being is responsible for his own actions in a lesser or greater degree, for I admit the influence of ircumstances, inclinations, etc, but utterly deny these necessarily compel him to offend Anything that depraves the body reacts upon the soul, and vice versa. Great anger prostrates the body; impurity enfeebles the soul, and, therefore, the will. Here lies the true explanation of crime. The criminal is simply a man or woman who has never or seldom resisted temptation. There are notorious criminals now crouching like wild beasts in our penitentiary cells who have had weaker passions to contend against than many others who are virtuous to the heart's core. Why so? Because the one neglected self-denial; the other practised that imperious necessity for well-doing. Why did the latter stand and the former fall? By God's grace and the sacraments of the Catholic Church, united to his own courageous purpose and resolution. What is the use of ransacking heaven and earth for an explanation and remedy which are obvious to any Christian? Rash and inexact theories on this point lead to materialism and tatalism. I repeat again, let philanperversity of our scoundrels is beyond their control. And prevention can be accomplished by the Catholic Church alone.

### What a Conservative Has to Say. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post.

Sia,-It is indeed a very true saying that "some queer things appear in print," which, to my view, was never so fully realized as in your article of the 25th ultimo anent the dismissal of Civil Service employees, recently made by tion settled, we want a reform in the Civil the Conservative Cabinet, in which your read-Service. We want to see the faithful servants ers are led to believe that such cancellations of the Government placed above the favourites | are made a precedent by the existing Governimpulse, the impulse which induces men to of party. We want to see merit win, and ment for all future new ministries to do likeassist the afflicted no matter who or what patronage no longer used to the detriment of wise, when it is in the recollection, not of a very old resident either, that such a prece- couraged and strengthened in the pursuit of attention from them. What the devil does news from Bristol: in one place "there is man can overestimate, and if, as we are told, and stamp out the demoralizing system of dent has been already laid before us in the

conduct of the Liberals when they assumed the reins of power in November, 1873. Some of the dismissals made by the Rouges in Quebec offices, in the year just mentioned, fell to the lot of men than whom none were more competent to fill the responsible positions to which they were appointed, two examples of which I give you of Irish Catholics from this city alone: That of Shipping Master for this port, to which a gentleman of considerable ability and, in every other particular, eminently qualified to fill any position under the Government, was appointed; he had not had time to even take charge of the post for which ed to a vacancy in the Inland Revenue Department, so ably presided over by Mr. Wm. Quinn, whom the Liberals used great exertions to shelve, and who was in possession, as I have been informed, of a certificate procured after a creditable examination before the Board of Civil Service Examiners-which, of itself. should have been his safeguard notwithstand. ing the fact of his friends being life-long workers in the Conservative cause, considering it the truest for the good of the country, against the malice of men in the pay of the Rouges, who tramped around to the different offices " seeking whom they may devour." The lot fell on him, and, after about a month of service in the interests of his native land, he was ignominiously thrust out to make room for, perhaps, inferior individuals, with no other recommendations than that they were of a Liberal turn of mind, and, therefore, titted by nature for the position—as, in this case, two or three friends were provided for in the room of one Conservative appointment. This dismissed official was popular enough, in a manner, having held the secretaryship of our most popular national society for a number of years, and while it was in its most flourishing condition, as well as of the Irish Home Rule organization from the inception to the close of its career in the ancient capital.

Quebec, 19th December, 1878.

P.S.-Absence from home prevented my earlier noticing your issue of the 25th ultimo. A CONSTANT READER.

Our correspondent seems to think that two wrongs make a right. We think both parties have erred, and our correspondent should be independent enough to admit it .- Ep. Post. |

#### The Civil Service.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. Sis,-Any one possessing true patriotism, one of progress and enlightenment, must favorably recognize your untiring exertion to elevate the standard of the civil service of

We may never have a more opportune time than the present to purge the country of so many drones, who are rolling in idleness, fatting on the public chest without a single sarily involve moral aberration, otherwise sin trait to recommend them further than having who would stoop to the lowest and vilest disease of the moral faculties?" Certainly reward for chicanery. 'Tis true, there are some very competent men and deserving employees in the civil service. You can better when one of these good-for-nothing "sharks" able to write their names. This is no over-drawn sketch. I am familiar with the facts.

Therefore, I say, now is the time; rid the country of such a burden. Let Sir John A. Macdonald immortalize himself in the sunset possesses is such as to fear no adverse result presume to seek admission who is not qualipride upon themselves. They shall work at present, a few doing the work of the many. Yours, D.

#### REV. FATHER HUNT, O. M. J. Mission in Ottawa.

Sir-Permit me to request you will have the goodness to devote a small pertion of your space to the notice of an event pregnant. with importance to a large number of Catholics in this city. I refer to the Mission now being held in St. Joseph's parish.

The congregation have the happiness to be under the spiritual care of the good and zealous Father Paillier, O. M. I. Solicitous for the welfare of the souls committed to his charge, our worthy and indefatigable pastor determined upon having a Retreat in order to prepare for the proper celebration of the great Christmas festival. For this end he secured the valuable services and aid of the Rev. M. A. Hunt, O.M.J., of London, England, a polished scholar, profound logician and theologian, and a finished ora-

It has been my good fortune for a period extending over nearly forty years, to have beard many eminent preachers; but I venture to say, few, if any, have excelled Father Hunt. His sermons combine the sweetness and unetion of Bossuet, the chaste and classic diction ot Bourdaloue, and the massive thought and strength of Massillon. In addition to the great moral effects which his discourses cannot fail to produce, he furnishes to his audience a rare and sumptuous literary banquet. Of fine and commanding personal appearance, a countenance beaming with talent, an eye sparkling with intellect, gesture graceful. and expressive, a voice full, sonorous and faultlessly modulated to express every feeling and sentiment he wishes to convey, is it surprising that he holds his auditory captive, in wrapt attention, by the hour? At one time, with burning eloquence, in tones and language that reach the most obdurate heart, he denounces vice and its dire consequences; again, in melting words and accents of soothing tenderness he pours the healing balm of consolation upon the bruised spirit, wins it to repentance, inspires confidence and fills it with spiritual peace and joy. His sermons are well adapted to produce salutary results; the subjects-admirably chosen-which being familiar to every well instructed Catholic, captivate by their freshness and novelty. Like the experienced surgeon, he lays open, with dexterity and skill, the moral ulcer that festers the soul, in order to eradicate the foul gangrene, bind up the wound and restore renewed health and vitality.

Though the parishnoners of St. Joseph enjoy the happy privilege of being ministered to by a most devoted and self-sacrificing priest, yet this priceless blessing has been largely enhanced by the presence among them, during those days of grace and salvation, of the gifted and learned missionary of Tower Hill. The hardened sinner has been aroused from his lethargy, the lukewarm have become fervent, and the good have been en-

The exercises of the mission commenced at the High Mass on the 15th, and will close his fallen fortunes by marriage, or a war may next Sunday evening after Vespers. Father break out, you know, and he may become a Hunt preaches two sermons daily, one at 8

a.m., the other at 7 p.m. The confessionals are thronged, especially to approach the sacred tribunal of grace and

reconciliation. It is likely Father Hunt will visit New-York and other leading American cities before | These young men after awhile sink into the returning to London.

Faithfully yours,

Ottawa, December 19th, 1878.

# WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR LOAFERS? The Three Classes—Low, Middle and Upper.

One of the most important questions of the present day in Montreal is: "What shall we do with our criminals?" If one were inclined to be witty, he might answer, "cremate them;" but as the law is not enlightened enough for that, we must leave them there, and pass on to another class of people with which society is sorely troubled, that is to say, the loafers. What, then, shall we do with our loafers? To parody a famous expression of the great Napoleon, when speaking of the ancient noblesse of France, "we offer them positions in our railroads and canals, they coldly decline; we open our saloons, and they rush into them. It may be observed by the intelligent newspaper men-especially if he has travelled any-that Canada has more loafers within her bosom, in proportion to her population, than any other country. And the cause is obvious—we have no periodical wars to clear them off the face of the earth. True, the American war took a few hundred bummers from our street corners, but that is a good while since, and alas! their places are filled long and long ago. Of course, it is as necessary to have loafers as it is to have patent medicine or any other nuisance, but that is no reason why the market should be overstocked. There are three well-defined classes of loafers in Montreal-the lower, the middle, and the upper, corresponding to the same classes in society, though the lines in the latter are not so sharply dawn, nor is it so difficult to go from one to the other; once a low bummer always a low bummer, seems to be the law of the street corner, and no matter how eleverly he can sponge, or how scornfully he can refuse work, the unfortunate third-class man may never aspire, though the aristocrat can full to a grade beneath him if he is often caught disgracing his class by taking mean drinks, such as "old rye" or "lager beer." In giving a brief description of each it is necessary to commence at the base, or third-class loafers. These gentry confine themselves to certain quarters of the city in summer, and when they are very hard pressed, may be induced to chop half a cord of wood or throw a load of coal down a cellar, though it is evident their hearts are not in the work, while their thoughts dwell lovingly on the nearest groggery. They sometimes travel from town to town, sleep on woodpiles or haystacks, and subsist on henroosts when nothing else turns up. They also strip clothes-lines occasionally, but night or day wherever they go the one cry is on their tongue, "they are looking for work." They complain eloquently of the hard times, when

a poor cove CAN'T GET NOTHING TO DO"

though if they got ten dollars a day breaking lump sugar in a confectionery, it were all the same, for like the man from Manchester, "they want no work to do." They seldom stay more than three or four months from Montreal, except when circumstances over which they have no control detain them from their beloved haunts. Many of them pass the winter in the house of the Payettes, where they are not so badly off as they may think. doubt, and calculated to impress the English They die off fast as a general rule and are financial world with a proper respect for the buried at the cost of the city, and a fair per financial wisdom of the Canadian press. It is cent. of them glide suddenly off the hooks and put the city to the further expense of an inquest. They seldom or ever commit suicide and are

MORTALLY AFRAID OF SOAP.

The men (and women) comprising the second class of loafers have red noses for the most part and are between thirty or forty-five years of age. They are, as a matter of course, | ing at the lowest price obtained by Mr. Tilley, hard drinkers and have their coats buttoned up all the time. This class is recruited from unlucky gamblers, broken down tradesmen and bookkeepers, who have been tampering gain a reputation of good nature, and it is no uncommon thing to hear the expression concerning them that "they would give a fellow their heart's blood," which would be more correct if the sentence was amended by substituting "heart's whiskey." The second class loafer goes round the hotels the first thing in the morning, and generally manages to procure a drink and read the paper, thus posting himself for the day's operations. Long practice makes him a keen judge of human nature, as well as of the weather and good liquor. He sits away back in the shade, seemingly absorbed in the journal, but, in reality, with his watery eye fixed on the early worm, with whom he is ready to fall into an interesting conversation at the slightest chance. He is eloquent on the manner in which our boys are acting in Afghanistan, has a brother a captain in the Bullfrog Cavalry, and is pretty certain our army will winter in Candahar—still, we should not be positive, for, after all, those devils of Afghans are troublesome fellows to deal with; well, yes, it may rain-think it unlikely there will be any snow, still is not certain; oh, yes, 'a little brandy and water." This is his objective point, and he now waxes eloquent and goes into politics, first taking care he does

OUTRAGE THE FEELINGS

of his benefactor by advancing contrary opinions, for long experience has taught him that whiskey does not flow as freely from a politi-cal opponent as patriotic language. The men of the second class seldom stay in a boarding-house more than one month at a time, for reasons best known to the keapers of those places, and as their baggage is not heavy, moving is not an inconvenience to them, at least not half so much as paying. Some of those intelligent bummers are clever at tricks of magic cards, and will tell you what the matter is with a watch in no time, and they will do anything to assist themselves or others in distress except work. These people, as a general rule, will not steal.

The third class are, of course, the swells and they are young men or old men. They have white hands and wear good clothes Occasionally they may be observed absent from their usual haunts for a few weeks, just as they were getting seedy, and suddenly turning up once more with a new and splendid outfit. The young man has travelled, has been in Paris, Florence, Vienna and other places, but is nothing the better for it. He has spent a fortune his foolish old aunt left him, and is in debt 14th Native Infantry.

everywhere. He hopes, however, to retrieve famous general. The young Canadian noblemen of this class live with some old maiden aunt, or mother, and gets his clothes on tick. since Wednesday; old and young, gentle and simple, vie with one another in pious rivalry, inform you, incidentally, that so and so is a dooced fine girl, that he has driven tandem in Berlin, and is intimately acquainted with the Prince of Wales or the Duke of Connaught. other classes or go to the penitentiary, lunatic asylum, or are pitch-forked into some Government department or other, The old first-class swells are remarkable men, they possess talent bordering on genius. They dress excruciatingly nice, are old beaux in fact, and generally affect some beautiful little specialty, such as wearing an eye-glass or keeping a bandana handkerchief. They are asthetic in their tastes and dilletanti in their education. Quite a number of them are lawyers who have lost their gowns for little

ECCENTRICITIES OF CHARACTER. They prefer claret, but will take anything you give them, and take it with grace. They mostly have a small income which keeps them in clothes and cigars, but how they get along in other respects is, and will remain, a profound mystery. These old chaps are like the rocks that remain standing in defiance of the sea waves which do nothing to them more than polishing, others have degenerated into hen-roost thieves and common tramps, but they have come through the trials of life with dignity. They are religious, too, and swear none but gentlemanly oaths. They have seen the companions of their youth disappear down the slope of crime, but they have struggled on and weathered the storm. You may build them an asylum for bummers, but they will not enter it; they prefer the independence of loafing. This class is recruited from the sons or near relations of English and Irish noblemen. The question is, what shall we do with our loafers?

Beauharnois Election.

The writ for the election in this county is expected to be issued in about three weeks. Meanwhile there are three candidates-all Conservatives—in the field, viz.: Messrs. Seers and Bergeron, advocates, and Mr. St. Amour, merchant and agriculturist. The latter will have a strong support from the farmers as their representative. He has resided for thirty years in the county, and has always devoted himself to the promotion of Conservative interests. He may besides be reckoned as one of the founders of Valleyfield, to whose municipal interests he has devoted much of his time, having sat in almost every Council since 1855. The office of Mayor has often been tendered him. Mr. St. Amour has also held the position of Commissioner of Small Causes, and is a J. P. As captain of one of our companies of militia, he has seen active service under Colonel Bagot at Trout River. Well versed in municipal matters, and thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of his country, he is in all respects a truly representative man.

#### Financial Dependence. [Toronto National.]

We suppose it would be advice thrown tway to urge the party press to cease ignorantly or dishonestly arguing about Mr. Tilley's loan. The one party declares that Protection prevented Mr. Tilley from placing his loan as advantageously as he would have done, had not the Canadian people declared against so called Free Trade theories. The others declare that the operations of Mr. Cartwright on the London market damaged Canadian credit, and that, if Mr. Tilley has not obtained as high a price for his loan as might as well, however, that the Canadian people should view the matter without the aid of party spectacles. Viewed in this way Mr. Tilley appears to have obtained the highest price which, in the present state of the money market, could reasonably be expected. Indoed when it was remembered that India fours, with three months interest accrued, are sellthe loan appears to have been floated most favourably.

A good many people seem to be under the impression that the Grey Nun Lottery, for with paper. A great many of them have been the completion of their hospital for the aged disappointed in love, and others of them have, they boast, gone through a half Heart," are one and the same, but this is a dozen fortunes. Men of this class often mistake: they are entirely different. The Grey Nun Lottery will come off on the 16th proximo, at the Nazareth Asylum, St. Catherine street, Montreal. The prizes are all good and all genuine, and will be at once given over to the winners.

# Grant's Candidacy.

[From the New York Herald.] The friends of General Grant are delighted over their last success in paving the way to the General's renomination in 1880. Having secured Senator Conkling's withdrawal as a Presidential candidate and his co-operation in the Grant movement they had still Senator Blaine to deal with.

BLAINE SURRENDERS.

It was not believed to be easy to edge Blaine off the track, but it was necessary to make the attempt. His Pennsylvania friends were approached and sounded, and the club gossip is that McPherson, who is known as one of the most zealous as well as one of the most astute of the Pennsylvania Blaine men, was convinced that his chief would do well to follow Senator Conkling's example. A confidential agent was sent down to Washington last week and returned with a message from Blaine that he will not stand in General Grant's way in the convention, but will stand aside and let the General have his run.

THE BUSINESS SETTLED. This is regarded as settling the business, for

with Conkling and Blaine promised to keep out of the way and make no opposition the Grant managers rely confidently upon the popularity of his name and the general enthusiasm to secure him a unanimous nomination on the first ballot. They do not conceal their delight at the result.

WHY BLAINE SURRENDERED. It is believed in Blaine circles that he does not consider the chances of the republican ticket in 1880 so good as to warrant him in making a fight for the nomination against the odds he would have to encounter by a union of the Grant and Conkling forces, and that this is the reason why he has surrendered at discretion.

DIED OF HIS WOUNDS .- Captain John George Maclean, of the 14th (Ferozepore) Regiment, who was severely wounded in the operations against Fort Ali Musiid, has since died of his wounds. Captain Maclean had close upon nineteen years' service, having obtained an Indian cadetship at the close of 1859. He held the appointment of wing officer to the China for the Chinese.

China has a Governor-General by name Li Hung Ching. He is at the head of the progressive party in that country, whose great aim is to avoid the course pursued by the Japanese in leaning so much upon Europeans, and to develop China by Chinamen, With this view a variety of great undertakings are in contemplation—a steam navigation company, extensive mining operations, the gradual introduction of railroads and telegraphs, and a postal system on the ordinary model. With a view to attracting investors, the competitive system of selecting employees, which for two thousand years has been rigidly adhered to, has been laid aside, and any contributor to the stock of certain of the new schemes will have the right of nominating a clerk. No attempt at improving the postal communication with the capital is immediately con templated, but, during the summer, correspondence between Pekin and Tientsin is to be carried on daily by donkey or horse mail, and in winter by a route which at least involves ten days.

The Emperor of Germany and his Son.

[From the New York Sun.] Although the Emperor of Germany is pronounced convalescent, there is very good reason to believe he is not the man he was before the attempts to assassinate him, and it has been matter for anxious consideration whether, in view of this, together with his very advanced age, it is not desirable that his son should relieve him of the more arduous part of his functions. But the Prince is exceedingly unwilling to undertake his father's duties, not from lack of filial regard, but because his own sentiments are in many respects at variance with those of the Imperial Government, and it would be extremely repugnant to his feelings to be regarded as in any sense a party to many of its acts. There are not a few who, while entertaining the most kindly feelings toward the Emperor as a man, are of opinion that for the interests of his country it would have been far from a mistortune had Nobeling succeeded in his villainous design, inasmuch as it would have placed upon the throne a Prince and Princess eminently qualified to introduce and administer a policy at once firm and conciliatory. The best hope for Germany, now in no enviable plight, lies in its Prince and Princess Imperial-the latter by far the ablest of Queen Victoria's children, and combining in a singular degree the wisdom and moderation of her father with the sense of her mother.

### THESE BAD CHURCH BAZAARS. How Will the "Witness" Account for Shis.

[From the New York Tribune ] The fair in the Free Baptist Church, West Twenty-fifth street, New York, culminated in a ritle match, which match in a church is a novelty, and the fact that the contestants were young ladies added to the novelty. The target was placed against the wall over the pulpit. The markswomen stood at the other end of the room and fired down the aisle. The room was crowded to suffocation, and it was hard work for the managers to clear a lane from the firing point to the target. The twelve girls were divided into three teams— American, Scotch and Canadian. The team making the highest score was to be called the champion team, and then the members of the champion team making the highest score in two shots was to be declared the winner of the prize—a silver cake basket. In the team shooting each member had three shots, with a possibility of making 36, and a team possibility of 144, which was won by the Canadian team.

Then the members of the winning team contested for the cake basket. The girls were nervous, and the audible comments and exhortations of their friends did not add to their composure. Twenty-four could be made in the two shots each had, and Jennie Reed made 16, Hattie Williams 14, Jennie VanBrakle 6, and Jennie VanDorn 12. Amid the cheers of the spectators Miss Reed went forward and was presented with the prize.

# An Experiment with Tramps.

During the current year the city of Providence has provided labor at fifty cents a day for all citizens in need of employment and abte to work, and has also furnished food and lodging to tramps and other non-residents applying for the same and willing to recompense the city by chopping wood. It was expected that the experiment would cause a marked increase of expenses, but the figures already show a small saving, and the number of tramps has largely decreased; in fact, the tramp who will not work does not appear in the neighborhood of Providence.

#### The Liberty of the Press at the Close of the Seventeenth Century.

The opening of 1663 was distinguished by warm debate on the liberty of the press. The licensing, which was about to expire, was proposed for renewal. The eloquent appeal of Milton, in his "Areopagitica," that all books which bore the name of the author or publisher should be exempt from the power of the licensers, had hitherto produced no effect; but now circumstances occurred which drew the subject into notice, and raised many other voices in favor of such exemption. In the lords, Halifax Mulgrave and Shrewsbury warmly advocated the principles of Milton; and though the bill passed, it was only by a slight majority, and with a protest against it signed by eleven peers; nor was it to pass for more than two years. The circumstances which roused this strong feeling were that Burnet had published a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, recommending them to take the oaths to William and Mary, in which, amongst their claims to the throne, he had unfortunately mentioned that of conquest. This had escaped general attention till the royal licenser, Edmund Bohnn, a high Tory, who had taken the oaths on that very pleathat the King and Queen had won the throne by conquest-fell into the trap of one Blount, whose works he had refused to license. This man wrote an anonymous pamphlet with the title "King William and Queen Mary Con-querors." The unlucky censor fell into the querors." trap, and licensed it. Then the storm of Whig indignation broke over his head. He was summoned before Parliament and committed to custody. The book was ordered to be burnt by the hangman, and the House unanimously passed a resolution praying his Majesty to dismiss him from his office. The unfortunate licenser was then discharged on his own petition, after having been reprimanded on his knees by the speaker. Burnet's pastoral letter was likewise ordered to be burnt by the hangman, much to the Bishop's shame and mortification. But the liberty of the press was achieved. When the two years' act maintaining the censorship expired, the Commons refused to renew it.

REMARKABLE.—The remarkable feature of the national arsenal at this time is the apparent want of concern or interest in the prevailing war. The workmen of all classes are certainly busy, but the work is of the usual kind, having no immediate connection with the requirements of the Indian Government, and presenting none of the ordinary indica-

LORNE'S AMERICAN COUSINS. Descendants of General William Camp

bell of Revolutionary Fame.

Descendants of General William Campbell of Revolutionary Fame.

The Baltimore Prestyterian Weekly, edited by the Rev. George Morrison, publishes the following editorial:

The Presbyterian Church has a warm place in its heart for the distinguished and noble family so conspicuouslyrepresented on this continent by the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada. It has been the lot of but few men in history to be wedded to a princess so noble, so pure, as the daughter of the renowned Queen of England, the Christian woman and mother, but greater still is his lot that his intrinsic merits entitle him to his position. The father, the Duke of Argyel, George John Douglass Campbell, is only fifty-six years of age, and is the author of several works on law. He is an elder of the Presbyterian Church, and has written two works on Church questions which are authorities, one styled, "Presbytery Examined," and one the "Son of a Peer to his Peer." The Marquis of Lorne has prepared a translation of the Praims. The family name is Campbell, who fell when commanding our troops in the Revolutionary War, at Entaw Springs, S. C., and exclaimed as he died, when informed of the defeat of the enemy "I die contented," and was born in Virginia 1745, was the nephew of the then Duke, General W. Campbell left one daughter, who afterward married Genera IFrancis Preston, of Virginia. She was the mother of Mrs. Governor James McDowell, Mrs. Governor John B. Floyd, Mrs. General Ed. Carrington, Mrs. Rev. Dr. Robert, J. Breckinridge, Mrs. Governor Wade Hampton, Hon. Senator W. C. Preston, Hon. John S. Preston and Thomas Preston. A candiestick cut from the West Tennessee marble, used by General Campbell in his tent life, is in possession of one of the proprietors of this paper.

#### MILITARY NEWS.

MILITARY NEWS.

Military Medals—Interesting Accounts.

At the last meeting of the Liverpool Numismatic Society, an interesting paper on the gold medals awarded to British troops was read by Major J. Lawson Whalley. The Major prefaced lits paper by remarking that a few years ago little or no interest was taken in the subject, and such a thing as a collection of war medals was unheard of, their only value being that of old metal; but now this has changed, and much of the change was due to Mr. Gibson, the honarary secretary of the Liverpool Numismatic Society—Liverpool being the birth-place of the pursuit. The earlier medals were awarded in the reign of Charles I., and were only granted to officers in command and others of high rank, and with the single exception of the battle of Dunbar no medal was issued to officers and men altike until the battle of Waterloo. Charles I. awarded Sir Robert Welsh, knight, a medal for his distinguished services at the battle of Edgehill in recovering a royal standard which had fallen into the hands of the Parliamentary forces. The next medals were given by Cromwell after the battle at Dunbar in his%, on the obverse of which was the head of Cromwell and the inscription "Lord of Hosts" and on the reverse a representation of the House of Commons. The officers received a small gold medal, and the mer received a small gold medal, and the ner received larger medals in silver. During the civil war medals were issued by both sides, but they seemed to have been worn principally as badges, and were not awarded for military merit. The next important medals owhich Major Whalley called attention was one commenorative of the battle of Culloden in 1746, but in all probability it was only awarded to a few superior officers, as its issue seemed to have been extremely limited. Major Whalley next noticed by Pope Plus VI. on the officers receiving medals gold and the Sepoys medals of the. The other medals noticed by Major Whalley seemed by the Sultan of Turkey to British Officers during the Russian W Military Medals-Interesting Accounts

Home Manufacture of Ordnance.

To foster the home industries should be the object of every resident of Canada who desires the future prosperity of the country. We have all the material, and we see no reason why we cannot turn out goods of every description from our propulatories. We take the following form We take the following from

the future prosperity of the country. We have all the material, and we see no reason why we cannot turn out goods of every description from our manufactories. We take the following from the Canadian Illustrated, News:—

It is not generally known that there has been, during the last four years in the United States, the greatest artillery competition on record. The object of this competition was to determine on the most suitable system of heavy rifled ordnance for the service of the United States. This competition trial was carried out under the superintendence of the officers of the United States Board of Ordnance. The great struggle appears to have been the competition between steel barrels as a lining for heavy guns and colled wrought from barrels. The latter have always been advocated by Sir William Palliser, who has ever maintained that two good colled wrought from barrels, one inside the other, when olded and fitted in by hand into a cast from casing, are certain to defeat steel barrel guns in a heavy competition, owing to the treacherous nature of the steel. This law, had down by Sir W. Palliser. has proved perfectly true in America. The steel barrel guns have broken down, and the fleets and forts of our cousins have been, so far, armed with Palliser. Now this fact is of deep interest to us, for although we might find a difficulty in manufacturing steel barrels, there can be none in making colled wrought from barrels, and the point raised by this at once suggests itself, why should our Government continue to send large sums of money out of Canada to purchase ordnance and stores which can be made at home? We have reason to believe that it is not in contemplation to secure a number of armour piereing guns for coast defense. The cost of these will be many thousands of pounds, and Canada can ill afford to send this money out of the country. It may be argued that, although the United States makes large Palliser rifled guns with perfect should be remembered that the United States have no State gun factory. The r

Woolwich, not a penny of which ever returns to us.

We have now a good many Palliser & pounder rified guns, purchased from Woolwich. There can be no reason why we should not make more of these and even 120 pounders. We show a section of a Palliser 120 pounder 7 inch gun, with its two colled wrought fron barrels, and also a section of the Woolwich 7 inch gun. The first gun is made on the new principle of great length of bore to consume a large charge of mild powder. By following these rules Sir W. Armstrong has attained extraordinary results lately with very small pressure on the bore of the gun. The Woolwich gun is the old fashloned dumny gun still in vogue which gives a low velocity owing to its length being too short toconsume the whole of the powder charge; it is moreover more expensive than the Palliser gun.

COMPETITION BETWEEN BIG GUNS .- There was competition last Thursday under the supervision of Lieut.-Colonel Strange, between the different batteries of this city in the shifting of heavy ordnance. The weight of the guns handled was 2½ tons. The following is the result:—Battery No. 1, Capt. Forbes: The self on the staircase of her house. At the infour minutes, the prize of the

#### News of the Week

The Daily News has reason to believe that Count Schouvaloif will before very long re-tire from the office of Russian Ambussador in

The Hastings carpenters have struck against a reduction in wages. The plasterers went on strike on Wednesday.

Her Majesty has approved the appointment of Captain the Hon. E. H. Primrose, Grenadier Guards, as Military Attache at Vienna. A Committee has been appointed at Hanley to consider the advisability of illuminating the thoroughfares by the electric light.

The Home Secretary has intimated that the cat will hereafter be administered in private, the Press not to be represented.

The Civilian is in a position to state that the authorities have resolved to try the electric light on a large scale at the General Post Office, London.

Nearly 600 operatives at one of the Oldham mills, belonging to Messrs. Lees and Wrigley, have resumed work at the 5 per cent reduction. Other hands are going on.

The 4th (King's Own) Regiment, over a thousand strong, received orders at Aldershot lately by telegraph to hold itself in readiness to ember for the Cape at once. There was great excitement in the camp.

The Committee of the City of London has passed a resolution compowering Berrer, Spence.

passed a resolution empowering Berger, Spence, and Company to light the space before the Mansion House and the Royal Exchange with Wedderburn's electric light.

One of the experiments with the electric light in England has been for the Illumination of the lathedral at Bristol.

The editor of the Truth says: "My own belief is that this Afghan war has been got up to divert attention from the Berlin flasco, and to snap an electoral victory by a loud braying of trumpels over some cheap military successes in Afghantstep.

Afghanistan. A Louisiana paper reports that there are not nearly, if not quite, tifly cases of leprosy in La-fourche, that State, all originating from one person thus suffering who some twenty years ago settled on the lower portion of Bayou Lafourche, Legis-lative inquiry is asked for.

At the first public distribution of food to the distressed people of Sheffield, three hundred families, chiefly connected with the Iron and steel trades, were provided with soap and bread. The distribution will take place twice a week, from the resources of the Mayor's Fund.

from the resources of the Mayor's Fund.

Mr. Butt, M. P., at Morpeth characterized the war as aggressive, unjust, and indefensible. It was not England's war, it was Lord Beaconsfield's, and he and his friends should fraukty admit it. They had intentionally withheld authentic information, with the view of misleading the public mind with labe stories respecting insults to their mission and insulting language in the Armer's letter. the Ameer's letter.

the Ameer's letter.

Mr. Whitebread, M. P., addressing his constituents at Bedfard, said that the Government had set up an idol of fondness for military display, which required constant sacrifices, and the worship of which had brought great suffering upon France, Germany and Russia, and from which Englandought to take warning. The Afghan war was wicked and unnecessary. Being commenced, however, we must continue it; but we adglit stop honorably at our first success, and abandon the nilght-and-right policy for fairness and justice.

Mr. John Holms and Professor Enweett the

the might-rand-right policy for learness one justice.

Mr. John Holms and Professor Fawcett, the members for Hackney, addressing a crowded meeling of their constituents, both strongly condemning the Afghan war. Resolutions were passed expressing deep regret that war should have been declared before the notion had had an opportunity of expressing its opinion through its representatives, emphatically profesting against the conduct of the towernment in delaying the publication of the official papers until after the declaration of war, and pointing out the injustice of laying its expenses upon the people of India.

### European Jottings.

A Marsellies almanae predicts for 1879 the death of Bismarck, Gortschakoff, and Beaconsfield.

Hungary produces more horses than any other country of its size—2,158,001 for a population of 15,000,000. The Government has four breeding

A weekly newspaper devoted to the interests of the Roman Catholic Church is to be established in Rome, and will be printed simultaneously in five different languages.

No fewer than a million living creatures are on an average seat through the German post office every year, the majority of the packages contain-ing canary birds and other birds and bees.

Dr. Brown-Sequard, in a late letter to the French Biological Society, states that milk, moderately warmed, if injected slowly into a human artery, will revive a dying patient quite as much as injections of blood. He cites a number of cases in which he has successfuly tried the coverthent experiment.

seen to the utn tage in the Puris Hippodrome. Five barners irradiate a company of 10,000. The dresses of the troupe are specially selected with a view to the effect of the light on colouring, and a phalanx of cavalry (girls riding astride) has a dazzlingly splendid appearance.

spice of appearance.

Leo XIII. Is gradually removing the restrictions to study in the art galleries of the Vatican which were imposed at the end of 1870. From the beginning of December the Stanza and Loggie of Raphael, in the Sixtine Chapel, will be open to visitors and students from 9 in the morning till 3, in the afternoon, expecting fete days and Saturdays.

A French officer, who rose from the ranks, Gen. Garnier, and now commands the Eighth Army Corps, has issued an order prohibiting the artillery from observing the fete of Sainte Barbe in the usual manner—by cuting turkey stuffed with chestnuts and drinking a bottle of wine per gunner. Sainte Barbe is the patroness of artillerymen, and gives her name to the powder magazines on French men-of-war.

In Russia much attention has been given In Russia much attention has been given of late to insuring a supply of carrier pigeons in all the principal fortresses. The pigeons are frequently exercised in flying from fortress to fortress, and not long ago twenty-five birds, taken from Novogeorgievsk, were set free at Warsaw, sevenly-five miles away. Two hours afterwards a pigeon arrived at Warsaw from Novogeorgievsk, bearing a despatch stating that seven of the birds liberated at the former had reached the latter ulace. latter place.

#### Ceasing from Strife. [ Hamilton Times.]

Ireland, that home of bitter party and reigious feeling and strife, now sets us an example in healing up the differences which unfortunately have been transplanted here. At the Dufferin banquet at Belfast, it was noticed that the utmost cordiality reigned over an assemblage of all classes of politicians and party representatives. Lord Dufferin is said to have boasted in his speech, that:

Never before in the annals of Belfast have the discordent elements of which Irish society is composed been induced to act together for a common purpose. Wherever you look you see the Hons lying down with the lambs, and it would be hard to say which are the most earnest and the most hearty in their welcomes, the Tories or the Radicals, the Catholics or the Orangemen. Orangemen. Gratifying as is the illustration furnished

by the banquet in Ireland, we have one in Canada that is no less so, and one that would receive from the Earl of Dufferin his most hearty blessing as he wished it God-speed. We refer to the estublishment in Hamilton of an Irish Society which opens its ranks to Irishmen and their descendants, be their faith, their politics, their differences what they may. We understand this society is a successful one and that its field of usefulness is being enlarged by an increasing membership. Be that as it may, its object is noble and it deserves to succeed. It is pleasing to read the references to it made by the press representing every particular shade of public opinion. They all have cordial expressions of esteem for it and nearly every journal has given utterance to its hone that similar organizations will spring up throughout the country.

wife of a planter, named Collins, hanged hergun was removed in two minutes thirty-eight quest on Saturday her husband stated that seconds from the skids to the carriage. Bat for some time she had believed he was a tery No. 2, Capt. McAllen, in one minute wizard, and that sho was bewitched by his fifty seconds. Battery No. 4, Capt. Curric. in "overlooking." her. This, preyed on the wo-four minutes. Thus, Captain McAllen's Bat-man's mind for some time. The jary renderled a verdict of temporary insanity. The last the last of the last 1. ACE

### Military News.

New Drew .-- An order has been issued for the introduction into the Prussian army of a new kind of drum, with metal drumsticks, invented by Herr Bertram, of Rendsburg.

Medals,-It is intended to issue a medal to mark the services rendered by officers and men in the late Kaffir war. The medal will be the same as that issued for previous wars at the Cape.

BARRAOR DAMAGE.—A regiment on leaving the Curagh camp recently had to pay £100 for barrack damage. Considering that the huts are utterly rotten, this treatment is hardly fair. The War Minister should not allow the unfortunate soldiers to sustain the loss.

Arguan.—The most able military critics are decidedly of opinion that the morale of the Afghans is broken down, and that we shall meet with no more resistance in the open except Russian assistance is unexpectedly forthcoming. The same view prevails at the India Office.

Former.-The experience of the Austrian Government with regard to maize as a food for horses is that the saving in the cost of food does not compensate for the loss of power and speed, but that it does well for horses that are not required to move beyond a walking race, and would probably answer well for cart, and

HOBART PASHA.-Hobart Pasha and haker Pasha appear to be making considerable progress with the duties entrusted to them by the Turkish Government-the first in remodelling the Turkish Navy, and the latter in fortifying the lines for the defence of Constantinople. The scheme of reform recommended by Hobart Pasha is said to have the warm support of the Minister of Marine.

THE LEADER OF THE APPRIAR EXPEDITION. General Browne is one of the best leaders of an expedition to be found in India, and, in addition to this quality, he has a most intimate knowledge of the natives. No man can tell better than he how far a native may be trusted; and by the natives General Sam-Browne is feared and respected. It has been lately remarked alarmingly that the General never goes about thoroughly armed; perhaps not, as he has lost one arm.

VOLUNTEERS,--Unemployed young met, who read the "penny dreadfuls," and who have acquired a taste for freebooting, might have their appetite satiated if they went 6.3 to Transvaal, where they are advertising for recruits in the following terms -- "V.R. Volunteers for the Front, and Grand Attack on Secocoeni's Town. Loot and Booty Bieney. Better Prospect than Bhauwbank Diggings. Same Rations as a General."

EIGHTH KING'S ROYAL BRISH HUSSARS .- The 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars are preparing for departure for India. The regiment, in the ordinary course, would have left Shorncliffe for embarkation at Portsmouth two days after Christmas, but the authorities, it is believed, intend despatching the regiment somewhat earlier. Lieut.-Colonel Messenden, one of the survivors of the Light Cavalry charge at Balaklava, takes the regiment out to India, where it will relieve the Queen's Own Hussars.

New Guspowder.-Another new description of gunpowder, prepared at the Government factory at Waltham Abbey specially for the 80-ton gun, was tried on Thursday and Friday at the proof butts in the Government Marshes, adjoining the Royal Arsenal, Wool-wich, and achieved results in advance of any previously accomplished. With a charge of 425 lbs. of this powder, the 80-ton experimental gun, with the cracked tube, firing the ordinary projectile, weighing 1,760 lbs., recoided the high velocity of 1,584 feet per second, while the pressure on the bore was under 21 tons to the inch. These results are better even than those produced with the German prismatic powder recently tried, and heavier charges of the new explosive are to be

# Domestic Reading.

If the best man's faults were written on his forehead he would draw his hat over his eyes.

Duty though set about by thorns, may be made a staff, supporting even while it tortures. Cast it away, and like the prophet's wand, it changes to a snake.

Greatness upon a precipice, and prosperity, unbalanced by moral suasion, carry a man ever so little beyond his poise. They overbear and dash him to pieces.

St. Andrew, who suffered so terrible an agony, is the special patron against sudden death. Ask him to be with you in your last hour, and to bring Jesus and Mary to your aid.

A man who can give up dreaming and go to his daily realities; who can smother down his heart, its love or woe, and take to the hard work of his hand; who defies fate; and, if he must die, dies fighting to the last-that man is life's best hero.

The various names of tea have their own peculiar meaning. Congou is simply a corruption of Kungfu which signifies "Labor." Souchong means "Little Sprouts." Pekoe," White down." The Wuhee Hills on which Bohea is produced gives its name. Oolung signifies Black Dragon." Hungnoey, "Red Plum"; Hyson, "Fair Spring;" and Twankay, "Beacon Arook." Young Hyson is called by the Chinese 'Yutseen" or "Before the Rains."

MARVELS OF MEMORY .- At one period of his

life Seneca could repeat 2,000 words precisely as they had been pronounced, Gassendi had acquired by heart 6,000 Latin verses, and the whole of Lucretius's poem, "De Rerum Natura." In order to give his memory sufficient exercise, he was in the habit of reciting 600 verses from different languages. Saunderson, another mathematician, was able to repeat alf Horace's odes and a great part of other Latin authors. La Crose, after listening to 12 verses in many languages, could not only repeat them in the order in which he had heard them, but could also transpose them. Pope had an excellent memory, and many persons have amused themselves by looking through his writings and pointings out how often he had brought it into play. He was able to turn with great readiness to the place in a book where he had seen any passage that had struck him. John Leyden had a very peculiar faculty for getting things by rote, and he could repeat correctly any long dry document, such as a deed or Act of Parliament, after having heard it read: but if he wanted any single paragraph he was obliged to begin at the commencement and proceed with his recital until he came to what he required. There was a French novelist, who, being, like our Richardson, a printer, composed a volume in types, and thus the book was printed without having been written. Bishop Warburton had a prodigious memory which he taxed to an extraordinary degree. His "Divine Legation" would lead one to suppose that he had indefatigably collected and noted down the innumerable facts and quotations there introduced; but the fact is that his only note book was an old almanac, in which he occasionally jotted down a thought. Scaliger obtained so perfect an acquaintance with one Latin book that he offered to repeat any passage with a dagger at his breast, to be used against him in case of a failure of memory.

Naturalists' Portfolio.

dant.

HALCYON DAYS.—The expression "halcyon days," so frequently employed to denote a senson of special security and joyousness, is derived from an old fable that the halcyon, or king-fisher, made its nest on the surface of the seas, and possessed some innate power of the seas, and possessed some innate power of charming the waves and winds to rest during the time of its incubation. Fourteen days of calm weather were in the power of the king-fisher, or alcyone, the fabled daughter of Abolus, wearing a feathered form in token of terrif for the loss of Ceyx, her husband, and deriving her authority from her father, the lord of winds. There is a singular idea concerning the king-fisher which seems to have its orgin in the same mythleat history. In the rural districts a king-fisher is sometimes seen suspended by the point of the beak from the beams of the ceiling, the notion being that the bird turns its breast towards the quarter from which the wind is blowing.

A Wolf Story.

Chr. Pahl, of Buffalo township. He brought

a wolf's skull into the county auditor's office,

and said he had prepared it for the zoological

cabinet at the academy. He stated that the

wolf was captured when a cub, had been raised

at his house with a dog and a cat, and that

these three were as friendly as could be. In

fact, the wolf seemed as tume as though he

belonged to a tribe of domestic animals, except

in one particular. He would devour chickens, and no amount of punishment that would leave

him alive could cure him of his love for live

poultry. Mr. Pahl had a son ten years of age,

between whom and the wolf there was almost

a constant intimacy and warm friendship.

They would wander all about the farm to-

boy had no effect on the wolf's taste for fowls.

scratched for admission. The boy was de-

resolved to spare the wolf for the boy's sake;

but the very next morning the wolf was at his

old trap for the chickens, and devoured two

roosters, and he was killed instantly. He had

grown to nearly the size of a Newfoundland

A Policeman's Philosophy .-- A policeman

fence, drew up his legs out of danger, and re-

of all vanity is the heart, and here goes." A

cow in the lot beyond them threw up her head and went galloping around, and the dog trotted

beasts as in man, and their dying agonies have

executioners." Bang! A woman who was

down again, "and that they are subject to

skull and brain and causing death in from two

to four minutes." The smoke had scarcely

lifted when a melon peddler, whose horse was

In Germany, where everybody drinks beer,

tea is sold by all druggists; and the demand

green, from some mechanical cause to him

The Sun's Savannah, Ga., report says that

Raymond and Ellen Osgood, brother and sis-

ter, were hanged in Liberty County on the 19th

inst., for murdering Sam. Gauldin, while the

latter was attempting to collect a debt from their father on October 12th.

The New York Tribune says: Braden, who refused a commission as midshipman in the

British navy because it was coupled with a re-

United States, will probably, by a special law,

uirement that he renounced allegiance to the

education.

health.

unknown.

A remarkable wolf story is that told by Mr.

### A SNOW SONG.

BY GEORGE SIGERSON. The heathery hills are covered with snow, The flakes are floating and falling slow, The tame, wee robin is chirping low—Bare hedges give no cover; The fee pond crirps, the cold winds sweep, I pity the poor little mountain sheep. So slumber, baby slumber and sleep 'Till Winter days are over.

Marketing . . .

The bore-trees creak, the woods deplore,
Long icicles hang the panes before—
I wonder what sound moves up to the door,
Or who may be this rover—
Thou shivering snow-child come to the heat—
I pity all poor, little naked feet
That wander and tremble thro' snow and sleet—
"Till Winter days are over.

Now, baby, dearie! what think you
To clothe each poor cold foot in a shoe?
You need not crow, for yours will not do,
My merry little lover!
Your one, lost brother, my baby fair,
His shoes will never and never wear,
Thoy'll be this little one's gladd'ning share
"Till Winter days are over.

For swine are housed and kine are warm, The dog by the fireside dreads no harm— And oil to see Christ's child in the storm, A wanderer without cover. "Tis sweet to have, but not all to keep, And the good sometimes to know to weep,

And I pity the heart that would slumber and
sleep

'Till Winter days are over.

#### ON THE TRACK.

Mmc. Anderson Commences a Remark able Pedestrian, Feat at Mozart Hall. Brooklyn-Record of a Wonderful Woman.

Mme. Anderson, the celebrated English lady walker, commenced a feat of endurance on Monday night at Mozart Hall, in Brooklyn, that has never been attempted before in this country. The task that Mme. Anderson has imposed upon herself is a walk of 2,700 quarter miles in 2,700 quarter hours, commencing each quarter mile within three minutes of the commencement of each quarter. Mme. Anderson was born in England in 1842 and is now in her thirty-sixth year. Her father was Gorman and her mother English, and from the earliest days of her childhood she has always displayed a great fancy for walking exercise, and before she was twenty years of age she accomplished several feats that gave her quite a reputation as a walker among her friends. In September, 1877, she accomplished her first wonderful feat in the Cambrian Gardens, in Wales, walking 1,000 half miles in 1,000 half hours, beginning each half mile at the commencement of each half hour. Shortly afterwards, at Plymouth, England, Mme. Anderson walked 1,250 miles in 1,000 hours, making 11 miles at the commencement of each hour, and walking the last 1} miles in 131 minutes. She attempted to walk 100 miles in 28 hours, in a circus ring of 40 laps to the mile, and fainted on the completion of the eighty-seventh mile. Mme. Anderson attributed her failure on that import a cargo ?-Mail. occasion to the wretched place in which she walked and the vile music that was furnished by the proprietor. Afterward, at Leeds, she walked 1,500 miles in family shall have the means of making its 1,000 hours, making 1½ miles at the commencement of each our, and finished her last triffing physical exertion. Edison claims for 13 mile in 143 minutes. Her last performance before leaving for this country was at Peterborough, England, where she walked terial, and Gary comes forward with a propo-2,688 quarter miles in 2,688 quarter hours. Mme. Anderson is a pupil of Gails, a well

Promptly at eight p.m. Mme. Anderson stepped on the track and commenced her first quarter of a mile. She was dressed in a red chief obstacle in the way of its substitution and white striped satin tunic, pink tights and a pair of stout laced walking boots. Her power required to produce the electricity. hair hung in a braid down her back, and she walked with an easy, springy gait that impressed one with the idea that her task really light made available for general use. amused her. After completing her seven laps she retired to a small room to the right of the stage that has been fitted up for her accommodation and lay down on a small camp bed. covering her limbs with a rug. A reporter of he Herald was admitted to this sanctum and had quite a pleasant talk with the lady.

known English pedestrian.

# WHAT SHE LOOKS LIKE.

Mme. Anderson is stoutly built, weighing 140 pounds, and is five feet one inch in height Her arms and lower limbs are well developed. She has a pleasant face and bright eye, and inspires one with confidence as she talks. She told the reporter that during the progress of the walk her diet will be confined to rare beef and mutton, beef tea, some farinaceous to see a joke. No New York paper published food and port wine. Towards the close of the walk she generally drinks champagne instead cept the Herald, and in our interview there of port wine. She said, in response to the query of the reporter, that she never experienced any very great difficulty in waking up, and if her feet lasted out she would not have the slightest difficulty in performing the feat that she had commenced. The conversation was just then interrupted, as a bell was rung that warned her to return to the track.

# Maximilian and Carlotta.

With all the external facts of the attempt to establish an empire in Mexico under the patronage of the Emperor Napoleon the world is well acquainted; but it has always been felt that there was a less familiar side of the story yet to come out, and that we should have some day a record of the inner facts, of the less evident motives, of the wretched weaknesses, vanities and chicaneries that would have made the whole story a pitiful farce but for the savage brutality with which the Mexicans gave it in the end a tragic turn. Mr. Masseras, well known as a former editor of the Courrier des Etats-Unis, of this city, who was well acquainted with that experiment in imperial structure—all of which he saw and part of which he was-has recently recounted his observation at some length. He decidedly reduces the historical proportions of Maximilian and does not enlarge those of Carlotta. In his story the would-be Emperor appears as a sufficiently pitiful prince, concerned more with the frip peries of regal show than with the more serious obligations of sovereignty, vacillating and helpless at great emergencies, while poor Carlotta's" reason was clearly astray before the ruin came. It is a tragic story and well worth a fresh reading in this new light.— New York Herald.

England's Commercial Struggle.

"Every great interest in the country complains, and the complaints of some grow louder day by day," says the London Telegraph.

"Journals trade circulars, private letters, common conversation and business arrangements supply evidence of one discription, almost uniformly unfavorable; and a dark list of failures provides confirmation different in kind, but even more likely to produce conviction,"

"The depression," says the report of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce dated last February, "Is great and almost universal, and probably few years during this generation have opened with more gloomy prospects. Moreover, it is to be feared that we have not yet reached the worst point. To the United States, formerly our most valuable customer, the exports are constantly diminishing, and to such a serious extent that in a few years, unless a change takes place, the American trade in this district will-be altogether extinguished." J. B. Deakin, a cotton manufacturer of Over-Darwen and Manchester, who runs 600 looms, has suspended. England's Commercial Struggle.

The Egyptians were certainly acquainted with the art of glass-making. Beads have often been found in the mummy-cases with the preserved bodies.

Accident to Captain Bogardus.

CURIOUS HOUSE GUARDIANS.—In Ceylon the inhabitants of the bungalows are very much troubled by rats, which infest the roots, and are nearly as venturesome as the celebrated rats of "Hamelin town." However, they have one deadly enemy which does something to keep them in check. That enemy is the rat-snake, which darts upon them unexpectedly, and after a short combat the rat is overpowered and forthwith eaten by the snake, which is indeed found invaluable and is a very good substitute for a cat. Captain Bogardus arrived yesterday morning from Montreal, where he met with an accident while shooting pigeons by spraining his ankle so badly that he is confined to his room at the Astor House. He was much better last night, and will be able to fill his engagement at Jersey City on the 19th inst.-N. 1'. Herald, Tuesday, December 17th.

Irish Soldiers Wanted. The Court Journal of November 30th is re-

cat.

THE DATE—Without the date the Sahara would be uninhabitable. In every spot where there is any water this tree flourishes, furnishing shelter to the traveller from the flerce rays of the tropical sun, and food for himself and camels. Very many varieties, differing much from each other in colour, size and shape, are cultivated, each known by its own particular name. Some travellers mention as many as forty-six, and twenty-six distinct varieties are exhibited in the New Museum. The date is fast disappearing from the Holy Land where at one time it seems to have been very abundant.

HALCON DAYS.—The expression "baleyon monsible for the following:-We are authorized to state that the colonel of one of Her Majesty's regiments of Foot

Guards has urgently requested to be furnished with 100 Irish recruits for his battalion; and that Captain Milman, T.A., has applied for special authority from the War Office to enrol volunteers in Tipperary.

#### The Russian Cruisers.

The Russian steamship "Asia," it is expected, will go to sea on Tuesday, and the Europe" probably on Friday or Saturday next. The Europe has received no ammunition, as stated, and no guns have been placed on board. She is supplied with gun carriages. The "Africa" will make a trial trip to-morrow. The remaining vessel—the "America" -cannot be in readiness inside of seven weeks.

#### Trade with the Northwest.

There is no doubt that a movement is being towards the quarter from which the wind is blowing.

THE MUSK-OX.—The musk-ox measures only about five feet and a half from the tip of the nose to the root of the tail, closely approaching in size the smallest of Highland cattle, but is much slouter in proportion and more compactly built, its structure differing in the shortness and strength of the bones of the neek and length of the dorsal processes which support the ponderous head. Its weight is usually greatly overestimated by travellers and writers, being placed approximately at seven hundred pounds. Three hundred pounds would probably be nearer the weight of the largest. This error is doubtless due to the apparent size of the animal, which owing to the huge mass of woolly hair with which it is covered has given rise to the common statement that it rivals in size the largest of English bullocks. The outer hair or heece is long and thick, brown or black in colour, frequently decidedly grizzled, and prolonged to the knees, hanging far below the middle of the leg. Underneath this shabby coat, and covering all parts of the animal, though much the heaviest upon the neck and shoulders, is found a fine soft wool of exquisite texture, of a bluish drab or cinerous hue, capable of being used in the arts and of forming the most beautiful fabries. made in the States to monopolise the traffic of the Canadian Northwest, and Duluth is again asserting its claim to the commercial entrepot not only of Minnesota but also of Manitoba and the Saskatchewan Valley. Meantime our Government ought not to be behind hand. Paramount in importance is the building of a canal on the Canadian side at Sault St. Marie with a depth on the sills similar to that of the Welland. Unless this be done there is danger of the main traffic being diverted to New York-the canals of which State are likely to have expended upon them millions of dollars .- Ottawa Free Press.

Beautiful Forever. A substitute has been found for Madame Rachel's "beautiful forever" specific in Serkys tea, which is described as the rage in Europe. It is claimed that it will give the armness and freshness of youth to the oldest face, if drank copiously and regularly. It is, report says, the colour of amber, resembles no other tea, is drank with or without sugar or cream, and is a very agreeable beverage. For recommendation, it has an endorsation of its virtues by Louis XIV.'s physician, who speaks of it in his travels, asserting that he had seen women of seventy who, having drank Serkys all their lives did not seem more than twenty or twentyfive. Now, after this advertisement, who will

### Edison.

American inventors promise that every his incandescent light that it will burn for ever with absolutely no consumption of masition to generate the electricity required, without limit and without cost. If the Gary magnetic motor should prove all that it is claimed to be, it greatly simplifies the question of the general use of electric light, the for gas having been the great cost of the The minor difficulties remaining will, no doubt, soon be overcome, and a cheap electric

# Hoaxing the British Admiralty.

[From the New York Herald.] In the cable despatches it is reported from ondon that the British Board of Admiralty has made an official declaration of the falsity of "an interview with the Duke of Edinburgh while at Halifax, published recently in New York, in which His Royal Highness is made to say that he looked upon the author of England's peace with honor policy with feelings of the utmost disgust." Alas! we are afraid those solemn and fearfully respectable men are destined to be laughed at, and are the victims of their incapacity an interview with the Duke of Edinburgh exwere no expressions such as are referred to by the Admiralty. But a lively little paper published in this city, and which puts forth happy skits from time to time, published a somewhat pithy parody on our interview, and in that parody His Royal Highness was made to say many startling things, for it is the privilege of wit to make things piquant without regard to the proprieties. Alas! that the British Admiralty should be fooled by our neighbor's drollery.

Distress in Great Britain. London, December 18.-At Birmingham a meeting was convened by the Mayor yesterday, to consider means to relieve the distress which prevails among the laboring classes, and which is increasing daily. At Sheffield 2,000 children and 3,000 adults received aid last week. The Mayor's relief fund amounts to \$30,000. At Stockton distress is increasing. Hundreds of families of iron workers are destitute. An influential committee is canvassing for contributions. At Stoke-upon-Trent the great distress is enhanced by severe cold. The distress committee is unable to keep pace with the demands. At Burslem a meeting was called by the Mayor yesterday to alleviate the distress. Great want is felt by laboring classes in North Staffordshire. At Edinburgh a deputation of unemployed men waited on the magistrates, and asked for employment. The magistrates authorized the street inspector to give them work. At Glasgaw the distress is unexampled. The streets are swarming with starving men, women and children. The Lord Provost and magistrates are organizing very thorough relief for the most urgent distress. A Dundee despatch says there is much misery in that part of Scotland. No adequate means for relief have been organized in the northern part of the country, where fishermen and agricultural laborers are destitute. In Aberdeen, Forfar and Dunfermline private charity and the efforts of the magistrates are actively employed. At Manchester vast numbers who will not appeal to charity and the middleclass poor are suffering keenly. Vigorous and combined efforts of the authorities, churches and private organizations are being put forth. A Liverpool despatch says it has been many years since the working classes endured such distress and privation. An excellent system of relief is being organized. At Bristol there are large numbers unemployed, and no organized relief beyond the ordinary parochial fund. Wigan advices say there is considerable distress among the better class of mechanics and workmen. Wolverhampton reports much distress throughout Staffordshire, and relief is being distributed.

It is not a little curious that Hindoo idols are manufactured at Birmingham, England, | be appointed ensign or midshipman in our own for exportation.

# AGRICULTURAL.

Farmers' Items.

the way stock is kept. Some try to stop the leak by seeing how small a quantity of food will sustain life, and often succeed by having their stock almost entirely leak away; while their neighbor who feeds bounteously does not have this leak to contend with, but generally has a profit to apply to the stoppage of other leaks.

pondent who sends seed potatoes largely to the Southern States, informs us that many are lost when sent in the spring by being frozen on the way, and suggests that the many readers of the American Agriculturist who send north every year for their seed notatoes, will consult their own interests if they order in the fall instead of delaying it until near their planting time, which occurs long before cold weather is over with us in

No good farmer will neglect to cut wood the coming winter to be used a year hence as it is poor management to burn green wood, and it is always best to have your wood for your family's use under cover and so connected with the house that it can be got at from the kitchen without going out of doors. If your wood-house is of ample size it will afford you a place to do many little jobs in rainy weather, and your boys can split the wood under it and pile it up on wet days .-Exchange.

#### SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE. YELLOW FEVER AND SCIENCE.

At a regular meeting of the members of the Academy of Science, Baltimore, held on the 21st of October, Professor Unier read a paper on the "Scientific Aspects of Yellow Fever." In his fartroduction he called attention to the various symptoms of the disease. Such were the yellow skin, fever, liquidity of the blood, and lesions found after death in the liver and kidneys. By aid of the microscope, yeast and fungi had been discovered in black vomit.

From these facts he maintained that the disease was a delicate one, which is confirmed by its being so quickly checked and destroyed by frost, Since a slight freezing puts an ead to its ravages, he reasoned from analogy that the cause of the disease must either be an animal or vegetable particle. Asit expends its force upon the liver, it

fruits.

Professor Unler urged the most careful examination of the disease under the microscope and spectroscope, and explained how the latter instrument could be used with great advantage in examining the pores and the germs that may extend the content of the

We think dairymen have not sufficiently appreciated the value of the pumpkin as a food for producing milk. The prejudice against this food for mileh cows has arisen from the effect of the seeds when given in too large quantity. The seeds have a diuretic effect, operating on the kidneys, and this has sometimes lessened the flow of milk; but if a small portion of the seeds are removed, this danger is wholly overcome. Indeed, the cuses of ill-effect have probably occurred from feeding more than the due proportion of seeds. gether and frolic every day; but love for the

boy had no effect on the wolfs taste for fowls. When the beast's food was brought to him he would scatter it about him, and then lie down with his face resting on his fore paws, feigning sleep. A company of hens would surround him to eat his food; and woe to the biddy that came within the reach of his paw. She wat devoured in a trice. There was no help for it. The wolf must be killed or poultry-raising must end on the farm. So Mr. Pahl fired a charge of large shot in the wolf; but did no more than wound him in the thick hide of his farmer and his men followed him two miles before getting another pop at him: then he was shot in a hind leg. He crawled into a thicket, and the hunters thinking he was done

lighted, ran out, and boy and wolf had the happiest kind of a time all day. Mr. Pahl Deerfoot Farm, Southboro, Mass. is becoming one of the famous farms of the country. Decrioot Farm pork is an esteemed delicacy on many hotel and private tables, and its 10,000 lbs. of butter finds a ready sale at high prices. How success has been obtained in these specialities, Mr. Edward Burnett, the proprietor, let the farmers learn for themselves, by holding a "Field Day" on Nov. 6th (previously announced for Oct. 25th), to which farmers having been called upon to shoot a dog in a yard on Brush-street one day, took a seat on a generally were invited. After an inspection of marked to himself, as he took aim: "The seat the farm, the Town Hall was thrown open to visitors, and opportunity given for a discussion of the things observed under the suspices of the Southboro' Farmers' Club. Such "Field-Days" combine the features of over the yard as if perfectly at home, The officer got a good "ready" and observed: The a fair and farmers' club, and doubtless each fear of death is often as strongly exhibited in one of the large number who accepted the invitation received a full return for the been known to bring tears to the eyes of their time and expense.

INFLUENCE OF LIGHT ON PLANTS AND ANIMALS working up an old knot in the alley flung down -Professor Paul Bert, who has recently dethe axe, put her head over the fence and warned the policeman that she didn't want to be bothered any more, though she wouldn't object to his shooting up in the air if the police re-gulations required it. "Natural history asserts that the average life of a canine is four years," resumed the officer as he brought the revolver fourteen different diseases. I will now take that chap right behind the ear, penetrating coming down the street at a slow pace, rose up in his wagon, and called out: If you boys don't stop shootin' beans at me I'll wallop the hull crowd, rich ones and all! That 'ere last one just tickled my nose!" "Natural hist--" began the officer, when the dog discovered a hole under a tence and slipped into the street and off. "Natural history," repeated the bluecoat as he dropped off the fence, "explicitly states that dogs must stand still when being shot at, and if I didn't hit him it's the fault of for it leads to anxious inquiries about your of the body, directly or through the visual organs. M. Pouchet has shown the changes in colour that certain animals undergo, ac-A French metal-worker at Paris lately cording to the medium in which they live. found that his hair had turned permanently Bert placed a piece of paper with a cut design on the back of a sleeping chameleon; on bringwell defined image of the pattern appeared In this case the light acted directly, and with-

One great leak on the farm is found in

SEED POTATOES FOR THE SOUTH .-- A COTTESthe North.

disease must either be an animal or vegetable particle. As it expends its force upon the liver, it grows at the expense of something in that organ of the blood.

By excluding all germs that are not killed by frost, the enquiry can be narrowed down to delicate growth, of which the best known resembles the yeast plant. Is there anything in the blood upon which such plants can live? Yes, there is sugar or glycogen. This opinion is strengthened by various facts, such as the large liver in children, producing an increased amount of sugar, and that the disease occurs at a season when the temperature is highest and sugar abounds in fruits.

#### MILK PRODUCING FOOD.

was shot in a hind leg. He crawled into a thicket, and the hunters thinking he was done for, went home. The very next morning the wolf came to the kitchen door of the farmhouse, when the family were at breakfast, and scratched for admission. The boy was de-

voted a great deal of attention to the study of the influence of light on animals and plants, denies that the leaves of the sensitive plant close on the approach of evening, the same as if they had been touched by the hand. On the contrary, he finds that from nine in the evening, after drooping, they expand again and attain the maximum of rigidity at two in the morning. What is commonly called the sensitiveness" of plants is but the external manifestations of the influence of light. Professor Bert placed plants in lanterns of different colored glass; those under the influence of green glass drooped in the course of a few days as completely as if placed in utter darkness, proving that green rays are useless, and equal to none at all. In a few weeks all plants without exception thus treated died. It has been proved by the experiments of Zimiriareff that the reducing power of the green matter of plants is proportionate to the quantity of red rays absorbed, and Bert shows that green glass precisely intercepts these coloured rays and that plants exist more or less healthily in blue and violet rays. In the animal world phenomena of a directly opposite nature are found, and of a more complex character. Here the light acts on the skin and the movements For instance, young turbots resting on white sand assume an ashy tint, but when resting on a black bottom become brown; when deprived of its eyes the fish exhibits no change of color in its skin; the phenomenon, therefore, seems to be nervous or optical. Professor ing a lamp near the animal the skin gradually became brown, and on removing the paper out nervous intervention. If, however, the eye of the chameleon be extracted, the corresponding side of the animal becomes insensible to the influence of the light.

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July 21

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CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEREC SUPERIOR COURT,
District of Montreal.
Dame SUSAN A. CLEMENT, of the City and
District of Montreal, wife of Chillis S
Brown, of the same place, hotel-keeper, and
duly authorized to ester en justice for the
purposes of this writ,
Plaintiff.

Plaintiff.

The said CHILLIS S. BROWN,

An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted in this Court.

Montreal, 18th November, 1878.

GILMAN & HOLTON,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.
No. 2080.

No. 2031.

Dame THARSILE STE. MARIE, of the Parish of St. Hubert, District of Montreal, wife of Frederic Brais, farmer, of the same place, duly authorized a cster on justice, AND FREDERIC BRAIS, of the same place,

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause on the 18th November instant. Montreal, 18th November, 1878.
ETHIER & PELLETIER,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

WINDOW CORNICES. A large variety of new patterns at very reduced

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Stove repairs of all kinds for Cook Stoves,
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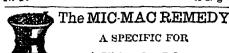
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A SPECIFIC FOR

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GREENFIELD, Mass To Major Jno. Lane. To Major Jno. Lanc. GREENFIELD, Mass.

DEAR Sir.—I telegraphed for a package of your Small-lox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would wait the result of its trial. I prepared the medicine myself so as to render everything secure; and I am proud to be able to state that it produced almost instantaneous relief. It was a milignant case of Small-Pox—in fact, there was no hope of recovery expressed on any side; but by the application of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. Enclosed I send you a five dollar bill. Please acknowledge.

Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY.

Price 85 per package.

Price, \$5 per package.

#### (From the Commercial Review.) THE REMEDIES OF J. EMERY-CODERRE, M.D.

The business that in connection with prepared prescriptions approaches more closely to a manufacturing pursuit, and, therefore, though denounced by the schools as irregular, is for our purposes the most regular in the manufacture of medical preparations. The individuals and firms engaged in this business are both enterprising themselves and the promoters of enterprise in others. When we consider that the preparations in many instances are beneficial, and, as respects almost all, entirely harmless, the manufacture would seem to be entitled to a larger share of respectful consideration than it has hitherto received. The remedies of the established firms have much weighty testimony in favor of their excellence, and the popularity and consequent saleability of a few are truly remarkable, with special reference to the following Remedies:—

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Is specially adapted for women requiring the use of tonics and alterant agents. Its use can be continued without any inconvenience, in complaints sach as Chlorosis, or Green Sickness; Leucorrhea, or Whites; Dysmenorrhea, or difficult course; Anaemla, or thinness of the blood; General debility, Involuntary Semimal Losses, Scrotula, Ringworm and other Diseases of the Skin, &c., &c. Pure medical preparations are as necessary as skilled physicians,—they are the armies provided by nature and science to overcome the insidious legions of death, and if these armies are demoralized by unskilful arrangement, lack of prudence or vigilance they become a dangerous host, agents of destruction of which the less we have the better. These truths are obvious, yet they cannot be too strongly or too often impressed upon the public mind.

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Certificate recommending Dr. J. Emery-Cod-erre's Proprietary Remedies, viz:

Flixir, Expectorating Syrup. We, the undersigned Physicians, after carefully examining the above Proprietary Remedies as manufactured by J. E. Cadderre, M. D., do certify that they are carefully prepared with

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\$10,400 Value in Prizes as follows:

 1-1 lot of ground, near the Village of Chateauguay, south-east side of the river, 45 ft. x 120 ft., with a hand-some stone residence, valued at \$1.20
 6 lots of ground, at Cote St. Antoine (8), Olivier street), each valued at \$550 3-5 lots at Point St. Charles (Congregation 8), each valued at \$40 (0) 4-Another lot of ground, 99 ft. x 132 ft., valued at \$500, situated in Grandin street. St. Doublesse. Manifolm.

street, St. Boniface, Manitoba, given by His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface.

5-A double action Harp, handsomely gilt, valued at 6-A beautiful gold Bracelet, set in diameter.

6—A beautiful gold Bracelet, set in diamonds, valued al.

— Ecce Horno," a fine oil painting, said to be the original work of Carlo Doicl, valued at.

8—A strong useful horse, valued at.

9—2 lots of \$60 each—I French mantel-piece clock, and I gold watch, valued at.

10—7 lots from \$50 to \$50 each—I bronze statue, I winter carriage, face shawl and different articles of valued at.

11—10 lots from \$50 to \$50 each, different articles, valued at.

12—20 lots from \$50 to \$50 each, different articles, valued at.

13-30 lots from \$10 to \$15 each, different articles, valued at.
14-10 lots from \$6 to \$10 each, different articles, valued at.
15-50 lots from \$1 to \$6 each, different articles, valued at.
16-75 lots of \$3 each, different articles, valued at.
17-150 lots of \$2 each, different articles, valued at.
18-200 lots of \$1 each, different articles, valued at.

300

600 lots. Amount of the Prizes. .....\$10,400

NOTICE—All coupons belonging to the Tickets sold in the hands of the Agents, or other parties interested must be returned to the Committee of Management on or before the 15th January, 1879; otherwise all such will be nulled and cancelled, as only such coupons of Tickets actually sold and returned for registration will be placed in the box on the day of drawing of prizes.

CAUTION—Buy your Tickets from the regular Agents, or from some of your personal friends, as prompt returns will then be made and all coupons duly registered.

Tickets, 50e each, or 5 Tickets for \$2.

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November 6

# READ

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# CRANT'S REMEDY

Its effects are truly marvellous in Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's Disease, and lost vigor; no matter of how long standing the case may be, positive relief is had in from one to three days. Do not despair, hesitate or doubt, for it is really a specific, and never fails. It is purely a vegetable preparation; by its timely use thousands of eases that have been considered incurable by the most eminent Physicians have been permanently cured.

It is also endorsed by the regular Physicians and Medical Societies throughout the country. Sold in bottles at Two dollars each, or three bottles, which is enough to cure the most aggravated ease, sent to any address on receipt of FIVE dollars. Small trial bottles ONE dollar each.

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PLANING, SAWING,

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CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES A large Stock just received. To be sold cheap.

-AT-MEILLEUR & CO.'S, 652 CRAIG STREET, NEAR BLEURY.

Death of a Promising Young Religious.

The tomb has just closed over one of its richest prizes; youth, talent, and virtue adorned this new victim.

Mr. Robert Gillie, eldest son of Mr. James Gillie, of Ottawa, and Religious of the Order of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, has been called away in the dawn of manhood, when parents and friends saw him begin to realize the promises of his youth, when his Superiors counted on the services of an accomplished member of their order, and his brothers in religion looked forward with pleasure to future hours of happy and profitable companionship. Six months ago his Superiors, in the hope of a relief if not of a cure, sent him to Maniwaki, a village delightfully situated at the confluence of the Gatineau and Desert rivers, where he might breathe the pure mountain air and endeavor to forget his suffering lungs amid Corner Notre Dame and McGill streets. the wild scenery which his gifted soul was so well fitted to enjoy. But all the comforts which brotherly love could suggest to the reliable place to get good Oblate Fathers with whom he resided, or affectionate pity bestowed by gentle hands in Maniwaki, were unable to arrest the progress of the fatal disease. He died on the 30th ult. surrounded by his brothers in religion, and regretted by the many friends to whom his untarnished memory is dear.

The many gifts of nature and of grace that dorned him made him a model of the hearth, the school-room, and the cloister. At the age of eighteen he proved himself a born musician and already a master in the art: his proficiency in mathematics and painting won him the admiration of all who knew him, and yet success ever found him a stranger to pre-

His death leaves a respectable family to mourn its first-born, and deprives his reli-gious order of an efficient fellow-laborer, and the Church in Canada of a promising member of her priesthood.

Let Courtney Challenge Hanlan at Once,

[From the N. V. Herold.] Courtney ought to challenge Hanlan at mee to a race for the American championship. Already the latter, if reports are correct, has arranged a race with Hawdon, to be rowed in England, May 9, and purposes leaving for that country this very month with the intention of rowing all comers there. As champion of America it is his duty to promptly accept all challenges for that championship, and these private contests in a foreign land should not be allowed to inter-Moreover, instead of asking his antagonist to come to Toronto, he ought, as a fair man, to agree to some neutral course, without tide or current and well sheltered from the wind. The mockery of calling a course like that at Lachine a fair course must long ago have been apparent to him, and, if he does not fear to meet Courtney in an absolutely fair race, let him indicate it by selecting a track, not like his own on Toronto Bay, affected by tides and eddies, but one where there is no choice of position, where each man is exactly as well off as his rival, where all the world may see that it is fair. As Courtney has already accommodated him once by going to Canada, it would be only becoming and right on Hanlan's part to select some course in this country. There are quite a number which would easily fill all the requirements. Let Courtney give Hanlan the opportunity to choose one forthwith. Otherwise Hanlan will have time to get engagements enough to fill up all next season, and this would seriously endanger Courtney's chances 120 of ever becoming champion.

Is It a Plot? Two of our esteemed contemporaries, in their Washington despatches of Saturday and Sunday, furnish "exclusive," but contradictory, information as to the future movements of our distinguished fellow-citizen. General Ulysses S. Grant. According to the earlier report the administration has tendered to General Grant the courtesy of a passage on he "Richmond," the flagship of Rear Admiral Patterson, who is to sail during the present month for Singapore, and the General has accepted the invitation by a cable despatch received Friday afternoon. According to the later report, the expedition under command of Commodore Shufeldt, which sailed in the "Ticonderoga" from Hampton Roads on Saturday, under orders for the west coast of Africa, is to pick up General Grant "at the mouth of the Congo River," and convey him him to the Indian Ocean, Siam, China, Japan and Corea. He is to act as adviser to Commodore Shufeldt, who has received an extraordinary diplomatic roving commission empowering him "to conclude commercial conventions with numerous petty govern-

ments during his cruise."

Assuming the correctness of the latter of these statements, suspicions are at once aroused that a plot has been concerted There is a very large Ethiopian concealed in the ligneous accumulations and the mouth of the Congo River." It is nothing less than a Plutonian conspiracy to defraud the Republican party of the United States of its most prominent chieftain for the campaign of 1880. With a netarious cunning which would do credit to Machiavelli, the naval authorities of the United States propose to cruise along the coasts of nearly every barbarous and cannibal tribe, holding out to them the tempting bait of an ex-President, all glittering in purple and gold, whom they will be secretly invited to carry off to grace their royal cannibal banquets, either as a compulsory guest or-horrible to contemplatesacrificial victim. Even should this portion of the plot be defeated by unusual vigilance on the part of General Grant, who can reflect without a shudder upon the unlimited possibilities of that cruise along the coasts of Borneo, Malacca, Siam, China and Corea? The American navy can always be relied upon to involve us in hostilities at a moment's notice with some remote barbarous tribe, and when the martial ardor of our marines is stimulated by the presence of the greatest captain of the age how can they be expected to resist the temptation to place him in the forefront of the hottest battle? Death would be sweet to our impetuous marines if only it be shared with such a leader. And when the hero of Vicksburg and Appomattox shall have been made general-in-chief of the Amazon army of Dahomey, eaten by the Congo tribes, immolated by the Dyaks of Borneo, tattooed and crowned by the Malay Islanders, shut up as a divinity in the temples of Formosa, or buried in the trenches before family all these infirmities disappeared. In the Corean capital, who can conceive the exultation of the patriots of both parties at home whose only hope of securing civil service reform in 1880 consists in eliminating from the contest the man on horseback whose dark colossal spectre looms luridly over the Oriental seas? Can it be possible that our contemporaries have unwittingly become coparceners of this horrible conspiracy? We have done our duty in sounding the note of alarm; to our esteemed contemporaries we leave the responsibility of averting the impending crisis of the East.—New York Herald

Short costumes are now de riqueuer for street wear when walking.

Absence of Mind.

The Gazette Anecdotique tells a story of the absence of mind which Lamartine, whose statue was recently inaugurated at Macon, so often exhibited in the management of public affairs. When he assumed affice, after the revolution of 1848, he was assailed with applications from persons who desired to claim employment under the Government. Lamartine often drew up a list of those whom he was anxious to oblige, and the list was submitted to the different Ministers who had vacant appointments at their disposal. Among the appointments which appeared in the official be transacted, inquiries were made with the view of discovering him. These inquiries his deed. were fruitless, and Lamartine was at last referred to. He could not tax his memory with having recommended anyone of that name; and on looking at the list upon which the name was written he suddenly remembered that while noting down several names one day he had been, as often happened, thinking more of poetry than politics, and had jotted down the name of the Psalmist in order to write some verses about him at the first opportunity. The official journal of the next day announced that "Citizen Marchand is appointed Consul of France at Bremen, in the room of Citizen David, who is recalled to other duties."

Michael Angelo's Statue.

The period during which the celebrated painter and sculptor, Michael Angelo, first exhibited the productions of his chisel was me when certain discoveries of antiquities which had been made in Rome were creating a great stir in the world. Michael Angelo, whose works up to this time had been considered by some of his critics to be very inferior, anxious to be famous, determined to take advantage of this public excitement. Accordingly, we are told, in the seclusion of work on a statue of a "Sleeping Cupid," and having finished it and stained the marble in such a way as to give it an antique appearance and then having broken off its arm, he caused it to be buried in the midst of the exercations which were still being carried on in Rome. It is said that when the statue was dug up, and its discovery reported, "all Rome fell into eestasies;" and the work was pronounced to be a marvellous specimen of ancient sculpture. The trick (and such it must be called, for we cannot pass lightly over the deceit involved in the deed of the sculptor), was successful for a time: but at last Michael Angelo, determined to secure the credit awarded to his work, produced the mutilated arm; and so the secret was revealed, and his former harsh critics effectually rebuked into silence.

Quekee or New York.

The Hon. Dr. Fortin has taken great interest in the trade of Quebec. He has been doing all in his power to attract the trade of the West by the St. Lawrence. The Quebec correspondent of a New York paper says that in a lecture, given by the Hon, Dr. Fortin,

before the Quebec Board of Trade.

That gentleman demands that a portion of the American Fishery Award be expended in creeting a system of telegraphy from Quebec to the Gulf and the Islands lying in front of the month of the St. Lawrence. He argues, from the award being under protest, that the Americans do not intend again lensing the Canadian fisherles on the same conditions. The unexpended balance, he says, should be invested to provide means for the fature protection of Canadian waters from American fishermen. Considering that Canada has from 3,000 to 4,000 miles of fishing const, the lecturer believed that fiteen steamers at least would be required to keep trespassers from her waters. Dr. Fortin is a leading supporter in Parliament of Sir John A. Macdonald, and additional importance is thereby given to his public utterances. before the Quebec Board of Trade.

THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE FOR FREIGHTS. THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE FOR FREIGHTS.

His scheme of telegraphy to the Gulf is considered of inunense mutional importance to Canada. Besides being intended to furnish communication with the outside world to vessels in distress, it is projected as the means of enabling Quebec to compete with New York for the carrying trade of the Great West. The only item in which Quebec can make a reduction in carrying freight is in insurance, which is sometimes six to ten per cent ngainst long and a half via New York. The item, it is thought, can be largely reduced by the establishment of protection to slipping in the Gulf by means of telegraphic communication.

which, in its astounding proportions, will regiment, he noticed that the tuft of a soldier's dwarf the larceny of the Stewart remains. shako was missing. The man was an Irish-

into pieces a bottle and a glass that stood upon a sideboard. It was his last professional visit to that house.

"Habit" is Lard to overcome. If you take off the first letter it does not change "a bit." If you take off another you still have a "bit" left. If you take off still another, the whole of "it" remains. If you take off another, it is not "t" totally used up. All of which goes to show that, if you wish to be rid of a

habit," you must throw it off altogether. A New Cone .- Mark Twain has recently invented a new form of scrap-book, the pages of which are made adhesive, so that all that is required is to damp the page or portions of it as may be required. The following is the very characteristic testimonial of the inventor to a London firm who are selling the book :-"I hereby certify that during many years I was afflicted with cramps in my limbs, indigestion, salt rheum, enlargement of the liver, and periodical attacks of inflammatory rheumatism, complicated with St. Vitus' dance, my sufferings being so great that for months at a time I was unable to stand on my feet without assistance, or speak the truth with it. But as soon as I had invented my self-pasting scrap-book and begun to use it in my own disseminating this universal healer among the world's afflicted you are doing a noble work, and I sincerely hope you will get your reward—partly in the sweet consciousness of doing good, but the bulk of it in cash."

daughter on her marriage.

The Army and Navy Gazette hears that the Russian Red Cross Society is quietly preparing pointed Ambassador to Paris. for another campaign so that in the event of a fresh war being commenced it may be able to render more effectual aid to the Government.

Domestic Reading.

Nomerty of Soul-It happened in the days of yore, when the enemy were pillaging the Danish country, that a battle had been fought and won by the Danes, and many killed and The owner both of cot and crown! wounded lay on the field of battle. One of these, an enemy, had lost both legs by a shot. A Danish soldier, standing near by, had just taken out a bottle filled with beer, and was about to put it to his mouth, when the badlywounded man asked him for a drink. As he stooped to hand him the bottle, the enemy discharged his pistol at him, but missed his shot. The soldier drew his bottle back again, drank journal one day was that of M. David to the half of it, and gave the remaining half to his consulate of Bremen, no Christian name or enemy, only saying, "You rascal, now you will description being given. Several weeks passed only get half of it." The king afterwards hearwithout anyone coming forward to the post, ing of this, granted the soldier and his descendand, as there was a good deal of business to ants an armorial bearing of nobility, on which was painted a half-filled bottle, in memory of

his deed.

Escape of a Polar Bear,—Great excitement was caused in the principal thoroughtares of Dandee recently by the escape of a Polar bear brought home by one of the whaling yessels from Greenland. The animal was being conveyed through the streets in a box with a strong iron grafting in front, when the bottom of the box gave way, and the bear escaped. His guardinas if d, and the men, women, and children in the streets at the time speedily scattered themselves in all directions. One poor woman, in her alarm, took refuge in a draper's shop, but she was followed by the bear. The woman leaped over the counter, and the terrified salesman quickly followed her example. A dummy figure in the centre of the shop, for displaying men's suits, was attacked and knocked down by the brute, which then made for the back premises, where a large plate glass mirror attracted his attention. For some time the bear then sat down before a fire, but placing his paws on the warm top-ribs of the grate, he withdrew them, howling fearfully, and returned to the front shop, where some difficulty, a rope with a moose was thrown over the head of the animal, which was replaced in a box in a half strangled state. The escapade lasted fully an hour, and the greatest alarm prevailed amongst the thousants of spectators who had gathered to witness the capture of the monster. The only injury sustained was by tators who had gathered to witness the capture of the monster. The only injury sustained was by a dog, which had the temerity to attack the bear and was badly squeezed.

Good Deeds,-The weary traveller in the south of Spain, who, after passing many an Accordingly, we are told in the seclision of his studio, and unknown to anyone, he set to acid plain and many a bare hill, finds himself his studio, and anknown to anyone, he set to acid plain and many a bare hill, finds himself has been a statue, of a statue of a statu will hear splashing and rippling under the shade of the spreading trees and along the side of the dusty read, the grateful murmur of running waters, of streamlets, whose sweet music mingles with his dreams as he sleeps, and meets his car as the first pleasant voice in the stillness of the early dawn. What is it? It is the sound of the irrigating rivulets called into existence by the Moorish occupants of Granada five centuries ago, which, amidst all the clanges of vace and religion, have never ceased to flow. Their empire has fallen, their creed has been suppressed by fire and sword, their nation has been driven from the shores of Spain, and their palaces crumble into ruins: but this trace of their beneficial civilization still continues, and in this centinuity that which was good and wise and generous in that gifted but unhappy race still lives on to cheer and refresh their enemies and their conquerors.

I peron the New York Evening Pest. I The Rev. Dr. McGlynn. pastor of the Si. Stephen's Church. New York, reminds one somewhat of Monstagnor taped of London. He is fine-looking, dignuted, graelous, merry and philosophical. Having greefed the reporter with almost study contract, having greefed the reporter with almost study contract, and study contract the profession on the moral law, entertaining fri dissertation on the moral law, entertaining in the study contract, and the reporter. To took yourn this study, and Catholielty.

"I testine," said the reporter. To took yourn the said that there is a good decided of grandling in that institution, in the shape of grands of charce. Is that so:

"Well, I can't say that I see any did rence turkey, and raffling for a pincushion or a staffed turkey, and raffling for a pincushion or a staffed turkey, and raffling for a pincushion or a staffed turkey, and raffling for a pincushion or a staffed turkey, and raffling for a pincushion or a staffed turkey, and raffling for a pincushion or a staffed turkey, and raffling for a pincushion or a staffed turkey, and raffling for a pincushion or a staffed turkey and raffling fo shade of the spreading trees and along the side and refresh their enemies and their conquerors. Even so it is with the good deeds of those who have gone before us,

Even so it is with the good deeds of those who have gone before us.

The Investion of Printing.—In the Waltaf Library at Cologne a manuscript of the sixteenth century has been discovered which throws a curious light upon the history of the art of printing. This manuscript contains the Latin poems of a certain Johannes Butzbach, and in one of these poems, dated 1514 and consisting of 2,000 lines, lintzbach makes a mention of a recent invention thanks to which the works of ancient writers can be swiffly reproduced. But he adds: "This invention was fatal to the inventor," and goes on to describe how the said inventor was "soized in his own how he said inventor was "soized in his own how he said inventor was "soized in his own had house by a band of evil-disposed persons, carried off in a wagon and finally put to death." This allusion is thought to confirm the bitherio vague tradition that Gutenberg, or Ganzdleisch, as he should be more accurately called, was murdered by persons whom he had deprived by his invention of their livelihood as copyists and serbles. For the worthy flutzbach moralizes apon the transaction in a spirit of evident sympathy with the murderers as showing graphers very much as the gas manufacturers now regard Edison and Loutin and Joblochoff and the rest of the electric illuminators.

LES RUTTES CHALMONT.—What a contrast to turn from the heart of Parls, where I lis truly said on we dort pas, from the brillman Boulevards tallens and dee had Medeline-from; the Rue de Rivell and Palais Royal, to the people's park of the stake ill on the turn of a fair? The can be murdered to me dort pas, from the brillman Boulevards tallens and dee has Medeline-from; the Rue de Rivell and Palais Royal, to the people's park of the stake ill on the turn of a fair? The money belongs to him and Jobles of the people's park of the stake ill on the turn of a fair? The money belongs to him and these, but not to be missed on any accounts by anyone wishing to realize the anti-

freight is in Insurance, which is sometimes six to ten per cent against lone and a half via New York. The Item, it is thought, can be largely reduced by the establishment of protection to shipping in the Gulf by means of telegraphic communication.

Fireside Sparks.

Johnny, who goes to a crack school, went a fishing the other day. "What did you catch Johnny?" said his mother on his returning. "I captured an Anguilla bostoniensis, mother, a fine specimen of the Malacoperygious fish," answered Johnny, prompt ly. Of course his mother knew he had caught an cel.

Sir Frederick Adam spoke with a strong Scotch accent. One day, when inspecting a regiment, he noticed that the tuft of a soldier's shako was missing. The man was an Irishman, and a bit of a humorist. "Where's your feyther (feather), my mon?" asked Sir Frederick; "He's in Ireland, yer Honor," was the prompt reply.

"Doctor," said a wealthy patient to his physician, "I want you to be thorough, and strike at the root of the disease." "Well, I will," said the doctor, as he lifted his cane and brought it down hard enough to break into pieces a bottle and a glass that stood into pieces a bottle and a driven further Into Belleville, were massacred almost to a man. Long ago every trace of that bloody encounter has disappeared, and flowers are now blooming on the scenes of fratricidal hatred and vengeance fearful to contemplate. Let us hope that such outward change may symbolize an inner revolution, and that these fairly-like gludes, grottoes, and parterres, so nobly commanding the city, may henceforth be dedicated to tranquility and enjoyment.—
Frazer.

Aparchy in Turkey. Advices from Constantinople say that there

is considerable excitement in that city in consequence of the discovery of the conspiracy to depose the Sultan. The new budget shows that the revenue of the Turkish Empire is sixteen million Turkish pounds. The Times correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs: -" It is said domiciliary visits have been paid to the houses of the late Ministers. The heir presumptive and the Sultan's brother and cousin are strictly guarded. The streets are strongly patrolled. The Sultan is much alarmed. The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Pera says, according to the most trustworthy information it is very probable that in consequence of Russian obstructiveness the Roumelian Commissioners will be obliged to return to Constantinople and consult the Ambassadors. A despatch to the Times from Pesth says the British Consul at Sofia confirms the report that twenty thousand Bulgarians have fled from the Valley of Strumza, in Macedonia. to Bulgarian territory. This leaves no doubt that the Turks have mastered the Macedonian insurrection in that quarter. The Times' correspondent at Vienna states that the majority Eighty thousand head of cattle was the of the Committee of Eighteen appointed by present a Texan cattle king gave to his the Reichsrath on the 10th inst. to consider the Treaty of Berlin are favorable to the treaty. It is reported that Safvet Pacha will be ap-

The wail of distress is loudly heard throughout all the manufacturing towns of Great than was possible when hostilities last broke Britain. Relief Committees are being rapidly organized.

Death.

Tis God's omnipotent right hand That smites the meanest in the land

Whose stekte ruthlessiy cuts down
The owner both of cot and crown!
The downer both of cot and crown!
The smites the meanest in the land
And mightlest as wei! It waves—
And lo! carth grouns 'neath thick'ning graves!
Unlifted once—its shandow fulls
On young and old, and all appais!
To ashes turns the victor's bays,
While dirgesdrown the chant of praise!
It is a scorching breath that dries
The springs of life—whose puff destroys
The bloom of health—nips in the bad
Youth's early promise—saps the blood
In Benty's veins, till charms, that much
Mankind their slave, in dust are laid!
Tis His dread bolt, avenging hurled,
That to its centre shakes the world—
Blasts dynastics and shivers thrones,
And Sodom fills with charr'd men's bones!
That rends the temple and the rock—
Makes Culvary reel beneath the shock—
Whelming the noon-sun into night,
As Christ's soul takes its hurried flight!
Aye, death is barbed with potent stings!
To all, yague doubt and drend it brings,
Belying those fadacious creeds
On which Materialism feeds.
And fadsifying knaves who say
That soul and body are but clay!
That there's a future state is sure,
Known but to fleshless spirits pure,
And hideous forms, as Scripture tells.
Whose only almosphere is hell's.
These, meet the dying mortal's eyes.
As this world from his vision flies.
Bringing him sense of peace or strife,
As vice or virtue ruled his life.
How else the looks of joy or pain.
That glassity stare, transitived and wild.
As the' from flends it recoiled!
That moribunds betray, explain—
That glassity stare, transitived and wild.
As the from flends it recoiled!
That moribunds betray, explain—
That makes the very blood run cold!
How else that heart and hearing pieres—
A scene few can unmoved behold—
That moribunds betray, explain—
That makes the very blood run cold!
Say, does that some portray not peace
That reigns where earthly troubles cover!
See, what screnity and grave—
Index of lasting bliss at hand,—
See, both screenity and space.
That reigns where earthly troubles cover!
Montreal, December

Montreal, December 1878.

CHURCH LOTTERES.

An eminent priest's views on the subject IFrom the New York Evening Postal

modestiy.
"Heertainly is not wrong," replied the divine. "It is a penal act, to be sure, but not on moral act. It is not a sin in itself."
"What is sin ""

the can give it to a church, why can't be raffle with it at a church fair? The money belongs to him, and to gamble with it is not to violate a law of God."

"It is a violation of a law of man, though, isn't it."

"Well, I am not enough of a lawyer to know just how far, if any, this raiting at church fairs is illegal. In New York State, to be sure, gambling is illegal, but that dosen't make it immorat. In Louishana, for example, the lotteries are legal. General Beauregard is the President of one company—a very good man. I believe. There is no inherent sinfalness in lotteries. At the 'polley slops' in this city, as they are called, a good deal of swhidling goes on; and a man hasn't a fair chance to win, and when he has won, what he receives is often almost worthless. Therefore it is well for the State to protect its elizens from such swindling. But at a church fair it is to be presumed that the controlling motive of visitors is not cupidity. They desire to give money for the glory of God, for the establishment of an institution which will further the interests of religion and charity, in other words, of Christianity. Or else they wish to gratify a personal friend who has charge of a table. Or else they like the pleasant excitement of the risk. It is not to be presumed, however, that their motive primarily is cupidity."

"If a man assumes the risk of losing ten dollars in a rafile, in order dual he may promote the glory of God, does the end, in this instance, justify the means?"

"That means dosen't need justifying. It is not a sin to raffle or gamble. If it was a sin the end would not justify it. It is a great inistake to suppose that the Christian Church ever taught that the end justifies the means. The Christian Church ever taught that the end justifies the means. The Christian Church ever taught that he end justifies the means. The Christian Church ever the glory of God, the motive irradiates the act, dosen't it?"

"Certainly it does. It sanctifies it—sanctifies, not justifies. You see there are millions of ac

Great Britain.

At the Zion Chapet, Attercliffe, recently, the minister prayed that the English armles might not be successful in the unjust and cruel war which they were now waging against a weak and almost defenceless heathen country. When Parliament opened more than fifty members of different politics were away from Great Britain, some in Turkey, some in Egypt, and some on this continent. Amongst the latter were Mr. E. S. Reid and Sir G. Camp-

bell.

Says the London World:—Major de Winton, who has gone to Canada as Colonial Secretary to the new Governor, has seen much and varied; service. He was in the Crimen; was Military. Secretary and A.D.C. to Sir Fenwick Williams in Canada, Nova Scotia, and Gibraltar and shortly after the beginning of the late war was appointed special military attache to the Embassy at Constantinople, in which capacity he did good service by his exertions in the administration of the Turkish Compassionate Fund. In the beginning of this year Mrs. de Winton, who was also at work among the refugees, fell ill of typhold fever, from which she has not yet, wholly recovered, although she has gone to Canada. Major de Winton is the only surviving brother of the late Mr. Walter de Winton, of Maesilweh Castle, South Wales, the shooting of which, over 30,000 acres, of every kind, has been taken for January by the Primee of has been taken for January by the Prince of

Fifteen tons of sage raised this season on a farm at Bristol, Pa. realized \$8,000.

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Dr. Coderre's Expectorating Syrup. For the last thirty years the Expectorant Syrup has been known and used with never-failing results, for Coughs, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Affections of the Lungs, &c.

Dr. Coderre's Infants' Syrup Can be given with impunity to infants in cases of Colies, Diarrhose, Dysentery, Painful Deutition, Inability to Sleep, Coughs, Colds, &c., and is now regarded as the standard remedy for the player.

bove.

Dr. Coderre's Tonic Elixir

Dr. Coderre's Infants' Syrup, Tonic

medical substances suitable for the tleatment of the diseases for which they are recommended.

the diseases for which they are recommended.

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Professor of Midwifery.

HECTOR PELITIER, M.D.,

Professor of Institutes of Med.

P. A. C. MUNRO, M.D.,

Professor of Surgery.

THOS. D'ODET D'ORSONNENS, M.D.,

Professor of Chemistry & Pharmaey.

P. BEAUBIEN, M.D.,

Professor of Theroic and Practical Med.

J. P. ROTTOT, M.D.,

Professor of Legal Medicine.

J. G. BIBAUD, M.D.,

Professor of Anatomy.

A. T. BROSSEAU, M.D.,

Professor of Botany.

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Circulars, THE





## OUR LITTLE ONES. A Timely Letter to Santa Claus.

BY KITTY CLOYER. Riessed old Sante Claus, King of delights, Whatare you doing, these long, busy nights? Filling your budget with trinkets and toys? Wonderful gifts for the girls and the boys? While you are planning for everything nice, Pray, may I give you a bit of advice? Don't take it hard if I say in your ear, Santa, I thought you were partial last year. Loading the rich folks with everything gay, Snubbing some poor ones who came in your way;

way; Now, of all time in the year, I am sure This is the time to remember the poor.

Plenty of children there are in our city Who have no father or mother to pity. Plenty of people whose toiling and heeding Scarcely can keep all their dear ones from need

Now, if I came, as you do, each December, These are the ones 1 should surely remember.

Little red hands, that are aching and cold, You should have mittens, your fingers to hold. Poor little feet, with your frost-bitten toes. You should be clothed in the warmest of hose. On the dark hearth I would kindle a light 'Till the sad faces grew happy and bright.

Don't you think, Santa, if all your life through Some one had always been caring for you.

Watching to guard you by night and by day,
Glying you gitts you could never repay,
Sometimes at least, you would sigh and recall
How many poor children have nothing at all?

Safe in your own quiet chamber at night, Cosy and warm in your blankets so white, Would you not think of the shivering forms out in the cold and the wind and the storms? Would you not think of the babies who cry, Piniar in hunger and cold, till they die?

Once, on a beautiful Christmas, you know, descs, the Saviour, was born here below. Pathently stooping to pain and distress, So that the needy and poor He might bless. Now, if we love I lim, He bids us to feed All His poor brothers and sisters that need.

Messal old Santa! I thought if you knew it. You would remember, and certainly do it. This year, at least, when you empty your pack, sive to them most who the most seem to lack. But, i you chance to have anything over. Pleas bring a gift to your friend Ktrry Cloven.

#### Naturalist's Portfolio.

T. REINDEER.—The docility of the reindeer so carefully impressed on us in childhood is declared to be a myth. It seems that he is remarkably difficult to break, and always exeeedingly troublesome to catch, while in temperament he is apt to be a dangerous compound of vice, ferocity and hypocrisy. While apparently going pleasantly in harness, he will turn sharply round and make a savage assault on his driver. His master knows him to well to trust him. The Lap is always on the outlook to tumble out of the sledge, and turn it over on top of him as a protection against the animal's horns. When the deer is tired of butting the timber, the driver picks himself up, replaces the sledge on its runners, and the pair proceed.

TREES IN THE FENLANDS .- The recent publication of a work on Fenlands has to some extent renewed discussion concerning the origin of the buried forests in the fens. One writer declares he has known people to maintain that these forests grew and indeed are growing now underground just as geologists find them, while there are others who attribute to the deluge some influence in placing the trees in their present position. It is amazing to learn that the second of these absurd notions has actually been taught in the schools. The truth is that it is doubtful whether the buried forests of the fens greatly ante-date the Roman invasion of Britain, though the authors of the work we have mentioned argue strongly for a

ions there are estimated to be only 1,000,000 horses, while the Russian provinces are credited with the possession of no less than 21,570,000. Austro-Hungary has a total of about 3,500,000, and Germany 3,352,000. From 3,500,000, and Germany 3,352,000. ions there are estimated to be only 1,000,000 France, which had considerably more than 3,000,000 a few years ago, is returned now with rather less than that number, and our own country stands only fourth on the list with 2,255,090. Amongst the transatlantic powers the United States heads the list with 9,500,000 and Canada surpasses the mother country by 70,000 or thereabouts. The Argentine Repubis credited with no less than 4,000,000, and Uruguay with 1,600,000.

SALT WATER AND THE PRESERVATION OF ORGANIC SUBSTANCES.—At a recent meeting of the Geneva Society of Physics and Natural History I'rof. Alph. de Candolle, presented a glass jar containing fruits of the coffee-plant collected before maturity in Mexico, preserved in a liquid which chemical analysis proved to be salt water. It is fifty years since the jar thus filled was hermetically sealed, under the eyes of Aug. Pyr. de Candolle, and to-day, the coffee-beans which it contains are in a thoroughly satisfactory state of preservation. The water contains a solution of chloride of sodium and very small quantities of other chlorides of salts. No gas was found in solution. The water must have been boiled, and introduced while hot into the jar. This experiment may give valuable hints as to the substitution of salt water for alcohol for the preservation of organic substances.

The 2nd Company Royal Engineers ordered to the Cape will go out under the command of Captain Skinner; and the 5th Company for the same place will be commanded by Captain Jones.

An English physician recommends the juice of celery, mixed with honey of roses and barley water, to be used as a gargle by those who suffer with sores and ulcers in the throat

Over one hundred mills at Oldham are now idle, owing to the strike, the only concerns working being the Limited Company Mills. which do not come under the Employers' Association, and have not reduced wages.

A recent telegram from the Transvaal reports that a prospecting party exploring on the north side of Pretoria have made fresh finds of gold at Baladiv bank, and that a diamond prospecting party have started for the Crocodile River.

The Most Rev. Dr. Conaty, Lord Bishop of Kilmore, has, in a cordial letter to the secretary, accepted the position of one of the Vice-Presidents of the Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemperance, and forwarded a contribution to its funds.

The sons of the late rebel Kaffir chief Sandilli have been tried at King William's Town for sedition. Edmund Sandilli has been sentenced to hard labor for life, and Mantanzima to imprisonment and hard labor for 20 years, the others receiving lighter sentences.

A work in which the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) has taken a warm interest, and which, in its engraved form, she was able to carry with her to Canada, has been a Retail business is, however, becoming more portrait by Mr. James Whistler of Mr. Thomas

Carlyle. At this time last year a sale of sealskins took place in London, and the sales in about an hour and a-half realized £170,000. During owing no doubt to the unsettled state of our last week a similar sale has been held at the weather and the condition of the roads. forward are being held over for 1879. Market Commercial Sale Rooms, Mineing lane, and Prices are unchanged, although the demand about the same quantity of furs sold for is brisker. Skunks are coming in in such etched tweive months ago.

FINANCIAL.

MONTREAL, December 23, 1878. Montreal, December 23, 1878.

The following were to-day's transactions—
Morning Board:—3 shares Bank of Montreal at
1874, 8 do at 1874, 1 do at 1874; 18 do Merchants'
Bank at 78; 25 do Bank of Commerce at 101, 100
do at 1014, 50 do at 1014; 25 do Banque Jacques
Cartier at 30; 50 do Montreal Telegraph Company at 100, 180 do at 111.

Afternoon Board:—50 shares Montreal City Gas
Company at 1074; 75 do Montreal Telegraph Co.
at 111, 25 do at 111.—Thos. Wilson, member of
the Montreal Stock Exchange.

New York Stock Market. New York Stock Market.

New York, December 23, 1.30 r. n.—Stocks irregular; Delaware & Hudson, 47; Pacific Mail 14; Telegraph, 93; Quicksilver, 12; American Express, 46; Northwestern, 40; Northwestern preferred, 73; Erie, 19; St. Paul, 34; St. Paul preferred, 73; Erie, 19; St. Jo, 184; St. Jo preferred, 31; Illinois Central, 73; Lake Shore, 60; Wabash, 21; Union Pacific, 66; Gold, 100.

### COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR -Market remains quiet, with little
business doing. Sales not of such importance
to be reported.
Superior Extra \$1 40 @ 4 45
Extra Superane 120
rancy
Spring Extra
Superune
Strong Bakers
Pille, and a son
Middlings
Ontario Bags 195
City Bags (delivered) 2 12! @ 2 15
OATMEAL—Ontario, \$3.75 to 4.10.
Comment Tills dried valley \$2.25

OATHRAL—Ontario, \$3.75 to \$4.00.

CORNMEAL—Klin-dried, yellow, \$2.25.

CORN—16c to 47c.

CANADA WHEAT—Nominal.

PEAS—About 72c to 75c per of 1bs.

OATS—About 28c to 25c.

BARLEY—About 70c to 80c.

BUTTER—Store-packed, Western to common sorts, 6c to 9c; Dairy Western, fair to good, 8c to 12c; Morrisburg, good to choice, selected, 15c to 17c; Eastern Townships, good to choice selected, 14c to 18c.

Ed to 17c; Eastern Townships, good to choose selected, 14c to 18c.

CHEESE—7c to 7c.

LARD—8c to 8;c for palls.

Pork—Mess, \$11.00 to 11.75, according to brand;

Thin Mess, nominal.

ASHES—Pois nominally about \$3.90 to 3.95.

Receipts per Grand Trunk Railway 1.721

barrels.

Landor Markets.

### London Markets.

London, December 23.—Floating Cargoes—Wheat and corn rather casier. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn, neglected: no business doing. Arrivals off coast small. Farmers' defliceries of wheat during the week, 50,000 to 56,000 cm. Cond. 10.11 Corn dull.

## City Retail Markets.

The markets are showing a better appearance, abundant supplies being on hand not with standing the want of snow and uncertainty of the passage of winter. This is no doubt owing to the approaching festival, as poultry and beef of fine qualities are profusely displayed.

The quanties are promety displayed.

VEGETABLES—Were plentifully supplied and in good demand, at about the same prices as last market. Potatoes from 75c to \$1.50 per bag. Cabbinges, 20c per dozen. Carrols, parsnips and turnips in very large quantities at same prices.

nips in very large quantities at same prices.

FRUIT.—Apples are the only trading article at present. Green apples sell at \$1.50 a barrel; common apples at \$2.30 do; spy apples at \$2 do; grey apples at \$2.15 to 2.50 do; fameuse at from \$2.00 to 3.00. Lemons range from \$5.00 to 9.00 a case. Grapes are arriving in large quantities, from 2c to 6c per lb. Figs by the box, 13c. Figs in mats, by the lb., 3c. Walnuts, 8c to 11c per lb. Cranberries, 30c per gallon. Raisins per 10c., 5)c. Brazil nuts, 6)c to 7c per lb. wholeside, retail, 16c. Paraguay nuts from 7/c to 8c. Pistachlo, 3c. Pistachlo, 9c.

Pistachlo, 9c.

POULTRY AND GAME.—A considerable quantity of poultry was on market this morning. Prices are visibly getting higher. Turkeys, the per pound; wild dacks, 55c per pair; geese, 8c per pound; chickens, 5c per pound; partridges, 7c per pair; pigeons, 15c to 22c the couple; prairie chickens, 90c per pair; quaits, \$2 a dozen; snow birds, 2ic the dozen; rabbits, 2ic the pair; wild ducks, \$1 per pair.

work we have mentioned argue strongly for a much earlier origin.

A Horse Census.—The Debats has recently given statistics respecting the number of horses possessed by different countries. Throughout the whole of the Turkish dominions there are estimated to be only 1,000,000

FISH MARKET-A plentiful supply. Kaddock. 5e to 6e per B; salmon a fair supply, loc do; flati-but, loc do; flounders, se do; white fish and trout 10c do; pike, loc do; dore, the same; staskinonge, 15c do; perch, 15c to 20c the bunch, finnan had-dles, Se per pound; sardines, by the keg, 30c; boncless codfish, 8c the pound; surgeon, 10c do; lobsters, 8c to 10c do; smelts, 12c do; lake trout, 12c do.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.—A pentiful supply of prime meat on hand. Dressed hogs in car lois at \$1 to 4.75; pork, 5c to v per pound; beef, 4c per pound, by the quarter; mutton, the same. EGGs—Are plentiful, and sell at from 20e to 27e the dozen.

MAPLE SUGAX-Sells at Se the pound. MESS PORK-At from \$11.00 to 12.00 the barrel

LARD-At rom 8c to 10 per pound.

THE CATTLE MARKETS are doing a big business. Beef arriving in large quantities, but nostly of an inferior quality. Prices are so low that several carloads were shipped to Toronto for fattening purposes. Prices range for common cattle from 2c to 3c per pound. First-class cattle at from 4c to 5c per pound. Sheep and lambs are being brought in large numbers, yet prices were fully 25 per cent lower than last week. Live hogs are weaker at from \$3.40 to 3.75 per 100 pounds. Dressed logs at from \$3.40 to 3.50 per 100 pounds for car loads that arrive.

#### WEEKLY REVIEW. Montreal, December 21.

Our Money Markets continues without any material change. Good paper is dis-counted at from 7 to 8 per cent. and stock at corresponding date in 1877, being a deloans at 5 to 6 per cent. on call, 7 per cent. on time. Sterling Exchange is solid at 8 to 83 premium between banks, 83 premium, cemed. Nothing doing whatever, except now cash over the counter. Gold drafts at 1-16 and again a small sale to a city dealer and a premium.

AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE the business is very slack and weak, certain rumours of the difficulties of another Scotch bank having caused considerable excitement. This rumor is, however, reported to be unfounded. Taking the market on a whole the falling off of almost all the stock lately has been remarkable.

# OUR TRADING CIRCLES.

Wholesale business continues extremely dull, and there has been no movement of any consequence in any particular department. The flour market is in particular remarkable for its dullness, and no change in this article will likely take place until the middle of next February. The want of snow is severely felt both in the city and country, and is proving a serious drawback to trade, which will suffer much unless the condition of the roads is much improved. The present duliness will, however, continue more or less until preparations for the spring are in force. A large number of houses are engaged in stocktaking, as is usual at this season of the year. festivities, and larger remittances are looked

RAW FURS .- Very few furs are arriving, £250,000—ne rly half as much again as they | quantities as will no doubt flood the markets. DRY GOODS are at their dullest period

and the warehouses are devoid of activity. on p.t., understood to be within prices quoted Several travellers are now on the road with above. samples of Canadian spring tweeds, and others will follow in the course of a few days. American osnaburg and Philadelphia cottons are also flooding our markets, but with little sales. Remittances are slow and indefinite. The fur trade is also very dull, retailing for almost

GROCERIES.—Slow trade but quick pur-

chases. Sorting parcels are in quick demand. Sugar is, however, slightly declined. Tea.— About 300 half chests of Japan have been disposed of at from 28 cents to 30 cents between jobbers. A sale of 400 half chests is expected to arrive during the course of next week. Over 400 half chests are also reported to have been sold on New York account, but the demand of retailers is very slow and only for immediate demand. Japan, Assam and Congou are at the same price, while others are a little weaker. Correc remains dull, the common grades being quite unsaleable. Mild grades are meeting with a quiet demand at steady prices. Mocha and Java are, however, on the average. Sugar has declined, and the quotations to-day are very low. The draw-

back now is 42c per 100 lbs. less than it was two years ago. The present quotation is one of the very lowest ever known on our markets. There is, however, but little demand for the stock which refiners have on hand and the reductions made in value have failed to create any. American yellow is even relatively lower than granulated, and has completely shut Scotch refined out of the market. South American sugar is the only standing article on the market.

FRUIT.—Valencia raisins are in good demand for 'Xmas puddings, and have an unward tendency, ranging from 4 c to 5c. The cheapness of this article has greatly tended to check the demand for others, although a good deal has been brought here on speculation. Malaga grapes and West India fruits are generally scarce, but in good demand. Prunes have declined to almost nothing, owing to late arrivals, ranging from 47c to 5c. New Bordeaux walnuts, and those from the Spanish Main, are rapidly arriving and are being disposed of briskly at 73c to 3.c. Brazilian nuts and Seville oranges are unchanged. Apples from the States and Dominion are quiet, but command firm prices. Other fruits remain as before.

SPICES are dull and at the same quotations, Ceylon cinnamon and Java cloves being in most demand. There is a great trade being driven in this latter article by most of our saloon keepers. SALT remains firm.

SYRUPS are dull, and though quotations have not yet been changed, prices tend in buyer's favor. Raspberry and lemon, however, rule the market at favorable demand.

MOLASSES .- Barbadoes in good quantity sells at from 34c to 37c, and small lots at 36c to 38c, but the market is quiet and will continue so until the condition of the roads improves. Jamaica, Tortugas and Barbadoes are also plentiful. Demerara is but poorly sup-

FISH is not fairly represented, and no immediate improvement is anticipated. Labrador herrings are plentiful, but green cod and fresh fish are firmly held. In LIQUORS, business is very slack, and

the prices are unchanged. The usual holiday trade is, however, as brisk as ever.

The LEATHER market is very inactive,

and, although there is a good demand for low prices, our wholesale dealers do not choose to risk the less. Some is very quiet, and prices are very much in buyers' favor both for Spanish and Slaughter. Urren has had considerable enquiry, but stocks are small. Splits in raedium and light are pretty scarce, although in good demand. Measuren and Hanness quiet.

BOOTS-The holidays taking all the monev. the demand in this trade is very small: but afterwards the call for spring trade is expected to cause an enlivenment, and a more active business is looked for.

HARDWARE.-This trade is doing but little business, and the demand is small. Merchants are, however, naturally taking advantage of the dull tunes to review their stock. Remittances are good-fairly better than formerly, so an improvement in the trade may naturally be surnised. Pro Irox. -There is no change to notice. The home market has been very variable in its movements, and freights out are also very uncer-GRAIN.—The sumily is good, and prices without fluctuation. Onts, 75c to 80c per bag; peas, 75c to 85c per bushel: buckwheal, 45c per bushel; bunshel; buckwheal, 45c per bushel. tain, so that values are not changed here at all, and not likely to be affected by the fall rise at home for some time to come. The bushel; beans, \$420 to 1.00 per bushel. tain, so that values are not changed here at rise at home for some time to come. The stock held here is small, as also in the West.

GRAIN MARKET .- Receipts for week ending 18th December, 31,446 bushels. Total THE HAYMARKET is very dull on account of free roads, and but small arrivals. Straw runs from \$1.0 to 6.00 per 100 bundles, and hay from \$5.00 to 0.00 per 100 bundles, and hay from having ceased running and the other boats finding difficulty in crossing, prevents the arrival of a more abundant supply.

receipts from 1st January to 18th December, 7.204,810 bushels, against 7,215,292 bushels at corresponding date in 1877, being an increase of 79,527 bushels. Shipments cia river St. Lawrence and other channels for the week ending 18th December, 31,446 bushels. Total shipments from 1st January to 18th December, 6,707,982 bushels, against 5,823,763 bushels at corresponding date in 1877, being an increase of 884,219 bushels. Market-Nothing transpiring; quotations nominal.

> FLOUR MARKET .- Receipts for week ending 18th December, 9,954 barrels. Total receipts from 1st January to 18th December, 894,803 barrels, against 810,401 barrels at corresponding date in 1877, being an increase of 84,402 barrels. Shipments cla River St Lawrence and other channels, for week ending 18th December, 1,025 barrels. Total shipments from 1st January to 18th Decemcrease of 35,532 barrels. The past week has bean a blank as far as business in flour is concountry order or two. Quotations are unchanged, yet so far as transactions are con-

> ceraed they are entirely nominal. PROVISION MARKET. - BUTTER - Receipts, 4,525 packages; shipments, 3,529 packages. Market—Values are fully 1c. better: choice and selected Morrisburg and Towiships move readily at 16c to 18c, but business is limited by scarcity of offerings of the desired quality; in common grades nearly all offerings at late low inside figures have been cleared off the market; what is remaining, as well as fair grades, are held firmer. CHEESE—Receipts, 3,540 boxes; shipments, 3,667 boxes; the quotation is almost nominal, except for light city trade at about inside figures. Pork-Receipts, 14 barrels; shipments, 46 barrels: market continues dull Lann-Market unchanged; pails selling at 8c to 8 c, according to quality. Dressun Hogs -A few city lots have been sold, chiefly to

arrive, the last sale being at \$3 95. GENERAL PRODUCE-Asues-Receipts at inspection stores from 1st January to 19th December, 1878, pots, 8,376 barrels; pearls, 1,241 do; deliveries during the same period active, owing to the approaching Christmas | Pots, 9,134 brls; pearls, 1,629 do. Stocks in store this morning-Pots, 1,076 brls; pearls 265 do; held over for 1879 in addition to the above, 90 brls pots and 23 brls pearls. Potsvery quiet; hardly enough business doing to make quotation : the few barrels of firsts that have been sold were at about \$3.90. Inferiors. entirely none. Pearls-A round parcel sold

COAL MARKET.—The total quantity of American coal brought to the city during the past season was 88,349 tons, while the quantity brought during the season of 18?7 was 105,-961 tons, showing that the importations of American coal were 17,612 tons less during the past season than on the previous one. The following are the prices of coal per net ton of 2,000 lbs. delivered:—Pittston and Lackawanna, stove size, \$7; do do, egg size, \$6.75; do do, nut size, \$6.50; Newcastle smiths', \$6; inferior smiths', \$5; grate, \$5.50; Scotch steam, \$5.25; lower ports steam, \$5

coke per chaldron, \$3.
FIREWOOD.—The quantity of firewood delivered in the harbor during the season of 1878 was 50,308 cords; on the previous season the quantity delivered was 50,467 cords, or 159 cords more than the past season. The quantity delivered by rail was much larger during the year 1878 than in 1877. There is no change in prices, which are as follows per cord delivered :- Maple, \$5.50 to 6.25; birch, \$4.50 to 6.00; beech, \$5.00 to 5.50; tamarack, \$3.25 to 4.00.

### AGENTS.

The Evening Post is for sale at the following places:--

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BIRTH. SKELLY—At St. Gabriel Village, on the 22nd nst. the wife of John Skelly, of a daughter. DIED. •

MONAHAN—At Rawdon, P. Q., on the 18th instant, Catherine L. Rowan, beloved wife of M. Monahan, Jr., after a short illness, aged 22 years.

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