Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXIX.—NO. 21.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1879.

TERMS: 81.50 per annum

THE ABBOTSFORD MYSTERY.

Tried by Fire-Persecution for Consurance Men were Incredulous -Threatening Letters Written by the Threatened-A very remarkable Coincidence-Sent for Trial. An article appeared in our local columns

some time since, concerning the alleged persecution of one Mr. David Payruss, of Abbotslord, and the burning of his barns by the wicked Catholics of that place because he changed from a Catholic and became a Protestant. Mr. David Payruss was, it appears, a farmer with whom this world's affairs went hadly, whether through fault of his own, through his being a Catholic, or owing to circumstances over which he had no control. In order, therefore, to better his condition in this world and prepare in a atting manner for the next, he converted himself to the Protestant religion, and hecame a member of the Anglican Church at Abbotsford. Shortly after he joined the Brotherhood of Freemasons, and, still taking "Excelsior" for his motto, he joined one of the local Loyal Orange Lodges, but still he was not happy. He became a Methodist, or rather (for the man had a most uneasy conscience) fluctuated between the Anglican and Wesleyan Methodist modes of belief. Some view this burning without suspicion. Mr. Jas. H. Smith, the adjuster of the Agricultural Insurance Company, however, who went out to make an examination on behalf of his company, took a charitable view of the matter. He learned that the poor Payruss had received threatening letters (copies of which were shown him), that the feelings of the Catholics were excited against him owing to his change of religion, that he was an honest, upright, well-meaning man,

SUFFERING FOR HIS OPINIONS,

and, finally, that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and the insurance money ought to be paid. This opinion of Mr. Smith had, which he had procured from the Canada doubtless, considerable effect on the minds of Agricultural Co.. Mr. Patterson was struck country in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and the result was that they clubbed together-more especially the Methodists, to whom the convert had lately inclined-and builded him up a

BRAND NEW BARN

much better than the old one that had been destroyed by the miserable incendiaries. It is scarcely necessary to observe that for this to cheat the insurance companies. He too much overpowered with emotion to give expression to. Still there is nothing like | Crossford, two of the warmest sympathisers precaution, and it does not follow because a man is looking to a future reward in another | ters were again gone over and compared, and world, that he should not look a little to this as well, and so the prudent Mr. they were as fully Payruss insured his new outbuildings this time in the Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company for \$400, the property being modestly valued by the owner at \$700. We omitted to state that the piece of diabolical incendiarism as described by Mr. Payruss and his friends occurred towards the end of July last, and that the date of the second insurance took place on the 12th of August following. When the Catholics saw that good arose out of the evil they intended Mr. Payruss their fury knew no bounds, and threatening letters poured in upon the unfortunate man and his sympathizere as thick as

LEAVES IN VALLAMBROSA.

Those letters stated that if the convert did not go back to his old religion he would be killed, and his place burned to the ground; and not only he but those who sided and abetted him if they did not all, and at once, become Catholics. Like causes produce like results, and as arson succeeded the former letters, Mr. Payruss was mortally afraid the same would happen now, as in fact it so turned out, for on the early morning of the 23rd of September the sky above Abbotsford was red with the reflection of the fire, which was rapidly consuming the new stable of Mr Payruss. At this fresh outrage the Protestants of Abbotsford and the surrounding district looked one another in the face, and asked:

"WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?"

and the Montreal Witness gave a few spasmodic shricks of indignation that this thing should happen in a Christian land where the Bible is supposed to be always open and "chainless." Unfortunately; where money is concerned, hard matter of fact people such as insurance companies do not permit their feelings to get the better of them, (though Mr. J. H. Smith is an exception) and Mr. George H. Patterson, formerly general agent of the Ottawa Agricultural Company, and now manager of the Waterton Agricultural Insurance Company, took upon himself to investigate the mystery at Abbotsford on behalf of the Ottawa Company. It may be mentioned in this place that Mr. Patterson is the beau ideal of a shrewd, sharp business man, intelligent in the highest degree, that he is a Protestant and a liberal gentleman, and that he is thoroughly acquainted with the people of this Province, having travelled it all over and done business a ndiscriminately with all creeds and classes, and that he took the matter in hand more to restore the harmony that had previously existed with the Protestants and Catholics of Abbotsford, than from any other motive. He accordingly reached that place on the 17th of October, and immediately put himself in communication with the

MUCH BURNED OUT

they could ever have been worth. He next ques- well believe that a state of religious

tioned Mr. Payruss as to what he considered feeling could exist that could lead the cause of the incendiarism, and that gen- to such a practice as the wholesale science Sake-Row the Wicked In- theman told him in substance, as we have be- burning of Protestants, houses by Catholics fore related, that his barns and out-houses as was threatened in the letters, and he rewere burned out because he joined the Pro- | marked to Payruss. "If such a feeling exists testant church, the Freemasons and the in this community the company would at Orange body, adding that he believed the cure once was the instigator of the whole mischief. The latter statement made the interrogator suspicious, as he personally knew the cure to be of one the most benevolent and impartial minded men in Canada and one who would not go out of his way to hurt a mouse. On his being questioned concerning the fire, he stated that the night before he had his team harnessed and ready to start for Glanville in the morning, so that nothing would be required before daybreak but to feed the horses and start off to the market with his garden produce. While the horses were eating their provender in the morning he observed a man emerge from the building in a

SLOUCHING, STEALTRY MANNER

and move away, and when he called to him he did not answer, but quickened his pace. He then sent his dog after him, but the animal came back after overtaking the jugitive, and acted in such a manner as if he had only seen an acquaintance. Mr. Patterson thought this a very lame story, and demanded to see the insurance papers and the threatening letters time after the change his barn was burned down. They were insured in the Agriculted a good deal. "Now," said the agent, "I tural Company of Canada for the sum of did not come out here for nothing, Mr. Pay-The reputation of Mr. Payruss in russ, and I must see the papers; the peace Abbotsford and vicinity had never of this community is at stake: I am doubtful been of the most brilliant, and Pro- of your story, and I frankly confess to you testants as well as Catholics did not that I think in order to secure insurance money, you have done that which has

STIRRED UP STRIFE in the community; you have set Protestant against Catholic, and friend against friend, in a place where to my knowledge nothing but harmony and good will reigned before. I am a Protestant myself, and I don't believe Catholics ever burned your barns, either the first time or the second." This language rather staggered Payruss, and it was with great reluctance he handed over the letters and papers for inspection. On carefully comparing the application made by Payruss for insurance money Agricultural Co., Mr. Patterson was struck three threatening letters is written in a labo-rious imitation of a schoolboy's hand and purmake a long story short, Mr. Patterson was firmly convinced that Payrus was the writer of the letters himself, and pur consequence be

BURNED HIS OWN BARNS

them, and proceeded to Messrs. Gibbs and of the man, and with those gentlemen the letafter the agent had logically stated his case

CONVINCED AS HIMSELF

write the letters." Mr. Blanchard ordered the man to be

by the county constable, which was done, and Mr. Payruss now lies awaiting his trial for intended fraud and incendiarism. Verily his chickens came home to roost. The entente cordiale has again, we are happy to say, once more been re-established between the Catholies and Protestants of Abbotsford, and mainly through the ability, intelligence and impartiality of Mr. J. H. Patterson. We may state in conclusion that this gentleman demanded that half the expenses of the enquiry should be paid by the Canadian Agricultural Company, a very reasonable demand, considering that they were saved \$503 by the exposure. They have, however, refused, as doubtless Mr J. H. Smith still considers Payruss a much injured, upright man.

Since writing the above the following additional facts have come under our notice:-The first suspicions of Mr. Patterson were aroused on learning that the following peculiar circumstances attended both fires :-The first fire occurred almost immediately after he had threshed out the grain, and removed it from the barn to the granary, while as regards the second the same circumstances

were noticed. These facts, coupled

WITH THE KINDNESS of the supposed evil-minded enemy in burning a barn insured for its full value, when much severer revenge might be tained by destroying the other obtained by destroying the other buildings which were not overinsured, showed such a surprising amount of consideration on the part of the incendiary that it was evident there was method in the whole plan. Another fact that excited suspicion was the thorough knowledge of English displayed by Payruss and his wife when an important question was asked by Mr. Patterson, and corresponding ignorance professed at times when a leading question was put, which did not tend to allay the suspicion already aroused that the "Ethiopian" lived nearer Mr. Payruss. He first carefully examined the his own door than the honest and sympapremises and was forcibly struck with the idea that they had been insured for \$50 more than believe. The intelligent agent could not

CANCEL EVERY RISK

it had, as the thing would have to resolve itself into a war of reprisals such as obtained in barbarous countries." After he found the adjuster was investigating matters closely, he came to the Montreal office and demanded his letters back, which were refused, whereupon he seemed a good deal terrified, the perspiration rolling down his face in large drops. He next threatened the police, but was laughed at, and was told if he wanted them badly he would get them in a court-house, if that suited him. It may also be added that Mr. Gibbs gave valuable assistance in having the matter cleared up, and for his action in the premises deserves the thanks of the commu-

IMMIGRATION.

A Practical Scheme-Lake Megantic-A Measure That Ought to Have Government Support.

In order to induce immigration to our

country several methods have been devised. but unfortunately, so far, with little success.

Our broad dominions and uncultivated lands

have hitherto lacked that human toil so neces-

sary to a fruitful condition and to the prosperity of a nation. The farmers or other intending immigrants from the old country have always been imbued with the idea of fearful difficulties before them when arriving in a strange land. The vast forests of Canada, their impenetrableness to ordinary travellers, the want of population, the wilderness surrounding, the supposed want or impractability of communication with other parts, and the icy winter of Canada have all been a bugbear to the uninitiated. The idea of settling upon a lot where no accommodation is prepared, where the house is not built, where a great deal of labor is requisite in order to clear a certain track, all of which means a vast expenditure of finances or discomfort, has hitherto been a great drawback to immigration. The cost of the Protestants, who could not bear to see a with the thinly-disguised similarity of the hotels, the cost of rent, the cost of supporting man persecuted for religion's sake in this free writing with that in the letters. One of the a family for a twelvemonth, and the feeling of hard work to be done before any real benefit can be derived, has also porting to come from the cure. In fact, to added greatly to the discouragement of intending immigrants. All these objections are, however, likely to be obliterated by a novel and practical scheme, introduced by Mr. James Whyte, for the colonization of a reserve on the country surrounding the banks of Lake Megantic, P. Q. This lake, as every one knows, is situated about 140 miles due charitable act the heart of the pawere Payruss stuck fast to the letters notwithstanding the east of Montreal, and near the border line rose and fell with feelings of gratitude he was entreaties of Payruss that he would return which divides Canada from the United States. It is one of the most splendid situations in regard to beautiful and romantic scenery that can be found. The silvery lake and neighboring streams abound with fish of every description, in plentiful supply all the year round, while the game to be had by an ardent sportsman is all that can be desired. Salmon, trout, that his opinions were strictly correct, and perch, pike, moose, rabbits, pigeons and hares they then and there washed their hands of are abundant. The lover of the more mascu-Payruss only in so far as that they wished to line sport can also find bears in plenty. The see justice done. The rest is soon told, The present idea of inducing intending immi-Hon. Messrs. Chapleau, Carter and Church grants to locate their residences in the Prowere engaged by the Ottawa Company. Mr. | vince of Quebec is upon the model of that of Chapleau, instructed by the indefatigable the Duke of Manchester's scheme in New agent, cross-examined Payruss till he grew Zealand. In that country the Duke's pale and trembled like an aspen leaf, plan has met with every success, The pitiless lawyer, however, showed no and it was upon a voyage together mercy; he searched down deep into the soul that M. Whyte and the Duke compared the of the convert in presence of Mr. Blanchard. notes which have eventually led to the now who conducted the enquiry until every one projected plan. Mr. Whyte has, we believe, in Abbotsford felt convinced that he was a divided his reserve around Lake Megantic guilty man. All he could say to each suc- into 100 acre lots, which he will sell for the ceeding letter was : "I don't know : I did not | sum of \$205, to be paid monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly, in instalments of either from three to five years. A clearing of five acres and a log hut will be upon each lot, so so that the intending settler move in and immediately commence to farm, in place of having to lodge his family elsewhere until such time as he could clear a space and erect a house. This plan is decidedly practical and saves both money and labor. Another advantage is that the Company act upon the co-operative principle and employ the labor of their already settlers to clear the land for other intending residents. This toil, as a matter of course, has to be paid for, thereby reducing the amount of money for purchase of the land. It is the opinion of everyone who has heard of this practical plan of inducement to immigrants, that it must be a success and should be supported by our Government. Many a man in the old country will undoubtedly take advantage of this opportunity who would otherwise not have thought of coming to Canada, being frightened with the idea of a wilderness before him, and even many of the, at present, indignant population of our own country will without doubt avail themselves of the chance to make a secure and comfortable home for themselves. The railway is already within a few miles of the reserve, and by next spring it will be entirely completed, after which it is intended to continue it on to St. Johns, N.B., making a route shorter by several hundred miles than the present Intercolonial line. Several lots have already been bought by some of our most prominent citizens, and all

The Winter Fan.

can certify to its fertility, scenery and produc-

tiveness.

The Winter Fan.

The winter fan is becoming a niece of furniture. The latest has a knob-handle, which holds powder and puff. Under one of the side-staves is coucealed a mirror, and under the other a scent-tube and pocket comb. The fan is so light and perfect that it has been brought in the Review of the Year, played by the best Boulevard actors at the Varieties. One of the artists who had the honour of encore reappeared with a fan stuck in her back hair instead of a high Spanish comb. The others are Japanese fans, unde like screens, and used as such.—Paris Letter.

MORNON NARRIAGE. Curious Scenes in the Salt Lake Endow

ment House. (From the Salt Lake Tribune.)

Owen Miles was an honest and deserving the principal cities of the Dominion will rewoman when she left London to emigrate to ceive the honor of knighthood; and the Utah with the Latter Day Saints, and so soon mayoralty elections in Montreal. Ottawa,

When Caroline Owen went to the Endowpassed inside to be washed, taking off her clothes until she was as maked as the hour head to foot. Afterward she was covered with oil and blessed by the holy priestess. She then put on her new garments, and received her new name in a whisper by the officiating pendence of Canada. Sir John William Buell priestess, the woman lied so beautifully in court. Passing along she came before the

priest, then drawing and extending her arm eled and her body be buried in the depths of the sea, &c., if she should divulge anything pertaining to the ceremonies performed in that house.

This is not all the oath by a great deal. Miss Owen then received all the grips, signs, token, &c. There are several of these which

only the faithful can understand.

Miss Owen then passed on to the other degrees; prayer circles, &c. Passing onward and toward, she came to the veil or arch. This being previous to her marriage, John Miles was on the inside of the veil or arch, Caroline on the outside. Then the compass and square were cut over her heart. There was only a sheet to separate John and Caro-

Then John whispered in her car, and told her the new name she had named below. Nobody on earth knows what that name is at the table; John stood at the right and | Quebec several prof were put and answered, the marriage was stood at the door. Miss Owen walked around to the north side of the altar, and Miles remained on the south side. Joseph F. Smith proceeded with the ceremony, John and Carolina were kneeling, when Joseph F. told them to clasp hands across the altar and kiss each other, which they did. He then scaled them up to everlasting life, to come forth in the morning of the first resurrection to receive power for ever and ever. Amen.

An Odd Mistake. (New York Sun.)

The tendency of the Ritualistic clergy in England to imitate the ceremonies and even the costume of the Roman Catholic priesthood sometimes gives rise to singular mistakes. Not long ago the Roman Catholic Bishop of Notting.am, happening to be in London, was strolling with a friend in Kensington Gardens. They passed a priest-apparently a Roman Catholic priest-who had a lady on his arm, her hand in his, and to whom he was apparently making violent love. The Bishop was so shocked at this that he turned back and asked leave to speak to him. "Permit me to ask you," said he, " under the jurisdiction of what parish are you?" "Before I answer you," replied the priest, " I should like to know who you are?" "I am the Bishop of Nottingham." "There is no such Bishop in the English Church," declared the priest. Oh, then you belong to the English Church! I am glad to hear it; but I do wish you wouldn't walk about in our livery."

Anglo-Saxons Versus Irish and Germans in the United States.

The Boston Pilot says :- "Statis" crans assert, that the national census of 1850 will undoubtedly show a population of 50,000,000. Of this number, it may be sately asserted, that less than one fifth are of Anglo-Saxon descent. The New York Tribune's estimate is as follows: Celtic, .30 1 2; German, .27; Anglo-Suzon, .25; Dutch or Scandinavian, .2; Uncertain, .12 1 2.

"As we have already intimated, we think the Anglo-Saxon figure, here given, is too We place it at .20; and we increase large. the Celtic figure to .35. This we believe to be as approximate an estimation as can be obtained.

Assuming that our population will be fifty millions in 1880, its composition as regards leading nationalities will be as folgiven:

those who know of the district in question Anglo-Saxons, about 10,000,000; Celtic, 17,-500,000; German, 13,500,000; Dutch, or Scandinavian, 1,000,000; other different nationalities, 8,000,000. As regards population, we have far more reason to call ourselves Irish and German than Anglo-Saxon. The emigrants and their descendents of these two nationalities number fully three times, probably three and a half times more than the Anglo-Saxon emigrants and their descendants. The people of the United States, too, are being

Camidians Who Have Been Honored by England.

(Hamilton Times.) It has been rumored that on the return of after her arrival here (only some five weeks | Toronto and elsewhere are attracting ambithink there might be some palliation for her care to run for that office. The leading newsvery peculiar and seemingly inconsistent con- papers of both political parties are opposed to this, and the more daring of the Reform journals do not hesitate to say that titles are ment House she entered at the north door and out of place here. There are at present ten captured the first line of the enemy's intrenchgave he name to the Recorder. She then | Canadian knights and two baronets, Sir John Macdonald was created a K. C. B. in 1867 for his services on behalf of Confederation. Sir she was born. She was then washed from Alexander Galt was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for similar services in 1869, though he had expressed himself in favor of the inde-Richards, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, was knighted in 1877 with Great Jehovah and Elohim, they being in an- Sir A. A. Dorion, Chief Justice of Quebec. Sir shot dead, and several Goorkhas and a numother room, and commenced reading the ritual Francis Hincks was knighted many years her of the Seventy-second Highlanders were of the Order:—"Let us go down and make ago, when, after a stormy political career in hit. The troops, sweeping through the inman," etc., which is all too tedious to menorship in the West Indies, which he abandon-Mrs. Owen passed on from one change to another, having her robes and her apron on to appear before the master of ceremonies to receive the oaths. Standing straight, as shown by the elder, bringing her right arm at an angle, then placing it across her throat as the terrible words were uttered by the officiating proper the master of by the effect of the ridge to the left. The Twenty-ninth were sent on the ridge to the left. and Sir Hugh Allan in 1872. Sir John Rose, straight out and bringing it back to a right Bart, of the London banking firm of Morton, angle, striking it straight to the earth, inter- Rose & Co., was knighted for his confederation, ninth pressed on, and for a mile met no resistpreting the oaths as spoken, that the throat and other services to Canada just before leavshould be cut from our to ear, that he heart ing this country, and has since been made a Kotal the enemy were seen crowding up the should be cut out, and that she be discussow- tanonet. Sir James L. Robinson, Bart, is the glopes and forests to the right front, evidently son of a former Chief Justice of Upper Canada, who was created a baronet for his services to the Crown. The present Sir. James is now a clerk at a small salary in the law courts over which his father used to preside. Hugh back a short distunce. The Afghans were now Miller, in one of his works, tells of a Scotch baronetcy which was held by a hod-carrier, to were sharply engaged. A battery then enfilwhom the masons were won't to cry, "Sir So-

and-So, some more mortar! In Osgoode Hall the lawyers call on Sir James Lukin Robinson, Bart., to register this or make another copy of that with the utmost disregard for his dignity. Besides these there are a number of leaving the Second Punjab infantry to line C. B.'s and C. M. G.'s. Dr. Tupper, M. Lanther idges and the Twenty-ninth to guard the gevin, Mr. Tilley, Mr. McDougali and others are Commanders of the Bath, while many prominent government officials have been admitted into the Commandery of St. Michael and St. George. The distribution of titles has indeed been so lavish of late that leading public but John and Caroline. He then brought men have ceased to covet imperial honors, Caroline through the veil or arch to be mar-ried. John F. Smith sat immediately opposite ex-Premier, refusing knighthood in 1876. In Caroline at the left. After the usual questions | wear Papal honors, M. Langevin, for example, being a Knight Commander of the Cross of proceeded with and finished, John and Caro- St. Gregory the Great. In view of the hosline walking to the sealing room, where tility of public opinion to an increase in the Joseph F. Smith sat on the throne, and John number of titles, it is probable that the alledged intention of their Excellencies to recommend the Mayors of the chief cities for knighthood will not be carried out.

Conquering the Afghans.

The advance began at three A. M., the troops marching in a biting, cold wind, blowing over a stony plateau, till about eight, when the Twelfth Bengal cavalry, reconnoiting in front, reported that the enemy had been seen in the villages and undulating ground before the Peiwar hills. The Twenty-ninth and Fifth Punjab infantry and two mountain guns were at once detached to the left, and proceeded under cover of a low range of hills till they reached the Mangal village of Tooserunge.

INTO THE DEFILES.

From this point the road turned up a steep defile and crossed ranges overlooking the village of Turgia. Here the enemy was first seen, some swarming up the pass and others still far down. The Fifth Punjab infantry rapidly pushed down and occupied the village, while the Twenty-ninth went up the glen, hoping to gain the summit before dusk. The enemy now commenced firing from higher ground, but the Twenty-ninth pushed on and the leading companies succeeded in gaining a position well up the glen, amid a thick pine forest. A hot skirmish then opened, the Afghans using their artillery, while the remainder of the division, pushing on directly to the front, came into action and replied by a sharp infantry and artillery fire. Evening was now far advanced, it was impossible properly to support the Twenty-ninth native infantry, and the troops had been under arms since three A. M., so the General ordered the force to retire to bivouc. On their way back the Twenty-ninth came under a heavy fire from the Afghans, who crowned the crags above and poured down a brisk fusilade. The Fifth Punjab infantry covered the retreat admirably, and the whole force ultimately bivouacked under the page. There was, of necessity, much confusion in the camp. Our casualties are, Lieutenant Reid, of the Twenty-ninth, dangerously wounded; about sixteen Sepoys killed and wounded.

A NIGHT DEPLOYMENT. From the 28th to the 30th the division

halted to enable supplies to come up. The enemy's position, very strong and impregnable in front, consisted of a high range of vine clad hills and precipitous cliss. The lows, on the basis of the per centages above road over the pass led through high commanding hills. The enemy occupied a front of some seven miles and numbered 4,000 men. They had twenty-four guns, all placed on commanding points. The front was also strengthened by felling pine trees and erecting breastworks. They placed field artillery on the crest of the pass and amused them selves by firing long shots into the camp.
The position having been thoroughly reconnoitred, General Roberts, on the night of the st, made a march with five regiments, four sall the world best calculated to give it rest st, made a march with five regiments, four sall the world best calculated to give it rest st. Horse Artillery guns and a mountain battery, and restore health. There is not a mother with a view to surprising and turning the who has ever used it, but what will tell you with a view to surprising and turning the last care that it will regulate the howels and types of the Celts and Germans than of the enemy's left flank. A force was left in the at once that it will regulate the bowels, and English.

guns in position. The movement was well planned and ably carried out, despite the difficulties attending the night march. The force moved due south three miles, then turned up If the woman who now styles herself Mrs. the Vice-Regal party to society the mayors of the bed of the torrent toward the Spin-gawi Kotal, or crest under main trange. The 5th Goorkhas leading, next the 72nd Highlanders and the 29th, with the mountain battery, as the assaulting column, came at dawn unobago) passed through the Endowment House, I | tious candidates who otherwise would not | served on the enemy's intrenchments in the dense pine forests. As the day broke a sharp roll of Sniders from the Goorkhas smote the Afghan line, and in a very few minutes Major Fitzhugh and his gallant little Goorkhas had

THE ENEMY GAVES WAY.

ments.

The Seventy-second Highlanders and the Twenty-ninth Punjab infantry, pushing rapidly on now gave material assistance, and before the sun was well up the whole of the enemy's left flank was gained. Resistance, though short, was determined, the enemy leaving sevenly dead on the ground. On our side poor Captain Kelso, of the artillery, was the ridge to the left. The Twenty-ninth were our heavy guns and the Martini-Henrys of the Eighth could be distinctly heard. The Twentyance, but on reaching the ridge overlooking with the object of cutting off our rear. A sharp skirmish ensued. Some of the Twentyninth pushed on the enemy's ridge, but being overwhelmed by superior numbers, had to fall aded the Afghan left flank and the whole of our front was lined by the First and Second brigades. An incessant fire was kept up, but at tive the General, taking one brigade, made a dank movement to cut off the enemy's retreat, wounded.

About four the pass was evacuated, and at dusk the enemy were in full retreat, the flank movement evidently making them fearful for their communications. Our troops bivouac on the field at elevations varying from 6,000 feet to 9,000 feet. Water was scarce, but wood, fortunately, was abundant. Our loss was two officers and twenty men killed, and two officers and seventy-one men wounded. It is supposed the enemy left nearly three hundred dead, over one hundred and thirty being found on the field. Twenty guns and a large amount of stores and rifles were captured, and by the fourth of December the Afghan field force was in utter route. The success was most complete. The position taken could hardly have been stronger. The enemy fought both with skill and determination. As in all cover fighting, the element of chance played a considerable part, leaving little room for generalship. The night march being undisovered was a most fortunate circumstance. Had the enemy kept the slightest lookout we must have met with a reverse. The front attack was well carried out, the Eighth foot and the Fifth Punjab infantry getting up within one thousand yards of the pass, while the horse artillery made splendid practice, completely silencing their guns by two P. M., and at three the place was evacuated.

National Characteristics.

Since the days of Tacitus, the subject De Moribus Germanorum has never been worthily trented. It has been the custom to epitomize the character of a nation in a proverb. Voltaire, whose wit, like a Malay kreese, carried poison on its blade, turned his satire on his own countrymen, whom he epigramatically described as Moitic singe, moitic tigre. A German proverb says, "A German will do as much work as three Russians, an Englishman as much as three Germans, and an American as much as three Englishmen." The Italians say, "It takes three Jews to make a Genoese, and three Genoese to make a Greek." The Turks are as little complimentary to their own nation as Voltaire to his, for they say, "The Turks hunt hares in carriages drawn by oxen;" and of the l'ersians, whom they regard as heretical Mohammedans, they say that in the other world they will be transformed into asses, to carry Jews into a locality not to be named to ears polite. Of a great liar they say, "Send him to Persia to teach Persians to lie;" and the Russians they describe as "Bears in kid gloves." The great fault of a German is that he cannot understand a joke unless it be a very practical one; and herein he resembles the matter-offact lowland Scot and the English peasant .-The late W. H. Harrison, in University Magazine.

One of the most reliable medicines for Headache, is Dr. Harvey's Anti-Bilous & Purgative Pills.

Is there no cure for Neuralgia? Yes, a suro cure; it is BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PAN-ACEA and Family Liniment. Rheumatism is bad, Toothache is worse, Neuralgia worst. It is a superlative disease, but even it yields to this potent remedy. It's sale is ubiquitous. All druggists sell it.

We sincerely believe that the mother who neglects to provide MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for her suffering child, is depriving the little sufferer of the remedy of all the world best calculated to give it rest New Year's Day

Another leaf old heavy Time hath turned
Of the mysterious book o'er which he porcs,
Whose prologue and strange epilogue are urned
In the unfathomed depths of unknown shores.
Solemn he bends—an awful shade!—above
The checkered page of human woe and mirth;
Casting light dust on all that hearts most love,
And writing "finis" to the hopes of earth.

ıı.

Here is a page all consecrate with tears Which stole the life from youthful heart and

eyes;
While there the tracery of human fears
Cowers in the shade of lowering destinies!
Here is the loving prattle that grew still,
And hid belind a little marble face
Which, like mid-winter's silent, frozen rill,
No loving ray could warm to living grace.

Anon, a widow crying in the night
For him, her beautiful, her only one,
Who took her soul in her mysterious flight— Who kissed her with grey lip, and then was

one!
Or, maylan, some young ivy from whose oak
The floshless fingers of cold Death entwined.
Blusting the sturdy tree with lightning stroke
Lone, shattered, standing looking and behind.

IV.

And here a widow weeping for the son, The one bright ray of hope that cheered her life, Whose strong heart, when the prize was nearly won.

woo.
Broke 'neath the burden of the cruel strife,
He's ever lying there before her eyes,
Cold as the memory of happier days;
And oh! the Lord is infinitely wise, But who shall fathom His mysterious ways

٧,

On this page mad ambition, self frustrate,
Seeks the unknown, unsuramoned, unprepared;
Too late, alas! he weeps the awful fate
Which one dread moment's desperation
dared!

dared!

Happy, if faith had east her magic light
into the darkness of the dread beyond;

Ahleasier borne Fate's cold, extremest spite
Than the black burden of hell's endless bond

VI.

And here poor Innocence doth hesitate
Upon the brink of depths of wee unknown;
Another step and voices shrick "Too inte?"—
Hope filts away and leaves the lost alone!
A few months' madness, lit, by Passion's flame

Then 'neath the midnight lamp to cover and shiver;
The heartless court—a remnant of lost shame—A frantic moment, then—the silent river!

V11.

And your page, brother, and mine own he reads;
'Tis yet unfinished; when "finis" shall be writ.

writ.
Shall the long record of our life and deeds,
By heavenly light or by hell's fire be lit?
The future page is blank; if thou livest ill,
Correct thy life, and write with contrile tears,
The noble epic of our iron will,
Resolved to mint for Heav'n the golden years!

Happy New Year! ah! happy, if the chains
That bind thy soul to earth be broken all!
In vain thy blitter tears, in vain thy pains
If He who watches the poor sparrow's fall
Guard not the citadel of good intent
And lead thy steps to virtuous release,
Where thou canst weep the weary years illspent.

spent. And hold with joy the pleasant paths of peace

1 X. Thus, when Old Father Time shall drop the veil Which hangs between Hercuiter and Life's

dream.
Go burdened forth with virtues true and leal
Whose spring-time comes beneath a happier

beam: There shalt thou find, in fields of asphodel, The loved who cost thee many a bitter tear, There shalt thou hear, 'mid harmony's soft swell,

The welcome to a happier New Year! FR. GRAHAM.

LLOYD PENNANT.

A TALE OF THE WEST.

By RALPH NEVILLE, Esq.

(Reprinted from Duffy's Hibernian Magazine.)

CHAPTER VII.-CONTINUED.

The new candidate's presumption raised a shout of mockery and contempt. An opposition was at once determined on; but little time was left for preparation, as the writ had already reached the sheriff, who named the his will in favor of Miss Bingham, and its apalready reached the sheriff, who named the earliest possible day for holding the election. A gentleman of family and personal influence was selected as the champion of the aristocracy, but on prosecuting his canvass he was surprised to find the sudden apathy which had seized upon his hitherto most ardent supporters; and to the astonishment of all and the bitter disappointment of many, he himself published a letter on the very eve of the election, thanking stating that circumstances of a private nature compelled him to withdraw from the contest. Colonel Blake, and Mike as his agent, had exerted every nerve to stir up the opposition; the former consented, much against his will, to propose the popular candidate, and it was only on his arrival in the county town that he had the mortification to learn the sudden change in the state of affairs. Mike went about soliciting every person who had any pretensions to fight the battle of independence, without success. He suggested insulting young Blatherwell in such a manner as would render it impossible for him to appear before calling out his assailant; he even offered to bell the cat himself, and when the proposition was considered useless, he pathetically lamented the times gone by, and declared that "it was a burning shame to see an election lost which might possibly be saved by a

thimbleful of powder."

At the appointed hour the proceedings commenced, and there being no opposition, Theo-bald Frederick was declared knight of the shire for one of the largest and most aristocratic counties in Ireland. When the current of good luck sets in, it is said to flow strongly. Few men had more pleasing evidence of the truth of this adage than the elder Blatherwell. It was astonishing how quickly, after the son had taken his seat, the hitherto latent merits of his father were discovered by the ministry, and how promptly and liberally they seemed disposed to requite past political service. A puisnejudge died most opportunely, and the appointment (admitted to be unequal to his deserts) was placed at the disposal of the distinguished K. C. The wary lawyer did not hesitate for a moment. The position was far below what he ultimately expected to obtain, but it formed a step in the ladder which he determined to mount; it was something to sit upon the bench, and always well to have a good place to resign when soliciting a bet-

Time wore on, and there were no tidings of Lloyd Pennant. As regarded him, things remained in statu quo; but the law suits in which Colonel Blake and involved proceeded, without abatement, steadily towards their conclusion. First, the equity suit went against Miss Bingham, and her brother's estate passed to his next male heir, unencumbered by the money which had been advanced to pay off

those same moneys, which he had paid under his former client's written directions. The third suit-for Clipper took a separate action for the costs and balance due him as law and land agent—had a similar result. The defendant was again defeated; and in his address to the jury the plaintiff's counsel ex-His temper became soured; he made some sharp remarks upon the unfortunate consequences that had resulted from following the having been employed on his recommendation, he determined to seek an interview with | who longed to see "foreign parts" and foreign him, and hear what he had to say in self-justification; but Mr. Pepper had not as yet arrived in the neighborhood. The solicitor of those days had generally "a place" in the county, and being in most instances a sort of emphibious animal, half land, half law shark, more agreeable manner than his pettifogging sang, but paused frequently while struggling sessing one of the good qualities of their prototypes. The profession was then in a state | minutes in silence. She commenced a favorof transition. Pepper being the representative ite air of Pennant's; her first notes were firm of the past and Pincher of the rising race of and perfect as when he hung upon them with but after a different fashion. During the could give security. When "polished off," be was always ready to afford them personal

Danger was now at the door, and Colonel Blake was compelled to look it boldly in the weeping girl's head, he besought her to cheer face. He had never contemplated the possi- up, in his own unsophisticated way seeking bility of being placed in such a position as to comfort her. "All will be well, and soon, that in which he now found himself. The my dear child. So don't fret. From my lassitude produced by his mental sufferings heart I pity you, and there's nothing on this had rendered him of late, in a manner, indif- earth I won't do to assist you. We shall have ferent to all going on around him; and it was good news before long, depend upon it; and arm, and rallied the prisoner on his dejection. not until fairly roused by the dread of proceedings which would publicly disgrace him that he made any exertion to waid off the threatened blow. He wrote to Pepper, requesting him at once to ascertain Mr. Clipheart), as she dried away her tears. per's intentions and apprise him of the result, as it was possible that the latter might now refuse to take security or grant the accommodation which he had originally offered.

satisfaction if they felt discontented with any

item in his bill of costs, or any portion of his

professional conduct.

After some days of suspense, he was inormed that Clipper was more tractable than could have been anticipated. He admitted his proposal to accept a mortgage on the Dunseverick estates for the sums advanced to relieve the Bingham property, and he was still willing to abide by that effer: but with respect to the other accounts, namely, the debt due to him as agent by Colonel Blake, and the costs incurred as solicitor in protecting the interests of his own and his nephew's estates; he had made no promise, and could enter into no arrangement. Those claims must be discharged in hard cash and without any further delay.

Mr. Pepper congratulated the Colonel on this favorable termination of the affair, and attributed the good terms he was enabled to obtain to his own determined deportment at the interview, which, no doubt, had its due effect, as Clipper was well aware that the period for which he had been bound to keep the peace was just expired. "The heavy Oreck Town to receive some money. I shall debts," he said, "might now be considered as have luncheon prepared for you, and when adversary's power might be unpleasant."

It so happened that Colonel Blake, as the trustee of his niece, had invested ten thousand pounds (her fortune) on a mortgage recom-mended as first-rate security by Mr. Clipper, and the thought struck him that the transfer of this sum would meet the exigencies of the occasion. He felt no hesitation in making propriation would save what ultimately must be hers from further legal destruction. He therefore wrote to Clipper, expressing his readiness to execute the proposed mortgage on his own estate and to assign the one he had on Johnson's in liquidation of the second claim on receiving back the surplus. But, to

his astonishment, Clipper declined the offer.
"He could not afford," he said, "to pay the those who had promised him their votes, but difference, as all his ready cash had been disposed of in accommodating his clients; neither would his nesessities enable him to wait during the time which must elapse before Johnson's debt could be made available; and further, he refused to deliver up the deeds, which would enable Colonel Blake to call in Miss Bingham's fortune, until the sum due to himself should be first liquidated."

In this emergency the Colonel applied to loan of the requisite sum, stating at the same time the particulars of the security he was prepared to offer. An immediate reply expressed that gentleman's willingness to accommodate him on the terms proposed.

All danger might now, therefore, be looked upon as over, and the whole affair considered as definitely wound up, The banker's letter was enclosed to Pepper, with directions to have the transfer executed with all possible despatch, and the Colonel and Master Mike dismissed all further care on that score from

It was a great relief. Until placed in it Colonel Blake could not have realized the misery of the situation from which he had just escaped. He had been dragged to the edge of the precipice, and narrowly escaped being cast over. The excitement had roused him from his former state of apathy, and, to Kute's great delight, he proposed that they should all take a trip to one of the fushionable English watering-places.

In due time Mr. Clipper announced that

the deed of mortgage was prepared, and would be sent down in a few days. He pleaded motives of delicacy for not attending himself, but Mr. Sharp, the sub-sheriff, had kindly undertaken to see it executed, and proposed calling at Dauseverick Castle for that pur-

It was only when the mysteriously-worded parchments were spread before him that the unhappy gentleman, about to pledge his patrimony, fully appreciated the importance of the proceeding. When he read the coven-ants and saw the witnesses, he would, were it possible, have recoiled from the act. A moment's consideration, however, convinced him that it was then unavoidable and the free and easy manner of Mr. Sharp so disgusted him, that to bring their interview to a speedy conclusion he hurriedly seized the pen and affixed his signature.

the mortgages. Then came a verdict ob-tained by Clipper against Colonel Blake for event seldom obliterated from the memory.

and the reminiscence of the fatal act is generally accompanied by a sense of independence being in his power never once entered their lost and of ruin in perspective.

As the Colonel strolled through his grounds after Sharp's painful visit, he dared scarcely look upon the trees, of whose antiquity and giant size he was so justly vain; and when he nication received from one of his people, patiated most feelingly on "the ingratitude of reached a seat placed beneath an enormous persons who, after benefitting by the profes-sional exertions of their solicitors, then to avail himself of the shelter of a time-hon-about to be made upon the bailiffs. The turned on their preservers, and sought to ored friend whom he had but just before evade the payment of the paltry remunera- handed over to the tender mercies of a rapation which the law allowed them." Each of clous attorney. The same feeling haunted those decisions added heavily to the original him as he re-entered his noble hall. The claim, and Colonel Blake found that he should proud consciousness of exclusive ownership have saved largely had he in the first instance was fled. "Trees and eastle, they are no quietly submitted to the original imposition. | longer really mine," he mentally exclaimed, for another may now legally claim them."

The pressing affairs of business being concluded and the necessary preparations for advice of Mr. Pepper, which Mike took their journey completed, post-horses were greatly to heart. The unsuccessful attorney ordered, to the great satisfaction of Tim, who was fond of travelling, and of the lady's maid,

> Mike declined to join the party. He had no wish to visit the haunts of fashion, and, besides, his presence would be required at the Castle during its master's absence.

On the eve of their departure, Kate Bingham ferred upon him by act of parliament. He did | pervading loneliness seemed to have deeply unperceived, and stood behind her for some gaol. practitioners. The former destroyed their delight; but soon her voice wavered: she could stand it no longer; he had heretofore had never ventured to speak openly on the allowed their master to be carried off. painful subject. Now, however, he abandoned all reserve; placing his hands upon the maybe I won't dance a hearty ijig' at your

wedding."

"No, my dear, nothing; but I never lost courage or hope. "He may be dead: I can conceive no other

cause for his absence." "No, no; no fear of that. There are other causes, which I can't as yet disclose.

his hand, "do tell me, cousin Mike. You for it to-day."

Mike and his friend immediately followed

Mike and his friend immediately followed lief it would be to my mind to know he were subdued tone) "that, indeed, would embitter my life."

but I promise you that I shall leave no stone unturned to discover him."

"Thank you, dear cousin, for that and all your other kindnesses. And you will write often, for you know how impatient I shall ъо ?"

"You may depend on me," said Hike. "But now retire to rest, sleep well, and be a good girl. I go before you in the morning to Mike kissed her forehead, and prayed a

blessing on her. As they parted, his heart felt the lighter for having in some degree consoled the desponding girl, while Kate's hopes revived from having learned (although ignorant of the particulars) that Pennant's absence could be accounted for otherwise than by imputing it to intidelity. She had also found a confidant possessed of her secret to whom she might freely unburden her mind, and in whose unfailing devotion she could repose the most unbounded trust. Colonel Blake was the first of the family

afoot in the morning, his impatience to be off increasing since he had signed the deeds, and by ten o'clock all was ready for the start. Tim ordered the carriage round with an air of the most dignified importance. The Colonel delayed, arranging some papers in the library; Mrs. Bolingbroke sat ready in the drawingroom; Kate was adjusting her clock and bonnet; the imperial and boxes had been regularly arranged, and the post boys were mounted, after having tied up their broken harness, and borrowed all the bits of spare strings to be found amongst the bystanders in anticipation of future ruptures; the steps were down, the lady's maid already in the rumble, and Tim proceeded to announce that his banker in Dublin (an old friend) for a all was ready, when Mr. Sharp, attended by two other men on horseback, rode hurriedly All three dismounted and entered the hall. Mr. Sharp asked to see the Colonel. A servant, who took the message, returned with his master's compliments to say he had not then time to receive the gentleman, but, as he presumed his visit was connected with business, he begged to refer him to Mr. Michael Blake, who would be at home next

Mr. Sharp, while awaiting the answer, had, uninvited, entered the parlor, and when he received it, roughly replied, "That won't do: I must see him." Then whispering something to his companions, one noiselessly followed the footman, who, astonished at such rudeness, went back to his master, while the other mounted the stairs, and rushed towards a room in which he heard persons talking. The ruffian unhesitatingly burst open the door, and presented himself to the astonished Kate with a printed paper in one hand and a cocked pistol in the other.

"Spare us, spare my uncle, for mercy's sake!" cried the affrighted girl, as she fell upon her knees and grasped his coat-skirts. "You shall have all our money, but spare our lives."

"I want neither your lives nor your money," said the brutal bailiff, as he disingaged hima hubbub; it's only a writ and an execution," trouble; he can't escape, as the house is surrounded."

entered and threw herself into his arms.

arrived, but the possibility of their master heads. When the fact of his arrest transpired, "boys" were sent off in every direction to rouse the neighbors, and effect a rescue. Mr. Sharp, who seemed flurried by a commubluntly told the prisoner that they must be thought of a rescue recalled the scene he had witnessed at Squire Ulick's execution to the

Colonel's mind. He immediately recovered his self-possession, and after offering some consolation to the ladies, he followed the sheriff, and entered his carriage. But the post-boys positively refused to stir, and proceeded to unyoke their cattle. Horns were heard sounding on all sides, and men were descending from the hills in every direction. There was no time to be lost. It was only by the earnest entreaties of the Colonel, who assured them that he had but go to 'the fifteen acres.'" to drive to Creek Town to have the matter settled, that the lads were induced to move. Once under weigh, they dashed on as rapidly as their horses could travel, and soon got clear of the gathering multitude.

Mike had succeeded in accomplishing his business, luncheon was ready, and he stood in often laid claim to the standing of a county gentleman, irrespective of the dignity condusk of a still, calm evening in July, and the As the Danseverick equipage dashed down the street, he entered the house to summon things, too, in a more dashing style and in a affected her spirits. She took her harp, and the servants, when to his astonishment, the carriage swept quickly past, and after halting for a moment while Tim descended from the and degenerate successors of the present day, to restrain her feelings. So absorbed was she for a moment while Tim descended from the who too often retain all the bad without post by her thoughts that Mike entered the room rumble, then followed the road leading to the

It would be difficult to say what feeling predominated in Mike's mind as, after having learned the truth, he strode forward in pursuit. Compassion for his relative's unpleaclients, it is true, as effectually as the latter, paused, stopped, and burst into tears, Mike sant position alternated with indignation at the conduct of the scoundrel by whose neglect progress of their ruin, Pepper entertained and accommodated his employers so long as they tent matters had been carried between Pen- of his enemies. When he saw the Colonel nant and herself. He had noticed her ill-dis- his rage grew boundless. He vowed all sorts comfort her by indirect allusions, although he ingratitude of the cowards who had tamely

whose solvency could not be doubted, at once proceeded to offer his security for the in concert. prompt payment of the debt. Mike now besame as clated as he had before been depressed. He shook "the friend in need" by the hand until he had nearly dislocated his

"Don't fret, Maurice, at what has happened the best of fellows. I managed to avoid it myself, being always propared and ready for such an emergency, which you were not, never having anticipated it. Now that you're out I may say, you can go on to town, and I'll per managed to neglect matters after such a fashion. As to the execution against the furniture, I think nothing about that. Look at "Do tell me," said the excited gitl, seizing | praise be to Heavens! I'm not a bit the worse

living and well, even though I should never tions, the latter proposed to pass his bond, close by, the combatants continued glaring see him more—although" (she added in a payable in one week, for the amount of the fiercely at each other, Mike's arm bleeding, "I can't break confidence," replied Mike, ate in accepting the proposed secutity were breath, and placed his hand on his "fob." he acting for himself, but he was only the subordinate of another. He intended dining at the High Sheriff's, and would mention the matter to him during the evening. If the Is it much hurt you are yourself? to me, won't you, and tell me all that hap-pens? And you'll lot me hear from you wishes, he would let them know next mornwishes, he would let them know next morn-

ing.
Mike could not endure such a delay. Every hour the Colonel passed in prison was one of intolerable anguish to him. He, therefore, determined at once to ride to Castlemore, only a few miles distant, and have an interview with Pincher Martin himself. He was There was boisterous mirth in the parlor as stantly.

well."

"But," said Mike, "tell him I did not come to pay a visit, but to speak with him on business connected with his office."

After a very brief delay, the man swaggered back, with a smirking and impertment air, to say, "that the High Sheriff, who never inter-

"litt-," remonstrated Mike.

"There's no use in your talking," interrupted the footman. "I won't go in again.

I tell you, I darn't do it."

just coming out. A day before and Mike would have punished the fellow on the spot, and afterwards administered personal chastisement to his more insolent master; but the dread of injuring the Colonel, or delaying his release, re-strained him now. He walked from the house, where in his beylood he had passed many a happy hour, with the blush of shame upon his brow. As he mounted his horse, Le saw the windows filled with ladies, gratifying their curiosity at his expense, and he recognized the satanic leer of Pincher as he glared on him over the shoulders of his wife.

As he cantered back, he decided on his future proceedings. If the sub-sheriff rejected the arrangement proposed, now that the matter was left entirely at his discretion, he determined to start himself for Dublin. Posthorses had already been ordered along the road. By travelling night and day, he should make more speed than the coach, and be enabled to release the prisoner with his money by far the most desirable method of winding up the affair.

His clerk could not say where Mr. Sharp had gone to, and when Mike intercepted that gentleman endeavouring to make his escape by a back way, he hemmed and hawed so, and talked so much of his responsibility and of his dread of committing his principal, that Mike turned abruptly from him, communicated the result of his interview and the resolution which he had taken to the Colonel, wrote a consolatory note to Kate, and rattled self from her hold. "You needn't make such off in a postchaise on his journey. By dint of whiskey and cash judiciously administered to he continued, as he peered under the bed and the post-boys, me made a rapid progress; opened the wardrobe. "You may as well tell and after having sustained some half dozen where the gentteman is at once; it'ill save upsets, arrived sately at the metropolis on the be in attendance to receive the transfer and afternoon of the following day. He proceeded direct to Mr. Pepper's office.

an hour ago."

the throat he dragged him across the desk

which stood between them. "What the devil are you at, sir?" cried the attorney during his transit. "If you want a

not disgrace ourselves by boxing." His assailant at once let go his hold.
"You are right, sir. I do want a meeting, and I'll not furnish you with an excuse for avoiding it; neither limb nor eye shall be

damaged." "Then," exclaimed the attorney with impetuosity, " consider a message delivered, and name time and place this moment; the sooner and nearer the better, as I have a great deal to do this evening, and don't wish to neglect my clients."

"At once, sir," replied Mike; "the Lots, in half an hour; it's a dirty spot, but quite good enough to shoot an attorney in; a rascal of your sort doesn't deserve a green sod, and if you did, I have neither time nor patience to

The arrangement made, Mike jumped into the chaise had drove off in search of a

Mr. Pepper put aside the briefs so essential to his client's success, and taking a small mahogany box from his desk, he thrust it into a black bag, and directed a shabby-looking boy, half-clerk, half-servant, to go on before him to the place of meeting. He next desired a person from the back office to run to Mr. Racket, the barrister, and request that he wouldn't wait dinner for him after half-past six, and also to beg that he would apply, at the sitting of the court next morning, to have the motion postponed in case the briefs should not reach him before ten that night. Then, buttoning his surfout to his throat, and seizing his cane, he briskly proceeded towards the appointed rendezvous, taking the house of a brother-chip who usually acted as his "ndus Achates" on the way.

Both parties were punctual to the moment. "Any use in trying to settle?" demanded Mike's friend (who was altogether ignorant of guised anxiety, and had often endeavored to of vengeance against Pepper, and cursed the the cause of quarrel), as he drew forth a small paper of powder from his waistcoat pocket allowed their master to be carried off.

But relief was at hand. A neighboring much as to say, "You see I'm never taken gentleman who happened to be in town, and unprepared; it's bone dry."

"Not the least!" shouted both belligerents

"In that case," added Pepper's man of business, " we may as well toss for choice of place and signal, and proceed to work at once.

All parties being "au fait" as to the respective duties, but little time was lost in preparation. Pistols were handed to the principals when placed, the seconds retired, the word was given, bang together, but no hit.

the boy who carried the bag, as he waited for go with you; for I just want to see how Pephis second pistol. "If you dried her as ye to feel. In the twilight of the evening before ner managed to neglect matters after such a ought she wouldn't have hung fire, and I'd he left, as the Colonel was sitting within his have something for my trouble."

Bang again-both hits-Mike's pistol spun a sitting position. While the surgeon was Sharp to his office, and to silence all object being called from his place of concealment writ. Sharp assured them, with extreme civithe attorney panting heavily, as if hit in the ility, that he should not for a moment hesit-bellows. At length he seemed to recover

"Bad luck to you, Mike, you devil, you've made stirabout of my bran-new watch. You might have spared me that expense anyhow. "No," replied Mike, grimly.

" I'm glad of that, for I must be off. I appointed to be at Clipper's at five o'clock to take the assignment of the mortgage.

"I suppose you are aware that he has the Colonel in gaol and an execution in the Castle?"

"The Colonel in gaol and an execution in the Castle!" repeated Mr. Pepper slowly and satisfactorily settled; and he advised that you drive up let me see you hearty and cheer- soon in the saddle, and had the gratification with an emphasis. "Well, then, Mike, from funds should be immediately procured to dis- ful; and, above all things, be sure you don't to learn on his arrival that the person he the bottom of my heart I forgive you. I only her gaiety, and made the Colonel at times forclarge the small one (only some thousands), mention the conversation we have had either as the consequence of leaving himself in his to Mrs. Bolingbroke or your uncle."

| A footman took | wonder you didn't knock my brains out with get the indignities to which he had been so as the consequence of leaving himself in his to Mrs. Bolingbroke or your uncle." saying he wished to see the High Sheriff. be at least the tenth time I have been at the on their arrival at the hotel in Dublin, and fellow's house, without being able to see him. the man entered. He returned almost in- He's been out of town. But he's to have a party to-day, so I'm sure to find him now, and "Mr. Pincher Martin could not then see by all that's gracious, I'll welt his back for Mr. Blake, as he was going to ride after such unprofessional conduct, unless he fights almost certain loss of Kate's fortune. The luncheon with his uncle, Justice Blather, me, if I were to be bound to keep the peace Colonel recovered the shock more quickly to the last hour of my existence."

"Teddy" (addressing the boy), "you just run home, sponge the tools, and be sure you dry them and some powder too."

Pepper's ball had struck the stock of Mike's pistol, and wounded his arm at the elbow.

"They were neat shots anyhow," observed fered in the business of the office, referred him to Mr. Sharp."

the attorney, "but I came off second best in the business. Murther " (looking at the battered watch), .. if there happened to be a sorer spot in my body it's there you'd hit me, Mike.

" It's a feolish thing to wear so valuable an He turned to joke with a housemaid passing through the hall, and when he had his laugh, deliberately opened the door, and requested Mike to go on, as "the quality" were come along. Let's lese no time. I'll go with you to Clipper's." All was bustle at Mr. Clipper's mansion

when they reached it-two footmen in glaring liveries stood in the hall, and everything seemed prepared for the reception of com-

"Where is Mr. Clipper?" demanded Pepper, addressing himself to the office clerk, who was busily employed putting aside papers and divesting the apartment (about to be converted into a cloak room) of its professional

"He's not come home yet." "Hell and the devil, sir!" roared Pepper; didn't you tell me I was sure to see him today ?"

"I did, sir; but Lord Kilmore won't allow him to leave till after the Tuam steeplechase, so he can't return until to-morrow. You see he's obliged to disappoint his own

"Are you aware, sir, that while he has been humbugging me by these repeated delays, he has arrested my client and seized his goods under execution?

"So I understand," replied the man, calmly; "but the fact is, he raised money on the securities and was obliged to give the person who made the advances a letter, authorizing him to proceed in his name. If you call at Spinks' office you can pay the amount of the writ and execution; and, on bringing me a letter to the effect that the transaction is concluded, the Johnson mortgage will be handed over to you."

Not apticipating any disappointment on the grand dinner-day, Pepper had arranged with the banker's solicitor that the parties interested should call at the bank, where he would pay the money. Thither Mike and his com-The Colonel, meantime, had been arrested on a writ marked against his person, at the sonage, waving his hand as Mike entered, but suit of Mr. Clipper, for one portion of his still continuing to read. "Sit down an interest of their inability to produce the promised independence which the recollection of his sonage, waving his hand as Mike entered, but document. Mr. Docket, who had always public exposure and altered circumstances suit of Mr. Clipper, for one portion of his still continuing to read. "Sit down an interest of their inability to produce the promised independence which the recollection of his sonage, waving his hand as Mike entered, but transacted Colonel's Blake's business, was continually excited in his mind. Mike, now claims, while his goods and chattels were stant, my good fellow. I'm terribly busy just shocked at the imprisonment of his old friend, seized under an execution, issued against now preparing briefs for a most important and directed his professional man to discharge him by the same person, for another. He motion to be on to-morrow morning, which the debt without any further delay. They sat pale as death in his arm-chair when Kate entirely escaped my recollection until about found Spinks in his office, received receipts, which had been drawn and left by Clipper, "a glorious demonstration," which was the

forwarded by that night's post to the country. They now returned to Clipper's, only to learn "that office hours were over, and that the clerk had left."

"Well," muttered Mike, with elenched teeth, "when we do meet him." meeting, sir, you have done enough; let us "Aye, when we do meet him," re-ectoed Pepper.

The servant informed them that the clerk would be in attendance at ten next morning, and the two gentlemen were on the door steps as the clock struck the hour. "Not much sign of business here yet," said

Pepper as he pointed to the closed shutters and gave a thundering knock. No activer, "Not up yet; tired, I suppose, after the night," as he again applied himself to the knocker. The square resounded with the force of his blows-still no one stirred. After a few minutes a woman appeared in the area and asked what they wanted. In reply to their inquiries, she told them that the family had left town, and she didn't know when they'd return. The promise of a shilling brought her to the door, and, on entering, they discovered that the house had been stripped of every article of furniture.

" Done brown," was the attorney's first observation; "done brown, sir. He's off, and most likely has made use of Johnson's most gage for his own purposes.

And so it turned out. To support his ox. travagant style of living, Clipper had perpetrated many frauds and forgeries, which it discovered, would have brought him to the scaffold. The threatened calling in of Miss Bingham's money compelled him to fly the kingdom.

He had used the ten thousand pounds bline self, and fabricated a fictitious deed to satisfy her guardian. This fact was soon ascertained on application to the solicitor of the supposed borrower. Here was another heavy and unexpected loss to the unfortunate Colonel. On being informed of the fact, Mr. Dockett declared that he had made the advance williams reference to this particular security, and eypressed himself quite willing to await his eld riend's convenience for repayment.

Colonel Blake had remained five day, in prison before his release. During this dismal time he declined all visits and confined himself to an apartment let him by the gad r at an exorbitant price. It so happened that his lodging overlooked the courtyard where the prisoners took their exercise, and his attention was attracted by the extraordinary liberty which Johnson, the sailor committed for the murder of his messmate, seemed to enjoy, More than once he saw him in familiar conversation with the High Sheriff, and the man's whole demeanor betokened but little of that apprehension which a person about to under-"Bad luck to you, Teddy!" cried Pepper to go the ordeal of a trial for his life, with small chance of escape, would naturally be supposed raised window, the entrance-gate just below him opened, and the High Sheriff, followed by me! I have been sold out seven times, and, into the air, he staggered back, and his right the gaoler, crossed the yard. After a short praise be to Heavens! I'm not a bit the worse arm fell powerless by his side. Pepper delay the former returned, followed by the sprang upwards, and landed on the ground in | sailor. At the conclusion of a conversation. carried on in a low but earnest tone of voice. Johnson said, as they were about to part: " I'll be as true as steel, and the devil himself shan't get a word out of me that would harm Astonished at what he overheard, the Colonel determined to watch the proceedings of the next Assizes closely; and, in order to prevent the possibility of collusion between the crown prosecutors and the culprit, he resolved on employing counsel for the next of kin at his own expense. When he found himself at liberty and ascertained that the Castle had been purged of its unwelcome visitors, he summoned the ladies and they proceeded on their projected pleasure trip. Kate was delighted to rejoin her uncle

Since her conversation with Mike her spirits

had recovered much of their former elasticity, and all thoughts of what had occurred were banished by the pleasure of the reunion. She beguiled the tediousness of the journey by when the ladies retired to arrange their toilets he seized the opportunity to communicate the unpleasant news of Clipper's tlight, now become public, of his many forgeries, and of the Colonel recovered the shock more quickly than could have been anticipated-disappointments and misfortunes were now become familiar to him. He recommended strict silence on the subject before his nicee, and after securing their berths in the packet about to sail that evening for Holyhead, took Mike with him to the bank, where he passed security for the money so kindly advanced by Mr. Docket. Kate was the belle of the assemblies at Tunbridge Wells-admired as a beauty and sought a ter as a fortune, but her affections could not be shaken by any of the glittering throng who ambitioned the conquest-and her heart remained true and firmly attached to the man who had first taught it to love. Change of seene had done much for her uncle's health, and it was with great reluctance that he set out on his return to Ireland. Had it not been for the duty imposed upon him, it is probable that he would never again have revisited Dunseverick, as the last rude shock he received there had quite disgusted him and the state of his affairs imposed the necessity of retrenchment, which could never be effectually carried out at home. From the time he reached the borders of the county his journey resembled a triumphal progress. Wherever the carriage stopped to change horses it was surrounded and the travellers were cheered by the crowd assembled to greet them. When he neared his own more immediate vicinity the enthusiasm of the people became irresistible. They shook his extended hands, prayed "long life to himself and bad luck to his enemies," and finally, unharnessing the horses, drew him in triumph to the Castle.

It is one of the many peculiarities of the Irish character [arising, no doubt, from the hereditary recollections of their own cruel and unjust persecutions, under the most brutal code ever compiled by human ingenuity] that the victims of the law are always certain to secure the sympathies of the multitude. In this instance public feeling was still further stimulated by the fact that the object of its admiration was "one of the real ould aristocracy of the county." Many a bonfire blazed on the mountain sides the night of their return, and many a barrel of stout home-brewed ale was broached for the thousands who thronged the lawn and kept up the merry dance until daylight warned them to retire. The Colonel was deeply affected by the spontaneous and hearty reception which he received from his neighbors, and the gratification derived from such a manifestation of their good-will tended to mitigate panion now proceeded to explain the cause of the feelings of wounded pride and crushed recovered from his wound, which he attributed to an accident, shook hands, danced, laughed, and sometimes cried, in the excess of his excitement. He pronounced it to be There were many of the peasantry and re"I'll not wait a second, you infernal rastainers about the place when the sub-sheriff cal!" roared Mike, as seizing Pepper by the ing the discharge of his prisoner, which Mike man were rener of the sub-sheriff cal!" roared Mike, as seizing Pepper by the ing the discharge of his prisoner, which Mike man were rener of the sub-sheriff cal!"

"on all upstarts in general, and Tom Pincher

in particular." When the Assizes were approaching the Colonel wrote to Captain Beaumont, requesting him in case the surgeon was not summoned by the Crown, to send him forward by the day named in the public papers for their commencement, and enclosing a cheque to defray his expenses to the county town, where he should be waiting to receive him.

Pincher Martin escorted his uncle, now the light Honerable Justice Blatherwell, to the bench. On the opening of the commission the heart of the judge swelled with pride as he glanced at the ermine which hung from his shoulders—saw his son, "the member," stand forward to be sworn as foreman of the grand jury, and his nephew, wand in hand, majesrically seated in his box, for the time being the most potent personage in the county; but, nevertheless, the High Sheriff experienced considerable mortification, for few representatives of the old families attended to his summons, and it was with difficulty that the legal number of duly qualified persons could be collected to transact the public business under the presidency of their new empopular representative. Colonel Blake was excused from serving, as he must appear as a witness in the murder case, and thus avoided all contact with the family circle. The first and second day of the Assizes were passed, but the surgeon had not vet arrived. On the third the Crown counsel applied to have the trial fixed for the following merning. For fear of any surprise the colonel went early to court, leaving Mike at the inn with directions to fetch the doctor into court the instant he made his appearance. At the appointed hour the judge took his seat and Richard Johnson was arraigned for the murder of James Bradley, while the most important witness was still absent. The prisoner pleaded "not guilty," and then leant carelessly upon the desk, apparently aboring under no apprehension as to the result.

The Crown prosecutor, who seemed perfeetly ignorant of the case, glanced hurriedly over his brief as he proceeded and concluded a rambling and inconclusive statement by telling the jury, in hackneyed phrases, "That if any doubt should rest upon their minds, after hearing the evidence he was about to produce, they were bound to give the prisoner the bencut of it." On his cross-examination, Colonel Blake admitted that Bradley died before he could name the crime of which he evidently rator. It might just as well have been the murder of any one else as of himself. No case to go to the jury against his client. The duced to support his views, and said it was ascounsel interrupted to say they could not find him); and, in fact, gentlemen of the jury, I greatly fear that I must direct an acquittal on the capital charge (Pincher gave a stealthy but encouraging look towards the dock), as there appears to be no legal evidence to support it : and, unfortunately, in framing the indictment events charging the minor offence have been omitted, so that the prisoner cannot be tried for the assault committed on the deceased man, and which probably may have accelerated his death. It is a lamentable termination." Here he was interrupted by a bustle in the court, and Mike passed through the crowd, closely followed by the doctor. The Crown prosecutor had already left, believing his further attendance unnecessary, but counsel for next of kin immediately sprang to his legs and informed his lordship that they were now in a position to produce such further evidence as must satisfactorily establish the prisoner's guilt. The judge sused and looked somewhat Pincher became very pale, while astonishment and alarm were for the first time depicted in the accused man's face, as the surgeon mounted the table bearing in his hand a small closely sealed paper parcel. He produced the knife with which the deed was said to have been perpetrated, and swore that he had himself withdrawn it from the fatal wound. He acknowledged that it had afterwards been taken from the table in the cockpit, on which he had left it, and that he had not again seen it until found upon the person of Johnson, who admitted it to be his. Counsel for the defence objected to the admission of such evidence. The doctor, a cool Scotchman, attempted to continue, but he was pertinaciously interrupted.

At length the Judge took the examination in hand: "Witness, you have admitted that the knife which you took from the wound was subsequently removed from your custody; how then can you swear that the one now pro duced is the same which you found in the murdered man's back?"

Very easily, my lord, because of that gap

"There may have been lifty gapped knives aboard the ship, if you had only sought for them," interposed the prisoner's counsel. "That's no identification."

"It certainly is not," resumed the Judge; "it is possible the man's knife may have been broken in the discharge of his duty, and there may have been many others broken in a similar manner amongst the rest of the crew. It is really a very difficult thing to swear, under such circumstances, to the identity of the knife introduced with that which inflicted the mortal wound.

"But, my lord," broke in the surgeon, who the time occupied by the Judge's remarks, "I can and will swear to it. I made a postmortem examination, and, where the knife glanced on the rib I found this small triangular morsel of steel, which fits the gap in the blade to a nicety," and he exhibited the piece, which exactly filled the vacancy. Counsel for the defence examined it carefully. Pincher stooped forward to look at it, and after a hurried observation again resumed his sent. The prisoner gazed fixedly at him with an impatient expression of countenance, and sought to attract his attention by short and vehement coughs, but the sheriff did not venture to confront him. The gaoler attempted to calm Johnson's rising rage, but his interference was rudely rejected.

Escape from conviction in a case so clear became impossible, and when the jury brought ther you before any help can come-mind in their verdict of "guilty," the judge after a that, chummy. short conference with the sheriff, commenced the remarks usually addressed to a condemned criminal before pronouncing the amply provided for all emergencies,-he drew awful sentence of the law. As he proceeded in the discharge of his painful duty the pris- his pocket. oner's demeanor became more and more violent. He repeatedly addressed the high friends; but be off at once, for you must make sheriff: How is this, Mr. Pincher Martin? good way before daylight, or some mischance answer me?" and when the only reply was an my year of office will expire in a few months, he struck the dock with violence: "By G-d earth can save you—so keep wide of Iroland," I won't stand it—I'll have my bargain or I'll While speaking he undid the fetters which know for what?

rageous, and when he heard the execution storm, fixed for six o'clock next morning, he attempted to jump from the dock.
"Remove him," said the judge.

"Ab," shouted the prisoner, as he bent forward in defiance of the exertions made by the turnkeys to drag him away, "ah, I see how it is-now that you have humbugged me, you mean to gag me; but by Heavens, you shan't! If I am to die, I'll have my revenge; and betore I go I'll leave you. Tom Pincher, without as much land as would sod a lark."

While other officials were proceeding to assist their comrades struggling in the dock, Johnson made a desperate effort, flung the two men who held him to the ground, and white they were recovering themselves he could speak he was overpowered by fresh assailants and the gaoler adroitly managed to stop his mouth as they hauled him away. amongst those who tilled the court may be at work to divine what the prisoner could possibly mean-how could an absolute stranger, utterly unknown in the country, threaten Pincher Martin with the loss of his estates: and failing to discover any motive for personal hostility, or any means such plished, and the doctor, moreover, assuramongst them that fright or imminent danger often deprived weak-minded persons of their reason, it was unanimously decided that the man must be mad. Mike and the Colonel, however, took a different view of the case, and the latter being a magistrate, demanded admission to the condemned felon. His applica- place. Once more the bells announce out tion was instantly acceded to by the sheriff, who, in his reply, regretted that Johnson was road is ablaze with lamps of various kinds, in too excited a condition to be seen that night, carried by the people who were but he enclosed an order to the gaoler to permaking their way to the church in mit Colonel Blake to visit him in the morning order to assist at the Holy Mass. before the hour of execution.

vanced stealthily through the gaoler's garden group of people well mufiled up in their wintowards a small postern door which gave ad- ter furs awaiting the opening of the doors: mission to the prison. The visitor was evid-1 and in the distance can be heard the clatter ently expected, for the door opened as he ap-, of the sleigh bells. At twelve o'clock the proached and was cautiously closed when he doors were opened, and in we enter. The entered. "Easy, sir. easy: take my arm," first remarkable object that strikes the eye is whispered the gaoler: "we must be cautious, a large loaf of bread, magnificently illumiuntil we pass the warder's room."

Gaols of those days were neither so splendid altars are all ablaze. Everything is now intended to denounce Johnson as the perpet- or secure as those new inhabited by our mal- ready, when Father Burtin enters, dressed in efactors. The court-yard in which the prisoners took their exercise together (classification celebrate the hour of the nativity by other witness being produced on the part of or tread-mills being then unknown) was surthe prosecution, counsel for defence, in a rounded on three sides by a twenty-foot wall. lengthy argument, insisted that there was no and in the corner of this yard, but separated from it by another wall of considerable height. Judge seemed staggered by the arguments ad- and totally detached from the main building. stood the condemned cell; it, too, had a tonishing that more care had not been be- small space space in front for the occupant to stowed on getting up so serious a case. A walk in, the cell itself being closed by a most important witness, the surgeon of the strong and massive door, the key of which was ship, was not brought forward at all (Crown always carried by the governor. On the in- up to the altar rails and knelt down, while a side of this door some impatient convict had drawn with chalk a clever enough figure of Death, with spurs on his heels, and his handiwork remained untouched, as it was calculated to make a salutary impression on the feelings of the artist's successors. The gaoler opened the outer door leading to the condemned cell noiselessly, but when he turned the key in the lock of the cell itself, he was at once challenged in military fashion-" who goes there?" by Johnson. The gaoler and his companion entered and closed the door after them, before venturing to answer or strike a light. "Who the h-ll are you," cried the and finder paper from his pocket in silence. Johnson jumped from his bed of straw.

"Haw!" he exclaimed in a hoarse voice. me?-if so be, take me at once, and be damned to you, and don't keep me shivering

"Hush," said the gaoler, "it's a friend, When he succeeded in lighting the candle, he fastened it against the wall, and retired. Pincher Martin threw open the cloak which concealed him,

"Haw! is't you?" cried Johnson, advancing menacingly towards him-his countenance wore a hideous expression, and the sweat was streaming from his forchead. "I was summut frightened, but I have you now and

you'll not get clear off."
"Hold!" exclaimed the sherin, "Twe come to save you."

The convict paused. .. Haw, if that be so. you're acting fair, but how-that's what I must know; you'll not dodge me again.

"Here," said Pincher, taking a parcel from under his arm, "here's a rope long enough to talents devoted by your reverence, on the reach the other side of the wall with a weight native soil and in foreign lands, to the adat the end; by it you can easily get over, turn vancement of education. Their hopes have into the garden which lies to the left, in the arbor at the end of the walk you'll find a. change of clothes, sink your convict dress in footing, while thanks to the energy, spirit of the river, and then make straight for Limerick, where you will easily find employment on board ship, or manage to get off to America. I will send your pursuers in a different direction, and although I have no right to do this Province. The beroic, sublime and alit after how you behaved, here are lifty guineas to bear your expenses."

"Is that all?" demanded Johnson.
"Is that all?" repeated Pincher, "why. you know I might have hanged you and stopped your mouth at once, if I wished."

"Not so easy done that," said the other, when I got on the drop the world should have heard all; you couldn't have helped it," and as he put his back to the door, " what's to prevent me from doing my will upon you now? I might score 'counts with you and show how much they appreciate the public had been ruminaging his paper parcel during escape afterwards—all I require is ready to my hands."

CHAPTER VIII.

PINCHER'S first impulse was to shout for the gaoler, but Johnson gathered up his fetters, and seizing the end of the rope poised the piece of iron attached to it in his hands, as he said, "If you move or call, you die; it's all the same to me to be hanged for a dozen as for

What a fool you are," replied Pincher calmly, "our interests are the same, and yet a second time you would break our bargain; promised to save you, and I'm come to do

"The money's not enough-I must have a hundred or nothing-and recollect you don't leave this alive unless you give it. I'll mur-

Pincher, not knowing what the temper or expectations of Johnson might be, had come another roulean containing fifty guineas from

"Come, here's what you ask, let us be What's all this about, sir? Why don't you may befall you; and mind, of all things, that exhortation to keep silence, he roared out, as and that if you be again taken, nothing on bound the convict with a key given him by The judge, who hurried the ceremony to as the gaoler. Johnson gave a bound when he speedy a conclusion as decency would permit, found himself free, and rubbed his limbs and

now assumed the black cap. While his doom | settled down his dress as a bird would plume was being pronounced Johnson became out- his feathers after being rufiled by a bail-

(To be continued).

How the Iroquois at Caughnawawa Spent the Anniversary of Christmas

[From an Occasional Correspondent.] Christmas comes but once a year and with it comes good cheer. The holiday presents are spoken of, and the Indians, shops are full of Christmas toys and Indian novelties of various kinds are in profusion, and the people are all at work house cleaning and making ready for the great event, which is to take place on the 25th day of December. They speak of it as the great day on which the Saviour of the World visited it for the first time. rushed to his former position; but before he Fathers, mothers, sons and daughters, who were absent from their homes during the greater part of the year, are once more returned with the gains of their harvest, and The excitement produced by such a scene all those who have business of importance on hand defer it until after the holidays of easily imagined. The gossips set their wits Christmas and the New Year. A stranger, as that the Catholics are in the front in charitable he passes by, recalls to his mind, Is this the village where dwell the descendants of the fiercest of the aboriginal Iroquois: and who waged a war of extermination against the Eries, the Hurons and the Ottawas; and who destroyed the villages of St. Joseph, St. Ignawhich his threat could be accom- tius and St. Louis, and put to death Fathers Joques, Brebeuf and Lallemand, and hundreds ing a large assembly of the most inquisitive of others? The mind answers the question, and the answer is yes. It is 11:30 p. m, and the bells of the little

church at Caughnawaga thunder forth their sounds. In a moment the good Christian Iroquois were on the move making their way to the house where the great event is to take the glad tidings of man's redemption. The As we drew near the church we saw the light It was midnight, when a muffled figure ad- | making its way through the windows, and a nated. In a moment the church is full. The his most gorgeous vestments, in order to a midnight Mass. Chief Louis thun-ders forth with the music, and the harmonious voices of the Indians' chant follows in joyous nature in order to accompany our venerable. Father Burtin through the performance of the sacred mysteries, the jubilant "Adeste Fideles" bursts forth from the choir. During the "Gloria in Excelsis Deo," two young ladies, dressed very nicely, went young man lighted a candle for each, and on receiving the candle they approached the steps, knelt down, while the presiding priest offered them the pax, which they kissed, and afterwards handed their candles to the young man. This edifying ceremony being ended, each one took up a box and made a collection, while six young warriors took bread and carried the loaf of it into the sacristy, where they cut it up in convenient slices. During the Nicene Creed, the warriors in charge of this ceremony went around the congregation with baskets full of the blessed bread in remembrance of the feast. At the Communion, the good Iroquois and accepted. Once more charity, that great-

est of virtues, renews its life. Caughnawaga, Dec. 25, 1878.

Address by the Parishioners of the Parish

of St. Andrew's, Argentenil.

To the Rev. L. Z. Champour, Prest : REVEREND SIR.-The first day of the year -1870" is seized with pleasure and happiness by your parishioners to declare to your reverence how they welcomed your arrival in this parish as their pastor. For them it was an omen of prosperity for their parish. They did not ignore the time, labor, money and not been deceived. The church is embellished, their common schools are on a good sacrifice and enterprise on the part of your reverence, the parish can boast and be proud of possessing in its Convent an establishment almost second to none of the kind in most divine role of the Nuns of Charity is not confined to the mere attendance on the sick and poor, for it is now well known that their community have members possessing the

highest attainments. A New Year's gift is now presented to your Reverence which they hope you will accept, not as a reward for past services, but as a slight token and mark of esteem and respect for your Reverence. It is also a declaration voluntarily made by your parishioners to and social virtues which adorn your noble

character. They also take the liberty of making and presenting their most sincere wishes of prosperity to your Reverence, hoping you may be long spared to guide them and to demand the blessings of heaven for them and their fami-

(Signed on behalf of the Parishioners,) J. A. W. MACKAY,

John Kelly, D. Meneny, G. N. BOYER, M. DWYER. Joux BROPHY. S. SAUVE, CHAS, E. LADOUCEUR, M. Desjardins, Y. GAUTHER,

O. LADOUCEUR. The gift, which consisted of a magnificent fur coat and cap, was presented by Mr. John Kelly, and the address was read by Mr. D. Murphy, to which the Reverend gentleman made a suitable reply.

Carillon, January 1st, 1879.

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. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station, D, Bible House, New Pope Leo XIII. on Woman's Mission. The Roman Correspondent of The Pilot

writing on December 12th, says: "In his recent discourse to the Pious Union with His spirit, is called upon to exercise the gentle and attractive, constant and patient, penetrates and insinuates itself into even the fiercest minds, and overrules them. Understand, dearly-beloved Daughters, your mission, and study to fulfil it with fidelity."

Catholics in New York.

Fully half the population of New York City is Catholic. It is well known that the Catholics lead in all kinds of charities, their asylums and hospitals taking first rank in number and in character. There are many noble charities in New York not conducted work. Untrue and unjust statements are often made, in and out of the press, about Catholics getting more than their here, being all to whom it was presented:

share of public money. Last week the Carling Simoni Perfort of the Property Board of Apportionment distributed the excise fund, amounting to \$111,571, among the various charitable institutions of the city. The total amount given to Catholic asylums, hospitals, and homes was \$38,000, all the remainder going to institutions that are dis-tinctly non-Catholic There is no complaint about Catholics not receiving a fair share, but it is worth while to point out the fact that, though Catholics comprise half the population, they receive only one-third of the whole sum distributed for charity.

Catholic Missions in India-An official calendar recently published at Madras contains full particulars of the establishment, connected with the Catholic Church in India, Ceylon, Burmah, and Siam, from which it appears that in 1877 there were 23 vicars apostolics, 21 bishops, 1,008 priests, 1,088,300 professing members of the various churches, besides 1,422 schools, containing between them 51,494 pupils. The archbishopric of Goa contained 766 priests, having under their charge flocks to the number of 56,162. These numbers compare with 20 vicars apostolic, 16 bishops, 700 priests, having congregations of 915,590 persons, and 716 schools, with 27,068 pupils, in 1866. The Journal du Commerce Marie time says that in the prefecture of Pondicherry alone there 1866, 69 priests, whose flocks numbered (12,000, and 90 schools with 1,800 pupils. while in 1877 the numbers had increased to 85 priests, 141,250 persons professing the Catholic faith, and 67 schools with 4,000 pupils. Of this number of Catholics in the French colony of Pondicherry, only 3,000 were Europeans. Of the 85 priests, 25 were natives of India. The number of adult converts from heathenism baptized in 1877 was 1920, besides 1,513 children, and 87 Protestants are said to have been converted to the Catholic faith in the same period. Pondicherry has four separate Orders of Sisterhoods. The greater part of the natives professing Catholicism are said to be descended from the onverts made by the Jesuit missionaries of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The Jesuits and Dominicans in China

It has been wrongly attributed to the jealousy and rivalry of the Jesuits, that the prisoner. "come to disturb me at this hour of the night?" While the gooder took a steel assembled round the holy table, and peace tablish themselves in China failed. We are and good will seemed to reign in each one's of opinion that the great success of the The hearts of all are gladdened by the Jesuite in China made them masters of the festive board, and peace and good will reign position, and there was nothing to be feared is't you, Jim, come with the devil to fetch me?—if's be, take me at once, and be damned to you, and don't keep me shivering damned to you, and don't keep me shivering damned to you, and don't keep me shivering damned to you. The letter damned to you, and don't keep me shivering damned to you. The letter damned to you, and don't keep me shivering damned to you. The letter damned to you, and don't keep me shivering damned to you. The letter damned to you, and don't keep me shivering damned to you. The letter damned to you, and don't keep me shivering damned to you. households where hitherto, perhaps, from other missionaries coming into China. in consideration of the great event which which is adduced, written by the Jesuit Father happened eighteen hundred and seventy-eight Alphonse Mendez, from Goa, to the Sacred years ago, the hand of friendship is extended Congregation of Propaganda at Rome, only expresses the idea which every missionary entertains, that when a mission is just founded it is more convenient that only one congrethe true cause of the difficulties met with by the Dominicans and Franciscans is given by bigotry. gation should work in it till it is solid; but Bartoli, and especially by De Cahour, who writes: "The religious Orders Cother than Jesuits) did not come to Macao till 1663. Those who presented themselves were aniards; and the Portuguese, masters of Macao, denied them a passage through poliged to remain in the Phillippines. When ommerce was open between Manilla and Fornosa then they could penetrate into Fokien." This statement is confirmed by two facts.

First that the Dominican Fathers who did Portuguese, who built the yet existing Convent of St. Domingo. Therefore it was not a jealousy of congregations, but of nationality. 2nd. At the time of Father Rici, when he was yet at Tchao-king, the Governor of Manilla had decided to send an embassy to Pekin, but it is known that the Portuguesse authorities of Macao, jealous of the Spaniards attempting to open intercourse with China, refused altogether to co-operate to its success, and the project of the embassy had to be abandoned. These petty jealousies speak badly for them who entertain them, but it is a recognized evil, and we should say an epidemic overspreading all nations, and we recollect that some years ago a French consul reprimanded a French missionary for having given support and aided the expedition of a gentleman, who was not a Frenchman, into the interior of China .-Hong Kong Catholic Register.

Archbishop Purcell.

[From the New York Herald.] CINCINNATI, December 29, 1878.—The financial embarrassments of Archbishop Purcell and his brother, Father Edward Purcell, conlinue to excite the sympathies of very many, not only in the Catholic Church but also of Protestants and those of no particular religious faith. This sympathy has now taken an active, practical form in the Church, and two committees of business men are soliciting subscriptions of money from wealthy members for the purpose of off all claims that stand paying off all claims that stand against the Archbishop, it being their intention to take from his hands real estate, in which the money he owes has been invested at a much higher value than it could now be sold, and hold it in trust until, with the advent of better times, they can sell it off and repay themselves. This matter was broached to the Archbishop yesterday, and he gave it his sanction, saying that, inasmuch as it would relieve him of his embarrassment and at the same time not deprive them of the ability to get their money back, he would gratefully accept their offer.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS AND THE PLAN.

One of these committees secured \$20,000 of subscriptions up to last night and the other between \$8,000 and \$10,000. It is beestimated amount of his indebtedness, to- depends on the nature of the ground.]

morrow. To carry out this plan a trustee will be appointed to settle up all the business in conjunction with Father Edward Purcell and as soon as the payments are comof Catholic ladies in Rome, Leo XIII. said: pleted their real estate will be deeded Your work may bring immense advantage to to this trustee, to be sold off as rapidly the cause of God and of the Church. Woman as it can be without sacrificing it, formed in the school of Jesus Christ and filled and the signers to the subscriptions will be paid off pro rata. Then if there be organized hypocricy. most beneficent and salutary influences upon any surplus it will be returned to the Archthe family and upon society. Her action, bishop. These committees are acting in unison, one of them being under the chairmanship of Mr. Thomas Scanlan, of the banking house of Bussing & Co., and the other being headed by Mr. P. Poland, of the wholesale grocery house of Poland & Henry. One committee represents particularly the Cathe-

the St. Xavier Church congregation and the eastern parishes in the city. PROTESTS AGAINST RETIREMENT.

dral and the western part of the city, the other

The clergy and laity of the Church are also timed through spectacles very much like circulating earnest protests against the Arch-those which the historian wore. hishop being permitted to retire, in accordance with his petition to His Holiness the Pope. The following petition was sent by cable to Rome yesterday, bearing the signa-: ture of more than fifty of the priests who are Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaytada,

Leaw, Italy:-The clergy of the diocese of Cincinnati beg the Holy Father, with the permission of the Archbishop, to refuse to accept the resigna-tion of the Archbishop. It would be a deplorable loss to religion.

the archdiocese will unite in a similar prayer to the Holy See, and that the most carnest protest permissible under the church canons will be presented against the Archbishop being allowed to go into retirement. A meeting of the priests and laymen was to have been held in the basement of the Cathedral this evening to take further steps in this matter, but it was thought best to postpone until to-morrow

THE ARCHEISHOP'S EXPENDITURES.

It is a fact worthy of note, perhaps, that in the twenty-three years Archbishop Purcell has held the sacred office here his annual and odd barrels of salted and over 5,000,000 support has cost a trifle less than \$1,160, pounds of cannel fish, and also 1.500 gallons This sum, to keep up the archiepiscopal resi-) of herring oil, valued at 50 cents a gallon. dence and support all who visited him and were dependent upon him, seems ridiculously small, but still the figures show that it is true. He has saved nothing for himself or members of his family, and of the immense revenues that passed through his hands yearly all but this almost niggardly amount has gone to the spread of the Church and to charity.

Canadian Railway,

Canada has 5,700 miles of railway or onmile to each 690 persons, while Great Britain has only one mile to every 1,850 and France one mile to every 2,860. The Canadians one mile to every 2,860. naturally cannot make their railways pay, No railway in Canada has ever yet paid interest on the money spent in its construction.

The Duchess of Edinburgh. t son of Queen Victoria has not made the daughter of the Czar love the English. If we are to believe all accounts she is entirely Russian. A contemporary says:-"There has been the greatest difficulty in inducing the Duchess of Edinburgh to go over and take up her abode in England even for a few weeks. though the Queen had infimated the propriety and reassuring effect of such a measure. She idolizes her father, and does not love the English Court. The latter fully reciprocates prietors and discharged. this sentiment.

Without an Atom of Religious Rigotry.

The following account of the Duke of Con-

German Embassy in Washington At the they say the Duke of Connaught will next year become Viceroy of Ireland; also that the Prussian Princess who is to be his Duchess is, in addition to being very pretty, agrecable and amiable, and, like the Prince himself, full

The Famous Interview Between the Correspondent of the New York " Herald " and the Duke of Edinburgh.

Says the New York Herold: A Canadian gentleman who was at Halifax during the litical and national Jealousy. As Macao in that time was the only place through which foreigners could enter China, they were observed for the Marquis of Lorne, who sends us his name, and who is in every respect responsible for whatever he says, states it as responsible for whatever he says, states it as the causes of disease among hatters, the rehis opinion that the Herald's " interview with | sult of which is to be submitted to the Legisthe Duke of Edinburgh was no doubt genuine, lature, which meets at Trenton in January. and accurate, because (he says) the Duke ex- He finds that much injury to health is caused pressed precisely similar views to him personally in private conversation at the Halifax Portuguese, who built the yet existing Con-says the Duke, if he denies this, would deny his God.

"The Kingdom of Canada."

The New York Sun is responsible for the following information. The idea is certainly original, and there is a dash of statesmanship about it, but whether that statesmanship is

good or bad is a question :-[E. P. There is a strong desire in English royal circles to give a permanent Viceroyalty to the Dominion of Canada, the idea being that a few years hence matters may go a little further, and the vast possessions of North Amerthere is no intention of making a King Campbell, or even of leaving the Marquis of Lorne longer than the usual five years in his trans-atlantic Viceroyalty. It might have been otherwise if the Princess Louise had a a Chinese band. The instruments were fiddles, family. It is proposed to push the Duke of guitars, drums, cymbals, and gongs. Behind Edinburgh forward for the subordinate post | the native band wagon was a wagon loaded chances of kingship might become.

The Clothing of the French Troops. [From an Exchange.]

A proposition has been made in the French Chamber of Deputies to exchange the red trousers of the army for those of a darker color. It is urged that red is very clearly seen by an enemy, and affords a good aim. The objection to the change is that red trousers are traditional with the French army, and associated with its glory. The answer to this is that they were adopted only about forty years ago, in the reign of Louis Philippe, and that their traditions are connected with but a small proportion of the battles fought by France. If we mistake not, the question of colour

was decided twenty years ago in England, when it was proved that it was a mistake to suppose that scarlet could be seen at a greater distance then nearly any other colour. The fact, as we remember reading, is that grey vanishes first and scarlet second, and that rifle geen, black, white or blue, are seen at lieved that the fund will reach \$100,000, the longer range than scarlet. But a good deal

A Hit at the Reformers.

From the Toronto National. The Reform press are fond of quoting Sir Francis Hincks as an infallible authority, since he has written a few articles which please them. How is it none of them point with triumphant pride to that beautiful sentence in which he called a certain party "the

Emigration from England.

The only hope for England now, according to the New York Herald, is emigration. Her population is entirely too great to be supported at home, and the surplus must get an outlet somewhere, otherwise a terrible state of affairs must come. The Herald does not quote Macaulay's remarks about the prospective New Zealander's reflections on London Bridge, but the view it takes of England's condition and her future appears to be ob-

Licensed to Kill.

The Boston Pilot says two hundred millions a year are paid for the development of sin, sorrow, crime, disease, and death! It is too as arithmetic. A return lately issued in England for the year ending March 24, 1878, shows that the duties received during the year from spirits, wine, beer, and tobacco amounted to \$200,200,000. Of this enormous sum England contributed \$153,000,000, Scotland \$28,000,000, and Ireland \$19,000,000. It is further announced that the bishops of The population of England in June last was 24,854,397, of Scotland 3,593,929, and of Ireland 5.4 ::1640 : total, ::::,881,966.

Fraser River Fisheries.

(From the Victoria (B. C.) Colonist.) Captain Pittendrigh, fishery overseer, has furnished the following statistics with reference to the various tisheries on Fraser River for the season just brought to a close. He says that 255 boats of all kinds, worth nearly \$10,000 were employed, using nearly \$50,000 worth of nets and giving employment to close upon 2,500 men. As a result we have 5,000

Bismarck and William Tell.

Bismarck, according to Dr. Busch's book, did not share the general veneration for William Tell. "From my boyhood," said he, "I never could bear him-tirst, because he shot at his son, and then because he murdered Gessler in such a cowardly fashion. It would have been more natural, as well as nobler, had he, instead of shooting at his son -whom the best marksman might have hit in place of the apple-shot Gessler dead at once. That would have been just wrath for such a cruel demand. I do not like the hiding and lying in wait; it does not become heroes-no, not even franctireurs.

How News Travels.

The following item from the Rutland The marriage of the daughter of the Czar to | Daily Result will illustrate the saying that news never loses anything in the transmission of it :-

The Montreal morning papers came out in mourning for the Princess Alice, whereupon the Post, the Irish paper, remarked that its ontemporaries came out in black " in memory of the late Mr. Castafrolaz," the murderer, who was hanged the day before. The offending editor, however, was searched out by the pro-

A Venerable Bridegroom

4From the Richmond State. Among the passengers on the Richmond, They were Mr. Charles S. Kline, aged 71, and his bride, mer Parker, aged 20. They cloped from Charles City county on last Wednesday, and married in Washington, D. C., on Thursday. The bridal couple then took a flying trip North, and are now on their way home. Mr. Kline is a good-looking gentleman, tall, erect and well preserved, and the bride is a beautiful and accomplished brunette. Miss Parker had been visiting friends in Charles City, where she met her future husband.

How Hatters are Poisoned.

At the instance of the New Jersey State Board of Health a leading physician of Newark has been making an investigation into by the use of poisonous stull used in hatting, which is composed of nitric acid and quicksilver, and because of its resemblance in color to the vegetable of that name is called in the trade carrot. It is stated that the poison affects the brain, driving men almost to idiocy, and that it wastes the muscles, enters the pores of the skin and causes injurious eruptions. Scientists have long been endeavoring to find a substitute for carrot, but thus far without avail.

Burying a Chbuese Mason.

(From the Virginia City, Nev., Enterprise.) There was a Chinese funeral in this city yesterday afternoon, the dead man having been a member of the Masonic order as it exists in China. An American brass band ica become an independent kingdom. But headed the procession, which was composed of Chinamen wearing badges and other decorations denoting their rank, and in a large covered vehicle that followed the hearse were seated a number of women musiciansfour or five years hence and see what his with roast pig and other good things entable and drinkable to be left at the grave. Strips of paper pierced in three places with crescentshaped holes in rows of five were strewn by thousands along the whole route of the procession.

Free Trade in England.

" Is it possible that what we are pleased to call Free Trade may not be the universal cure it has been long believed to be?" is the question which even politicians of the Manchester school are asking themselves. An English correspondent thus describes the present trade situation :-- We are undersold in our own markets in corn and iron. The very envelope this goes in is French; America is running us hard in cotton, and may shortly do so in woollen and worsted, and in beef and mutton; and notwithstanding all our purchasing in the cheapest markets, laborers are locked out, looms are standing, furnaces are out of blast, and rents are falling, and there is no market to sell our goods in. Yet Canadian Reform theorists declare that the main point to attain is to make this a cheap country to live in.

SLIPPERS OFF WOVEN GLASS .- A Vienna firm is making beautiful glass slippers of woven

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST"

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

761 CRAIG STREET. MONTREAL.

By M. C. MULLIN & CO., Proprietors. Terms (by Mail) \$1.50 per Annum in advance City (Delivered) \$2.00

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8.

MOTICE.

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.

Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

All Subscribers, when requesting their addresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been receiving their papers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

To Our Readers.

Our readers must have noticed that the TRUE WITNESS has become a paper able to compete with the best weeklies in the country. Our news columns are full of information, our selections are suitable for Catholic families, and care is taken that nothing of an objectionable nature will find its way into our columns.

For the price the Taur Wireses is unquestionbeen very glad to up sticks to go to any other not elective, although in a great many of the policy been very glad to up sticks to go to any other not elective, although in a great many of the left to be ably the best paper on this continent. Since we have enlarged the paper we have spared no expense to make it equal to any paper and, even if he differs with some of us, he either in the United States or in Canada, and should be treated as his great abilities dethe special advantages we enjoy by being the serve. We do not agree with him. We do not weekly edition of a daily paper, gives us facilitatink the time is come to abandon our anchorties for competing with our neighbours. On the simple ground of news the Tuce Witsess has no superior, while Catholic parents should rejoice to have an opportunity of placing a safe paper to read in the hands of their children. We are doing our best to make the paper worthy of its mission, and we hope those for whom the paper is written will extend to us that support that all journals so much require.

Mr. Tilley's Loan.

Party journals never betrayed party spite more effectively than they did when they chuckled over the "failure" of Mr. Tilley's whether Canada wanted the money or not ; if the Conservatives could only be discredited, office, it is, according to custom, their turn all would be well. The Pacific Railway contracts might stand where they are; the other a bad one. It is simply a means of buying public works might be stopped; the energy the press for the interest of party. There are and the enterprise of the country might always papers "on the fence"—ready to supbe paralyzed, and the Reformers would port any Government so long as it pays. rejoice-no matter what happened if Such a paper may be moderately Reform, only the Conservative party could be in but let the Conservatives win and it jured. No doubt the Conservatives would becomes Tory in hope of obtaining do the same, but fortunately there are men in the country who look to Canadian interests may not have organs, of its own, paid first, and all such men must rejoice that the out of the funds, but it comes to the same speculations about the "failure" of Mr. Til- thing when the papers are subsidized. Govley's loan are without foundation. And how ernment organs or organs which get will the Reform press account for the unpatiovernment advertisements, are not likely triotic conduct they have pursued in this to fall out with their bread and in their power in the way of a necessary that would not hesitate to do what was right enterprise. They have attempted to strangle in defiance of any pecuniary consideration; but so long as money is the motive power of the country because that would not hesitate to do what was right the Post has not puffed itself hitherto, them, are susceptible of the greatest compile the first the first property and to protect accusing the Jesuing the that motive power was put in operation world, and so long as governments subsidize by an agency not their own. They would papers by "patronage," so long will these testive season people are prepared to overlook have rejoiced if the lean failed, and if papers be open to the suspicion of being inthe Mizister of the Crown was obliged to refluenced by considerations of self. Let us so harsh a phrase. But we may claim to have perty. This the Herald has not satisfactorily turn defeated. If times were good, Canada take a case in point: Take the Gazette and the should be able to subscribe for her own loans. Heral t. Impartial men will not credit what On this ground we would rejoice to see out- the former says in praise of Sir John A. Macside loans a failure, if the time was oppor- donald, nor what the latter says in praise of tune. But Reform journals would rejoice at the Hon. Mr. Joly. Both papers are subsianything that would injure their antagonists, dized, and while neither would intentionally no matter how much the country would do a wrong, yet the fact of being subsidized patriotism.

Orime in Ontario.

during the past few years. In 1869, there were 6,569 people imprisoned, while in 1877 there were 13,481 imprisoned for various offences against the law. Thus, in eight years, crime has more than doubled in Ontatio. What is the cause of this? Can it be that the hard times have told so much upon the poorer classes, who, disposed to be honest, are driven by poverty to the commission of crime? When men cease to practice religion, and when they are overtaken by such times as we are now passing through, it is but a step from the poorly provided home to the penitentiary. In saying thus much we do notattribute the increase of crime in Ontario to a decay of morality in the people. There may be causes of which we know nothing working against society in the sister Province. But taking the figures as they stand they show an increase of crime which is unsatisfactory. Within the last eight years Ontario has not added much to its population. If there has been immigration into the province, so has there been emigration from it. Many immigrants from the old country settled in Ontario during the past decade, but many have gone from Ontario to Manitoba, and the increase of population cannot account for the increase of crime. Population has certainly not doubled in eight years, while crime has; and we see no rensoncble explanation of the state of crime in the province, other than the severity of the times we are passing through. The criminal code may, as it is said it does, require readjusting ; a reform may be necessary in the treatment of boy criminals and disorderly persons; an effective inspection of liquor houses may be desirable, but the hard times must have had a greatdeal to do with the state of affairs.

About Dress.

There is a good deal of talk just now about the dress of the officers of the Volunteer Militia. Anonymous correspondents in the Toronto press have been criticizing the officers of the Governor-General's Foot Guards. Those correspondents say that officers in the Volunteer Militia have no right to wear gold lace and gold buttons. These criticisms, however, have a wider range, and embrace more corps than the Foot Guards. In Montreal all the officers of all scarlet corps wear gold lace and gold buttons. Strictly speaking, the lace and buttons should be of silver There can be no doubt about the regulations for they distinctly state that the lace and burtong shall be of silver. In the old country it is the same. Our Volunteer Militia is the

unpopular. The question of doing away with it the strains upon sanitary arrangements break has often been ugitated in England. But down and the seeds of disease are sown. Nor when there is a regular standing army, such is the remedy an easy one. No doubt as there is in England, the processity of down as there is in England, the necessity of draw- our water can be purified, and our drains put ing a line between the regulars, the militia and the rolunteers was admitted. Here, however, no such necessity exists. We have no regular force, and, as the officers make a great published yesterday is an illustration of this. deal of sacrifices, the authorities do well to Certain parts of the city are subjected to inallow them to dress as they please. Unifor- undation and will continue to be so in spite mity is desirable, but in Canada, where we have no regular troops to ape after, it would are some things which the Corporation can do, be better to allow officers to wear gold lace if and which are not beyond its power, and they are disposed to do so. If all wear gold better sanitary arrangements are amongst, lace, silver may become the badge of honor.

Know-Nothingism in Canada.

Canadians can be "know-nothings" when they wish it. They are illustating this in the case of Goldwin Smith. At present many Canadians are denouncing the professor because he has more political foresight Goldwin Smith as "a dreamer" are simply proclaiming themselves imbeciles. Goldwin Smith is before his time. The future of Canada is as certain to be outside the British Empire as it is at present within it And then these same men talk about Goldwin Smith as "a sojourner." Here the know-nothingism comes out. Goldwin Smith has predicted truth and because of that he is a "sojourner." According to this logic it is a greater honour to be a Canadian than an Englishman, an Irishman or a Scotchman, or any other countryman. The fact of being a British subject does not guard people from Know-nothingism in a British colony! Canadians, we suppose, grew out of the soil like the timber. It is odd in a country such ns this-a country that has no ancestry of any date, and that is made up of people coming from all parts of the world, taking of people who come here as "sojourners." What were the men who write thus, or at best their place where they could do better? Goldwin Smith is an ornament to Canadian literature age under the British Crown. But it is no answer to his arguments to speak or write of him after a fashion which savours very strongly of the Know-Nothingism of the United States.

Government Printipg.

The Mail announces that it "will not accept a contract for Government advertisements or printing on any consideration whatever." This appears to be somewhat strained. The logic to be deducted from this reasoning is that no Conservative paper should take "Government advertisements or printing." This appears to us to be unreasonable. Some To the Reformers it did not matter paper must publish the advertisements of the Government, and the Conservatives being in They have thrown every obstacle butter. There are some papers, no doubt, This is politics, but it is not is likely to force the current of their thoughts in a certain direction. The system of Government advertising and Government printing. as practised in this country, is vicious, and a Orime has enormously increased in Ontario reform is needed. The patronage of the uring the past few years. In 1869, there Government should be broader, and thus less diable to be misapplied.

Archbishop Purcell.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, is in financial difficulty. This difficulty has been brought about by his own goodness of heart. Protestant and Catholic benefited by the venerable prelate, and Protestant and Catholic alike extend to him their sympathy, and, if we mistake not, will do much to give him their support. Religious rancour does not exist in Cincinnati, Catholics and Protestants are friends, as they ought to be, and those who do not agree in religious matters with the good old man who is now so sorely afflicted, have already shewn how much they like him. Archbishop Purcell is the fifth oldest Bishop in the Church. He was the confrere of the great Fenwick, Brute and Bodden, and was actively engaged in all the great Catholic undertakings with which the United States have been identified since he was consecrated bishop in 1833. Personally, he lived on the modest income of \$1,200 a year, and out of this paltry sum he paid all the expenses attached to his household. But he assisted the needy, and he did so without discrimination. Where he saw want he should give help, and the result has been embarassement. But we misunderstand the Catholics of the United States if they will not pay off enough of the debts to relieve Archbishop Purcell from the troubles which surround him. He has done a great deal for them by removing prejudices, and by cultivating a kindly feeling between Catholics and Protestants, and gratitude must now induce the Catholics of the States to repay, in a small way, the debt they owe to one of the most venerable of their heads.

Samitary.

Montreal is not in a satisfactory sanitary condition. The water is bad, small-pox is more prevalent than it ought to be, the drainage is defective, and were it not for our severe winters we might look forward to peri ds of epidemic similar to that which redecimated the South. Jack Frost stands to us here, and it is well for the people that Jack Frost is an annual and a protonged visitor. But any one who looks beneath the surface in Montreal must see that we depend too much upon our winters for the purification of our atmosphere. Frost beomes a factor in our sanitary arrangements. This is all right, and as it must be in winter; but the mischief is that when the frost leaves the spring finds us somewhat unprepar- truth no doubt, but they do it after a fashion the rifled cannon have destroyed all hopes of same; as the Volunteers of England, but even | ed for the consequences of the thaw. Frost is | all their own. On the score of hospitulity, too, | irregular troops successfully contending

the silver lace. But silver lace has always been unpopular. The question of doing away with it has often been agitated in England. But down and the seeds of disease are sown. Nor of all we can do for years to come. But there

> Advantages and Disadvantages. Canadian life is a curious mixture of Eng-Americanized; in social life we, perhaps, States they are surrounded by as many safegnards as they are here, and even these are not many indeed. Our greatest difficulty in Canada appears to be the religious rancour which exists, and the insane striving after ascendancy which some organizations labor for. If this could be overcome Canada would be all the better. Men do not hate each other when they talk over their difficulties. It is mad folly of party strife is simply the result of not knowing one another better. At least we like to think so.

The "Evening Post."

The Post has not puffed itself into existence. Among all the crimes and casualties charged against us, the agency of "puff" has never been used to extend the circulation, upon the market upon its merits to live or die, as it deserved. Neither have we stooped to sensation or endeavored to build up our prosperity, or our power, by inserting news of an objectionable character. Crimes which other papers publish, the Post never allows into its columns, and, although we do not pretend to be a "religious daily," nor to wear sackcloth and ashes, yet we have sufficient regard for public morals to keep out of our news columns anything of a nature that could not be read by the most delicately-minded person in the land. Day after day news is sacrificed which other papers eagerly insert, and, if our readers notice a dearth of cases during the time we have already existed. Yet a great deal to account for. While other daily papers, older than we, have been obliged to discontinue, the Post flourished from the instant it was established, and today we are in a position to assure our friends that the paper is in a prosperous condition. During the new year we hope to pursue the same course as we have during the past, and we find in the unprecedented success that has attended us, thus far, an assurance that 1879 will be a year of continued prosperity to a paper, established under difficulty, and which has lived down many prejudices, and will, we hope, live down more.

Grant in Ireland.

One of the faults of the Irish character istoo much impetuous honesty. If an Irishman thinks of a wrong, he must talk about t. If he has reason to believe that he has been injured or offended, he must at once let the world know it. In his everyday dealings the Irishman is not a diplomatist, and he knows nothing of the art of using speech for the purpose of concealing thought. This has been illustrated in the treatment Gen. Grant has received in Cork. If the Irish were a diplomatic people they would have received Gen. Grant with open arms. It is true he was fairly well received in Dublin, but Dublin does not reflect I ish opinion so much as Cork. Dublin is, more or less, West Britain; Cork is essentially Irish, and therefore less diplomatic. Cork promised Gen. Grant a cold reception because the Irish people have no love for him. The people of Cork resented the utterances which Gen. Grant at one time made, and in doing so the people of Cork were honest, but they exhibited that want of social and political engineering, which want is a characteristic of their race. It would have been better for the Irish in America if Grant had promised a good reception in Cork. It would have done much to make iħ an Irishman entertains animosity it must come out, and come out it did in the frigid coldness with which the name of the hero of a hundred fights and the twice President of the United States was received in the capital of the South. Viewing the question in its home aspect we would say the people of Cork did not do well; and viewing it in the effect it will have in the United States, it was injudicious. The position was a delicate one for people who are accustomed to give vent to their feelings and who do so honestly. There is, too, a part of Irishmen in public life. In Ireland's National struggle the truth is the right. Men engaged in fighting the national cause become accustomed to state facts, not as the politicians states them, but as the patriot states the Irish cause lies in stating the truth, beit spoils the people for diplomatic intercourse,

Athletics.

What good does it do to the world, or what enefit does it do to athletic exercise, to see O'Leary and Campana wearing themselves to death: Weston attempting to walk 2,000 miles on the English highways in six weeks, resting from midnight on Saturday to midnight on Sunday; or to see Madame Anderson trying to walk 2,700 quarter miles in 2,700 quarter hours? We can understand a rowing match between two celebrated sculls; we can enjoy a race, either long or short distance, between athletes; lacrosse, cricket, baseball or any other manly exercise, all do good in their way. Everything calculated to develope lish and American ideas. In politics we are the muscle and to give play to the Americanized; in social life we, perhaps, energies deserves to be encouraged in cling with some tenacity to English habits. moderation. Snow-shoeing, skating and cur-In both cases, however, we fancy Canadians ling are invigorating and healthy. But when than all his caluminators from Gaspe to are an improvement upon their neighbors, undertakings which overtax the powers and British Columbia. The men who talk of No doubt those neighbors would laugh at which have no other effect than a mere which have no other effect than a mere being told so, and hold us up, like Hiram evidence of endurance are indulged in, no Hurn, to ridicule, for venturing so egotistical good can come of them. They are, however, an opinion. But yet we think we are an in- exciting and the public will run after exciteprovement upon Americans. Politically, our ment in almost any form-hence their populife is a shade less corrupt. Sins against the larity. O'Leary, for instance, personally, is a State are forgotten soon enough in Canada, no respectable man. He is, we believe, no gamdoubt, and a great many things are done in bler, in the gumbling sense of the term. He the way of jobs to prove that we copy very walks because it brings him money and perclosely the lines marked out by our Republi- haps, in its own way, some little glory. But can neighbors. Yet we have our advantages, he is surrounded by an atmosphere of evil, Our President is not elected, and we are at for the tendency of such exhibitions, in places one stroke freed from all the corruption like New York, is bad. Take the case of which attends such an ordeal. Our public Madame Anderson. That lady is attended functionaries are not dismissed in masse when by a notorious fighting man, and this fact parties change places, and thus another evil alone is enough to stamp the performance is avoided. To be sure we lop of a few with a character which is far from being descore every time the Treasury benches cent. The craze for these very long-distance are occupied by the other party, but walking matches may not readily expire, but it is, after all, only a feeble imitation of the evils which attend them will live longer the wholesale dismissals which take place than the mere walking matches. But so long when the Democrats oust Republicans, or as money is to be made out of such exhibirice versa, in the United States. Another tions it will be very hard to make them un-____

The Hon. Mr. Joly. The two morning papers have leading arti-

cles, one for and one against the Hon. Mr. Joly in the matter of the land purchases made by him at Bellerive and Gale. On such a question neither the Conservative nor the Reform organs can be trusted-the one will blacken the character of the Hon. Mr. Joly estrangement that causes bitterness, and the on the smallest pretence, if it can—while the other will be equally ready to defend him, even in a hopeless cause. Let anyone take up the Gazette and read the article headed The Gale Property Purchase," and he will come to the conclusion that the Hon. Mr. Joly, if not a great rascal himself, is surrounded by very great rascals, indeed. Then let the same person take up the Herald, and he will find that the Hon. Mr. Joly purity itself, and that he is surrounded by or to attract to our columns the good things in the advertisers way. The Post was thrown mystify the public with figures. It upon the market upon its merits, to live or is the especial province of both these papers to manipulate the figures to answer their own purposes, and they are not slow to take advantage of anything that will tend to advance their own side of the question. As, for our part, we have approached this question without party prejudices. We have no special interest to serve, and our opinions are not formed with a desire to keep Mr. Joly's party in office or to see it in opposition. To us both parties are the same, but we must, in fairness, say that Mr. Joly has not explained this sale business to the satisfaction of any impartial man. We do not say that Mr. Joly was in any way personally benefitted by the business and an absence of phrases which may excite but that others have outwitted him we the interest of some readers, it is not because are satisfied. His motives may have been the news is not attainable, but simply because good, and we do not doubt but they we will not insert it. Considering that were, but his acts, as we are obliged to take self-addation and attribute our venture of the material at that time was very dear, and yet we find nation; what then is a man's duty to the horrible death. What were the antecedents testive season people are prepared to overlook. Mr. Joly, in these hard times, paying in some state? In Canada a man has as much liberty of the miserable assassin? He had been for filled our notch in the journalism of Canada explained away, and the Hon. Mr. Joly has

---Licensed to Kill.

There is only one class of men, that we are aware of, who are licensed to kill by slow poison, and that class are publicans. According to our idea of morals it is no harm to kill a man when it is done slowly and with due precaution. The law gives the publican icense to poison anybody and everybody, and the publican does not hesitate to do as the law allows him. To preach Temperance apthe evil. Murphys come and Murphys go, but the publican keeps on his career as indifferently as if there were no Murphys in the world. Blue ribbons may be sported for a week or two and then they are put aside, people begin to get ashamed of the folly of wearing them, and they return to their old baunts and to their old habits of paying the publican for poisoning them. Ours must of a surety be an odd kind of nature that not only licenses people to kill us, but actually pays for the drugs which we know are ruin to the reputation, death to the body, and damnation the soul. And all the time we will preach about the folly and the wickedness of opium eating, and piously assail the "miserable" creatures who eat opium, while we, at the same moment, may be stooping over a steaming toddy, a cocktail or a brandy smash. All this is one of the oddest things in nature. We all say that life is valuable, and yet nine-tenths of us act as if life was a nuisance. We do not like to commit suicide, but we adopt a gentler means of destruction, paying people to kill us by slow degrees. And experience has established the fact that preaching temperance is of little avail. People will drink in spite of the temperance lecturers. The itinerant temperance lecturer may do some temporary good, but as a rule it is through the pulpit that intempernative Americans and the Irish ance must be combatted. Then, there is the America better friends. But when "revenue" phase of the question. The State must be supported, and intemperance is one of the chief items by which governments, in Christian lands, are kept going. The question is hedged around with difficulties, and the man who can find a remedy for it will deserve well of humanity. But where is the

The Afghau War.

The Aighan war has taught the world a new lesson in the art of modern warfare. If it closes as it has commenced, it will estabno natural barriers, when held by a semisavage people, are insurmountable to a well appointed army. Before the days of arms of percussion, it was acknowledged that in mountainous countries alone were disciplined them, without prevarication. The strength of armies ever held at bay by undisciplined commands. Switzerland drove out the Auscause the truth is in favour of Ireland. But trians and held her own against all comers, but that was before the introduction of mofor diplomatists or politicians speak the dern firearms. In fact, the breech-loader and

ghans not only successfully resisted, but annihilated a force of British troops sent against them. In the days of the breech-loader and the Armstrong, the Afghans themselves are men not one bit more heroic than their fathers, whom these same Afghans defeated. "Passes" considered almost impregnable, and around which associations of terror lingered, are penetrated as if the men who were attacking were on a promenade. Modern warfare is a science, and to the men most skilled success is certain. An old smooth bore field piece did not require so much technical knowledge to handle as a modern Armstrong. It was easier to make a good soldier in the old days than it is now, because, with small arms particularly, it requires judgment and experience to guage windage, distance, attraction, &c., and this can only be acquired by an experience which insurgents never had time to acquire. A well appointed force of Russians in the Khyber Pass would have made it troublesome for the British troops, not that the Russians may be braver than Afghans, but they are skilled in their trade, and they know how to use their resources to the best advantage. The days of insurrection on small scales have for ever gone, and the Afghan war has proved that even what used to be called "inaccessible clin's' are no safeguard for irregular troops, even if they were led by a Hofer or a Tell.

The Hon. Mr. Joly. The Hon, Mr. Joly is an honorable man.

His political opponents may assail his political acts, but no one has thus far attempted to impugn his honor. As a politician, what he does will, as a matter of course, be assailed, but, as a citizen, the Hon. Mr. Joly is and ever has been, above reproach. As a politician, too, he is a hard working, and, we believe, a conscientious man. Since he and his party took office, the Province has been all the better. Like the proverbial new broom, the Hon. Mr. Joly has made a clean sweep of the obsolete sinecures which had become a burden on the people. We cheerfully recognize all the good he has done, but he has, too, made his mistakes. We have not forgiven him for the St. Henri shooting affair. That was culpable neglect of the interests of the citizens, and we shall not fail to remember it when the proper time comes. As for the land purchases at Bellevive and Gale, he has satisfactorily explained the first, and some of the Conservative organs are making too much of the last. To attribute dishonourable motives to the Hon, Mr. Joly is a mere piece of party spite, in itself dishonourable. The Hon. Mr. Joly erred, no doubt, but to attribute that error to any desire to benefit his friends, we do not believe, nor is there a shadow of proof to substantiate. The fact that the Premier of the Province made an error of judgment-an error which amounts to incapacity, if you will, is no proof that corruption was at the bottom of it. "Motives" are invented for the Local Premier by Conservatives, just as "motives" are invented for the Dominion Premier by the Reformers. In the matter of the Gale farm the Hon. Mr. Joly was outwitted, but every honest man in the country will regret the miserable insinuations which would attach fraud to error. The men who benefitted by the Premier's mistake were, and are, principally his political opponents. This is well known in Montreal, and while we think the guinary tyranny and cruel injustice. A Premier has blundered, yet we cannot but resent the "motives" for which there are no apparent foundation.

The Duty of Irishmen in Canada.

When a man enjoys the blessings of civil and religious liberty; when he is protected by the laws and can aspire to the highest founded upon grave motives. office in the land; when he looks to the austate? In Canada a man has as much liberty as is good for him. Here there is no practical grievance that good conduct and energy cannot remove. If Irishmen are, in some cases, not treated as they ought to be, time and perseverance will remedy the evil. There is no barrier in the Constitution, and none; in the laws, to prevent an Irishman making harmless lunatic, ever talking about myste headway the same as anyone else. Pre- rious revelations and wonders he had head judice is, in some cases, no doubt against him, but even these can be lived a gentleman named De la Force, and said he down. Look back for thirty years! No "wished to speak to the King, in order one would dure speak of the Irish people to declare to His Majesty that, for a long now as they were spoken of then. They have now a foothold in the country, they have tion of killing him, but that after prospered, and their duty is to give a loyal such a confession, he knew he would and a hearty allegiance to the laws and insti- be free from the temptation." When about and a hearty allegiance to the laws and instipears to be a fruitless means of controlling tutions of a country which has been to them a to die he asked Dr. Filesac, a professor at refuge and has given them a home. We can well understand the antagonism which so many Irishmen have for England; we can well understand that "love" for England is impossible; we can realize the thoughts of persecution, of extermination, of tamine, of the lash and all the other tortures inflicted upon Ireland by her English taskmasters. Catholic Ireland suffered as from a scourge of scorpions; but "to forget is human, to forgive divine." The persecutions of the past are over, and Ireland is comparatively prosperous, although she can never be contented so long as she is denied the right of Legislative Independence. That discontent will no doubt attach itself to the greater part of the Irish people all over the world. But if we are discontented on that point, that is no reason why we should hesitate for a second in becoming loyal Canadian citizens. The most intense Fenian can have but one grievance in this country, and that is a sentimental one; but while he indulges in sentiment on that score he should not forget the practical benefits he derives and the practical protection he enjoys. The duty of Irishmen in this country appears to us to be clear, and that duty is to give to Canada what is due to Canada-a hearty support in all its undertakings and, if required, to share her perils in the hour of trial.

The Water we Drink.

We published on Thursday a letter from Mr. Lesage, the City Engineer, in reply to an article we wrote on "The water we drink." The most important feature in Mr. Lesage's letter is the analysis it contains from the pen of Dr. J. Baker Edwards. In that analysis Dr. Edwards makes it appear that "the water we drink" is far from being as bad as we supposed it to be. The fact that newts, water snakes, or other monsters have passed through the water pipes into the houses of tax payers, cause for all this outspoken honesty on the lish, what military men already declared, that and should in no way alarm the people. The analysis we publish to-day is a favourable citly winked at the assassination committed one, but it is not sufficient, because Dr. Baker Edwards has given another analysis to the public, and one that is directly contrary to that given by him to the Water Committee. In fact, it was only this week that we received a small pamphlet of twenty-two pages, entitled "The water we use; its impurities, and how to purify it, by Dr. J. Baker Edwards, Bishop's College, Montreal." This pamphlet substantiates our view of the case, while the analysis published is against us. In the publ succeeded by his brother, Chasrles IX., aged the English and Irish Militia regiments, who the best scavenger, no doubt, so long as it we regret that anything occurred to cast a against regular forces led by able generals. lic analysis Dr. Edwards says that the water ten years. The truth of the saying, "Unnup-rank above the Volunteers, are obliged to wear I sts; but frost and snow bring stush and water, shadow upon the high character of our In the days of the old "Brown Bess," the Af-

mences by saying that "the water supplied to the public of Montreal is not the pure and simple element some people suppose it to be.
It is a variable admixture of food, drink, dirt the Armstrong, the Aignans composed of and disease." These statements are contradictions composed of and disease." tory, and we know not which to credit. The public analysis speaks favorably the pamphlet, however, says that "the water itself is not the subject of animadversion, but "it is the large amount of suspended matter, or anic and inorganic; the debris alive and dead-slimy and slippery-the living inhabitants and the dead vegetation-to which the strongest exceptions should be taken." The pamphlet, in fact, contains what appears to be a proof that the water in the McTavish reservoir is all Dr. Edwards declares it to be-"a variable admixture of food, drink, dirt and disease." And yet the public analysis does not support this statement. Between the two opinions we confess ourselves unable to come to a conclusion, except that formed by personal observation, and that is, that the water is filthy as it passes through the taps, and that filthy water is the abiding place of "debris alive and dead," of a very objectionable nature.

> It is nothing astonishing in this age to see wealthy men give sums of money, varying from a thousand to a million dollars towards hospitals, colleges, museums and other public institutions, some of the donors of such princely sums being rank infidels. Every one cannot give a million dollars, nor even a dollar, but those who can should, surely if only carrying out one of the corporal works of mercy, to shelter the homeless, and in this respect what can be a greater act of charity than to assist the completion of the Grey Nuns Hospital for the aged and deserving page Tickets are only lifty cents and valuable prizes may be obtained. This grand letters will come off on the 16th inst. at the Napareti Asylum, No. 1085 St. Catherine street, Montreal, and the prizes won, with the names the winners, will appear in the Evening Post for the 20th and the next issue of the $T_{
> m BT}$ Witness. It should be remembered also that no one is refused admission to the Hospital on account of religion or nationality : like the Gospel of our Lord, it is open to all.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Another Letter from "G." III.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and PEST But, before quoting Sismondi, I have one remark to make. Here we see France divided into hostile camps-parties struggling at the daggers' point for supremacy—appalling crimes and excesses committed on all sides -Frenchmen rending the bosom of their unhappy country—a perjured King disgracing by his periody and abominations the crown of St. Louis-heresy striving to establish itself on the ruins of an ancient Catholic Kingdom-the toundations of society shaken and all order lost. Hated and despised by all parties in the State, the King saw a thousand hands raised to strike him down In his rage, he spills the blood of the people like water, and marks his revenge by whole sections of country turned into a waste and howling desert. Charles I. was not one quatter as culpable in his abuse of power, and yet the English put him to death. Henry III.'s fate was provoked by a long career of sanfanatical boy strikes him down, and instead of attributing the deed to its real cause, the turbulence of the times, and the king's own conduct, furious prejudice and hate charge the Jesuits with a crime for the establishment of which there is not one shadow of proof. I defy the Witness to furnish one respectable

In the case of Henry IV, the iniquity of a long time in prison for debt-had declared that he saw visions of hell and the devil. wandered about restless and visionary for a time, and then took the habit of a lay brother among the religions called the Feuillants. Six weeks afterwards he was expressed as a and seen. After his expulsion, he called upon time, he had entertained an inter-Sorbonne, for absolution. The latter answered: "We are forbidden to absolve a party guilty of high treason unless he is willing to reveal his accomplices and advisers." have none," replied Ravaillac, "I alone did the deed; give me conditional absolution! "Well," said Dr. Filesac (who, by the way, was one of those delightful Gallican courtiers so common in France at that period), "I will give you absolution on condition, but, if you speak falsely, in place of being forgiven, you incur eternal damnation!" "I receive it on that condition," said Ravaillae, and so died. Now, search all the authorities of the epoch

Huguenot as well as Catholic, and you will not find one, deserving of the least confidence, that even hints that Ravaillac had been instigated by the Jesuits, directly or indirectly, to do the deed for which be suffered. The invention is of more recent date. It had its origin in that facility with which some fanatics swallow every calumny, however absurd and fanciful, that malice invents against the Church of God and her defenders. Now, just listen to the Calvinistic Sis-

mondi, writing of this Ravaillac affair :-"One does not know which is most deplorable, the fanatacism which armed an assassin against the King, or the cruelty, precipitation and base servility of the magistracy, who, not content with putting the culprit to an atrocious death, extended the chastisement to in-NOCENT MEN:—a magistracy which did not take time to find out the truth,-who condemned en masse, in forty-eight hours, to dishonorable exile, a numerous religious society without a hearing or defence, for an attempt at regicide in which they had no part whatever! It was not only a scandalous iniquity, it was a monstrous act of political baseness; for, the Parliament which condemned the entire order of Jesuits on account of some opinions contrary to the royal authority found among the writings of would, inferentially, appear to be accidents a few of those religious, was the same body which, a year before, sanctified revolt and taby Jacques Clement. In fact, all this cruel injustice was done to excuse the Parliament's previous opposition to the royal authority. [Book xxi., pp. 819-323.]

Let us consider, for a moment, the position of the Jesuits in France during these troublesome times. Pope Paul III. confirmed the Institute of Ignatius, and the name of the Company of Jesus, the 27th September, 1540. In 1560, Francis II., of France, died, and was

never better illustrated than on this occasion.

His mother, Catherine de Medicis, was regent of the kingdom, who gave her confidence to declared Hugenots

FATHER BURKE'S LECTURE

IN WATERFORD to declared Hugenots.

Here is Sismondi's testimony again, a staunch Protestant, remember :- "The Apos tacy seemed to triumph at the Court during the minority of the King . The principal confident of the regent (Catherine) was the chancellor de l'Hospital, an equivocal Catholic whose wife and family were Protestants. After the chancellor, one of her most intimate councellors was Jenn de Montluc, bishop of Valence secretly married; Conde, Coligny, and other men of like stamp were also of the Council. Anthony de Bourbon, King of Navarre, an irresolute man, whose wife was a Huguenot, was named Lieutenant-General of France. The Huguenot services were carried on openly in the palace." [Book XVIII., p. 211.]

The immense influence of this state of affairs in the palace cannot be overrated. Novelty has irresistible attractions for the hourgeoisie in every land, especially for those who see that they can advance their worldly interests by fashioning their conduct to the exemplar of royalty. The bourgeoiste pos-sesses an essentially huckstering spirit, and God. country and principle are bounded by stored, the Very Rev. lecturer addressed his the pocket. Let their investments alone and the pocket. The stored of the pocket is beautiful field as beautiful field f they will fiddle as bravely as Nero over the destruction of their native land. They are not capable of generous sacrifices and cannot consider this the very reverse of a calamity; but I say fearlessly, and I challenge, here and mankind ever suffered was the heresy of the so-called Reformation.

To this spirit in the throne and among the middle class of Paris must be added the other formidable germs of opposition to the Jesuits. These were, first, courtier cleries; second, the Parliament; and, third, Gallicanism, for this last baneful agent of disorder was much older than the seventeenth century.

But I shall stop here, as I have got far enough now for your space.

How Protestants are Treated in France We recommend the following facts to the people who talk about " intolerant papists." At present there are only about 600,000 Protestants in France. That religious enmity, however, has nearly altogether died out may be inferred from the fact that no fewer than live Ministers in the present Cabinet belong to the Reformed faith.

Death of Gerald Griffin's "Sister of Charity."

A very remarkable lady died on the 5th ult., at the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, Clarenbridge, Galway County, Ireland. The deceased, who was superioress of the Convent for the past thirty-three years, was sister of the gentle and gifted Gerald Griffin, and was the subject of his world-famed poem, "The Sister of Charity." She had attained the age of seventy-three, and was able, up to a few months ago, to discharge her duties as rectoress of the convent and schools. The death of the amiable and accomplished rectoress is greatly lamented, a s she was beloved by old and young, for miles around the Convent.

Rough on the Campbells.

before how terrible strong the Scripture goes saying, Tonal?" asked one of the Argyll men. savin', answered Donald, quoting chapter and verse, "it's easier for a rich man to go through the eye of a needle than for a ca-need to enter the kingdom o' heaven!"

PRINCE LEOPOLD. If a Son of the Queen's died a Cardinal? (New York City)

Prince Leopold, Queen Victoria's youngest of Edinburgh, and has an agreeable tenor voice, which he is perfectly willing to exercise when asked to sing. But the latest rumor is that Prince Leopold desires to turn his powers his brothers and sisters are averse to this, and further than they wish. It would be very awkward were a son of the Queen of England, Defender of the Faith, to die a Cardinal of Rome, like the last of the Stuarts. It is intended to make Leopold Duke of York.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

A Relie of Napoleon the First's Grande Armee. remaining in the Imperial Guards. The old man is well worth a visit by anyone wishing nation in which I was born. I say accursed to see such a grand old relic of the former was the day for Ireland when the adulterous, days of the French Napoleonic grandeur.

"THE GENIUS OF THE IRISH RACE,"

On November 28th, the Very Rev. Thomas N. Burke, O. P , visited Waterford for the purpose of delivering the first of two lectures in aid of the New Dominican Church which is being erected there, in Bridge street, and which is nearly completed. Eight o'clock was the time fixed for the lecture, and notwithstanding that the weather was very unpropitious, long before that hour an eager audience thronged the spacious and beautiful temple. Within the sanctuary the seats were filled by the leading citizens and members of the Corporation. On the platform were:-Henry Lee, Esq., City High Sheriff; Alderman R. Mahony, Alderman L. A. Ryan, Rev. P. Nolan, P. P., Trinity Without; Mr. William Kelly, T. C., Mr. J. McEnery, T. C., etc., etc.

Father Barke came on the platform shortly after eight o'clock, and his appearance was greeted with an outburst of welcome, again and again renewed. When silence was re-

Ladies and Gentlemen .- I have to remind you in the first place that this building, had for their Saxon serfs (laughter). The idea though consecrated to God, is not to be consicomprehend that private should cede to published in the light of a church this evening. I noble shaking lands with a Saxon. shall therefore, hold myself free in the course or one of them to marry a Saxon woman. lic interests. While the enemy is besieging shall therefore, hold myself free in the course or one of them to marry a Saxon woman, their city they will hurry off to cover with of my lecture, which I shall have the honor of inever once entered their heads; and it was a their paltry dollars instead of lighting and addressing to you, to make what jokes I please, matter of the atmost astonishment to the hisdving, if necessary, for their country. The and I shall only feel the more gratified by torians of the times that Thomas A licekett hour possie is at once the backbone of a your enjoying them if you should find anynation in peace, and its treacherous breach in thing in them at which to make you laugh, origin. The idea of the King making him time of public calamity and war. And of (hear, hear, laughter and applause). I have, not alone a judge, but a Chanceller, shocked no country can this be more truly said my friends, to thank you all for the honor of than of France. They grew indifferent to the your presence here to-night. I know it is no The Normans came to Ireland; they con-Huguenot spirit which, descending from the | small sacrifice which you have made to leave betrayed throne of St. Louis, threatened to your warm, comfortable homes in this undestroy the faith of the nation. Of course Irish weather, to come here to attest by your to see this beautiful temple of God completed, and the Butlers, as you are aware, Now, if you please, without any further preof the important subject on which I mean to address you this evening, a subject to all true Irislamen most interesting indeed, thear,

and that the philosophers of history are at a loss to find out the hidden reason of those strange facts, and in determining in them the the very beginning of the human race history ! tells many great facts which seem strange. Duke of Clarence, with the royal house of and mysterious; how, for instance, after the first great deluge the human race rapidly and widely propagated itself, and yet, all that time. preserved a unity of language, and an identity of nationality, until that strange freak of building the Tower of Babel; and then God split them into many languages, so that not one man could understand what his neighbor said to him, be very careful as to what I say about the and when each man went away from the work of folly with but one language of his own, how he contrived to make that language understood,-how he came to teach it,-must always remain a mystery in history. The rise of the great Eastern empires : Assyria, Egypt them into the sea, a feat which neither the -later on Greece, and then Rome-each one Saxon in England nor the Breton in France successfully taking possession of the empire could accomplish (hear, hear). From that of the world : one subduing the other, and time, still some colonies of Danes remaking that other bend down in subjection- mained in Ireland, and what stranger those are strange and mysterious facts which fact can there be found in history we find in history, but the cause of which we than that when the Normans came have not yet ascertained. In the history of to Ireland after Clontarf—the first in the ranks the Greek Republies we are told that it was who drew the sword for Erin, were those selfthe martial spirit of Sparta which enabled same Danes and their descendants (warm that people to overturn all the other States of applause). So well had they endeared them-Greece. Then, again, we are told by history selves in the land of their adoption, that they that it was not the military power, but that of had become as Irish as the Irish themselves A Macdonald and some Campbells happenintellect and genius which enabled Athens to (hear, hear). All this causes our astonishing to meet on the road from their respective rise to supremacy among the States of Greece, ment how the Celts, the Normans and the to the See of Rome, to the Pope, the successor makes turbulent the civil attains of any other hurches, began comparing notes as to what | Then when we find Phillip of Macedon in his Danes became as one in Ireland, whilst in of St. Peter (enthusiastic applause). In other country. We refer to the Orange-Catholic they had heard, "Weel," said the Macdonald, | conquests, and his greater son. Alexander, exoor discoorse was real fine, but I never kent | tending his empire not only over Greece, but | Ireland there was much intercommunication | this great fact you must seek it in the very | bursts of party strife and hatred. Why is in far off India; and when we ask the cause. against you Campbells." "Wha't that ye're history tells us that this is the genius of or- they had very much amalgamated. When an ganization. Then coming to Rome, history Irishman becomes acquainted with almost any "Oo, 'twas the minister gave it oot himsel', accounts for the wondrous empire which she man he can get on very well with him chear, a visible head on earth, to whom He commits This being the case, what necessity is there and I'm fery sure it's real Gospel truth, what- established over the whole world, by relating hear). There are two classes of men in all authority, and to whom, in the fullness of ever." "Well," says one Campbell, "and one of those strange facts. "Greece may sur- the world who can never agree, although both that authority all must yield obedience (hear, less fends of their grandfathers into a young what's the Scripture sayin' about us?" "It's pass us in genius," said the Romans, "and are Celt-I mean an Irishman and a Scotch-Egypt in intelligent activity: but no nation . man (hearty laughter): but an Irishman and lie Church. can surpass the Romans in piety to the gods, an Englishman, when acquainted, get on very and it was on this national piety they rested!

Holy Gospel [hear hear]. way have those strange facts been dealt with which I wish to bring before you. Let us see son, is said to be the most refined and to most by philosophers and historians in trying to how history accounts for it, and then I will resemble his father in mental qualities of the account for them upon logical principles; and, tell you in what manner I account for it. whole family. He is popular with all who I am here to-night, a simple friar and priest. History on all sides says the fact is true. have met him on the continent, and great to try to account to you for one of the strangest, and I must say that the man is blinder than French ladies who found themselves in his facts in history [hear, hear]. What is that the one who is born blind who cannot society last year at Nice are never tired of fact? One that occurred three hundred years recognize the fact that England is very Prospeaking of this Prince Charming. He is an ago, affecting one country, and one race, testant and that Ireland is very Catholic excellent musician like his brother, the Duke Ireland and the Irish people (hear, thear, and hearty laughter). I have of Edinburgh, and has an agreeable tenor hear.) Three hundred years ago. Euglived much in both countries. I have the land and Ireland were united as one honor of being pelted in England because, kingdom, and under one Crown, as they are from my Roman Collar, I was known to be a to-day, and at that time the King of England | priest: and I confess I do not know a more to the singing of anthems, and is pressing his called upon all his subjects to do a certain striking proof of Protestantism than a blow mother to allow him to take orders. Some of thing. His English subjects obeyed the com- of a stone (immense laughter). I have gone mand to a man, and the people of Ireland, to through the length and breadth of Ireland, fear from his High Church views he might go a man refused to do so [hear, hear, and ap- and everywhere I have been met by the head plause]. The mind and the heart of one uncovered and the warm prayer of a Long life people went one way; the mind and the heart to your reverence" (enthusiastic applause). of the other went in the opposite direction, Is there any truth more patent than the fact and the issue was the most important that that no two peoples are ever more different in could be submitted to any people [hear, hear]. | religion than those of England and of Ireland Henry VIII, was the King at that time, and he called upon his subjects to give up the old religon; to change the essential features of that religion; to abandon the altar at which | yet, if fifty thousand miles separated them, Alphonse Demers lives in Pointe lane, off St. they had worshipped; to give up what they Joseph st., Montreal. He is a relic of the grande had learned to love from their earliest infancy armee of Napoleon I. He was born in the to cease to be Catholic, and to become not town of St. Etienne, France, and is just vergence exactly Protestant, he did not go quite so far ing upon 93 years of age. When 20 years of as that, but to become Anglican [hear, hear]. age he was conscripted into the French army, The people of England, with the majority of and served under Napo con in nearly all his the Bishops and priests of England, obeyed campaigns from that time. He served in the the order at once; the people of Ireland, as disastrous affair to Russia, the evil effects of one man, declared they were prepared to div, which he speaks with horror and drend to this but they would never forsake their religion very day. On his return he was drafted into [enthusiastic applause]. Then were England the Imperial Guards and did duty with them and Ireland divided for ages, but I hope not throughout the Prussian campaign, and finally for ever, on the great and vital question of finished his career as a soldier on the field of religion [hear, hear]. I hold this to be a very Waterloo. Being a strong supporter of Namey mysterious fact, and we are now to try to find poleon's he was subsequently arrested, but, out the reason [hear, hear]. Those two peoples effecting his escape, fled to Canada, where he were under the one King; they had the same has since resided. His body is one mass of laws, and had the same government they have scars honorably gained-a sword cut on the to-day, and how differently did they act? head at the battle of Eylau, the loss of the left Four hundred years before Henry VIII. arm at Waterloo, an eye at Leipzig, the acme to the throne, the Saxon and the Nor-left thumb at Friedland, and innumerable man had set their invading foot on the other cuts. In fact, it is truly surprising how soil of Ireland. In that year of maledictionthe aged man is so hearty to-day While I can call it nothing else-there came to us narrating his exploits, his only eye glistened one of the heaviest curses that could fall and brightened with the enthusiasm and ar- upon a people, the loss of Ireland's crown, dor of his youthful days. The Legion of and of her independence (hear, hear). I am Honor was pinned on his breast by the Em- not a revolutionist; I could not be one, being peror himself immediately after the battle of a Catholic priest; but I am an Irishman Dresden. He was subsequently offered a (immense applause), and with an Irish heart, commission in a line corps, but he preferred with the love of an Irish student of history, remaining in the Immense applause), and with an Irish heart, and looking back at the recollections of the

of invasion on this land of ours (hear, hear). Now, my friends, I beg of you to remark the

one strange characteristic of the Celtic people which was brought out most wonderfully by that fact of invasion, the strange attractiveness of the Irish character, the wonderful power the Celt has to assimilate to himself foreign elements coming in his way (hear, hear). The Normans invaded England in the tenth century, and William the Conqueror abolished the Saxon line in England. The Normans were then the bravest men in the world; they had been trained in the Saracenic of the time. They came to England: they plucked the crown from the brow of Harold : they took the land; they became the great landowners of the day, and became the founders of an aristocracy, the most ancient and the strongest in the world. Those men degraded the Saxons they had conquered : they made them goat-herds and swine-herds; they reduced them to feudal slavery, and the name they had for the Saxon was cilleia. Villain was the best name these Norman conquerors of a Fitzherbert, a de Burghho, or any proud was made Chancellor, he being of Saxon the proud Norman nobles to the very heart. Irish wives, and right glad were the same glove with the Celt: headopted his language: law. The De Burghos, allied through Lionel. England, changed their name to MacWilliam: and so we learn from this historical fact the

Celtic race (hear, hear).

Another element proving this fact is the Danish invasion of Ireland. Now I know that, at this moment, I stand in Waterford addressing a Waterford audience, and I shall Danes (laughter). When they landed in this country the Danes were brave, and in their rough way were the foremost people of their fought them foot to foot, and at last drove between the people for four hundred years, and well together (hear, hear). Yet, I repeat their ability to sustain their supremacy; but that in spite of all that intercommunication; we know that this rise was the work of God all that amalgamation of the races; all that to prepare the way for the preaching of His identity of interests, when Henry VIII. commanded, England obeyed at once, and Ireland Such is the tissue of history, and in such a turned away (hear, hear). This is the fact (hear, hear)? There is but a narrow strip of sea between the two countries, which can be crossed in a very short time from Belfast, and they could not differ more than they do upon

the great question of religion (hear, hear). How does history account for the fact that when Henry VIII. commanded all to become sion of all others. When the King first put Protestant that Ireland refused? Some historians say that Ireland remained Catholic because of the determined character of her people: a fixed determination to carry out that I believe was written for him (hear, hear) which they had resolved upon, and that having come to that determination the Irish people remained Catholic. That would be a cally fellow very soon made the people forget magnificent reason to account for this great the greater kingdom of God; forcing them to fact. No higher tribute could be paid to a be loyal to himself, he made them forget man or to a nation than to show that one or their loyalty to God, whilst at the same time the other was endowed with that tremendous Irish hearts and Irish eyes looked far more determination which, no matter what came, would carry out that which had been fully resolved upon (hear, hear). Tell me, is that determination an attribute of the Irish character? I wish it was; but I am sorry to say I don't believe it (hear, hear). You have read the history of your native land. I admire as much as any man living the virtues of the Irish character. For more than two hundred years, in the darkest days of Ireland's calamities, the greatest gleam of glory in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries | your religion; you shall have your Masses was the activity of the Irish chieftains when they banished from the land the violator of the sacred bond of matrimony. I admire the me for your Pope, to be your head in tenderness of the Irish character; I love spiritual and in temporal matters." what is beautiful in it, but I have sought in It is not a strange fact that the vain for one proof, for one evidence of that people could not see that this was asking them grand determination with which history to give up their religion when Bishops, prests iniquitous king, flying to England polluted | would credit us. If there was such a trait in | and monks did so at once, at the mere com-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. the pure soil of Ireland, and brought the curse our character, do you think Strongbow, with his handful of Normans and his Saxon serfs, the Bishops, priests and people heard this old. would have been suffered to remain two hours | bloated, cursing, raving blackguard say, " on the soil of Ireland? (Hear, hear.) If am the Pope," they burst out laughing and they had that grandeur of determi-nation when St. Lawrence O'Toole, in his wives!" (hear, hear, and immense laughter). as one man and not leave standing room upon their soil for Norman or Saxon, would not saying "take this religion, or else-Ireland have responded to the call, and have freed herself from the invader (hear, hear)? No, no. The wretched history of this country for four hundred years from the landing with a threat and could hope to succeed with of the Normans is but an illustration of the it. If it was even the blessing of God which wars, and in the wars of the Crusades, and | want of unity, and of the want of determinaclothed in their armor of mail they were then | tion among the Irish chicftains. On one oc- | they would not have it (hearty laughter). He the most formidable men the world ever saw casion the assembled chieftains sent a depuupon the battle-field. They were the tation to O'Toole, of Wicklow, to join them in testant or else _____, and Ireland sent back Republican Senators were re-elected The proudest race in the world, except, perhaps, driving out the invader; and what was his the Irish (laughter), and you may be sur- answer? "No," said he, "I will not join you. powers of hell were at your back to aid you, prised to hear they were the best Catholies I will join the English; we will both right our answer is, never (renewed applause). you, and when you are conquered I will turn | can suffer, we can die, but to give up her faith round and drive out the English myself!" That is a fair illustration of the wretched divisions existing among our people during the faith (applause), those four hundred years (heav, hear). When The Very Rev. gentleman concluded his it is said, therefore, that the adherence of the Irish people to their religion is because of this trait in their character, I must say I can- was studged with churches, in not a few of not believe it (hear, hear). Other historians which the sons of St. Deminic sang the say that the adherence of the Irish people was praises of God; and he hoped that Ireland caused by the devotion existing in their char- would long maintain her position as the most acter: by a certain piety not to be found in beautiful daughter of the Church, and the that of the people of England. This is a mother of saints and scholars. Amid the beautiful idea: I was charmed with it when I warmest applicase, again, and again renewed. read it, and I began to think that all my Father Burke resumed his seat. forefathers were saints (laughter). I was told that the cause lay in the devotion of the Irish then moved to the chair, and Alderman Byan on the second tallot. existed quite as strong in England. On ture, one occasion England, by a solemn Mr. J. McEnery, T.C. seconded the motion, decree, declared herself to be the dowry of the which was carried by acclamation. Blessed Virgin; and although the devotion to Father Burke acknowledged the quered the country after a manner, and took | the Mother of God existed as strong in Ireland | ment, and expressed the hope that he had not possession of the land, or that portion of it as it does at the present day she never did tired them (no, no). The best proof they known as ethe Pale." The De Burghos, that contenting herself with the title of could give was by their coming there the those who are not of the Catholic faith will presence the great desire which you entertain ancestors of mine, went to Connaught, "Island of Saints" (hear, hear). Others again heat evening as he had to address them again came to Kilkenny. So they spread account for our adherence to the faith (hear, appliance seemed all very nice, but the best now, reputation, that the greatest misfortune face, I shall enter at once on the consideration through the country, and before fifty hear). Mr. Fronde (oh! oh!) says we are the proof that they could give that they were not years many Normans were married to most pig-headed people on the face of the tired was to come again. You remember the earth, and that when Henry VIII, told us to I rish song: Normans to get them, thear, hear, and great become Protestant we refused from sheer laughter). Not a hundred years had passed obstinacy (laughter). Now, among the many History furnishes us with many mysterious over when the Secretary wrote over to Eng- things I did in my lifetime I never drove a pig things. We may say, in truth, that many facts | land that the Norman settlers were "casis (great laughter), but I am told that, if a man in the history of our race are most mysterious. Hibernis Hibernian (""more Irish than the wants to drive a pig a particular way Irish themselves" (hear, hear). Whilst de- he must pretend he wants him to go spising the Soxon, the Norman was hand in another way, or he will never get on (renewed laughter). There is a humorous phogoverning hand of God, [hear, hear]. From the took his customs, and obeyed the Brehen | tograph extant in which an Irishmen is represented as driving a pig along a road. A neighbor comes up, and asks him where he is going to, when the other answers in great trepidation, and a kind of whisper- Whisht. great power of assimilation possessed by the avic," says he, "I'm going to Cork, but the pig there thinks I'm going to Kinsale" (hearty and prolonged laughter). Now, according to those historians, the reason why we remained Catholic was because Henry VIII, wanted us to become Protestants (renewed laughter), If he had said to us, "Remain Catholics, but let me tell you that a very nice gentleman, one Martin Luther, has started a new and a nice religion; there will be no more fish on time. The Celt for three hundred years Friday; we will have no more priests: no more Mass; we will have no more confessions, and no wore penance, but on the peril of your lives don't touch it;" according to those historians, if Henry VIII. had spoken in that way to us we would have become Pro-

> Irish people, and I fail to find any of this animal trait in the character of my countrymen (hear, hear). It now remains for us to try and see what was the real cause of their remaining true to the faith (hear, hear). The real cause, my friends, why Ireland has constitution of the Church itself (hear, hear). government, so the Church of God has to have hear). Such is the constitution of the Catho-

testant at once (renewed laughter). No one

can fairly lay such a fault at the door of the

Eloquently showing how Catholic Iteland grasped this idea of the Divine Founder. the gifted lecturer said the Irish people to be Catholic must be Papal, and the more Papistical the more Catholic in reality (hear, hear). This was the principle, the logical foundation, raison detre (of the Churches existence; and this cause was not so well understood in England as in this country. In England the people had their own kings, ever striving to increase their prerogatives and their power. A singular fact it was, but not the less true, that no king or queen ever exercised so followed by Queen Elizabeth, and they made England Protestant between them (hear, hear). The people were dazed with the magnificence of Benry's court and his surroundings. When he went forth his heralds sounded the funfare before him, and when he condescended to walk, cloth of gold was put down before foot of his touched the ground. No one dared come into his presence except on bended knees, and it is a well authenticated fact that Queen Elizabeth never allowed either haly or gentleman to come into her presence except on bended knees, and with splifted hands; and a nice divinity they had before them (laughter). The minds of the English people became so dazzled with the pomp of the court at home that they all thought of the far greater lost and more glorious court of Peter, far away at Rome. "The King must be obeyed" was the first principle in England at the time, and that principle was acted upon to the excluhis finger into religious matters about which he knew little, although he is said to have written a book in defence of them, but which when he began to meddle in matters with which he had no concern-this impure, rasto the grandeur of Rome than to the magnificence of Westminster. And so the Catholic idea had a much stronger hold on Ireland than it had upon England. Henry VIII. began the Reformation-let us rather say the Deformation—by saying to the people, "My people, the Pope is a good man, but he lives far from here; he will not allow me to marry a handsome young woman, and put away my wife who is old and ugly; so let us put him away. I will be your Pope; I'll not intertere with your Bishops and your priests, and you shall say your rosary as you please; only just take

mand of the King. But in Ireland, when he never made a greater mistake than insured for \$25,000. this attempt to carry his point. No one ever yet came to the Irish people was sought to be rammed down their throats sent word to Ireland that she should be Pro-Ireland never will (enthusiastic applause). In this glorious way has Ireland ever clung to

most intere ting and brilliant lecture by observing that such was the reason that Ireland

people to the Blessed Mother of God; but I proposed their best thanks to Father Burke found that the devotion to the Blessed Virgin for his very able, and most interesting less

tell us a tale not very flattering to Ireland to in the same place. Clapping of hands and

" Pm so good at a story. And telt it so drolly. The girls affery, Paddy, tell it again!" (rears of laughter). I heard a Glorie in overlde once which was got through very quickly, but the Amen was repeated so often that it became by far the longest part of the prayer and tired the congregation (renewed laughter). Fearing be might do the same he would not detain them further than again to thank them for their great kindness.

The Rey, P. Nolan, P.P., was here moved to the second chair, and a warm vote of thanks to the High Sheriff, proposed by the Rev. Father Wheeler, O.P., and seconded by Mr. Kelly, T.C., and duly acknowledged by Mr. Lee, when warmly passed, closed the highly interesting proceedings.

Crowds waited outside to cheer the beloved lecturer and priest, and the music of the "Thomas Francis Meagher" Band added to the warmth of his reception.

Canada For Canadians.

(From the London, Ont., Standard.)

The following extract from an article in the London, Ont., Standard, does not tell all the The article is sound enough in its way, but it should go one step further, and explain who it is that introduces the facts, after all that is the whole creation. As far as the article goes, however, we cordially agree with the most of it.

There exists one cause of disturbance that is not Canadian, but has been imported, and it threatens our peace and prosperity. Irishmen have brought with them, the old quarrel remained Catholic, and why she will ever that has been the cause of more broken heads continue so, is her devotion and her tidelity murder and discord than anything else that England they were ever in antagonism. In words, if you want to know the real cause of Jusiness, with the annual and violent outthis? Are not Irishmen Canadians, and do As every kingdom requires a head for good they not occupy some of the highest positions of power and authority in our Dominion' for the importation of the tragged and senseand happy country." In an article on "Irish-men in Canada" the *Telegram* says: "The Scotch import no fends, neither do the English, and Canada has no fends of her own. The only fends we have in the country are of Irish origin, and have been transplanted to this side of the ocean by hot-headed party men." When we get rid of this religio-party fight we will be without anything that may give us trouble in the future and can say that Canada is one in sympathy and interest. We want no one to try the ruinous race for power, and sacrifice the good of the nation for the personal or party glory, but the Government of Canada, for Canada's good and unity, should tyrannical a sway as did Henry VIII, be before everything else, and all who think more of themselves or the factious party they represent than they do of the land of their adoption can not be called either loyal or

WHY ENGLAND IS SUFFERING. If an Irishman wrote this!

patriotic.

The London Daily Telegraph, in deploring he sad effects of foreign competition in drivng British goods from many markets at to negotiate with the English. The Ameer home and abroad, acknowledges that the fault | might disavow the son's acts in order to res partly their own, and lays the most of the commence the war, which is very heavy for

blame on the English workman. It says: "The present times of depression are in a reat measure owing to the ignorance or cowardice of real working men." This sweeping censure is fortified by one or two illustrations. taken, apparently from Sheffield. Quite recently a "local firm" had the offer of a large order for engines-twenty thousand pounds worth and the workmen were told that the order could only be taken if they would work at a reduced price, but that by so doing they would secure six days' work per week for months. They would have consented, we are told, but had first to ask the permission of "the Union," to which they had surrendered their will, judgement and power of independent action, and "the Union" refused its consent. Then the order went to Germany. In another case a entiery manufacturer was unable to supply a large order for a similar cause. Yet again, an order for thirteen thousand dozens of razors went to Germany the other day because there was not sufficient forges in Sheffield to do the work in the time needed. The "trade" will not allow muchinery to be used, by which means alone a large quantity can be turned out rapidly; but the more logical and sensible Germans use machinery for the purpose, and they undertook to supply the razors. Thus, it is said, was another blow struck at what used to be a Sheffield specialty. It is the Engineer which publishes these significant

A CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.-The Arabs of Tunis use, it is said with unvarying success, a species of beetle as a cure for hydrophobia.

Halifux is about to erect new exhibition buildings, at a cost of \$200,000, and thinks it probable t at the Nova cotia Provincial exhibition will be located there permanently. Priest.

Catholic School Burned.

Buffalo, N. Y., January 4.—The Academy of the Holy Angel (Roman Catholic) was burned this afternoon. Supposed cause, a defective flue in the steam generator. The chilnation when St. Lawrence O'Toole, in his wives!" (hear, hear, and immense laughter). dren were removed in safety, and the Mother prophetic wisdom, called on Ireland to rise Henry brought to Ireland Protestantism in Superior, who was confined to her room, was one hand, and a drawn sword in the other, removed to Dr. Pierce's hetel adjoining. Loss-Academy, \$60,000: furniture, \$5,000

Senatorial Elections in France.

Pages, January 5.—The Senatorial elections o-day resulted in a great Republican triumph. Of 47 Conservative Senators whose terms expired, only 13 were re-elected. All retiring word, never (immense applause); if all the general result shows the election of 15 Conservatives and 64 Republicans. The Republican majority in the Senate will be about 57. Second ballots are necessary in the departments of Haute Garonne and Lordes. The result of the election in Martinique is not yet known. Among the newly elected Republican Senators are Pormar. Ambassador to Turkey: de fomesat, Yave and Massey, and Gen. Yaldherbe, Among the rejected Conservatives are Be Beleastel, Lacave, Behle, Dufaur, Degavardie, Adrien, Dementgolfier, Viscompte Demeaux, M. Depeyre, M. Debastark, Compte Daru, Gen. Boissonet, M. Bernard Dutreil, M. Bompard, Compte de Boulle, Marshal Canrobert, and Generals Pourcet, Laisella and de Espenelles. A later return shows Dufaur and De Garaido. Conservative, have been ele ted Senators

Gen. Grant at Dublin.

Now Your, January 5 -- The Hee In despatch says :- At the banquet given to General Grant on Friday evening, the company rose and gave the frish welcome. When the General's name was proposed, the en-President made in response the formest speech in his life, speaking in a clear volve, and being listened to with attention. He referred to himself as a fellow-citizen of Dublin, and intimated, amid much laughter and cho sing. that he might return to Dublin one day and run against Parrington for Mayor and Butt for Parliament. He warned these gentlemen he was generally a troublesome andidate. Passing to serious matters, the General said : ... We have heard some words spoken against our country-my country, before I was naturalized in another. (Laughter.) We have a very great country, a prosperous country, with room for a great many people; we have been suffering some years from very great depression, the world has felt it. (Hear, hear.) There is no question about the act that when you have 45,000,000 consumers, such as we are, and when they are made to feel poverty, then the whole world must feel it. (Applause) You have had here great prosperity because of our great extravagance and our great misfortunes. We had a war, which drew into it every man who could bear arms. When that great conflict was going on we were spending a thousand million dollars a year more than we were preducing, and Europe got every dollar of it. We have had our days of depression, for yours is just coming on. I hope it is nearly over. (Hear, hear.) Our prosperity is commencing, and as we become prosperous you will too. Two distinguished men have alluded to this subject-one was the President of the United States. He said the prosperity of the United States would be felt to the bounds of the civilized world. (Applause.) The other was Lord Beaconstield, the most far-seeing manone who seems to me to see as far into the future as any man I know (applause)-and be says the same as President Hayes." Grant's speech created a profound sensation.

The Afghan War.

Loxbox, January 2 .- A Calcutta despatch says before leaving Cabul Shere Ali wrote to the Viceroy of India, stating he would return to Afghan after laying his case before the Congress at St. Petersburg. Major Cavagnari is instructed to receive any peaceful overtures in a very friendly manner. So far Yakoob Khan Las made no rign.

General Stewart will reach Candalar on the 5th inst. A despatch from Peshawur states the turbulence of the Mountaineers has closed the Khyter Pass for the last three days, except to strongly escorted convoys. This condition of attairs has compelled the abandonment of the project of constructing a telegraph line through the Pass. There is chaotic confusion between the Commissariat and transportation departments, and Sikh regiments have been withdrawn from the field because of the fever. Half of the men are sick, and 64 have died; one English regiment has been withdrawn from Ali Musjid because of sickness.

New York, January 5 .- The Heral l's Tashkend correspondent telegraphs he was present on Tuesday at the farewell interview of four emissaries of the Ameer with Gen. Kaufmann. The interview was brief. Kauffmann declared that the Czar absolutely refused to intervene in the affairs of Afghanistan. The emissaries immediately left for Mozaroi Sharf, in the north of Afghan, 450 miles south of Tashkend, to rejoin the Ameer on the 15th. In a conversation at a dinner with a correspondent. Kauffmann said he did not consider the Afghan war over merely because the Ameer left Cabul, leaving Yakoob Khan the English, on account of the climate. The results up to the present are absolutely nil for the English; they only gained 30 miles of territory by bribing the mountaineers, who would attack the British at the first reverse. Kauffmann said the British had already experienced several reverses which had been concealed by their journals. His last letter from the Ameer stated that the English in the last engagement were only victorious on the second day, after a complete defeat on the first day. The fact was concealed by English journals The English won the victory on the second day through the bad generalship of the Afghans. The Aighans are excellent soldiers, but wretchedly commanded. Kauffmann intimated that there was no truth in the report that the Afghans were directed by Russian officers. He would not allow a correspondent to follow the Ameer's embassy. He said the English would not advance farther, in order to avoid disasters such as that of 1842.

A Priest Murdered in South America.

A periest Murdered in South America.

A year ago it was reported that an attempt had been made upon the life of President Barrios, of Guatemala, by a Catholle priest named Felix Pages, and that the President was saved by an officer, who shot the priest dead. A very different story is told by Father Antonio Launza, who recently arrived in California from Central America. Father Launza relates that he and atther Pages were guests at a State dinner given by President Barrios. After dinner the President and the two priests discussed the dogma of the Immaeulate Conception. Barrios was an inflexible unbeliever, and became so irritated at the retermined position of the priests in the affirmative that he knocked Pages down. Pages tried to escape, but the President commanded him to return and make an apology on his knees. The priest yielded to the humiliation; but this did not sati-ty Barrios, who began to beat Pages with a cane. The reverend father grappied with his assailant, and at that moment a servant rushed in and shot the priest.

THREE PERSONS DROWNED. Swept Under the Ice-The Bride of :

Month. Last New Year's Eve a melancholy mishap took place on the St. Francis river, between Richmond and Melbourne, in the Eastern Townships. It appears that Messrs. Roe and Kemp and a Mrs. Sadler were returning from Melbourne, Mr. Kemp having done some trading at that town. They determined to cross the river, which at that point had been frozen over for the past four days. The ice, however, was not very thick, and was still further weakened by heavy teams passing across during the day. When the sleigh had got within a hundred feet of the Richmond shore, it suddenly upheaved and engulfed the whole party, horses and all. In a moment they were swept away by the rapid current, and nothing was left to show the spot of the terrible accident but the large hole in the frozen surface. Even this soon disappeared, for the current speedily opened up a clear channel at that point. People both on the Richmond and Melbourne banks observed what had occurred and ran down across the ice to render any assistance in their power. No trace of the victims could be found. At the news of the accident gloom spread over both towns, for all three parties belonged to highly respected families in either place. Mrs. Sadler had only been married a month and was going to spend New Year's with her husband, accompanied by her father, Mr. Roe, when both he and she met so sudden a fate. Every effort to recover the bodies has as yet been baffled. It is thought that they have been swept many yards down under the ice and will not come to the surface until the ice breaks up in the spring.

The P otestant Clause in the New Hampshire Constitution.

[From the Boston Pilot.]

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 28.

Entrea or The Prior-1 have noticed of late that, in your "Answers to Correspondents," you cite New Hampshire as a State where Catholies are proscribed from office. Not so. By the Seventh Constitutional Amendment adopted November, 1876, and which went into effect August 1, 1877, the" Religious Test" was abolished. But this was not owing to any relaxation of prejudice, for another amendment was adopted which provides that no school money shall ever be set apart for the education of any particular denomination. This reads very well, but, at the same time, the first amendment, viz.: to strike out the word "Protestant," was rejected by more than a two-thirds vote. The effect of this is, that to-day, under the Constitution of New Hampshire, none but Protestant teachers can be employed in the public schools. The Courts of New Hampshire have recognized the superiority of the Protestant religion under the Constitution, and a few years ago the claim was openly set up by the leading Protestants of the city, including ex-Governor Frederick K. Smyth, that "the Protestant religion is the religion of the State." I cite these cases merely to show you that, although she has changed her form, the intensity of her prejudice is now as great as ever, and she stands to-day, as she stood the last half century, a mark for the finger of scorn; she has long been a cursed blot upon the fair name of our Union, and the word New Hampshire has long since ceased to have any significance save as a synonym for bigotry and intolerance.

ROWDYISM. Peaceable Citizens Attacked by the Young Britons-The Police Interfere and One of them is Severely Injured.

The Montreal Orange Young Britons, with their band, marched out New Year's Eve. When they got to St. Germain street it was getting oursmen, both college and those of private towards morning. Here they made an onslaught on several of the passers by, hitting England, them about the head and otherwise maltreating them. A gentleman named Bourgeois complained to Constables Barber and Surprenant that he had been attacked by the Britons. They hurried at once to the scene of the outrage, several persons meeting them on the way charging the Orange Young Britons with also attacking them. The police ordered the band to march on which they refused to do. On Constable Barber attempting to arrest one of the gang he was set upon and severely beaten with clubs. Surprenant running to his comrade's is likely this affair will be investigated, as both policemen are more or less injured and the names of the guilty parties are known. It is only fair to add that other accounts give another version of the story, but that was to be expected.

MRS. ANDERSON'S WALK. Still Fairly Up to Her Ardons Task-Saluting the New Year.

[New York Sun, January 1.] After midnight on Monday Mrs. Anderson walked at the rate of about 5:30 to the quarter mile. She went over her 345th mile at about 4 o'clock in 21:043, and finished her 350th mile just before 10 in 22:18. She followed this with the 351st in 19:322. At 12:45 she had walked her 353rd mile in 19.283. She walked her 1,428th quarter about 5 o'clock in

During the afternoon Mr. Flattery O'Leary's cousin, came over and showed Mrs. Anderson O'Leary's champion belt, presented by Sir John Astley. O'Leary could not get his shoes on, or he would have accompanied his

Last night the hall was packed to suffocation. Men stood in pyramids, with their heads ranged one above the other in some Women occupied some of the front seats, while men loomed up behind them. The large room in front was packed, and cigar smoke came rolling through in clouds. The atmosphere was villainously hot and close. Still the whalebone woman pulled through at an increased rate of speed from the afternoon, her average time being 4:40 to the quarter. At 10 o'clock she threw the 1,439th quarter behind her in 4:39], walking with a far brighter color in her cheeks and eyes than in the afternoon. On two occasions she walked on without being stopped by the regular signal, and would have made an extra lap if her watchful coach, Mr. Michael Henry, had not insisted on her returning after she had walked fifty feet over her quarter.

At midnight she mounted the platform, and after making a few pleasant remarks, drank success to her friends and the new year in a glass of champagne. She began walking into the new year with the cheers of her admirers ringing in her ears.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2 .- News from Cabul says that Yakoob Khan required his officers and soldiers to swear on the Koran to stand by him, but finally he withheld their pay as their general declined to become security for their fidelity.

Fashion Notes Pretty little ulsters are made for the little

Feathers have entirely replaced flower trimmings.

tion and evening hats. Square necks and Pompadour fronts are seen on the imported dresses.

Reversible fur-lined circulars have become the style for winter wear.

Black gloves have sprays of flowers embroidered on the outside. Lizard-green is one of the many shades of

green so popular this fall. New vails are of black thread net and look is if they had been dipped in gold dust.

Chuddah cloth is pretty for young girls. This goods comes in plaids of various hues. The "Henry II. togue" is one of the newest

Last winter felt bonnets carried all before them: this year there is no favouritism of the

and most stylish bonnets of the season.

Ceremonial and regulation toilets exhibit beautiful cornscant effects in the association of colours. Plush is much used as a trimming for even-

ing toilets. It is too perishable for street wear, as water utterly spoils it. The Australian cloth is fast becoming popular for mourning wear. It is similar to

crape and is an all wool double fold material. Mrs. J. H. Bryant, of Benton, Ala., during the prevalence of the yellow fever cut her hair. forty-two inches long, from her head, and sent it to New York City to be sold for the benefit of the sufferers.

O'Connell's Rule of Life.

The following rule of life of the late Daniel PConnell, M. P., was written by himself, and is opied from his own manuscript: 1st, To avoid a wilful occasion of tempta

tion. 2nd, To appeal to God, and to invoke the Holy Virgin and the Saints, in all real tempta-

3rd. To say the Acts of Faith, Hope, and Char ty every day.

4th. To repeat as often as may be, a shorter torm.

5th. To sa daily, at least, and as often as may e, a fervent Act of Contrition.

6th. To begin every day with an unlimited offering o myself totally to my crucifled Re deemer; and to conjure Him, by alt His infinite merits and divine charity, to take me under His direction and control in all things.

7th. To meditate for at least half an hour each day if possible-longer if God pleases. 8th. We fly to thy patronage, etc., and St.

Bernard's prayer to the Virgin, as often as conenient daily. 9th. Ejaculations, invocations of the Blessed

Virgin, Guardian Angel, and the saints, as often daily as may be-10th. To pray daily to God, His Blessed Mother,

and the saints for a happy death-and as often as may be. 11th. To avoid most carefully small faults and

venlal sins, even the smallest. 12th. To aim at pleasing God in all my daily actions; and to be influenced by love of God in all rather than hope or fear .- Southern Catholic,

Athletic and Sporting.

The Marquis of Lorne has signified his intention of extending his patronage to the game of football Harry Fisher, of Ottawa, has issued a chal-

lenge to skate any man in the United States from 10 to 100 miles. The National Association of oarsmen is endeavoring to create a meeting of all amateur

clubs, similar to those held yearly at Henley, In the 130 yards handicap, at Lillie Bridge, London, Eng., on 16th inst., G. Petley ran

1214 yards in 12 1.5 sec, and J. Hutchens ran the same distance in 12 sec. Hall, of Fredonia, offers to arange a match to jump one single broad jump against any

man in the United States for \$500 or \$1,000 a At the Boston Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium, W. A. Holt recently accomplished the feat of walking 10 miles in 12 hours with 1 min, 53]

sec, to spare. assistance, shared the same fate. It was Three Canadian athletes, J. A. Fullerton, found impossible to arrest any of the D. E. Bowle and W. A. Allen, have been re-Britons, who coolly marched out. It stored to the ranks of the amateurs, originally by the Canadian clubs, whose action has now been endorsed by the New York Athletic

> The six days' bicyle race at the Agriculturtural Hall, Eng., came to a conclusion on Nov. 23. The race throughout the week had excited a great deal of interest, though the struggle for first place had rested for three or four days entirely with Cann, of Sheffield, and Edin, of Leicester. The positions at the close were: Cann, 1,058 miles, 10 laps: Edin,

Sold.

An Italian gentleman with a nice little income had a nice little servant girl, who said to him one morning: "Oh, if you please, won't you give me three francs to buy a lottery ticket with? I dreamed last night that No. 41,144 was going to draw the capital prize, and I want to buy that number."

He gave the girl the three francs, and next day, on happening to look at the report of the drawing, saw that No. 41,144 had drawn the capital prize of 518,652,85 lire, or, to speak more accurately, \$100,000.

Returning quietly to the house he concealed his emotion and said to the servant girl: Susan, I have long observed with approbamysterious way, for the only seats on the tion your piety, beauty, modesty, skill in the perfectly level floor are stout wooden chairs. art of cookery and other good qualities calculated to adorn the highest station. Be mine. Let me lead you to the hymencal altar. No delay. Just as you are."

"Honest Injun?" said the blushing virgin. "You bet. I swear by yonder silver spoon that tips with beauty all the fruit-pie top" "Then count me in, and regard me hereafter in the light of your turtle dove."

"Hasten, then, Sasan; put on your bonnet and shawl, and let us take a walk around the block to the old friar's cell, where we shall be made one."

In a few minutes the bride-elect returned, clad in a red shawl, with a black velvet bonnet trimmed with sunflowers and Victoria regia. In a few minutes more the ceremony had been performed, and the twain were one. They returned to the house, when the husband carelessly took up the paper and said,

with a well-counterfeited start of surprise: "Darling, everything is bright for us upon our wedding-day. You remember the ticket in the lottery that you dreamed about and I gave you three francs to buy. Where is it, my ownest?

"Oh, I didn't buy it. I spent the money for this duck of a bonnet."—New York World.

A "Natural Arrangement" (discovered by Mr. Whistler).—A bear in a Russ-skin.

FREEING SLAVES IN CUBA. Nearly three thousand slaves have been emancipated in Cuba during the past thirty days, by planters who were engaged in the late rebellion.

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELIAND.—The estimated population of Eng-land on June 30 last 24,534,397; Scotland, 2,593,923; Ireland, 5,433,440.—Total 33,881,966. Uncut velvet and plush are used for recep-A GITT FROM LEO XIII.—The Holy Father has sent, through Bishop Healy, of Portland, Me. a splended medal to the chief of the tribe of Albeni-kia Indians who made the moccasins with which

the Pope was recently presented. A CURIOUS ACCIDENT.—A carpenter of Disdoonvarna, County Clare, Ireland, has just met his death in a curious manner. He was riding on a bicycle and was upset. He fell on a chisel, and was so badly wounded that he died by the roughtle.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD AND WOOL—A crushing of 82 tons of quartz from the Mountain Maid claim at Barrington, N.S. Wales, yielded 4,280 ounces of gold. The Secretary for the Commissioners at Parls writes that New South Wales gained the first prize for wool by the unanimous verdict of 26 judges.

Naturalist's Portfolio.

AFRICAN ELEPHANTS.—In consequence of Colonel Gordon's successful experiment with elephants in the equatorlal provinces of Egypt, and his advice to travellers to use them in expellitions from the East Coast, an attempt has been made to induce the Zauzibar authorities to undertake the faming of an African elephant for this purpose. The Seyyid, however, objects, having set his heart on a light line of railway to the Victoria Nyanza, though it is not quite clear where the funds are to come from.

MOTHS AND FLAMES.-Not long ago MOTIS AND FLAMES—Not only ago a target hotel was burned at Seina, Alabama, and during the burning a continuous swarm of moths from the cotton fields on the other side of the river, attracted by the light, poured into the flames. There were not thousands, but millions of them, and the volume did not diminish while the attraction lasted. Hundreds witnessed the seems and all were surprised at the number of motis. and all were surprised at the number of motiss thus tempted to destruction. It is suggested that burning an hotel or waste material might be an effectual and commical means of getting rid of these pests.

PHOSPHATES AND THE ANIMAL SKELETON.— By experiments on young animals it has been shown that a diet containing an inadequate amount of phosphate materially affects the amount of paospinae materiany interest in skeleton. In the case of a young pig which was fed, for one hundred and twenty-six days on potatoes alone, rachitis was the result of this defective diet. Other young pigs from the same stock were fed for the same time on posatoes, soaked flesh, meal, and phosphate in addition, and their skeleton was of a normal character. and their science, was of a normal character. It was found, however, that there were considerable differences in these animals according to the nature of the phosphate given; for two of the animals fed with phosphate of potassium had more porous and specifically lighter bones than other pigs fed with this salt in combination with phosphate and earbonate of calcium.

AN IMPRISONED OWL—The owner of a large farm not far from Lancaster Pa., had an opportunity in the early summer of witnessing how an interloper is punished by the martin species of birds. A pair of martins had taken possession of a small box, and were building their nest. One day while they were absent a served-bowl. sion of a small box, and were building their nest. One day while they were absent a screech-owl took possession of the box, and when the martins came home at night would not allow them to enter. The smaller birds were nonphussed for a while, and in a short time flew away, seemingly giving up the fight. But if the owl was of this opinton, he was sadly mistaken, for in a short time the little ones returned, bringing with them a whole army of their companions, who immediately set to work, and, procuring mud, plastered the entrance of the box. They then all flew away. In a few days the box was examined, and the owl was found dead.

Domestic Reading.

A very singular marriage custom amongst Japanese is that the teeth of the bride are made black by some corrosive liquid. They remain black ever afterwards, and serve to show that a woman is married, or a widow. Another custom is, at the birth of every child, to plant a tree in the garden or court-yard, which attains its full growth in as many yeurs as a man requires to be mature for the duties of marriage. When he marries the free is cut down, and the wood is made into chests and boxes to contain clothes and other things which are made for the newly-married couple. The Japanese may marry as often as they please.

THE TONGUE.—We could not get on very well

the landlord of the krotschma was loudly registering his vow that he would never again trust a Cossack.

The Deleterrous Effects of Alcohol.—There is a cloud of medical witnesses to prove that the practice of continually indulging in alcoholic drinks, even if the indulgence does not proceed to the length of intoxication, can not fall to have a bad effect on the general health. By such indulgence not unfrequently the powers and process of digestion are weakened and impeded. Some years ago Dr. Gordon, of the London Hospitai, in his evidence before a Parliamentary committee, stated that "Dyspepsia has become the common disease of the poor class, produced entirely by the practice of sipping continually and habitually small quantitles of spirits." The nervine stimulation following the use of alcoholic drinks, so far from supplying or inducing increased strength, is an inevitable cause of weakness. Sudden nervous shock, more or less severe, must lead to loss of power, and all inquiry tends to assign alcohol a place not among the true stimuli—such as air, light, food, and water, which act calmiy and soothingly, but with anaesthetle agency like chloroform and ether, which act calmiy and soothingly, but with anaesthetle agency like chloroform and ether, which as calculaing influence upon the nervous system. By the use of alcohol many diseased states of important organs of the body are fostered, and the whole hody becomes more easily susceptible of disease. Fatty degeneration is one of sow, but certain, formation from the impure, alcoholized state of the blood, even when no Infoxication is visible; and to the same cause many experienced physicians ascribe diseases of the lungs, liver, and the brain, the healthy diseange of whose functions is impossible unless the purity of the blood is maintained. Besides the bimourities of the blood produced by the use of alcohol it increases the tendency to catch confagious diseases, such as fever, small-pox, cholera, etc. The violence of these and all diseases when present is augmente

Chaysanthemens that have bloomed in the house should be cut down, when past their prime, and the pots be placed in the cellar or a pit; in either case they should not become

Catholicism in Switzerland.

Catholicism in Switzerland.

A foreign correspondent of the Leeds Mercury writes: "In St. Gall it was thought that Catholic influence would be unable ever to rear its head again, but the tide began to turn in 1975, when two candidates of that shade of opinion were returned, who have since been maintained, with the addition of two others on the 27th ult. The Catholies in the Jura had to contend with the same difficulties as their brethren in Saint Gall, and the questionable tactics displayed by the Federal Government seem to have produced the usual fruit of successful opposition. To sum up, the National Council, issuing from the elections of Sunday, the 27th ult., is composed of 38 Conservative Catholies, 14 Conservatives Protestants, 35 Liberals, and 48 Radicals. The fate of the country thus still continues in the hands of the Liberals, who are supposed to be Protestant with a leaning toward Conservatism. The new majority is considered by Catholic organs to be, although not altogether satisfactory, the best that can be hoped for in

Ireland and Educational Liberty. It is said than when the really practical session commences we are to have a Government bill for a Catholic University for Ireland. We most sincerely hope so. Never has any nation been so badly treated as Ireland as to higher Catholic education. The Protestants have their university (it is really theirs, though nominally open to ail,) and it is richly endowed. The Frish people have no tone single penny of assistance for educational purposes. May nooth College was established to counteract teelings which might be opposed to England (on account of foreign education.) and, therefore, that establishment does not count for Ireland though it has given to the Irish nation many of its most distinguished ecclesiastical patriots of whom to name one—the Archibshop of Tuam—is enough.

is enough.

Is Ireland to have a Catholic University or not? That is the question. The Daily Telegroph says sometiding that seems to mean that a bill to that effect is coming. If such a bill to not amounced by the ministers at the usual opening of the session, there will be great and most just disappointment in Ireland. For more than thirty years has Ireland been played with on this subject.

Domestic Life of Laplanders. Domestic Life of Laplanders.

Their homes were enriously constructed, being made of several stout but pliant branches of the birch of considerable length, which was stuck in the ground so as to form a circle of about eight or nine feet in diameter, the tops of the branches being joined together by strong thread made of the sinews of the reindeer. A quantity of rough half-worn-out mats had then been laid upon the branches, the whole being covered over with a large number of pieces of brown salleloth and old reindeer skins, which kept out the rain and cold winds, but small more abominably, and kept in the snoke from the large wood-fires that blazed in every tent, notwithstanding the large kept in the smoke from the large wood-fires that blazed in every tent, notwithsunding the large aperture at the top of the edifice. So great was the volume of smoke, and so dense was the atmosphere when we entered one of the dwellings, that we were nearly choked; and after recovering from the coughing caused by the smoke, we had the doubtful advantage of the combined aroma of some sixteen Laps, who crowded in to inspect us, and who were all indulging in excerably badtobacco, some chewing it, and others smoking pipes. Assoon as weentered, the decriskin which formed the "door" was pulled down and made fast, thus shutting out all the air of the outer world. And the atmosphere within, who shall now describle it? First, "a maun premese," as the Scotchman is reported to have said, that the statement is true that the Laps are guiltless of washing from year's end to year's end, quiltless not only of soap (which of course they could not be expected to procure), but of cold water also. Secondly, be it known that these good people never change their garments, excepting when literally worn out, and when they begin to erumble to pieces upon their backs. In the third place, the tents, the skins of the door, which were given to us for seats, the dogs and the Laps themselves were pretty freely furnished with their share of minute vernin of several species. Add all these interesting facts to the presence of the thick clouds of smoke, the awful smeli of a combination of horrors, and the continuous noisy chattering of all the inmates of the dwelling, and the reader will have a fair idea of the spot where the writer spent half an hour in company of his strange-looking little hosts. blazed in every tent, notwithstanding the large

The Art of Flying.

woman is married, or a widow. Another custom to that the birth of every child, to plant at the full growth has many years as a man requires to be manure for the duties of marriage. When he marries the free is cut down, and the wood is made into chests and borse to contain clothes and other things which are made for the wood is made into chests and borse to contain clothes and other things which are made for the marry is office as they please.

The Toxin E—We could not get on very well without tongues, and yet we are had furthered to wish that some people would try the experiment. What sets the world by the ears and makes more actual sorrow than all the bloodlest battle cackle and heady. The thing that your assked not to teld, burns, boils, seedies, bubbles in your month, and hist for the sike of a temporary relief you tell it to your elerost friend, with the most solenn lipimetion on it to level, which would know a seried shat up and the world bring it completely an electron of head the best of the ears it with others. It follows could only invent a padlock which would know as well and an an advantage of known and the world bring it could only invent a padlock which would known be a little man almana for 180 contains a notable story of cossack ingonatity. During the late war a closued, red, the world has been attended to the spot by the active man alman and the properties of the content of the could be a terrible blow to his world, which was the could not be seen that the sole of the animal would be a terrible blow to his world, which was the could not be seen that the seen of the could not be seen that the seed of the could not be seen that the could not be seen that the could not be seen that the seed of the could not be seen that the could not

on account of its age:

Acids. These cause great heat and sensation
of burning pain from the mouth down to the
stomach. Remedies, magnesia, soda, pearlash,
or soap dissolved in water; then use the stomach

or soap cussor ou in water, then as a constitution pump or emetic.

Alkalies. Best remedy is vinegar.

Antinonia. Remedy, lemon juice of vine-

Alcohol. First cleanse out the stomach by an emetic, then dash cold water on the head and give ammonia (spirits of hartshorn.)

Arsenic. In the first place evacuate the stomach, then give the white of eggs, lime water, or chalk and water, charcoal and the preparations of iron, particularly hydrate.

Lead, white lead, and sugar of lead. Remedles, alum, catherite, such as caster oil, and Epsom salts especially.

Charcoal. In poison by carbonic acid gas remove the patient to the open air, dash cold water on the head and body, and stimulate nostrils and langs by hartshorn, at the same time rubbing the chest briskly.

Corrosive sublimate. Give white of eggs, freshly mixed with water or give wheat flour and water, or soap and water freshly.

Creosote. White of eggs and the emetics, and then give plenty of water and vinegar, or lemonade.

Mushrooms, when poisonous. Give emetics, Alcohol. First cleanse out the stomach by an

Mushrooms, when poisonous. Give emetics,

Mushrooms, when poisonous. Give emetics, and then plenty of vinegar and water, with doses of other it handy.

Nitrate of silver (lunar caustic). Give a strong solution of common salt, and then emetics.

Snake blies, etc. Apply immediately strong hartshorn, and take it internally: also give sweet oil and slimulants freely; apply a ligature right above the part bitten, and then apply a capping glass.

Tartar emetics. Give large doses of tea made of galls, Peruvian bark or white oak bark.

Verdigris. Plenty of white of eggs and water. White vitrio! Give the patient plenty of milk and water.

White vitrio! Give the patient plenty of milk and water. Opium. First give a strong emetic of mustard and water, then strong coffee and acid drinks; dash cold water on the head.

Nux vondea. First emetics, then brandy.
Oxalic acid (frequently mistaken for Epsom saits). Remedies, chalk, magnesia, or soap and water, and other soothing drinks.

Prussic acid. When there is time administer chloring in the shape of soda or lime. Hot brandy and water, nartshorn and turpentine are also useful.

Better than Hartington's half-and-half .-Whitbread's entire.

AGRICULTURAL.

Cabbage Grabs.

Ix old soils all the cabbage kind have a tendency to form club roots, owing to the attacks of the cabbage grub or larvae, a small insect belonging to the beetle tribe. The damage it causes is often a serious matter for the gardener, as it nearly destroys whole crops and makes serious gaps in the planting. When the grubs first attack a crop there is nothing to indicate their presence until the plants begin to turn an unhealthy color; then they flag in the sun, and in a few days the crop is lost. One of the best methods of preventing these inroads is to make each plant unpalatable to the grubs. In the spring procure some fresh-burnt lime, and let it become air-slucked, mixing it with an equal quantity of soot. In planting, the holes are made with the trowel in the usual way; each plant is dropped into its hole, an inch or so of the soil put over the roots, a good watering given first, then a moderate handful of the soot and lime mixture thrown in each hole, and the remaining soil filled in. Equal parts of soot and fine garden soil mixed with water to the consistency of thin mortar, with the plants dipped into the mixture up to the base of the leaves before planting, is used to prevent clubbing Wood ashes mixed with water put into the holes after watering has been tried with success.—American Cultivator.

The Triching.

This dreaded pork worm is once more claimng the attention of the public. It appears that in the Western States the trichina is ery common, but what are we to think when Dr. Baker Edwards, in his pamphlet, tells us that a worm belonging to the same order is found in the water in the McTavish reservoir? Here is what he says :- "The worms represented in our illustrations figs. 1 and 2, belong to the same order and family as the trichine

found in pork!" A contemporary says:--"A couple of Chicago physicians report that eight percent, of the hogs in the packing iouses there are infected with the disease On the other hand, some eastern investigators say they have ascertained that all animal flesh forms the abode of these or other animalculæ, and that trichina are found less frequently in pork than in some other meats. It has been discovered that sulphuric acid instantly kills the minute worms and after permeating the flesh is readily driven out by chemical action. Some persons hold that these worms are found in all flesh, not excepting that of mankind, argue that their presence is not detrimental to health; in fact, that it is questionable if the diseases which are said to have sprung from them ever did.

Agricultural Notes.

FERDING STOCK .- Economy and teffectiveness regions stock.—Economy and fellectiveness are the main points to observe. The best food, fed in the best way to the best stock must be the most profitable, and to reach this conclusion is more a matter of care and skill than of money. Money can procure food, stock, good buildings, and labor; but good management always depends on the intelligent application of known facts of practice.

Making manure is next in importance to feeding stock. This subject is worthy of careful study, and every farmer may look to Joseph Harris' new book. "Talks on manures," for many valuable ideas. He will find gathered in it not only the author's practical knowledge, but the pith of most that has been learned and printed on the subject.

Pits not fully protected should now be made safe by an extra coating of straw and earth. With a foot of straw, 3 inches of earth will be sufficient.

Cabbages are coming into common use as fodder. They may be saved by pitting them in heaps of two or three wagon loads with sheaves of straw intermingled, and covering with straw and earth, as for roots; or by placing them, roots upurned, upon the ground. In a dry place, and throwing a few inches of earth over the heads. We find that cabbages make excellent

TURNIES - Ureat entire ar some other method of reducing the roots to thin slices or pulp, is worth the cost as a preventive of choking, if for nothing else. A few cut turnips or carrots occasionally are beneficial to horses.

Live Stock requires constant watchfulness. To keep them comfortable is a simportant as to feed them work. No animal will thrive and futten, if unclean and cold, hence uncomfortable and

Working Oxen are often more useful than horses, and of late have been too much neglected, It should not be forgotten that oxen require more time to feed than horses, and ample opportunity for ramination should be given. During winter, oxen that work upon the road ought to be shod. The cost will be saved in the extra work done, and freedom from injury by slipping.

Young Steers less than a year old may be broken to the yoke by a patient boy. At first they should be yoked and tied up until they have become used to the yoke, when they may be led around and taught to drive. This is interesting play work for a farmer's boy in schoter.

Sheep. A run on the stubbles is healthful exercise. A small plot of rape for green feed is always acceptable to the sheep, until the snow is too deep for them to reach it. See that they have plenty of pure fresh water, at least twice a

Cows will begin to fail in milk as the weather becomes cold, unless the food is of the best kind. Mangels or sugar beets, pulped and mixed with cut hay, corn stalks, or even straw, and left 24 hours to ferment, are productive of milk; and 2 quarts of corn meal, added to a bushel of this, will greatly help the yield of cream. Brewer's grains in small quantities, are a good food for milk production.

Fattening animals should be pushed on as rapidly as possible. No fresh food should be given until the refuse of the previous feeding is cleared from the troughs. When the appetite falls from any cause, a change of food will often restore it. restore it.

VARIOUS MATTERS.-Root grafting may be done on stormy days; work upon one variety at a time, to avoid errors; assoon as grafted, place the roots in boxes of earth, correctly label, and keep in a cool cellar until spring. Destroy the eggs of the Tent Caterpillar if seen on the ends of the twigs.

Cover gradually all crops that are stored out of doors. If celery in trenches is covered at once, there will be loss by decay, or it may be so warm that the plants will start into growth and the stalks become hollow. This, and roots in pits, etc., should have only a few inches of covering at first, to be thicker as the weather gets coliter.

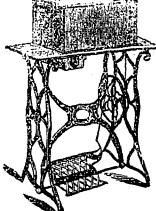
PLANTS IN CELLARS .- A good cellar is an excellant place for storing plants that are used for summer decoration, and as a reserve place for winter plants. Being dormant, they need but very little water, but they should not be allowed to dry out altogether.

FRUIT IN THE CULLAR. The great abun-

dance of apples, and consequent low price at the time of harvest is very likely to lead to neglect in caring for them, and it would not be suprising to find good fruit scarce next spring. There has been, in some localities, premature ripening, and this indicates that the fruit will keep badly. This calls for unusual cure in selecting that which is to be storne, and in its management during the winter. The main point to be looked after is the temperature, which should be kept as low as possible and not freeze the fruit. One great advantage in having a detached fruit cellar, or one not under the dwelling is that vent ilation is not necessary. In the home cellar the carbonic acid given of the fruit must be carried off, or the family will suffer. In the special cellar this may accumulate, and by excluding the air, greatly promote the keeping of the fruit.

Lawlor's celebrated sewing machines.

PRICE \$35 with attachments. THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE



ing manu-

complete se of attachments with each Machine.

Examine them before you purchase elsewhere. J. D. LAWLOR, Manufacturer, AGENT FOR

New York and Parls Fashion Co's "Recherche" Paper Patterns.

365 Notre Dame Street Montred



obtained for mechanical devices, medical or other compounds, ornamental designs, trademarks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Infringements, and all matters relating to Patents, promptly attended to, we make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free occharge and all whe are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for Obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents, and other valuable matter. During the past five years we have obtained nearly three thousand Patents for American and Foreign inventors, and can give satisfactory references in almost every county in the Union.

Address: LOUIS BAGGER & Co., Solicio

Address: LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solieitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C.



July 24 TATS! HATS!! HATS!!! FOR THE MILLION, AT

EDWARD STUART'S.

Corner Notre Dame and McGill streets. The best and most reliable place to get cheap, stylish and serviceable Hats.

Come and see my DOLLAR HAT. Furs wholesale prices.

Alterations and re-

pairing in Furs the roughly and promptly THE NEW HAT MAN executed. 32-g For Sale.

PLANING.

SAWING.

MOULDING, And other MILL MACHINERY, for sale at half price, or exchange for Lumber. Address box 1188 P. O. Montreal.

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

-17-MEILLEUR & CO,'S, 652 CRAIG STREET, NEAR BLEURY.

DR. A. C. MACDONELL, 90 CATHEDRAL STREET,

MONTREAL. 46-22-9 HHE Circulars, "EVENING POST" Bill Heads. OFFICE



PICHARD BURKE, Custom Root and Shoe-Maker,

689 CRAIG STREET, (Between Bleury & Hermine Streets) Montreal. All Orders and Repairing Promptly Attended to

OWEN McGARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF



Montreal. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

(2nd Door from McGILL).

FERON, Undertaker, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET. 50-g

WILLIAM HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 59 & 61 St. BONAVENTURE St., Montreal. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to.

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. APP. Hustrated Catalogue sent free. Fcb 20, 73-23

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for RCHES, ACADEMIES, &C. Price List and

CHURCHES, ACADI Circulars sent free. HENRY MESHANE & CO., Baltimore,Md Aug 27, 1875.[

W. STAFFORD & CO., WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 6 LEMOINE STRFLE, MONTREAL, P. Q.

PHELAN, MANUFACTURER OF PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLES, Orders from Town and Country solicited, and promptly attended to. Nos. 299 & 301 William Street,

July 22 MONTREAL. LAMONTAGNE,

46 BONSECOURS STREET. Painting, Glazing, Paper-Hanging, White-Washing, Coloring, Pone on shortest notice at moderate prices. Marke at moderate prices.

Michael Parks of House Clean-

P. DORAN, UNDERTAKER AND CABINET MAKER, 186 & 138 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

Bers twinform his friends and the public that he has secured several ELEGANT OVAL-GLASS HEARSES, Which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates.

WOOD AND TRON COFFINS

of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

WINDOW CORNICES.

A large variety of new patterns at very reduced prices, e repairs of all kinds for Cook Stoves, Rauges, &c., always on hand. AT 652 CRAIG, NEAR BLEURY STREET,

MEILLEUR & CO., 38-11

The Loretto Convent

Of Lindsay, Ontario.

Classes will be RESUMED on MONDAY, SEP-TEMBER 2nd. In addition to its former many and great ad-

In addition to its former many and great advantages there is now in connection with the convent a beautiful beech and maple grove, invaluable as a pleasing and healthy resort for the young faciles in attendance.

Born and Tuitlon—only ONE HUNDRED BOLLARS A YEAR—including French.

Address,

LADY SUPERIOR,
Lindsay, Ont., Canada.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, DEKE STREET, Toronto, Out.

DIRECTED BY THE BROTHERS of the CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS

This Establishment, under the distinguished patromage of his Grace the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the Archdiocese, affords every facility for a thorough Educational Course. The Institute offers particular advantages to French Canadian young gentlemen who wish to contire the English language in all its purity.

The Institute of the Institute of the Institute of the English language in all its purity, acquire the English language in all its purity. COMMERCIAL STUDIES FORM A SPECIALTY.

Board and Tuition, per Session of ten months, payable quarterly in advance, \$130.

For Circular and further particulars, address BRO, TOBIAS, Director.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, (District of Montreal,

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

The eight eenth day of December, one thousand eight nundred and seventy-eight.

No. 723. in re-on petition of JAMES SLOAN, of the City of Montreal, bourgrois, to be sent in possession, as well of the movemble as of the immovemble property depending of and forming the Estate and succession of his late

wife, Mary Ann McLaren. Upon the Petitioner's motion to that effect. Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the said Estate, to produce and fyle the said claims, supported by vouchers, in the office of the Prothonotary of the said Superior Court, at Montreal, within two months after the second insertion of the present notice.

HUBERT, HONEY & GENDRON,

Italian Warehouse

T. CARLI,



STATUARY,

SUCCESSOR OF C. CATELLI ET CARLI 66 Notre Dame Street,

Third door to the right, near Bonsecours Street.

Mr. T. CARLI has the honor to inform the

PRICES MODERATE. A visit is respectfully solicited.

GOLD Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly Outfit free. Addres TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 4-g



Planos War on the monopolist renewed Haging
Fact See Bearty Statest Newspaper full reply sent
irrel before buying Plano or Organ. Rendmy latest
War Circular. Louest prices ever given O gans
ton N.J.

ACQUAINTANCE and ESCORT CARDS fun, hay them—5 for 20 c-nis; 20 for 10 cents STEVEN a CO., P.O. Box 742, Montrest, Quebec.

Miscellaneous Items. -A Sacramento woman has a land turtle for a pet, and has carved and polished its shell

-The custom in Texas of carrying revolvers was illustrated in San Autonio, when a chained Mexican lion in a show seized a little girl. Fourteen revolvers were quickly emptied into the brute.

-Queen Victoria, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, lately paid a visit to the ex-Empress Eugenie at Chiselhurst. A warm friendship has, from their first acquaintance, subsisted between their Majesties.

-The Duke of Edinburgh has reached England, paid off the "Black Prince," and joined his wife and children at Clarence House. Her Imperial Highness, though not loved in England, is highly accomplished and possessed of more than average abilities.

-The public schools of the United States require \$2.02 from each inhabitant for their support, and military purposes \$.39. In other countries those two items of expenditure are as follows: Prussia, 51 cents and \$2.20; Austria, 54 cents and \$1.30; France, 29 cents and \$4.50; Italy, 13 cents and \$1.57; England and Wales, 66 cents and \$6.86; Switzerland, 88 cents and \$1.

-The Earl of Derby now seewls at his wife's step-son, the Marquis of Salisbury, from the cross benches of the House of Lords. His patent chair for dentists. A concealed spring cess to a general belief in his common sense while the patient is howling, and his attention is and his supposed hard-headedness. His outside influence is diminished by the fact that out his brother and heir presumptive sits in Beaconstield's Cabinet.

-Western elergymen are developing a feverish desire to preach from the theatre their bad habits, on the first, and then stage. In Indianapolis the Rev. J. Bradford Cleaver left the Central Baptist Church for lafter. the Opera House, and in Chicago, Hooley's A fittle boy, weeping most pitcously was in-Theater, the rival of McVicker's, in which tearupted by some unusual occurrence. He David Swing used to preach, is opened to the husbed his eries for a moment; the thought was Rev. James K. Applebee, a Wisconsin clergy- | broken. "Ma." said he, resuming his subtle man of reputation, who purposes to gather a [" what was I crying about just now ?" church organization about him there.

can Antiquarian Society that the proportion i the dead men about town drop in with a little i hands, of college-educated men in Massachusetts is advertising. When a dead near begins to advercolleges of the State 86 undergraduates to resurrection. every 100,000 inhabitants, while in 1876 there; were 55 only. The decrease is attributed to the increased number of foreign-born persons who are making Massachusetts their home.

-Maile Barrowick was drunk and quarrel some when he went home in Gibson City, III. to learn the rules of the house." His father met him at the door and reproved him for being boisterous. Maile retaliated with a shot that fatally wounded the old man, left him dying in the hallway, and would not permit anybody to give him any attention. During an entire night the father cried for help, but nobody went to him and early in the morning he died.

-The writer of an article in the Fortnightly says: "The Englishman individually is the the other afternoon, Other caterpillars have been most expensive animal on the face of the earth; and though he has learned to babble city. Mosquitoes are also pientiful, and it we a caut as to liking a cheap government, it is cant merely. I have heard a most experienced person say: If you want a cheer in the House of Commons, make a speech on general economy; if you want to be beaten in a vote, propose particular saving.

-When Miss Mary A. Phillips made application for admission into the chief Methodist and said he was 75 years old, and had never Episcopal school of theology in the Northwest, at Evanstown, Ill., the professors looked with distavor upon her, but she has proved herself so much of a student, and given so much promise that they have decided to allow her to graduate, which she is nearly ready to do. She is said to be the first of her sex to take a degree in a Methodist seminary.

-There is much discussion in Paris regarding the disposal of the blackened ruins of the domestic affairs. Palace of the Tuileries, burned during the reign of the Commune. All, however, agree that it should never be rebuilt as a palace. Danton and Camille Desinouling, while walking in the Tuileries Gardens in 1792, argued regarding the necessary destruction of the building. "So long as the niche exists, the saint will return to it," said Danton, and this doctrine seems now to be, duly appreciated.

-The Irish World says there is a ramor that the Skirmishing I'und is to be used to return certain members to the British Parliament, and adds: "Absurd and ridiculous as it is to those who are acquainted with the trustees, this matter may possibly require a formal denial for the benefit of those numerous subscribers who are not afflicted with the acquaintance of the trustees." The trustees also deny that the money is to be used to buy destructive agents, like dynamite. The fund now amounts to \$74,907.

-Abram Skiff and Lydia B. Dean, the parties to a breach of promise suit in Taunton, Mass., are over sixty years of age. They were lovers in 1840, but broke their engagement, "and each married elsewhere. Lately they met as widower and widow, and ronewed their courtship. Skiff promised to not only marry Mrs. Dean, but to give her \$1,000 on the wedding day. He claims that she afterwards released him, but she denies it, and wants damages.

-Mr. Virchow, President of the Anthropological Society of Berlin, gave, at a recent meeting of the society, the results of his researches regarding blondes and brunettes in Germany. The first he found in a majority in the northern section and the latter in the southern. Blue eyes predominated in the north and brown eyes at the south. He reported that in Alsace children were sometimes born with green hair, but that the color disappeared several months after birth.

-M. Grossley, an accomplished Frenchman who visited England in the early part of the reign of George III., was present at the trial, by the House of Lords, of Lord Byron for killing, in a duel, Mr. Cheworth, and describing the peers says:- "Their uniformity of dress did not extend to the head. Some wore their hair round, others long, some in bags, others simply tied behind. There was

Mr. T. CARLI has the honor to inform the Clergy, Religious Communities and the public generally, that he will continue the business in hisname, and that in his Store will always be found the best assortment of Religious Statuary, Paintaings and Decorations, Architectual Ornaments, Rosettes, Cornices' and all executed at the shortest notice.

Statues made with Cement on which the temperature has no effect.

-One of the curious facts which come out in the English marriage returns for a period of years, is the gradual decrease in the proportion of marriages solemnized according to the rites of the Established Church, while at the same time the proportion of civil marriages is steadily increasing. In 1861 the number of the former marriages formed almost 80 per cent of the whole; in 1868 the proportion was 768 per cent, and in 1876 73.7 per cent. On the other hand, the number of civil marriages at the office of superintendent of registrars in 1861 was 7.16 per cent of the total number; in 1868, just 9 per cent, while in 1876 the proportion had increased to 10.7 per cent. The total number of marriages not solemnized by the Established Church also shows an increase, the proportion to the total in 1861, 1868 and 1876 being 20.1, 22.1 and

26.2 per cent respectively.

Humorous. When printers grow old their marble brows

are marked with display head-lines. There is no mistaking a real gentleman. When he approaches a free-lunch table he always wants a napkin and a chair.

A Florida prencher closed an unsuccessful revival meeting recently with the remark, "I tell you my hearers, I don't pay for the gas."

The best anti-fat remedy we know of is trying to carve up a chunk of hard wood with a hatchet that was orginally cut out for a

The repartee of a mule is said to be unequalled and the way to draw him out is by pulling out one little hair from the tip-end of his stumpy

"I have a theory about the dead languages," said a new student. "What is it?" asked the professor. "That they were killed by being studied too hard."

"A soft answer turneth away wrath," but a tough answer turneth away the carving fork, stides all over the dish, and covers the head of the family with gravy and confusion.

One of the mysteries connected with Orienta life that we fear will never be explained is why the people of that hot region go barefoot. while they mudle their heads in voluminous folds of cloth.

Our Wheeling inventor is getting up a new diverted by the attack below, the tooth is yanked

Resumption will certainly take place in January, says the Pittsburg Telegraph. Certainly, of course it will. Men will swear off resumption of them will take place a few days

We do not ask any dead aunt to leave us -Dr. Edward Hitchcock assures the Ameri- \$50,000, but we should like to have some of decreasing. In Ison-1804 there was in the tize it is a sure sign be is approaching the

merchant to a mendacious clerk, "this is the third lie I have caught you in since 19 o'clock this morning." "Oh, well," said the new man, [e don't be too hard on me. Give a fellow time

The English language is wenderful for its aptness of expression. When a number of menand women get together and look at each other from the sides of a room-that's called a sociable. When a hungry crowd call upon a poor minister and cut him out of house and home-that's called a donation party.

A enterpillar, attired in his winter ulster, was overtaken by a gentleman on Franklin street, seen, recently, by other gentlemen, about the could only call back the flies we should be enjoy ing most of the luxuries of summer.

A Bridgeport man stopped his paper because it didn't contain a sure cure for dyspepsia, as usual. The infallible cure for consumption was thereall right, but by some accident the dyspepsia cure was teft out. He was awfully indignant. known a paper to fail like that before.

It is a little singular, but the average citizen, who will fly around, get red in the face, and work like a steam engine for a half hour at a runaway accident, will spend five minutes debating whether it is best to have a "seene" or comply when his wife asks him to get a hod of i coal for the kitchen stove. A public spirit is a beautiful thing, but somehow it's not at home In

"Do you think," writes a young student of human economy. "do you think the human deviation from the points adjudicated in the Not at all, not at all. Part of it isn't decaying because it is yet alive, and the portion of it that is dead doesn't deeny because the medical student don't give it a chance, Oh no, the human race was never, in at its history, so well protected against decay as at present. Be thankful that you live in an age when the grave has been so shorn of its power that it can't hold a man so long as a sieve would a spoonful of quicksilver.

Fact and Fancy.

pecked to death by turkeys in Hyde Park Pa., last week.

Herr Wilhelmi is reported by the St. Louis Times as saying that he received for this season's engagements in America \$30,000 and his ex-The Spaniards are putting upon the market

wines made from oranges, Valencia being the place of manufacture. The wine is sweet with a flavor of acid, bright colored, and it contains fifteen per cent of pure alcohol.

The expenses to which the late duke of Devonshire went in relation to the gardens at Chatsworth is illustrated by the fact that it cost him \$5,000 to convey thither one enormous palm tree, veighing twelve tons.

Before Christian of Denmark came into his kingdom his income was only about \$10,000 a year, and the Princess of Wales, in common with his other daughters, was brought up to make her own bonnets and clear starch her own

The Princess Christine, eldest sister of the late late Queen Mercedes, whom the European gossips have selected as King Alfonso's second wife, is described as tall, thin and augular, with a pointed nose of portentions diminsions, but she is also said to be graceful and elegant in carriage, and address, accomplished and possessed of strong character.

A recent letter from one of the colored emigrants from South Carolina to Liberia gives this glimpse of their daily life; "Provisions are now plenty, but they are not what we used to cat. It went hard at first, but we got used to it now. Coffee is plenty, and so is sugar, and so is yams; but meat we hardly ever ent, except on Sundays, when we have roast monkey for dinner. It's mighty dry cating, and needs hard; but you can't get it for love or money.

The Governor Ceneral on Skates.

Says an Ottawa telegram :-" A few days ago the Marquis of Lorne went to skate on a pond adjoining the Rideau Park, and one of the constables was sent to the spot to drive away a number of boys who were also skating. His Excellency bade the constable desist, and in company with the boys the Governor General spent a pleasant hour. The statements going the rounds of the press that the Governor General and Princess Louise have accepted an invitation to be present at the annual fancy dress carnival of the Quebec Skating Club is un-

The Newfoundlanders think they ought to get £250,000 as their share of the Fishery award.

It is not enough that than shoulds accuse thy-seff, but that thou shouldst accuse thyself first, nor wait for others to bring the charge against

Facts and Figures.

It is estimated that the flax mills of Russla give employment to 30%,000 operatives, and produce \$120,000,000 worth of goods annually.

Mexico coins about \$20,000,000 of gold and silver a year-more in proportion to the population of the country than the United States. She buys \$70,000,000 worth of European goods a year, and only \$5,000,000 worth of American, mainly because American merchants don't seek the

A parliamentary paper just issued shows that in the year 1877, 2,662 lives were lost in England and Wales by drowning in inland waters. Of the persons whose lives were lost, 2,149 were males and 532 females; 1423 lives were lost in rivers and running waters, 637 in canals, and 6/2 in lakes and pends.

At the late show of live stock at the Paris Exhibition, and in connection therewith, statistics now published give the estimated number of sheep in Europe, in 1876 at 194,025,236 head. Of these 46,432,000 were in Russia, 20,495,900 in England, 25,055.111 in France, 22,468,969 in Spain, 22,295,632 in Germany, 6,684,049 in Italy, 898.715 in Holland, and 586.079 in Bel- of the S ate is \$30,030,464. gium.

ous results. One class of machines sewed last creditors will be paid in full. year, 45,000,000 pairs of shoes, white another i pegged 55,000,000 pairs in the same time. Ten men can make 600 pairs of shoes a day. In New Lordship is no orator, and has owed his suc- in it runs a tack up through the seat, and England 460 bushels of shoe pegs are made in a day, and I cent's worth of pegs will peg four pairs of slows. There are 556 patents on shoepegs and peggers, and 2,900 on show machinery. Machinery turned out over 2,80,-000 show-lests in the United States hist year.

The total area of Demark, says a contemporary, is e,900,030 acres; 5,203,000 acres are under calfivation, of which 500,000 have been added during the last ten years. The area is divided into more than 200,000 different properties, or various county officials through the medium fishmonger's shop on one occasion proved too which 170,000 are each owned by a different proprictor; and out of 289,000 families not fiving in the towns only 25,000 are cottagers. It will thus | pendent Order of Good Templars can agree is divided among a number of small proprietors, address to the Governor-General. and not, as in England, accuratilated in a few

On the Mississip.

(From the Peris Figures.)

A young and rich American lady, with her them are careering up or down the stream.

von will not race.

" Madam, I pledge my word." They start. After half an hour a other steamer to business generally. egins to overhaul the first. The tady rushes frantically to the captain.

"Captain, Tye see ? Tye see ?"

to give you the go by? No! Impossible! You will at least try."

" Heavens! madam," replied the captain more wood to pile on and show her our heels,

"Quick! quick! What is it?"

" Unless I burn one of your children." "Very well, captain," she cries, straining over the railing and looking wildly at the advancing steamer " hurry up! Burn the biggest!"

The Persecution of the Ritualists in England.

Two more Ritualistic proscentions are either it abevance or will come to nothing. With regard to the suit pending in the case of St. Vedast's, Foster-lane, London, a non-observance of preliminary forms will preclude sentence when the matter comes before Lord Penzance. As to the practice of lighting candles at evening service, this is contended to have been sanctioned by Lord Penzance in the Ridsdale case. There has not been for months past at this church any Courts. It is just possible, however, that a new suit may arise, as a rerbatim report was taken of the Rev T. P. Dale's sermon on the Holy Communion about a fortnight ago. In the other case a representation, under the Public Worship Regulation Act, was recently sent to the Bishop of London, complaining that Ritualistic practices were adopted by the Rev. C. Lowder, vicar of St. Peter's, London Docks, and his curates The Bishop being interested in the patronage of the benefice, the case was remitted to the Archbishop, who will not allow proceedings to be A woman wearing a red shawl was nearly taken until the pending appeal in another case has been determined.

Obituary. Died about two of the clock, p.m. on Thursday, the 12th day of December inst., at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. McCollum, at the Sauble, Michigan U. S., John McDonell, son of Donald McDonell, of the east half of lot number ten in the sixth concession of Lancaster, County of Glengarry, Ontario, at the age of twenty-one years. He was fortified with all the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, preparatory to his approaching the awful Tribunal of Divine Justice, Archibald and Michael McDonell, who, accompanied by their worthy cousin, J. D. McDonald, of Alpena, arrived with his mortal remains at River Beaudette station on Tuesday morning, 17th inst., where they were met by a large and respectable number of neighbours, relatives and friends; from whence it was escorted by a large and respectable concourse of neighbours, relatives and friends to the place of interment in St. Raphael's cemetery, verifying the ancient adage, " from dust thou art and into dust thou shalt return."

May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

Died at his father's residence on lot No. 8, 4th concession, Lancaster, County of Glengarry, Ont. about seven of the clock Friday morning the 13th inst., Hugh Joseph McDonald, who during several years had very delicate health; at the age of twenty-eight years seven months and thirteen days. The deceased was remarkable for his virtuous and religious disposition, sobriety, honour and integrity; a warm, faithful and affectionate friend and neighbour, gentlemanly in his general demeanour always mindful of his religious duties had all the rites of the Roman Catholic Church administered to him a day or so before his death. A more submissive and dutiful son to his father was not probably in the county of Glengarry. The funeral was honoured by the presence of Rev. Charles Gauthler the worthy and heroic pastor of Williamstown at the mass and in the Cemetery during the final consignment of his mortal remains to the grave

May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

Epps's Cocoa—Grateful and Comforting.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which evern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the Judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civit Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle street, and 170 Piccadilly, London, England

News Items.

\$1,203,785 was added to the public debt in December.

2,658 persons were committed to jail last year in Toronto.

There were 1,656 fires last year in New York, enusing losses of 1,184,505.

The mercury dropped 31 degrees in Louisville, Kentucky, during 24 hours.

The G.T.R. is \$70,000 better off by abatement in assessments in Toronto.

The Gov. of Louisiana, has given notice that the State consols cannot be paid.

The Quebec Mercury appears in reduced size, and is a much neater sheet generally. The Bishop of Huron has secured \$40,000

in England for the new Western University. Ten convicts escaped from the penitentiary at Dubuque, two being killed in the attempt. The Marquis of Lorne has accepted the position of Commodore of the Halifax Yacht

Squadron. Governor Talbot of Massachusetts states in his inaugural message that the funded debt reckoned among the countries which have

The lanking-house of Phelps & Co., of Machinery for shoemaking produces marvel- Philadelphia, have made an assignment. The barbarism to civilization and Queen Emms

The miners in the Wilkesbarre, (Pa.,) region, struck against a ten per cent, reduction, which went into effect yesterday.

Reports received show that there has been a severe snowstorm in various parts of Ontario, blocking roads and delaying trains. General Gibbon, having filed with General the party from Honolulu to frequent his Sheridan proofs of the pernicious system in theatre. But the entertainment from which is going to be held.

The New Jersey authorities have got their : eyes open at last, and are bringing to time the shackles of civilized life. Mullets in a of the criminal courts.

As soon as the Grand Lodge of the Indebe seen that in Denmark, as in France, the soil among themselves, they intend presenting an

> Mrs. Tidyman, a hard-working woman, of Toronto, received injuries which will prove fatal, by being struck on the head with a sign which blew off the Lyceum Theatre. A smart thief walked into the Government

"Get right out of this," should an irritated three children, boarded one of the Mississipply Printing Office in Washington, and stole in stemmbouts which have the dangerous habit broad daylight, from under the very eyes of or enjoying a little racing when a couple or the clerks, \$10,000. The detectives, as usual, ; went to work.

"Captain, I will make the trip with you on . Heavy snow storms, oftentimes accompa-

Science. Mantegazzo confirms Darwin's statement tending to become rudimentary in the more

civilized races of mankind. The Electrician says that Dr. Wall, about coldly. "I don't race, but if I did I have no I the year 1670, first observed the existence of electric light, and suggested the resemblance between electricity and lightning.

> Two ends of the copper wire of a galvanic hattery were connected with platinum wire, while in that state was gently see-sawed across the trunk of the tree.

> H. H. Howarth, F. S. A., in a paper on the remains of the Mammoth in Siberia, rejects the theory that they have been transported to their present position by the action of rivers. He concludes they lived and died where their remains are found, and therefore that the climate must have been much warmer at one time.

At the University of Cambridge, England, philosophical research. Good workmen have been employed as teachers. Several Unihave become members of the classes now formed for regular instruction in the use of tools and machine construction.

Fashion Notes. Sected plaid circulars lined with red opera tlanuel or red silk are stylish garments for

school girls' wear. According to Emmeline Raymond, crinoline make its appearance.

articles of the toilet, and are in demand among tashionable women.

Cosmetic masks are revived as beautifying

by fashionable women. at home" reception toilets.

evening toilets of the season. A novelty in gentlemen's ulsters is made reversible, one side to be worn to business, the other for calls and the opera.

White satin dresses, trimmed with mediaval

aces, yellow with age, are the most stylish

The fashion correspondent of Harper's he is allowed to pass his time in idleness." Bazaar says that bonnets are much larger than they have been for some years past. Cloth circulars have heavy cords and tas-

sels fastening the garments in front, knotted loosely and then thrown over the shoulders. Bias bands of many-coloured, striped and laided cloths are used in trimming costumes de fatigue and simple house dresses of solid

colours. Black silk dresses for house and evening wear are usually combinations of several materials made into a full-flowing trained

skirt, and tight basque attached to the same. The Directory bonnet is a leading Parisian novelty. It it high above the forehead, narrow on the sides, the strings cover the ears. tying under the chin, and the trimmings are a mixture of feathers, fur, ribbon, and ornaments. The whole affair is frightfully ugly, but is the rage at the moment in the French

capital. Revolution in Naval Architecture.

A new ship, shaped like a double wedge, with the base of each attached, has been designed. The new ship will, it is said, ensure increased speed in all kinds of vessels. A contemporary says of it :-

A revolution in naval architecture may result from the successful experiments which have been made with the new English iron-clad Inflexible." This vessel is constructed on a new design, the old model having been abandoned in favor of an elongated, diamondshaped figure. On a trial trip a speed of fif-tren knots was obtained, and the inventor, of records, as now, was not so thoroughly Mr. Froude, claims that twenty knots will become an average speed. The subject is receiving considerable attention from the owners of passenger and freight stemmers, and it is ex- ginning of the century as in this decade, we pected that some experimental vessels of the new class will be constructed.

A Plucky Act.

On Tuesday evening a carter's horse became frightened at some object and started off down Craig street, beyond the control of his driver. The street was immediately cleared to allow the frantic animal to pass. Approaching the Y. M. C. A. building, the horse made for the sidewalk, forcing pedestrians to seek protection in doors and other convenient place. As the animal was opposite Lewis' drug store a well known medical gentleman bravely made a spring for the beast's head and succeeded in securing the reins, thus temporarily checking the frantic animal's flight, being further assisted by a few carters from the neighboring stand. The horse was secured without injury, with the exception of the driver, who was pitched out over the horse's head on its sudden stoppage. The gentleman who so pluckily stopped the runaway had his hatallacerated with a buckle which was attached

Progress in the Sandwich Islands

to the reins.

The Sandwich Islands must in fairnes in progressed most in the last half century They have, in fact, leaped in that period from presents a greater advance over Kamehameha H. than Queen Victoria over William the Conqueror. Kamehameha II, was the first Sandwich Island monarch who became personally known to European fame. Accompanied by his principal Queen and sundry subordinate consorts, he visited England in 1824, and an enterprising manager drew large hoases by inducing the present Indian Bureau, an investigation they derived by far the greatest gratification is going to be held. behaved very well, but now and again buss severe a temptation. They went for them: with a bound, and devoured the delicary raw Before they had been in London a month, the principal Queen died of measles, and the King, prostrated with grief survived her only a week.

A Res Type-Setter. (1Washington Stard)

.....

Mr. James O. Clephane, of this city, has just returned from Chicago, where he has been to superintend the introduction of the new printing machine, which, it is asserted, is to entirely revolutionize the art of typesetting. It is said that an expert operator will print from fifty to seventy words a one condition-give meyour word or honor that | nied by herce winds, are reported in various | minute on the machine, and that Miss Julia places, going as far south as Washington, de- Camp, of this city, prints continuously at the laying trains, and causing much interruption rate of seventy-five words a minute. The machine, it is further averred, prints with all sizes of type; does away with the necessity for numerous "cases;" dispenses with the "distribution" of type; "justifies" more ca-"And will you endure it? Will vou allow her that the posterior molar, or wisdom-tooth, is pidly than the printer, corrects mistakes with more ease, and reads and corrects proof more readily. The great speed of the machine is secured, it is stated, through the ability of the operator, owing to the peculiar construction of the instrument, to print at one stroke my word where the letters occur in alphabetween electricity and lightning.

Some Englishmen in India have tried the experiment of felling trees by electricity, others, are printed at one stroke, the operator baving simply to place his fingers upon cach key forming a word, simultaneously. It is which of course instantly became red hot, and claimed, finally, that the entire work of composition on a newspaper can be done in a mall-sized parlor, the machine not being larger than a sewing-machine.

South Africa.

Reports from South Africa state that the colonists are complaining that they are in greater danger from the drought than even om the Kaffirs. It seems probable that the country is passing through a cycle of almost rainless years, like that which began in 1856, mechanical work-shops have been fitted up and culminated in the big "drought" of 1862. with machinery for the construction of in-struments and apparatus to be employed in terrible sufferings were experienced by the natives in Basutoland and elsewhere. In versity men, who intend becoming engineers, 1863 the rains began, and the ten years following had their fair share of moisture. But. in 1873 there was a slackening, and the sucecceding years were less and less rainy. The Friend of the Free State, a newspaper published in the capital of the Dutch Republic, now an enclave in British territory, says:- " Nata: is drier than it has been for thirty years; Basutoland is infinitely more drought-stricken than it was in 1863 of very small proportions is beginning to Griqualand West is in a sorry plight for want of water; the midland and upper eastern districts of the colony are grateful if once in three months they get half an inch of rain; the Transvaal and the Free State are slightly better off, but even they are humble enough, Bonnet strings are no longer crossed in the and would gladly, under present circumback over the hair or in the nape of the neck stances, accept a guarantee of a rainfall of twelve inches per annum. We fear that a Large Alsatian bows of wide black velvet process of gradual dessication is going on, ibbon are worn as evening head-dresses with and that by-and-by, unless the inhabitants bestir themselves to ameliorate the climate. It will have to be abandoned to the baboon, who can make a dainty repast off white ants. centipedes, scorpions; to the estrich, who can digest anything from a gold watch to a gunflint; and to the camel, who can with ease take a journey of seven days in quest of waer, and does not care about eating at all it

AGED PEDESTRIANS. Some Pedestrian Records of Old Men.

[From the New York Herald.] Describing from the scenes of the contest ust ended between O'Leary and Campana, the

Herald of Friday says :-AGED PEDESTRIANS

Among the visitors to the garden during the past two days was an aged English-man, who still thinks that the men of his country are as good in the way of walking long distances as any pedestrians in the world, and so told some of his listeners. Yesterday he commented upon the performances of O'Leary and "Sport," and when the age of the latter was referred to, he laughed and said :-Why, he's not too old to walk; older men than he have done better than he is doing. Just read that," and he produced a slip cut from the London Field, which had long been carried in his pocket. "Read what old men have done," he said.

The article referred to the famous Captain Barclay, and then went on to say that John Batby, in 1788, at the age of fifty-five, walked 700 miles in five hours less than fourteen days, on the Richmond course, and in 1792 Mr. Eustace, at the age of seventy-seven, walked over two hundred miles in four days. An old man of seventy-five, Thomas Savager, walked 429 miles on the turnpike road, from Hereford to Ludlow, back and forth, in five days and nineteen hours. Other performances were noted, and the article closes with this senconfirmed; still, as heavy wagers in nearly every instance depended on these facts, and people were as fond of their money at the bemay take these figures as approximately corA Prize Waiting for Filibusters.

Says the Pall Mall Gazette:-The Russian squadron in the Pacific will be reinforced by a ship most powerfull garmoured both offensively and defensively. This fact is worthy of being noted, since, as we have repeatedly pointed out, our wealth in the Pacific, our naval stores and supply of coal, lie literally unprotected on the beach, a prize for any Power to snatch from us. There is no single fortification on Vancouver's Island-a small battery is, we believe, being constructed, but it is not yet completed-and the only troops available consist of a score or so of local militia, poorly equipped and indifferently trained. The largest man-of-war and only English ironelad in the Pacific is the Triumph. a vessellaunched in 1873, 6,660 tons displacement, armoured about the water-line and on the batteries with 8-inch plates, and carrying ten 9-inch 12-ton guns, and a complement of 450 of all ranks. The Minin, on the other hand, has a displacement of 5,650 tons only; but she carries an armament of four 11-inch 28-ton guns, throwing projectiles weighing 500 lbs., in a central battery 98-ft. long, rising 10-ft above the waterline, is protected by armour i2 inches thick resting on 24-inch wooden backing, and has a crew வ€ கூராH told.

Every Man His Own Locomotive. (From the Philadelphia Record.)

Every Man His Own Locomotive.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

The newspaper carrier who serves papers to the attendants in the permanent exhibition building goes his rounds at the rate of twelve miles an hour. He travels on machines not unlike roller skates, which are called pedomotors, according to the inventor, Mr. J. H. Hobbs, an architect on Walmut street, above lefth. The day is not far distant when the whole city will be on wheels, when pedestrians will be skimming through the streets at the rate of ten miles an hour without any more effort than is now put forth in perambulating half that distance. The pedomotor consists of four tough, light wooden wheels, supplied with an outer rim of tough india rubber. These wheels are secured to a trame the shape of the foot, which is strapped to the pedal extrenities in the usual manner. Unlike roller skates, the wheels of these little wehicles are not under, but are placed on each side of the foot, thus giving the warrer a good standing as well as a solid footing. The rear wheels are three inches in diameter, while those in from are but two and a halfimeles. This gives the foot a slight incline, and when in motion has much todo in impelling the pedestrian forward. Extending from the toe, with a slight curl toward the ground, is a piece of custing termed the pasier, which is simply used in mounting the elevation or steep incline. From the centre of the heel a small brass wheel extends backward, serving as r guide as well as a brake. The whole scarcely turns the scale at a pound weight. In using them no more colori is required than in ordinary walking. The warer steps with his regular stride, and is amazed to and thuself skinming over the ground so rapidly with so little muscular effort. No effort of the body is required for their use as in skates. The traveller simply plants one foot hefore the other and finds himself whizzed along at a lively rate.

Discovery of the North West Passage.

Discovery of the North West Passage.

The honor of comparative success in Archevoyaging belongs to a Swedish scientist, Prof. Nordenskjold, After a careful study of the logbooks and records of the Norwegian whaters, he came to the conclusion that at certain seasons of the year, following the route of these northern tishermen in their little crafts, larger vessels should be able to traverse the Arctic Sea. And with the assistance of some wealthy Swedes and Bussians who placed confidence in his views, he made two trips, in 1875 and 1876, from Norway to the mouth of the Yenesel River. These trips were made very quickly, and though ice was found during the voyage, yet not in sufficient quantity to prove an obstacle.

Encouraged by his successes he had little difficulty in securing the aid of the Swedish Government. During the past summer he was placed in charge of a fiel of four vessels, and well supplied with everything necessary for an Arctic voyage, he left the coast of Norway about the endof July. After a couple of months word came to Moscow that the Professor had reached the River Lema on the 27th of August, and that there was no doubt he would be able to pursue his journey safely to Behring's Straits. From the Lenn to the Straits has been travelled by previous explorers; and it is not expected that there would be any obstacle in the way of the gallant Swedes. The difficult and unexplored region past the North Cape of Asia, 71° north laitude, has been safely travelled, and even though some accident should prevent the conclusion of the voyage, yet Professor Nordenskjold deserves all the credit of having been the first man to demonstrate the existence of the long sought Northwest Passage.

Of course there would be no practical benefit resulting from these explorations unless it ould be shown that the passage was always available. It is claimed that this is the case, that the large volumes of fresh water poured into the Arctic sea, by the Lenn, Yenesel, Irisch, Obl, and other Asiatic rivers, effect a gradual thaw

Northern Siberia is thus opened up to commerce, and already the merchauts of Russia and Morthern Europe are delighted at the prospects of growing trade with a hitherto almost isolated

A Missionary's Opinion of the Ameer. (From the Ottawa Citizen.)

The Rev. T. P. Hughes, missionary from Afghanistan, was present on Tuesday evening at the annual meeting of the Chester Association of the Church Missionary Society. In the course of a speech relating to the country through which our armies are now passing, he said they were marching through independent Afghanistan—a country occupied by independent tribes—which would account for the small amount of opposition we had encountered up to the present. He knew the Ameer, who was not an educated man. He could neither read nor write. He argued in this way; 'What is the use of reading and writing when you can get hundreds of people to do it for you?' The Ameer was, however, excellently well versed in historical matters obtained from the clever men of the country, whom the Ameer, like other Orientals, collected about him. On one occasion the Ameer was alscussing with him (Mr. Hughes) as to who was the greatest general the world had produced, and the Ameer said that beyond a doubt Napoleon was the greatest general that had ever lived. The Ameer was an abstemious man in public, but was a drunkard at home. He was an exceedingly warlike man and a thorough good soldier. Those who saw him at Umballa said that he had all the qualities of an excellent general. There was no doubt, however, that he was a man of great cruelty. He said that because he had read his (the Ameer's) letters, and because some English people thought that he was a very meek and mild man, and was badly abused and ought to be pitled. He must, however, tell them that the Ameer got into power, after civil war, there were three persons to whom he was indebted for it. One, was his son had learned English unassisted. The Ameer strangled his brother, his nephew, and the son, and his son had learned English unassisted. The Ameer strangled his brother, his nephew, and the son had ought here was not a particularly interesting man to discuss, and he who knew him personally knew him to be a barbarian.

PRIEST'S ADVICE ABOUT ATTENDING THEATRES.

Father Wissel, Redemptorist, in a sermon at St. Aloysius' Church, New York, recently, said, "It is not a sin to go to any decent and respectable theatre, where there is a good moral play being performed, but it is a sin, and a great one, to patronize what have been called 'Variety Theatres,' or 'Varieties.' You may probably ask, 'Well, how can I tell what place of amusement is bad, and what one is good?" I will tell you: Whenever you find that there is ballet-dancing, then keep away from the theatre; but if you know that there is a good play being performed in a respectable theatre, why ther, of course, you can go and enjoy it. Why is it, do you suppose, that there is so much discontent among managers of theatres at their want of success? I will give you my reason. It is because no decent lady or selfrespecting man will go to one of their establishments on account of the character of the pieces therein. That is the reason why some theatres do not pay. If the managers would only put on their stages standard plays, and leave out all the ballet-duncing and other sideshows, they would have less cause for complaint. Their houses would be crowded with the respectable portion of the residents of New York, and an era of theatrical prosperity would ct in which would astonish every one.

The present year will be distinguished for the selentific progress which has marked it. Mr. Gailletet accomplished the liquefaction of hydrogen, nitrogen, and atmosphericair. Edison produced the phonograph, megaphone, phonometer, acrophone, carbon telephone, tasimeter, and electric lamp. Hughes produced the microphone; Graham Bell the telephone; Stearns a system of duplexing the Atlantic cable. Hooker and Bert made valuable discoveries in vegetable chemistry; Swift and Watson in astromony, Loutin, Rapieff, Jablochkoff, Wedermann, Sawyer, Hosmer and Gary in applications of electric force. The most important discovery of the year is considered that of the transmutation of metals by Lockyer, the well-known English astronomer and spectorscopist.

In view of many sudden deaths which are almost daily reported, the following clipped from the last number of the Medical and Surgical Reporter will be of interest: To ascertain the real causes of sudden deaths experiments have been tried in Europe and reported to a scientific congress held at Strasburg. Sixty-six cases of sudden deaths were made the subject of a thorough examination. In these only two were found who died from disease of the heart'; nine of the number had died of apoplexy, while there were forty-six cases of congestion of the lungs.

FINANCIAL.

Morning Board:—The following were the transactions:—5 shares Bank of Montreal at ES; 59 do Merchants' Bank at 79; 25 do at 79; 26 do at 79; 50 do Bank of Commerce at 101; 10 do at 100; 100 do at 101; 25 do Bank of Toronto at 117; 100 do at 101; 25 do Bank of Toronto at 117; 100 do at 101; 25 do at 66; 25 do at 67; 25 do Jacques Carrier Bank at 34; 75 do at 33; 100 do at 40; 175 do at 31; 14 do City Gas Company at 111; 50 do at 112; 75 do Montreal Telegraph Co. at 106; 250 do at 66; 50 do Richelieu Company at 43; 25 do at 43.

New York Stock Market. New York, Jan. 7, 1.30 p.m.—Stocks strong; Pacific Mail. 13!; Telegraph, 94!; American Express, 46!; Northwestern, 50!; do, preferred, 78; Rock Island, 119!; St. Paul, 35!; do preferred, 75;; Eric, 22!; St. Jo. 13!; do, preferred, 34!; Hinois Central, 80! to 81!; Lake Shore, 67!; Michigan Central, 75!; N. Y. Central, 112!; Ohio and Mississippi, 8; Wabash, 21.

COMMERCIAL.

The flour markets are unusually dull, the only transactions being of a local nature. These bargains cannot, of course, be taken as a criterion of the market. Quotations are, therefore, nominally the same as when last reported. Receipts of flour per Grand Trunk Railway, 400 barrels.

New York Markets.

New York, January 7.—Wheat quiet; sales of 60,000 bushels of No. 2 at 402c to 402c. Corn firmer; stronger, 45c; No. 2, 472c, 70 472c.

firmer; stronger, 45c; No. 2, 17]e/10 47]c.

New York, January 7.—Cotton unchanged.
Flour firm; receipts, 5,000 barrels; sales, 12,000
barrels, at \$3.2) to 3.50 for Superior State and
Western; \$3.00 to 3.00 for common to choice Extra State; \$3.00 to 4.00 for do, Western.
Rye flour unchanged, at \$2.75 to 3.20.
Wheat quiet; receipts, 66.000 bushels; sales,
8,000 bushels No. 2 Red at \$1.10].

\$,000 bushels No. 2 feet at \$1.102.

Hye heavy.

Corn a trifle better; receipts, 23,000 bushels; sales, 50,000 bushels, at 41c to 47;c.

Barley dull.

Oats firm; receipts, 13,000 bushels; sales, 35,000 bushels, at 50c to 31;c for mixed Western and State, and 52c to 36c for white do.

Pork dull at \$7.30.

Tord beavy at \$5.921.

Lard heavy at \$5.92). Butter, 6c to 3% per pound. Petroleum—Crude, 7% to 8%; refined, 8%.

London Markets.

London, January 7.—Floating cargoes—Wheat quiet; corn a turn dearer. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, very little inquiry; corn a turn dearer. Arrivals off coast small. Liverpool spot wheat strong; corn a turn dearer. Consols, 95 18-16. Chicago Hog Market.

Chicago, January 7.—Hogs-Receipts, 33,700; light grades, \$2.70 to \$2.75; mixed packers, \$2.60 to \$2.80; shippers, \$2.70 to \$2.90.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, January 7.—Wheat—Sie to 834c for February, and 744c for March. Corn—304c for February. Pork—\$7.50 for February, and \$7.70 for March. Lard—\$5.55 for February, and \$5.624 to 5.65 for March.

City Retail Markets.

The present uncertain state of the river has greatly occasioned the late small attendance at our markets. However, the farmers fon the island have largely attended, and our markets show asgood a display as ever. Prices are, how-

island have largely attended, and our markers to the show as good a display as ever. Prices are, lowever, supposed to range a little higher owing to less competition.—

VEGITABLES—Were in abundance and in good demand. Potatoes from 75c to \$1.25 per bag, or 25c a peck. Cabbages, 30c to 37c per dozen. Carrots, 60c per bushel. Turnips, 62c per bushel. Red Cabbages from 50c to 60c per dozen. Parsings in small quantities, but of good quality. Celery, tyne, and other herbs are also plentiful. Demerara is but poorly supplied.

FRUIT—Of large and luscious appearance. Green apples at \$1.20 do; spr. apples at \$1.20 do; spr. apples at \$1.20 do; spr. apples at \$1.20 do; fameuse at from \$2.45 to 3.00. Common apples by the peck, 25c. Lemons range from \$7 to 10 a case. Grapes are plentiful.

Datos force \$6.45.

apples at \$1.20 do; spypaples at \$1.75 to 2 do; grey apples at \$2.41 to 2.50 do; fameuse at from \$2.45 to 3.00. Common apples by the peck, 25c. Lemons range from \$7 to 10 a case. Grapes are plentiful. Dates from \$7 to 10 a case. Grapes are plentiful. Dates from \$2 to 7c per lb. Figs by the box, 4c. Figs in mats, by the lb., 3c. Walnuts, 8c to 11c per lb. Cranherries, 25c per gallon. Raisins per lb., 5c. Brazil nuts, 6!c to 7c per lb. wholesale, retail, 10c. Pariguay nuts from 7!c to 8c. Poultray and Game.—A considerable quantity of poultry was on market this morning. Prices are nominally the same. Turkeys, 5c to 9c per pound; ducks, 55c to 75c per pair; geese, 4c to 6c per pound; chickens, 7c per pound; partridges, 50c to 60c per pair; pigeons, 27c the couple; prairic chickens, 90c to \$1.00 per pair; analls, \$2.00 a dozen; rabbits, 25c the pair; wild ducks, \$1.00 per pair. Dathy Produce.—The present weather has brought in a bad supply of butter, ranging from 6c to 30c per pound. Trade butter, 6c to 11c; good tub butter from 16c to 17c choice tubs, 15c; superior print was plentiful, and sold for 20c to 30c per pound. There was a large supply of inferior butter, but very little trade was done, owing to the small demand for this article. Cheese from 7c to 12c per pound.

Flour, MEAL AND FEED.—The flour market continues very quiet and values unchanged. The quotations for the last few days have been merely nominal. Oatmeal at \$2.25 per 100 pounds; cracked meal, \$2.58 do; Indian meal, \$1.25 do; moulle, \$1.00 do; grue, 8c do; hran, 75c do; pot barley, \$2.75 do; pearl harley, \$5.00 do; good oats sell at from 7c to 90c per bag.

Fish Market.—A plentiful supply, Haddock,

Fish Market.—A plentiful supply. Haddock, do; flounders, 7c do; white fish and trout, 10c do; flounders, 7c do; white fish and trout, 10c do; pike, 11c do; dore, the same; maskinonge, 15c do; perch, 14c to 18c the bunch; finnan haddles, 7c per pound; sardines, by the keg, 27c; boneless confish, 7c the pound; sturgeon, 12c do; lobsters, 8c to 10c; smelts, 12c do; lake trout, 16c do.

do.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.—A large and magnificent supply of prime on hand. Dressed hogs in carlots from \$3.60 to 3.75. Spring pigs retailed at 4e per pound; salt pork, 8e per pound; prime hams at from 9e to 10e per pound; sausages, 10e per pound; fresh pigs' heads, 2e per pound; potted head, 0c; head cheese, 8e; grey puddings, 5e; black puddings, 8e; lard, in pails, 8e; lard, in tubs, 7le. The market is very full of common cattle. Beef, by the careass, 2je to 3e per 1b; also from 5e to 8e retail. Multon from 6e to 12e per 1b; by the careass from 6e to 10e, fresh killed; fresh leg of multon, 12je per 1b. Venison, 8e to 15e per 1b. Veal from 8e to 12je. Corned Beef, 8e to 10e. Salt Tongues, 12je per 1b. EGGS are plentiful and in good demand, selling at from 20e to 30e the dozen.

GRAIN.—The supply is good, and prices without fluctuations. Oats, 70e to 55e per bushel; beaus, \$1.20 to 1.60 per bushel.

MAPLE SUGAR.—Sells at from 7e to 10e per pound. BUTCHERS' MEAT.-A large and magnificent

Weckly Review,

MONTREAL, 3rd January, 1878. OUR MONEY MARKET continues with-

out any material change, being dull and inactive. In Sterling Exchange there is little business, rates nominally 8] between banks and 8] to customers. Gold drafts are steady at { to 3-16 premium.

AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE the busisiness is very quiet, but a better tone prevailed, and prices showed a firmer tendency. Telegraph, ex-dividend, advanced 1 per cent. to 105] bid : 1053 asked. Richelieu Navigation Company steady at 43 and 431. All other transactions remain steady.

IN NEW YORK the resumption of gold to 4.00.

payments, after a suspension of sixteen years, was successfully accomplished yesterday by the Government of the United States, whose legal tender notes are again on a par with gold coin. For three years past the credit of the United States has rapidly improved, making the sale of bonds tor the purpose of obtaining gold an easy matter. The exports have largely exceeded imports, thus not only enabling the gold produced in the country to be retained, but causing imports from Europe, and the hearty co-operation of the banks has been given to the Government in their measures for resump-tion. The Treasury is now so strongly fortified with a gold reserve that the danger of any future embarrassment is next to impossible. The only danger that there is any likelihood of is the uncertainty of the value in silver, and it is hoped that such modifications will be made as will remove this uncertainty.

Our Trading Circles.

Wholesale business continues dull and there has been no movement of any consequence in any particular department. The flour market is remarkable for its dullness, and but little business has been lately done. The late fall of snow has, however, added materially to the importation of produce from the country, farmers having taken advantage of the present state of the roads.

RAW FURS .- Very few furs are arriving, but prices are unchanged, although the demand is brisker. Skunks are coming in in such quantities as will, no doubt, flood the market.

DRY GOODS-Are at their dullest period, and the several warehouses are devoid of activity. American, Osnaburg and Philadelphia cottons are arriving in large quantities, but with little sales. Remittances are dull and indefinite. Canadian spring tweeds are brisk,

and plentifully supplied.
GROCERIES.—Slow trade, but quick purchases. Sorting parcels are in quick demand. Sugar is, however, slightly declined, even about 300 half chests of Japan tea have been disposed of at from 27 cents to 30 cents between jobbers. A sale of over 600 half chests is expected to arrive next week. Japan, Assam and Congou are at the same price, while others are a trifle weaker. Coffee remains dull, the common grades being unsaleable. Mild grades are meeting with a quiet demand at steady prices; Mocha and Java are, however, on the average. Strak has declined and the quotations to-day are very low. 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 upward 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 truits are generally scarce, but in good demand. Prunes have declined to almost nothing, owing to late arrivals, ranging from 43c to 5c. New Bordeaux walnuts, and those from the Spanish Main, are rapidly arriving and are being disposed of briskly Brazillian 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 active, and at the same quotations, Ceylon cinnamon and Java cloves being in most demand. Salt remains firm and

SYRUPS are quiet, and though quotations have not yet been changed, prices tend in

risk the loss. Some is very quiet, and prices are very much in buyers' favor both for Spanish and Slaughter. Upper has had considerable enquiry. Sparts in medium and light are pretty scarce, although in good demand. MEASURED and HARNESS quiet.

BOOTS-The holidays taking all the money, 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 times to review their stock. Remittances are good-fairly better than formerly, so an improvement may be surmised. Pig IRON—There is no change to The home market has been very notice. variable in its movements, and freights out are also very uncertain, so that values are not changed here at all, and not likely to be affected by the fall or rise at home for some time to come. The stock held here is small, as also in the West.

THE GRAIN MARKET is nominal. THE FLOUR MARKET .- Nothing doing whatever, except now and then a small sale to a city dealer, and a country order or two. Quotations are unchanged, yet so far as transac-

tions are concerned they are entirely nominal. PROVISION MARKET.—Butter is plenti-ful and of good demand. The market values remain unchanged. Choice and selected Morrisburg and Townships 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.-The quotation is almost nominal, except for light city trade, at about inside figures. Pork-Market continues dull. LARD-Quiet and market unchanged. DRESSED Hogs .-- A few city lots have been sold, chiefly to arrive.

GENERAL PRODUCE.-Market very high and very 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 on p.t., understood to be within prices quoted above.

COAL MARKET.-In good demand, but prices nominally unchanged. The following are the prices of coal per net ton 2,000 lbs. delivered:—Pittson 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, S3.

FIREWOOD.—Quiet and prices remain firm:—Maple, \$5.50 to 6.25; birch, \$4.50 to 6.00; beech, \$5.00 to 5.50; tamarack, \$3.25

Candid Childhood.—Rich maiden lady—
"Well, May, why are you looking so hard at
me?" May—"I am looking for your other
face." Lady—what other face, child?" May— "Why ma is always saying you have two faces, (Consternation and vexation of mamma).

ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Sam-Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine 4-g

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 4-g Good Overcoal, Beaver for............86.00.

\$9 A DAY TO AGENTS.—Something new. Outilt free. Address, RIDEOUT & Co., Box 1120, Montreal, Que. 20-L BIG PAY Selling our RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS. Outlit free, Address, MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., Montreal, P.Q. 20-L

INFORMATION WANTED

OF THOMAS CULLITON, who left Ireland in 1859, or thereabouts. When last heard of was at Montreal, Canada. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sisters Catherine and Ann Culliton. Address to MRS. GEORGE WHITELEY, Hega, N.S.W., Australia. 21-2

TOHN D. PURCELL, A. M., B. C. L.,

ADVOCATE, 146 St. JAMES STREET, Opposite the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Montreal, May 29, 78-ly PIRST PRIZE DIPLOMA. QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, SEP-TEMBER 1875.

THE IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE, FOR HOTEL AND FAMILY USE.

OVER 200 IN USE IN THIS CITY. FOR SALE AT JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig St.

IMPERIAL FRENCH COOKING RANGE.

HENCHEY'S HOTEL, } QUEBEC, 18th October, 1877.

QUEBEC, 18th October, 18....

MR. JOHN BURNS:—

DEAR SIR,—The Cooking Range which I have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recommend it to persons who may be in want of such also, the Brotler, which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my enire approbation.

Respectfully yours,

12-g

P. HENCHEY.

ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS of BLEURY STREET.



CUNNINGHAM BROS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Cemetery Work a Specialty.

MANTLES

PLUMBERS' SLABS, &c., MADE TO ORDER.

WEEKLY TEST.

 Number of Purchasers served during week

 ending Jany, 4th, 1879
 4,148

 Same week last year
 4,134

Increase..... MONTHLY TEST.

Increase...... 1,004

Carsley's plain english.

MOLASSES—Barbadoes in good quantity
sells at from 33c to 37c, and small lots at 34c
to 38c. Jamaica, Tortugas and Barbadoes
are also plantiful. Democracy in Barbadoes

CARSLEY'S PLAIN ENGLISH Every Cardigan Jacket is reduced. Every Wool Shirt is reduced in price. Every Undershirt is reduced in price.

CARSLEY'S PLAIN ENGLISH. Every pair of Drawers is reduced in price. Every pair of Cuffs-Ladies' and Gents'-are re duced in price.

CARSLEY'S PLAIN ENGLISH. Every pair of Stockings is reduced in price. Every pair of Socks in the house is reduced. Every pair of Corsets is reduced in price. CARSLEY'S PLAIN ENGLISH.

Every Linen Collar is reduced in price. Linen Set is reduced in price Every pair of Braces is reduced in price. CARSLEY'S PLAIN ENGLISH. Every piece of Fringe is reduced in price.

doz. Buttons is reduced in price Scarffs reduced in price. CARSLEY'S PLAIN ENGLISH.

Every yard of Lace is reduced. Every yard of Net 1s reduced. Every yard of Trimming is reduced in price. CARSLEY'S PLAIN ENGLISH.

Every Beit is reduced in price. Every yard of Ribbon is reduced, Every Shirt in the house is reduced. Every yard of Frilling is reduced. S. CABSLEY'S CLOUDS.

Every Cloud in our house is reduced. S. CARSLEY'S NECK SHAWLS AND BREAK FAST SHAWLS

Every Shawl in our house is reduced. S. CARSLEY'S LADIES' CARDIGAN JACKETS

Every Ladies' Cardigan Jackets in our house i reduced. S. CARSLEY'S GENT'S WOOLEN MUF-FLERS.

Every Gent's Woolen Muffler in our house is reduced. S. CARSLEY'S CRETONNES.

Every piece of Cretonne in our house is reduced S. CARSLEY'S REPS AND DAMASKS. Every piece of Rep and Damask in our house i reduced. S. CARSLEY'S WHITE BLANKETS.

Every pair of Blankets in our house is reduced. S. CARSLEY'S COLORED BLANKETS. Every pair of Colored Blankets in our house i S. CARSLEY'S QUILTED COMFORTERS.

Every quilted Comforter in our house is re S. CARSLEY'S TWEEDS. Every piece of Tweed in our house is reduced. S. CARSLEY'S JACKETS. Every Jacket in our Show Room is reduced in

price.
S. CARSLEY'S UISTERS. Every Ulster in our Show Room is reduced in price.

S. CARSLEY'S SHAWLS. Every Shawl in our Show Room is reduced in S. CARSLEY'S COSTUMES.

Every costume in our Show Room is reduced in

price.
S. CARSLEY'S SKIRTS. Every Skirt in our Show Room is reduced in S. CARSLEY'S WRAPPERS.

Every wrapper in our Show Room is reduced S. CARSLEY'S BEAVER CLOTHS. Every piece of Beaver Cloth in our Show Room

S. CARSLEY'S FRIEZE CLOTHS. Every piece of Frieze Cloth in our Show Room is reduced in price. S. CARSLEY,

393 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

Country People!

That are coming into the City of Montreal to purchase Overcoats, Suits and Ulsters, are invited to call at I. A. BEAUVAIS before going elsewhere, to see our immensestock. Such bargains in our line never were known in the Dominion, or such cheap sales of ready-made Clothing. We have sold more Overcoats this Fall than all the other bouses together. Our sales of Overcoats were over 100 a day.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Good Overcoat, for......\$4.50.

•	Good Overcont, Nap for87.25.
	Good Overcoat, Diagonal
	ULSTERS.
	Heavy Nap Uster for
	Meavy Fur Nap Ulster for
,	
ľ	Heavy Fancy Trimming Ulster 89.00.
f	SUITS.
•	Tweed Sult, Dark, for
	Tweed Suit, Scotch, for
	Tweed Suit. English, for
	AT

I. A. BEAUVAIS,

190-st. joseph street-190

NEM SCHOOL BOOKS

SCHOOL TERM OF 1878-79.

The Metropolitan Primer. 1st Render. 2nd " 5rd " 4th "

Stepping Stone to do Butler's Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec. do for the Diocese of Toronto. Keenan's Doctrinal Catechism.

Catechism of Perseverance Boyd's Elements of Rhetorie. Quackenbos' First Lesson in Composition. Do Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric.

Bridges' Algebra. A Treatise on Mensuration for the use of Schools. Sangsters' Elementary Arithmetic. Sangsters' National Arithmetic.

Packards' Complete Course of Business Training. do with Key for Teachers and Private Studuts. Sadlier's New Book Keeping Blanks

Day Book Journal Cash Book Ledger

National Pocket Dictionary Do Large Worcester's Primary do

Worcester's Frimary do
Nugent's Improved French and English, English and French Dictionary.
Spiers' and Surrenne's French and English
Dictionary.
Chambers' Dictionary of the Latin Language,
containing Latin and English, English
and Latin, by W. R. Chambers.

Introduction to English History.

Introduction to English History. History of England for the young. do for the advanced Classes. Fredet's Modern History. Do Ancient History. The Child's History of Canada, by Miles. The School History of Canada.

Northen's History of the Catholic Church, with Questions adapted to the use of Schools. Mitchell's New Series of Geographies. First Lessons in Geography. New Primary New Intermediate do. New Physical

Pinnock's Catechism of Geography. Stepping Stone to Geography. Lovell's Easy Lessons in Geography. Do General Lessons in do. Guy's Elements of Astronomy. Smith's Illustrated do.

Pocket Edition of the New Testament. Large Type Edition of the New Testament. Epistles and Gospels for Sundays and Holidays Catholic Youth's Hymn Book, paper covers. Bound and set to Muslc.

Westlake's How to Write Letters—A Manual o Correspondence.

Jenkins' Students' Hand Book of British and American Literature.

Botany-How Plants Grow. Paterson's Familiar Science-School Edition. Parker's Juvenile Philosophy-Part I. Parker's Natural Philosophy-Part II. Parker's Complete Philosophy. Hill's Elements of Louage's Moral do. Balmes' Criterior, or How to Detect Error and

Arrive at Truth.
Balmes' Elements of Logic.
Doublet's Logic for Young Ladies.
Fasquel's Introductory French Course, Fasquell's Introductory French Course,
Complete Course.
Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French.
Magill's French Prose.
Dinsmore's Spelling Blanks in three numbers.
Sadlier's Headline Copies in eleven numbers.
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's International
System of Penmanship in 15 numbers.
New York Edition of Payson, Duntin and Scribner's System of Penmanship.
Primary Course in seven numbers.
Advanced Course in 13 numbers.
Patent Cover and Blotter for Copy Books with
Oblique Lines indicating the Slant of
Writing.
Small for Primary Course.
Large for advanced Course.
Bryant and Stration's High School Book Keeping.

Bryant and Stratton's Counting House Book Bryant and Stratton's Counting House Book Keeping.
We have also a very large and complete as-sortment of Exercise Books, Composition Books, Drawing Books, Note Books, Foolscap, Note and Letter Papers, Slates, Slate Peneils, Pens, Hold-ers, Lead Peneils, Ink, Chalk, Ink and Peneil Errasers, Black Board Cleaners, Rubbers, Blot-ting Paper, Covering Paper, School Pocket Pen-knives, &c.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

Catholic Publishers and Booksellers, 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Rury & Mcintosh,

ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS, MOLSONS' BANK CHAMBERS, Corner St. James and St. Peter Streets.

(Entrance on St. Peter Street.) GEORGE BURY,
Official Assignce. John McIntosh,

DOHERTY & DOHERTY. ADVOCATES, &c.

No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal. T. J. Dokerty, B.C.L. C. J. Dokerty, A.B., B.C.L.

MAUDLIN PHILOSOPHY

THIS TIME.

BUSINESS! BUSINESS! BUSINESS!

Read the following.

YEA! READ!

Hosiery-Lambs' Wool.

Fine French L. W. Hose for Children.

"L. W. Fancy Hose, for Children, in all colors, of all sizes, and at all prices.

Fine Canadian L. W. Hose, in all sizes—Silver Grey, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Oxiond, Black and Write.

These Hose are seamless, perfectly free from Jumps and warranted fast colors. Fine Canadian half-hose, beautifully made warranted perfectly free from seams and lumps, light, medium and heavy makes, ranging from 20c per pair.

Special Lot home-knit half-hose, or Gentlemen's Socks, for 25c per pair. Underclothing.

Men's Wear.

Shirts and Drawers, heavy make, she cach better makes ranging in price as follows: 50c, 60c, 75c, and \$1 each. Our SI Shirts and Drawers are of superior make.

Shirts and Drawers, Scotch make. Fine Lambs' Wool. Every pieces warranted—ranging in price from \$1.25 to \$3.50 each.

Blankets, in White and Grey, from \$1 to \$10 per pair.

Underclothing,

Children's Shirts and Drawers, in two qualities all sizes, ranging in price from 50c to \$1.50 Children's Dresses for Boys or Girls-or Shirts and Drawers in one piece-made of the finest Lambs' Wool, seamless and fine finish, all sizes. These goods are going fast. Ladies' L. W. Vests and Drawers in Shetland colors, very much liked, fine make, 11 and 18 guage goods, ranging in price from \$1.50 10 27 00

Ladies' L. W. Dresses, in Shetland colors, three sizes, splendid goods, best in the country.

Merino Goods. Merino half Hose.

Merino Pants and Vests, Gents.

Merino Pants and Vests, Ladies.

Merino Goods in great variety.

Merino Hose.

per pair.

Gloves. An exquisite assortment of fined Kid Gloves and Mits.

Examine the Stock at once QT A large Stock of Cloth Gloves. A large assortment of Knitted and Crochet

Mits for school boys, Just the thing, 25c to 35c per pair. The finest Stock of Kid Gloves in the city, all colors, all sizes, all prices, from 50c to \$1.25

33. GO TO '55:

CHEAPSIDE

FOR KID GLOVES.

Small Wares. Pins, 3c per paper, Needles, Tapes, Braids, Trimmings, Tassels, Knitting Cotton, Crochet Cotton, Fringe, Silk and Worsted, Buttons of all kinds, a fine assortment of Dress Buttons, Whalebone, Buckles, Safety-pins, Elastic, Cable Cords

ings,—in short. all needful little things which legitimately belong to a small ware department.

Carpet Bliding, Hooks and

Eyes, Prussian Blud-

Haberdashery. Ladies, Collars and Cuffs, plain linen. do. Fancy do. do. do. do All new styles. Gents' Collars and Cuffs, all the best qualities,

newest styles, and finest makes. Ladies' and Gents' Ties and Scaris, do. Handkerchiefs. Zinen-Hem-stitch, fancy borders, plain borders, hemmed.

Silk-in endless variety of color and endless range of price.

Ladies' Skirt Lifters. Corsets,

In all the useful and popular makes, from 50c, formerly sold at \$1 to \$2 per pair. A Job Lot of Corsets.

from \$1.25 to \$4, are reduced to \$1 per pair.

Tes Call early before the assortment of sizes is broken.

MANTLES

Gents' Braces.

 $\mathbf{D}o.$

WATERPROOFS, Dress Goods.

Curtains in Lace and Muslin, from 75c per pair to \$10 per pair. MANTLE CLOTHS.

COATINGS, in all styles, TROWSERINGS, in all styles, VESTINGS, in all styles,

TWEEDS, the latest and best.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT Up-stairs Fit, Style and Finish Warranted. GO TO

CHEAPSIDE, -FOR-

TAILORING. Yarns! Yarns! Yarns!

All useful Yarns at CHEAPSIDE. At the best prices.

487 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST.

A. A. MURPHY.

ESTABLISHED 1819.)

Go to CHEAPSIDE for YARNS.5