A Courting in the Olden Days.

Thirty years ago Michigan people were a frank and truthful set. Strangers could come here and trade horses with their eyes shut, and breach of promise cases were unknown. Folks meant what they said, and when they gave their word stuck to it.

Exactly thirty years ago this month a widower from New York State appeared in Lansing on business. That same business carried him over to De-Witt, eighty miles away. While on the way he stopped at a log farm house to warm his cold fingers. He was warmly welcomed by the pioneer and his wife, both of whom were well along in years, and after some general talk the woman queried:

'Am I right in thinking you are a widower?'

'Yes.'

'Did you come out here to find a wife?'

'Partly.'

'Did anybody tell you of our Susie?'

'No.'

'Well, we've got as bouncing a girl of 22 as you ever set eyes on. She's good-looking, healthy and good-tempered, and I think she'll like your looks.'

'Where is she?'

'Over in the woods here, chopping down a coon tree. Shall I blow the horn for her?'

'No. If you'll keep an eye on my horse I'll find her.'

'Well, there's nothing stuck up or affected about Susie. She'll say yes or no as soon as she looks you over. If you want her, don't be afraid to say so.'

The stranger heard the sound of her axe and followed it. He found her just as the tree was ready to fall. She was a stout, good-looking girl, swinging the axe like a man, and in two minutes he had decided to say:

'Susie, I'm a widower from New York State; I'm thirty-nine years old, have one child, own a good farm and I want a wife. Will you go back home with me?'

She leaned on the axe and looked at him for half a minute, and then replied:

'Can't say for certain. Just wait till I get these coons off my mind.'

She sent the tree crashing to earth, and with his help killed five coons, which were stowed away in a hollow.

'Well, what do you say?' he asked, as the last coon stopped kicking.

'I'm your'n',' was the reply, 'and by the time you get back from DeWitt I'll have these pelts off and tacked up and be ready for the preacher!'

He returned to the house, told the old folks that he should bring a preacher back with him, and at dusk that evening the twain were married. Hardly an hour had been wasted in courting, and yet he took home one of the best girls in the State of Michigan.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

Discoveries Made by Accident.

Not a few discoveries in the arts and sciences have been made or suggested by accident. The use of the pendulum, suggested by the vibrating of a chandelier in a cathedral; the power of steam, intimated by the oscillating of the lid of a tea-kettle; the utility of coal gas for light, experimented upon by an ordinary tobacco pipe of white clay; the magnifying properties of the lens, stumbled upon by an optician's apprentice, while holding spectacle-glasses between his finger, are well-known instances in proof of the fact.

Galvanism was discovered by accident. Professor Galvani, of Bologna, in Italy, gave his name to the operation but his wife is considered as actually entitled to the credit of the discovery. She being in bad health some frogs were ordered for her. As they lay upon the table, skinned, she noticed that their limbs became strongly convulsed when near the electrical conductor. She called her husband's attention to the fact; he instituted a series of experiments, and in 1789 the galvanic battery was invented.

Eleven years later, with that discovery for his basis, Professor Allesend of Volta, also an Italian, announced his discovery of the 'voltaic' pile.

The discovery of glass-making was effected by seeing the sand vitrified upon which a fire had been kindled.

The making of plate glass was suggested by the fact of a workman happening to break a crucible filled with melted glass. The fluid ran under one of the large flagstones with which the floor was paved. On raising the stone to recover the glass, it was found in the form of a plate, such as could not be produced by the ordinary process of blowing.

A Strange Disease.

James Vail, of Pennsylvania, aged 15, while snowballing with some playmates a few days ago, was struck squarely on the nose, causing a bleeding which filled both nostrils and it was with great difficulty that it was stopped. The day following it started again and the family physician was called. The boy had already lost a quart of blood, and the doctor could only succeed in arresting the flow by plugging the boy's nose, which was effective for a time. A few days later the bleeding commenced anew and it was several hours before it could be checked. The parents of the boy were greatly alarmed, believing that the case was hopeless. The flow of blood was also accompanied by bleeding from the gums, throat and bowels. Small blood-vessels under the skin have become dissolved, and strange looking spots are formed upon the body by the deposit of blood. The case puzzles the physicians in that vicinity. It is called purpura hœmorrhogica, and is the first case of the kind on record in that section of the country. Vail is still alive.

Everyday Maxims.

Each heart knows its own trials.

Ever remember the needy are with you.

Excuse mistakes when honestly made.

Expect but little if you would be happily surprised.

Energy is indispensible to success.

Empty barrels rattle worst in rolling.

Earnest effort in a good cause wins success.

A smooth sea never made a skilful mariner; neither do uninterrupted prosperity and success qualify for usefulness and happiness. The storms of adversity, like the storms of the ocean, arouse the facilities and excite the invention, prudence, skill, and fortitude of the voyager.

Sitting Bull is reported to have recrossed into British territory. Among the firearms given up on the occasion of the recent surrender of some of his braves was a revolver claimed to have been carried by General Custer at the time of his death.

Mothers as Doctors.

Practical mothers learn much by their experience with the little bodies entrusted to their care. Some of the common sense facts in the physical culture of these little ones known to more experienced mothers may not come amiss to those who have had but little care of children. The child must be well slept, well aired well fed and well bathed. By a thorough understanding and practice of these four simple rules, much of the physical, mental and moral sufferings in this life would be avoided by parents as well as child. If a healthy child—and a delicate one proportionately—is regularly put to bed about dark in a quiet, well-ventilated, or even cold room, after a supper of plain food, it will naturally awake at daybrake, good natured with a good appetite for a wholesome breakfast. Nutritious, plain food, at regular hours with no candy stimulates, and free bathing, help the system to ward off many prevalent children's ailments, and to bear with less danger the few that must necessarily come to the majority of little ones. The child that is just given a little confectionary, or any unsuitable food, then rocked to sleep should cause no surprise at peevish.

It is simply the result of imaginary affection and want of knowledge on the part of the one in charge. It will certainly pay in the end to search diligently the cause when a child is proverbially cross.—*Western Farm Journal.*

Little Things.

Springs are little things but they are sources of large streams; a helm is a little thing, but it governs the course of a ship; a bridle bit is a little thing, but we know its use and power; nails and pegs are little things, but they hold the parts of a large building together; a word, a look, a smile, a frown, are little things, but powerful for good or evil. Think of this, and mind the little things. Pay that little debt; if it is a promise, redeem it. You know not what important events may hang upon it. Keep your word sacred: keep it to the children—they will mark it sooner than anyone else, and the effect will probably be as lasting as life. Mind little things.

Clippings from Late Papers.

The defence in the State trials at Dublin is reported to have cost $7,500.

Seventeen lives have been lost by an explosion in a colliery near Chell, Staffordshire.

Sixteen convicts were confirmed in the Central Prison last Sunday by the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Twenty-four thousand Lancashire miners are threatening to strike unless an advance of wages is conceded to them.

Lord Beaconsfield has followed the example of Mr. Gladstone in giving his tenants a remission of 20 per cent. on their rents.

The credit of the following incomparable utterance falls to Mr. McCoan, member for Wicklow: 'So long as Ireland remained silent under her wrongs, England was deaf to her cries.'

The heirs of James Wilkie, formerly ordnance storekeeper, Kingston, and Isabella Deacon, wife of Thos. Deacon, of Kingston, are wanted, a fortune having been left to them.

Lieutenat Maurice O'Connell, of the 60th Rifles, who was killed in the action in the Transvaal on Tuesday, was a grand nephew of Daniel O'Connell, being the eldest son of Sir Maurice O'Connell.

The late Frank Buckland left his widow but poorly provided for, *The London World* says, and at the same time he bequeathed to the nation his Fish-Culture Museum, valued at four or five thousand pounds.

Bishop Decharbonel, formerly Bishop of Toronto, then auxiliary Bishop of the Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons, France, been raised by His Holiness the Pope to the rank of Archbishop, with the title of Archbishop of Sosepolis.

The broad and majestic Niagara river has been conquered by King Frost, and is now frozen over from Niagara to above Queenstown. At the latter point on Friday morning, a man named Benjamin Webster essayed to cross over from Queenstown to Lewiston. He soon came to a "soft spot," and sunk to his arm-pits. But for the timely assistance that was rendered him he undoubtedly have perished.

What is supposed to have been a diabolical plot to blow up a steamer with dynamite has been discovered in New York. A carter endeavoured to smuggle on board the vessel two barrels which were subsequently found to contain dynamite cartridges. On the discovery being made the carter took to his heels, leaving his horse and cart to take care of themselves,

The magnificent ice mountain in Niagara river, below the falls, was the scene of an exciting accident and a narrow escape from drowning on Friday. It need scarcely be said that the mountain has been formed by the spray of the falls and such accumulation of snow as has fallen upon it. Mr, John Andrew, and English tourist, stopping at the Niagara House, while seeing what was to be seen from the summit of this mountain, slipped and went suddenly down in the direction of the merciless river. In his frantic endeavours to save himself as he went down he had the nails literally torn from his fingers, and he only stopped in his terrible career when he got within a few feet of the river. His escape was a narrow one, and may serve as a lesson to others who are disposed to be reckless in their adventures about that ice mountain.—*Buffalo Courier.*

King Coffee is again on the war path, and it will cost another million or two of pounds and a number of lives to chastise him. He will need to be more effectively checked this time, as the Empire cannot afford to send regiments into his deadly jungles twice in ten years. It looks as though something better could be done with savages than simply killing them when injury, or the spirit of fighting leads them to war. The ancient Romans had a way of enlisting the fighting men of conquered peoples into legions, not only to fight, but to act as navvies on public works, especially on military roads. In this way we might perhaps have had Ashantee half civilized by this time, by means of a railway, and the builders thereof familiarized with steady work and civilized comfort. This process, even if possible, would be very expensive, but it would probably be cheaper and certainly more beneficient than periodical slaughter.

Ben. Buford, who shot Judge Eliot, who decided a case against him, has been adjudged insane, and, strangely enough, is to be sent to an asylum. However, some of his friends predict that "he will only stay until the fall shooting begins." Prisoners have a habit of becoming as suddenly sane, after their acquittal, as they became insane before their trial.

Correspondence.

☞ We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents.

To the Farmers of P. E. Island.

GENTLEMEN,—Last winter, you will remember, I wrote a number of letters to the Press, on a matter of general interest to usall. I have now to reply to some criticisms and, in doing so, will be brief. A gentleman from King's County, under date of March 19th, 1880, advocates the fitting up of a vessel and packing her full of dead meat, packed in ice. Some years since I shipped a quantity of poultry in ice, packed in barrels, and, although the poultry was frozen hard and kept in a cool place on the ship's deck, the birds spoiled long before the shores of England were reached. This shipment was made in January. It would cost thousands to fit up a vessel to carry dead meat; and there is always great risk of its spoiling, as the ice melts rapidly after vessels cross the Banks bound East; and after meat once thaws it spoils quickly. Besides, dead meat sells for much less price than meat freshly killed. Fresh meat is shipped from some of the large American cities; but always on steamers, and the steamer's machinery is used to force cold air through the rooms in which the meat is kept. As the gentleman's scheme supposes the shipment by sailing vessel, the cold air process could not be carried out. The Farmer's Club, of Crapaud, seems to be in accord with your correspondent on the matter. All he can say is more power and success to their efforts.

The Hon. Daniel Davies' letters contain some excellent suggestions. A review of his letters would occupy too much of our friend the printer's space just now. But later, I trust to be able to give satisfactory reasons for dissenting from some, at least, of this gentleman's propositions. The matter is now in your hands. If you agitate the subject, Government assistance towards the improvement of stock, will follow and a small subsidy offered will give you the steam connection with Europe. Remember one fact. In the fall of 1879 potatoes were a drug with you. In England they were in demand at from 60 cts. to $1 ber bushel, and the reason so few were shipped was because facilities to ship by steamer were wanting. I believe I am safe in saying that we could have made $100,000 had we shipped only half of our potatoe crop to Europe on the fall referred to. Last fall Senator Carvell and a well-known Common Councillor had to ship their flock (some 2000 sheep) to a point some hundreds of miles further from England than we are in order to get them shipped off at all. On this little lot the extra cost over shipping direct was upwards of $3000.

I remain, yours respectfully,
HENRY COOMBS.

LENNOX COTTAGE, GRAFTON STREET,
Feb. 10, 1881.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

MY DEAR SIR,—In your paper of Tuesday, the 8th inst., I read, under the head of "Chat by the Way," the following paragraph, which I copy, verbatim et literatim: "May it not be true that there are orders of nobility in heaven as well as upon the earth? The great difference between the two, however, is, that in the one case your title of nobility depends on your grandfather, while, in the other, it depends only on yourself."

I understand that the above paragraph is part of a cutting from some other newspaper. I felt very certain, on reading it, that your correspondent "Observer" was not the author of it. It must be, and is, held to be a fact, by every intelligent person who reads and studies his BIBLE, that there are orders of nobility in Heaven, —"Thrones, Dominions, Principalities and Powers;" the whole Book of the Prophet Daniel, and many other parts of the Old Testament (so-called), many passages in the Epistles of Saint Paul, and the whole Book of "The Revelation of Saint John the Divine," prove it; to say nothing of the sound common sense remarks of the good Centurion, recorded in the Gospel of St. Matthew, chap. 8, v. 5 to 10: And when Jesus was entered into Capernaum, there came unto him a Centurion beseeching him, and saying: Lord, my servant lieth at home, sick of the palsy, grievously tormented. And Jesus saith unto him, I will come and heal him. The Centurion answered and said: Lord, I am not worthy that thou shouldest come under my roof; but speak the word only, and my servant shall be healed. For I am a man under authority, having soldiers under me; and I say to this man, Go, and he goeth; and to another, Come, and he cometh; and to my servant, Do this, and he doeth it. When Jesus heard it, he marvelled, and said to them that followed: Verily, I say unto you, I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel.

Common sense was given to Man by the Almighty, and, as such, is a Revelation of His Will, to be he held, however, in due subordination to what is termed Revelation, in common parlance; in the case of the good Roman Centurion, our blessed Lord stamped his approval of it, and GOD as he was and is, actually "marvelled" at the man of whom he said, "I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel." The Centurion knew and felt that Equality and Levelling are utterly incompatible with Heaven.

The latter part of the paragraph, which you quoted, is utterly wrong in its purport. The title of nobility on earth does not necessarily depend upon the grandfather of the holder thereof. It may have descended from a much more remote Ancestor, or it may have been bestowed upon the individual now holding it, or it may have been augmented, as in the case of the Marquis Wellesley and the Duke of Wellington, both of whom were the sons of him who held the inferior title of "Earl of Mornington." "One star differeth from another star in glory; *so also is the resurrection of the dead.*" Some men who are poor and untitled in this world, may, (and I firmly believe that they will), rank high in the heavenly hierarchy and aristocracy. Lazarus and Dives may change places and conditions, if Lazarus be enabled by his Redeemer to bear his earthly lot with resignation, patience and charity; for there is quite as much charity in feeling, (where a man has no alms to give), as in those donations which may, unhappily, flow as much from ostentation as from charity; men ought to remember to be just, before they are generous. But the sting, I had nearly said the *tail*, of the paragraph which you have quoted, is Satanic indeed; it tells us that the title of nobility in Heaven "depends only on yourself!!!"

Allow me to quote the following lines from your correspondent, Vich Dhomnuil Nan Ord.

"O Thou who know'st each erring mortal's way,
Assist and guide us while we humbly pray,
That by thy ways, mysterious and unknown,
We may be led to kneel before thy Throne,
To seek for happiness in thee alone,
And enter Heaven by merit NOT OUR OWN."

I had intended to reply at some length to your Communistic correspondent at Souris, but this letter is already long enough for your cosmopolitan paper; so I shall leave Dr. Ford to be tackled by my friend Vich Dhomnuil Nan Ord. I remain, my Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,
ROBERT BRUCE STEWART.

Our rising generation ought to beware how they imitate the modes of the British aristocracy. Just at present, in many so-called highly-fashionable circles in New York, it is thought the correct thing to walk with the elbows pointed outwards, forming an isosceles triangle at either side of the body. This is said to be the ordinary manner in which England's hereditary statesmen enter the House of Lords. Unfortunately for the continuance of the fashion, a young Englishman who happened to stand upon the steps of a New York club the other day, remarked in the presence of some of these young fools: "I can't imagine what makes you fellows walk with your elbows sticking out. Except it is," he added, after a pause, "because you all used to carry parcels home when you were boys." Young New York is now walking round with limp elbows and saying, "How awfully clevah ye knaw."—*The Hour.*

The Irish-Canadian Immigration.

THE Halifax *Herald* has an Ottawa despatch explanatory of the Irish Canadian Immigration scheme proposed by Sir A. T. Galt. It appears that the Canadian Government sympathizing with their fellow subjects of Ireland in their distressed circumstances, are willing to cheerfully cooperate in a well considered measure of relief by means of systematic immigration from Ireland; the precedent condition being that no immigrant should become a burden upon the existing population of the Dominion. No difficulty would likely arise in the case of single men or women, as they would find employment on arrival, but in the present distressed circumstances of Ireland, it is manifest that it is only by removal of entire families that any sensible relief would be experienced from the pressure of redundant population. Provision would therefore have to be made not only for transport of families to place of settlement, but for their maintenance until a crop can be had from the land. In the vast plains of the North-west the question becomes comparatively easy of solution. By a very simple pre-arrangement, any required number of farms could be prepared for occupation during the season preceding the arrival of immigrants. Small dwellings can be erected, a certain extent of prairie land broken up, and prepared for seed, and in case of late arrivals actually sown so as to ensure a crop the same season that immigrants are placed in possession. This work could be done by contract by new immigrants, and would furnish employment for them while their own crop was growing thereby greatly reducing the cost of undertaking, and really limiting it ultimately to little more than the cost of the transport, as the payment of advances by early settlers would soon be sufficient to meet the annual outlay for preparing new lands. The cost of removing an immigrant family of five persons from Cork to Winnipeg, is estimated at $200, subject to an increase for transport thence to the farm. The dwelling and eighty acres of land prepared for the crop, with seed, may be estimated at $175 to $200. Some provision for the family might be required on their arrival, but the wages of the man ought to suffice for the support of his family till the crop is harvested, after which the immigrants may be regarded as self-supporting. The Canadian Government provides each settler with 160 acres of land free, subject only to a patent fee of $10, while the settler can secure preemption of 160 acres adjoining, at the current price and usual conditions. For reimbursement of outlay, for transport and establishing an immigrant upon his farm, it is suggested that the Canadian Government would provide the total cost as certified to their agent and acknowledged by the settler, should form first charge on the land payable by certain annual instalments with interest. To obviate any misconstruction to which the Imperial Government might be exposed in favoring any purely Canadian system of immigration it is suggested. 1st—That instead of direct action by the Imperial Government the whole movement should be conducted under the auspices of a commission or national emigration association, with adequate organization, both in Great Britain and Canada, and that pecuniary aid should be given by the Imperial Government in the form of advances to such association at a low rate of interest secured upon settlers land. 2nd—All immigration must be voluntary, and assistance must be equally to all who come under the conditions laid down by such commission or association established. Certain tracts of land will be placed at their disposal for settlement which under their officers will be prepared for incoming families. The assossiation wiil also charge itself with disemination of information at home, and with selection and shipment of immigrants, while the Canadian Government would make them participants of any reduction on passages obtained in favor of immigrants and cause them to be cared for on their arrival and forwarded at the expense of the association to Winnipeg, whence they would be forwarded to settlements, after which officers of the association would take them in charge and see them installed on their lands, which would have been prepared for occupation during the previous season.

Wit and Wisdom of Goldwin Smith.

(From the Bystander for February.)

When money reigns the rich are the masters.

A public divorce suit is a hideous outrage on the memory of dead love.

Another cause however, of the lack of wealth, and of the difficulty which the Maritime Provinces have in keeping their children at home appears to be the truck system, a barbarous and ruinous remnant of primitive times, in which such barter was a necessity!

The session of the Ontario Legislature opens with the pomp of Provincial Monarchy, and the "Speech from the Throne." Whether, supposing the Local Legislatures are not to be Parliaments, there is a throne to speak from, is a grave question for the consideration of jurists.

Sir Charles Tupper has maintained his pre-eminence in debate, both in Parliament and on the platform, though nothing can be less happy than the comparison of his oratory to that of Bright, and of the oratory of Mr. Blake to that of Gladstone. Bright's oratory is a sledge hammer wielded with perfect calmness; about Gladstone there is nothing forensic; occasionally he is betrayed into a subtlety which is rather ecclesiastical than legal, but generally he presents a question in the broadest and most practical form, commanding the assent of his hearers as much by fervor and moral ascendancy as by the force of argument. We hear that Sir Charles Tupper's prowess has assured him the succession whenever that may be open; and whatever it may be worth. Petitioning is, in truth, somewhat out of date; it was more appropriate to the times of Royal than to those of Parliamentary Government. It was first employed systematically on a large scale by Pym and Hampden for the purpose of forcing Charles to put an end to the reign of Prerogative by calling a Parliament. The people are now accustomed not so much to send up their prayers to those whom they have entrusted with power, as to declare their will. In those days, moreover, there were no journals to give expression to public opinion. In recent times the Chartists and other bodies of Reformers or agitators have got up monster petitions as demonstrations; but without much effect.

The "Shareholder and Insurance Gazette," speaking of the New Syndicate, says; "It came into the House of Commons like a lion, but has gradually tamed to a lamb. In fact it never possessed the *la vie* of a plucky young lamb, but ran its head against fences and posts to get clear of those wishing to get some knowledge of its so-called strength. However, the frolicksome term of Syndicate No. 2 was but of short duration, and has, apparently, died the death justly and fairly allotted to it. It appeared and it vanished, and having no foundation, shared the fate of the house built upon the sands. Probably ere this, those who so energetically appended their signatures to the "gassy" document, to be so hurriedly laid before the House, have sought to regain their loyalty from officials on the Government benches, and with diffidence of conscience would express sorrow at acting "by Proxy," or on behalf of absentees who could not personally affix their autographs. The substantial boldness of their purpose melts away under excuses and apologies so frivilous as these, and instead of establishing their ideas by honest and straightforward discussion, based upon indisputable facts, they are ready at the moment of attack to show a disposition of recalcitrancy and shallow composition. Syndicate No. 2 and its supporters have done themselves no good amongst their friends, but, on the contrary, have lost caste in having failed to impress the government of what they dreamt and superficially considered a wonderful scheme."

Monument to Cartier.

IN response to a query of Mr. Tasse, member for Ottawa, Sir John recently stated that it was the intention of the Government to aid in the erection of a monument to the memory of Sir George Cartier. It is said that $2,000 will be appropriated to that end. The Club Cartier have taken up the matter, with their usual promptitude and zeal, and intend establishing a permanent committee, with Sir John McDonald as President, to carry out the scheme to a successful termination. The object being to make the monument a national tribute to a great man whose loss is still so keenly felt, it is contemplated raising subscriptions throughout the Province.

England's Old-Fashioned Winter.

A correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette," writing from Twickenham says: "To-day the inhabitants of Twickenham are raising subscriptions towards the purchase of a bullock, to be roasted on the river immediately, and the meat distributed among the necessitous poor of the parish. Soups are now being served out on the ice. The ice is now fast extending on to Teddington Lock. Large numbers of visitors are arriving to take part in the 'ancient' sports now being held on the river in the neighborhood of Eel-Pie Island. Invitations have been sent out for a grand skating party to assemble on the river this evening, in front of the residence of Lady Adeliza Manners. A display of fireworks is included in the programme."

Impeachment of the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.

A petition has recently been received by the Governor General from Mr. T. J Wallace, of Halifax, barrister, praying for the impeachment of the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, and pending the trial of the several charges therein set forth, that he may be prevented from acting in the trial of any cause in which the petitioner may be engaged as either advocate or party. Mr. Wallace charges the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia with sitting in judgment in suits in which he (Mr. W.) was a party, while there was a suit at his instance for libel undetermined in the Court of which he was Chief Justice, and also for his impeachment pending in the Parliament of Canada, with granting rules and orders *ex parte* contrary to law and justice; with inducing counsel engaged by Mr. Wallace in England to withdraw after being retained, with acting for many years towards Mr. Wallace in his judicial capacity with injustice, and invariably giving biased and erroneos judgements, knowing the same to be such; with abusing and disregarding proceedings; with refusing to grant writs in several cases, all of which were afterwards appealed to the Privy Council or Supreme Court of Canada, and with one exception, reversed; with writing to judges of the Appeal Court disparagingly of Mr. Wallace while cases in which that gentleman was interested, were before the said judges for judgment; with falsely reporting evidence in cases tried before them and refusing to correct his minutes when applied to; with making illegal and obnoxious rules, among which was one to limit counsel to an hour in judgment causes, and to prevent them reading from books of authority during the argument—a rule which met with the unanimous condemnation of the Bar Society of Nova Scotia. These, with many other accusations of equal gravity, are set forth in this petition. It is not unlikely that it will create, within the next few days, quite a *furore* in legal circles.

Women and their Ways.

A slave of the ring—Almost any married man.

Nearly $83,000,000 of United States bonds are owned by women.

A sister of the King of Sweden is a missionary in Lapland, and has sold her jewels to aid her in her work.

Twenty years ago the girls of Lake Erie Seminary, Ohio, nominated Gen. Garfield for the Presidency.

Jenkins tries to avoid meat in the morning, but since he got married he says he always has tongue for breakfast.

During the census in Switzerland 917 women refused to tell their ages, and each one was returned at 46, and fined $1.20.

The mother of Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish agitator, will address a Land League meeting at the Opera House in Newport, R. I.

John Koop, a miser of Houston, Texas, died a few days ago of starvation, leaving $50,000 in real estate and money. He hated women so much that he would not even rent his house to one of them.

"Bowling parties" is a new entertainment for ladies and gentlemen in Boston. They engage a bowling alley, invite the matrons and spend an evening every week or fortnight in the exhilarating game of ten-pins.

Mrs. Mary Fogarty, of Galesburg, Ill., brought suit against ten saloon keepers of that city for $10,000, for the loss of her husband, who was killed by the cars while in an intoxicated condition. The jury, after long deliberation, gave her $1,000.

A young lady slipped on the ice and lay there recklessly waiting to be rescued. A clerk in a hosiery store, who was standing near the scene of the disaster, viewed the spectacle with professional curiosity a moment or two and then exclaimed:—"Pretty, very pretty; but they only cost thirty-six cents per pair.

The champion woman farmer of Maine is probably a woman at Minot Centre, who has herself cut and yarded ten cords of sled length wood this winter. She is a strong Scotch woman about 35 years of age. Her husband is living, but past hard work, being over 70 years of age. She carries on successfully a large farm, doing nearly all the work herself.

Eleven years ago Miss Harvey, of Candor, Tioga county, held a pin between her lips while dressing, which passed into her mouth and was supposed to be swallowed. Recently an extremely painful swelling appeared upon one side of her tongue, from which Dr. L. D. Farnham removed a pin two-thirds covered with lime formation, and much corroded. The lady's health has much improved.

A fair young mother, with a crying babe in her arms, sat in a western stage coach. On the opposite side was a prominent politician of engaging manners. By-and-by he said:—"Let me hold your baby, perhaps I can soothe him." "Oh, no; I am much obliged; you couldn't help me any," was the answer. But," he persisted, "you had better let me try." "You are very kind, but I know you couldn't help me, for he is hungry," replied the blushing mother.

The Duchess of Somerset, who died some weeks since, had an intense passion for dress, and was a miser in keeping everything she had worn. Her effects were recently sold, and included the robe she wore at the coronation of the Queen. It was of crimson velvet, lined with miniver. The whole attic story of her house in Park street was filled with dresses, and such a miscellaneous collection of clothing has not been seen in this generation. She held to the idea that nothing was too good to wear; nothing too bad to keep.

A number of missionaries in China have sent a protest to Max Muller against the translation of the word *Sang-ti* in his book on the religions of China as God. Although missionaries agree that *Shang-ti* is the best term to be used in acquainting the Chinese with the God of the Christian Bible, they are opposed to identifying the *Shang-ti* of the Chinese classics with the true God. Mr. Muller defends the translation, and calls upon the missionaries to withdraw their charges.

CHARLES CHAPMAN was killed by the falling of a tree at Butter-Nut Ridge, N. S., on the 10th inst.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.

The Supreme Court rendered judgment this a. m. in the case of Dewe *vs.* Waterbury in connection with the St. John Post Office, an appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. The appeal was sustained, the Court deciding that the statements made by Dewe were privileged, and therefore could not be regarded as slander.

Another important decision by the Supreme Court this morning was that of the appeal case of Jonas *vs.* Gilbert from the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. The question involved, was that of forcing commercial travellers to pay licenses. The case was appealed to the New Brunswick Supreme Court, which sustained the decision of the Magistrate's. The Supreme Court to-day, reversed that decision. The result is, that commercial travellers will not be obliged to take out licenses, the bye law of the Common Council imposing a license for an alien commercial traveller different from that imposed on a resident being ultra vires, the law not giving the Council power to impose discriminating taxes.

PARIS, Feb. 11.

The newspapers here state that England has adhered to the view of Germany and Austria, in favor of leaving Janina to Turkey, but has proposed other concessions by Turkey instead.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The "Times" states that Parnell has not returned to London but is in Paris, where he will be joined to-morrow by Dillon, who will remain a few days in consultation with the Land Leaguers there, and then return to Ireland.

It is expected that Parnell will proceed to America direct from France.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.

At an immense Irish Land League meeting, at Faneuil Hall to-night, Mayor Prince presided. Speeches were made by General Butler, Wendell Phillips, P. A. Collins and others. Letters, expressing sympathy with meeting, from Gov. Long, ex-Gov. Rice, and others, were read, and resolutions adopted, strongly denouncing England.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Great disquietude has existed during the week that has just closed, in the camp of the Land Leaguers, owing to fears of new arrests. Their apprehensions are based, it may be said, on the knowledge of the leaders that all the important secrets of their organization are now in the possession of the Government.

The mysterious disappearance of Mr. Parnell from England at so critical a period is in reality clearly to be attributed to this very fact.

The papers found upon Davitt on his arrest were of a most damaging nature to more than one leader of the movement, and since his arrest, still other proofs of their complicity, with plans treasonable, have been received by the Government. I hear Davitt carried documents on his person as safest place, never dreaming of his arrest so suddently.

An armed insurrection was planned in Ireland, and simultaneous fenian outbreaks in various parts of England. How far Mr. Parnell was implicated, is known only to the Government. It is not likely he will risk returning to England but will go to New York.

Mr. Forster's Coercion Bill will probably become law by the 23rd, when numerous arrest will undoubtedly be made. Many Fenian sympathizers from America are in London, but are closely watched.

The Paris *News Diplomatique* states that the Pope intends to address another letter to the Irish Bishops, strictly enjoining them not to oppose the execution of the exceptional measures taken for the government of Ireland.

It is reported that Lieut. Percy Roper, of the Royal Engineers, was found shot dead in Brompton barracks last evening. It is supposed a Fenian is the murderer.

Large reinforcements were ordered today to be sent forward at once to the Transvaal.

News direct from the English camps is now received from hour to hour in London.

Baroness Bourdett Coutts, and Mr. Ashmead Bartlett were married to-day.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The Government has intercepted the Land League correspondence and opened many letters.

It is also asserted that schemes fraught with danger to the peace of the country have been discovered.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

In the race to-day between Hanlan and Laycock, Hanlan won by three lengths, with apparent ease. Betting was five to one on Hanlan. Both men were in excellent condition.

The Irish Troubles.

A CABLE DESPATCH FROM MR. PARNELL.

LONDON, Feb. 4, 1881.

To the Editor of the Boston Globe:

The Government expected that the blow struck at the Land League by Michael Davitt's arrest would be a crushing one; but heavy as it is to us personally, we have already indications that it will recoil upon the forces of landlordism. The Irish people, instead of being intimidated thereby, are firmly bracing themselves for the coming struggle, and assurances reach me from all sides that there will be no flinching among Irishmen in the arduous times that they are destined to face.

Poor Davitt sleeps to night in the Millbank convict prison, after his first day of penal toil. He arrived in London early this morning. Several Irish members of Parliament waited up all night in order to salute him on his arrival, but he was conveyed away secretly from an outlying station, privately brought before a magistrate or recommittal, and ordered straight to Millbank.

Yesterday the howls, the cheering, the signs of uproarious joy with which the British House of Commons—the first assembly of gentlemen in the world—greeted the news of Davitt's arrest made up the most brutal and painful scene ever witnessed in that chamber.

We are doing our utmost to mitigate the horrors of Davitt's confinement, as he is in very delicate health, but we greatly dread the result for him.

To-day a strong reaction set in after the first exeitement attending the expulsions. The Radicals of England will yet discover the mistake they made in condoning the autocracy of the Speaker of the House of Commons and allowing liberty to be trampled on in her own temple.

Sooner or later a coalition of the Whig and Tory territorialists must be formed to make head against the English democracy, and they will then find how fatal for their own freedom was the precedent of yesterday.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.

English Kisses.

The women of England (says Polydore Virgil) not only salute their relations with a kiss, but all persons promiscuously, and this ceremony they repeat, gently touching them with the lips, not only with grace, but without the least immodesty. Such, however, as are of the blood-royal do not kiss their inferiors, but offer the back of their hand, as men do by saluting each other. Erasmus writes in raptures to one of his friends on this subject. "Did you but know, my Faustus," says he, "the pleasures which England affords, you would fly here on winged feet, and if your gout would not allow you, you would wish yourself a Dædalus. To mention to you one among many things, here are nymphs of the loveliest looks, good humored, easy of access, and whom you would prefer even to your favorite muses. Here, also, prevails a custom never enough to be commended—that wherever you come every one receives you with a kiss, and when you take your leave every one gives you a kiss; when you return, kisses again meet you. If any one leaves you, they leave you with a kiss; if you meet any one, the first salutation is a kiss; in short, wherever you go, kisses everywhere abound; which my Faustus, did you once taste how very sweet and how very fragrant they are, you would not, like Salon, wish for ten years' exile in England, but you would desire there to spend the whole of your life." Antonio Perex, Secretary to the Embassy from Philip II. of Spain writes thus to the Earl of Essex:—"I have this day, according to the custom of your country, kissed at an entertainment seven females, all of them accomplished in mind and beatuful in person." Dr. Pierius Winsemius, historiographer to their Mightinesses, the States of Frizeland, in his *Chronijck van Friezlandt*, printed in 1662, informs us that the pleasant custom was utterly unpracticed and unknown in England (just as it is this day in New Zealand, where sweethearts only know how to touch noses when they wish to be kind), until the fair Princess Rouiq, the daughter of King Hengist of Friezland, pressed the beaker with her lipkins (little lips) and saluted the amorous Vortigern with a husjen (little kiss.)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

JOHN SINNOTT, Plaintiff,

and

DONALD MCQUARRIE, Defendant.

BY virtue of a Writ of Statute Execution to me directed, issued out of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature "under 8th Sec., 24th Vic. Cap. 5," at the suit of John Sinnott against Donald McQuarrie, I have taken and seized as the property of the said Donald McQuarrie, all the right, title and interest of the said Donald McQuarrie in and to all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Twenty-nine, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the shore of the eastern side of Dundas River, at the north-west angle of land conveyed to Alexander McQuarrie, and running thence north eighty-six degrees east along the said Alexander McQuarrie's north boundary line, until it meets the division line of Townships number twenty-nine and thirty; thence north along said line seven chains and five links, or to the south boundary of land now or formerly in possession of James Palmer; thence south eighty-six degrees west to the aforesaid shore; and thence along the same to the place of commencement, containing sixty-five and one-half acres of land, a little more or less, being the north moiety of one hundred and thirty-one acres of land held by the late John McQuarrie, by virtue of a certain Indenture of Lease from Lord Melville, bearing date the nineteenth day of December, A. D. 1836, and by the said John McQuarrie devised to the said Donald McQuarrie, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and I do hereby give Public Notice that I will, on WEDNESDAY, the thirteenth day of July next, A. D. 1881, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the New Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the said Island set up and sell by Public Auction, the said property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the levy marked on the said Writ, being four hundred and ninety-two dollars and thirteen cents ($492.13), with interest on four hundred dollars ($400), part thereof, from the first day of September last past, (1880), at the rate of ten dollars per centum per annum, till paid, besides Sheriff's fees and all other legal incidental expenses.

JOHN H. GATES, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Queen's County, 18th December, A. D. 1880. [de 31 3i
WALTER A. O. MORSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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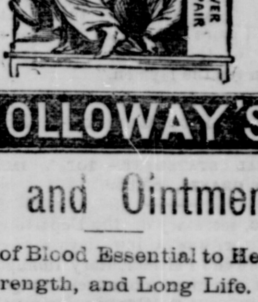

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Signed THOMAS HOLLOWAY.
533, Oxford Street, London.
Sept. 1, 1880.