When wrung from guilt's expiring eye,

And in that word-Farewell !- Fare well These lips are mute, these eyes are dry; But in my breast and in my brain Awake my pangs and pass not by. The thought that ne'er shall sleep again My soul nor deigns nor dare complain, Though grief and passion there rebel; I only knew we loved in vain-

OPPORTUNITY.

I only feel-Farewell !- Farewell!

There is a tide in the affairs of men. Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune: Omitted, all the voyage of their life Is bound in shallows and in miseries On such a full sea are we now affoat; And we must take the current when it serves,

Or lose our ventures.

MAN.

SHAKESPERF

How poor, how rich, how abject, how august, How complicate, how wonderful, is man How passing wonder He who made him

Who centered in ours make such extreme From different natures marvelously mixed Connection exquisite of distant worlds! Distinguished link in being's endless Midway from nothing to the Deity! A beam etheral, sullied, and absorpt Though sullied and dishon ored, still divine Dim miniature of greatness absolute! An heir of glory / a frail child of dust ! Helplessness immortal! insect infinite! A worm! a god!-I tremble at myself, Thought wanders up and down, surprised aghast

And wondering at her own. How reason reels

Oh, what a miracle to man is man! Triumphantly distressed! What joy! Wha

Alternately transported and alarmed! What can preserve my life? or what destroy An angel's arm can't snatch me from the

Legions of angels can't confine me there.

LADIES' COLUMN.

PROPER CLOTHING.

A recent number of Harper's Bazar con tains the following sensible and seasonable article on a topic specially interesting to the

There is scarcely any reader of the Baza who will admit that she is not properly clothed and in her right mind, though she may be found in zero weather with no thick er apparelling than she wore during the cool days of fall and summer; and at the same time she will perhaps boast that she has never given in to wearing flannel underclothing, and that cotton stockings answer her purpose year in and year out. She may, however, wear the finest of laces and the costliest silks, and yet, without her outfit of under flannels for the winter, the early fall, and the changeable spring of our climate, we shall deny that she has proper clothing. We are aware that our women dress more warmly than their ancestors of fifty years ago, and there has been a marked improvement in this respect, yet the reform has not per-fected itself. We are told that cur grand mothers lived to a riper old age and enjoyed more robust health than the present genera tion, though they did not swathe themselves with layers of wool, like a mummy, and were unacquainted with certain garments that we consider indispensable. But perhaps if our progenitors had adopted the custom of wearing more and warmer clothing, their posterity would have inherited as tough constitu-tions and as firm health. In this day no one is excusable who allows herself to go insufficiently clad while she has the means to provide raiment, even though she should be obliged to curtail her luxuries for the purpose, to forego certain fallals and superfluishortening her days by a scanty supply of clothing, but in weakening her own system by her folly she injures her child no less.

A Madisonville (Ky.) man says that one reason why there are so many poor horses around there is that people swap so often the There are certain foolish folks who object to additional under-wear because it increases the size; who prefer to pass the season in a semi-congealed state, alternating with the fever of influenza, hugging the stove, and making a buggaboo of fresh air; who ignore the fact that a genial temperature of the surface of the body preserves an equal cir-culation, that keeping the extremities warm prevents the blood rushing to the head and discoloring the face, disturbing the natural shading of the rose-leaf cheek and giving the nose a rubicund hue—that, in brief, to be warmly clad insures a longer lease of health and beauty. Many of us whe really believe in the regimen of proper clothing hesitate to make a change till the cold weather has fairly set in, when it is the early frosts which give the greatest shock to the system, following so soon after the summer's and how few of us pay attention to the alter nations of the summer weather enough to regulate our toilettes to correspond! We fancy that it is scarcely worth while to vary our attire on account of a sea-turn, when to morrow will make amends for to-day's chill. We think we are growing tough, when we are in reality catching cold. There are few

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

flower from her bonnet.

SOME NEW FACTS ABOUT THE PRESENT CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE GREAT ENTERPRISE

that of the Vienna Exposition, and more ex-tensive than the Philadelphia Exhibition, which up to the present time is the largest have international exhibition ever held. The Exhibition grounds are on the Champ de Mars, at precisely the same location as the old Exhibition of 1867. If a straight line were drawn through the centre of the Arc de Triomphe down the river, it would pass over the Exposition grounds. Street cars and omni-bus lines run direct to the grounds, but the distance from the thickly populated portion of Paris is not difficult to walk. The new Exhibition grounds, being much more ex Exhibition grounds, being much more ex timely than the former ones, extend on both sides of the river Seme and are connected by the old Pont Jeanne, which is to be used exclusively for the purposes of the Exhibition. In order that the street running parallel with the river on the river on the Exhibition, the road way has been sunk to pass under the end of the Pont de lens. The Trocadero is on the opposite side of the Seine from the main the opposite side of the Seine from th of Paris is not difficult to walk. The new

extensive aquarium will be arranged. I

Trocadero is as fine a piece of landscape gard-ening as can be found anywhere. The buildings or sheds or the Exhibition The brildings or sheds or the Exhibition over fifty six acres. The ground is not livided off into various buildings for each branch of the Exhibition, having one buildings for machinery another for agriculture. a sick, as his friends feared at the time. That and freeze in a patent freezer or by turning the force of the fearer tribe during t divided off into various buildings for each branch of the Exhibition , having one building for machinery, another for agriculture, third for horticulture,&c., as at Philadelphie. In Paris the whole Exhibition is under one roof or succession of roofs. The sheds are built of iron and glass, so erected that wh n the Exhibition is over they can be taken down and sold for railway stations or anything of that sort. The sheds are built on the longitudinal plan, each one being, 2,200

feet long. There are twelve of the e sheds, each being 100 feet wide, connected by obtuse-angled roofs of glass. In the centre of the sheds there is an open space, originally intended for a flower garden, but I believe hat as the officers of the Exhibition found they were crowed for space a portion of this open space was given to the city of Paris for its exhibition. These buildings

are now uncomplete, but they will undoubtedly be finished by the 1st of January.

The management of the Exhibition is in the hands of men who are Republicans. The monarchists of Paris seem to feel very little interest in the Exhibition. I conversed with the officers of the organization, and, as Republicans, they feel extremely sensitive conserning the representation of merica in Paris; they also feel that our absence 'from the Exhibition would evince a lack of interest on the part of America in the struggle of France for freedom. Germany will not participate in the Exhibition from motives of hatred and envy. Russia will not be repre-sented because of the war in which she is ngaged. There are many reasons why the Inited States should not fail to be represent in the Exhibition, putting aside the quetion of sentiment and the friendly ties which pe culiarly connect the two nations. England is making every effort for the largest repre-sentation of any foreign nation. The Prince of Wales, who is at the head of the British Commission, is consantly travelling between London and Paris perfecting arrangements

GLEANINGS.

for an excelling representation from his na-tion.—Paris Cor. N. Y. Herald.

Sometimes a man serves his country best

by making his best time out of it. A man is thought to be successful when h uccoeds himself in office. If a hank cannot stand a loan it mus eventually go down.

"He swore like a savings bank depositor, says a Chicago newspaper. Never judge a man by the color of the patch on his pantaloons.

Chicago proverb,: "A penny saved takes To Canada, generally. vings." Agony personified-A bachelor editor trying to prepare an able and judicious article on the baby show.

A man who went home early the other morning with a black eye remarked that he had met his morning star.

There are 3,064 languages spoken and man feels like using all of them when he sits lown on a cat. An exchange asks: "Of what use are the legs of a pair of trousers below the knee?"

To roll up on a muddy day. When a young lady offers to hem a cambric handkerchief for a rich bachelor, depend upon it she means to sew in order that she may reap.

An experienced boy says he regards hunger and the schoolmaster's rattan as about the same thing, as they both make him holler.

A woman's heart is just like a lithograph-A San Francisco artist has just succeeded

in getting a picture of the race horse Occi-dent, on a full run. It must have been in fast colors, then.

reason why there are so many poor horses around there is that people swap so often the

horses do not have time to get fat. Russia has one hundred and thirty-nine holidays in every year, and the Russian who doesn't get drunk on these is supposed to be

in sympathy with the Turks. Stanley discovered the existence of fifteen million Ethiopians heretofore unknown. Will some other explorer follow up the

scent? Milkmen are so sentimental that when you talk to them about the quality of their cream ven can easily draw water to their eyes.

A Sunday school class in Wilmington was asked who was the author of the Psalms. Silence, at first; then a little hand was held up, "I know." "Who?" "Sam."

A Kentucky man who went to the Black Hills wrote back to a local paper, saying: "Offer a premium at your coming fair for the biggest fool in the country, and I'll try

nine in ten who marry cannot tell whether icicles should be cooked with their jackets on or not. things in which people imagine they can economize so well as in their underclothing;

The papers relate an anecdote of a beautiful young lady, who had become blind having recovered her sight after marriage every one must have her best suit, her Sun-having recovered her sight after marriage day bonnet, and her much-buttoned gloves It is no common thing for people's eyes to be -society demands it of her; but who will opened by matrimony.

know whether her underwear is wool or A lot of Frenchmen, Prussians and Engcotton of the poorest or of the best? And she is often foolish enough to postpone proper ancient Egyptian tomb, and over them all clothing till a more convenient season rather than resign a button from her gloves or a fools."

A lot of Frenchmen, Prussians and Englishmen chisel'ed their names upon an ancient Egyptian tomb, and over them all an indignant savant has engraved, "A list of fools."

An Oshkosh, Wis., genius solves the resumption problem. As gold is only worth three per cent. premium, let the Government he says, stick a three cent postage stamp on each dollar bill, and the thing is done.

A countrymen strength of the control A countryman stepped up to the box office

t McVicker's Tneatre, a few days since, and The Paris Exposition is laid out on a largased for two tickets in the front row, 'est to mash like turnips, Mash them, add as neer the mattynay as ye kin, Mister, for little bread-crumbs soaked in milk, butter, thing "- Chinggo er scale than any previous Exhibition. The as neer the mattynay as ye kin, Mister, for area covered by the buildings is larger than I want to see the hull thing."—Chicago Journal.

The cows of Worcester, Massachusetts, have formed an association for mutual bened cover the top with grated bread, and bake it We judge so, at least, from the state- for half an hour.

crossed to the west. At the same time two the milk and cgg, well beaten, then add the young ladies crossed through the mud to the extract. Mix with this, very slow three cups eact towards the street cars. The Turks of flour in which the baking powder has

think that the external arrangement of the the Old South if not a windmill, when so Trocadero is as fine a piece of landscape gard-

ly cared for and, finding a new laid egg, he put it in his coat-skirt pocket. The recolregret to say that his worst fears were realiz-

OF DAVID.

A letter has just been received from Professor Osborn, of Oxford, Ohio, written from Jerusalem, giving details of a visit to the tomb of David. The writer, Doctor de Haas, United States Consul at that place, says that the visit was made during the recent

Passover.

The building is about five hundred feet ing. south of the Lion Gate, itself the most southern gate of Jerusalem. It has long been known as the tomb of David, and contains an upper chamber where, according to tradition, the Lord's Supper was instituted. The building has massive foundations; and the "upper room" is constructed with heavy

groined arches.

The so-called tomb is made of marble and porphyry, covered with a pall of embroidered cloth, with the Arabic letters in geld, "On David! verily thou art a sovereign prince in David! verily thou art a sovereign prince in all the earth." Prolessor Osborn says that the tomb was visited by a lady whom he met in Jerusalem some years ago, and with much the same results as to observations, except 1836. State governments were abolished he same results as to observations, except that Doctor de Haas has discovered a door welled up, leading from the crypt containing the tomb. This walled up way is supsed to lead to the actual tombs of the kings, and the so-called tomb is only a

Some time ago a plan, made by a Turk ish architect, of the tombs at Hebron Mosque vas obtained and published by Profes Osborn, in his geographic notices of the city, the accuracy of which was testified to by Dean Stanley in his account of the visit of the Prince or Wales.

In this latter place of the Hebron tembs

is also a closed subterranean paseage, and the inference is that, in both places, the true tomb, and probably the actual remains of the kings and patriarchs, at this tomb of David and at Hebron, are yet unbroken, having never been visited in the cavernous sepulchres. Here is work to be performed in opening these tombs, which will create ensation in the archaological world unequaled by anything discovered at Troy or \mathbf{Mycen}_{x}

THE DISCOVERERS OF AUSTRALIA.

Australia, the fifth great division of the globe, began to be discovered after America and the South Seas were known to the Europeans. Magellan, who first undertook a voyage round the world, had promised the Spanish monarch, into whose service he en tered when he left the Pertuguese, that he would arrive at the Moluccas by sailing westward. On this voyage, he discovered, March 6th. 1521, the Ladrones, or Mariana Islands. group which constitutes a part of Anstralia Magellan must, therefore, be regarded as the first discoverer of this portion of the globe and opened the way for the subsequent discoveries in this quarter. Three hundred years elapsed before all the islands, which now pass under the name of Australia were known to Eupopeans. After Magelian, the Spanish navigators continued the process of discovery in this part of the world, particuer's stone—what is once written on it cannot larly Alvaro de Mendana, who, in the last be rubbed out. Solomon Islands and the Marquesas, and passed through the Society and Friendly Islands without seeing them. Fernandez de Quiros, who had accompanied him on his islands, discovered the largest island of Australia, New Holland, which receives its name for supposing that it had been visited by the Portuguese a hundred years earlier; but their discoveries seem to have been conceal will give fit ed by their Government, and afterwards for gotten. Tasman, a Dutchman, and Dampier an Englishman, continued the discoveries. In the middle of the eighteenth century, the Englishmen, Byron, Wallis, Carteret and the Frenchman Bougainville, exerted themselves to extend the knowledge of Aus tralia, Bnt James Cook, who circumnavigated the world from 1767 to 1779, contributed most to the more accurate examination of this portion of the globe.

DOMESTIC MATTERS.

THE HOUSEKEEPER.

STEWED BEET,-Bake or boil it tolerably tender and let it remain until it is cold, then pare and cut into slices; heat and stew it for a time in some good pale veal gravy (or in strong veal broth for ordinary occasion); thicken this with a teaspoonful of arrow root, and half a cupful or more of good cream, and stir in, as it is taken from the fire, from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful of vicegar. The best may be served likewise in thick white sauce, to which, just pefore it is dished, mild oshalots may be added.

CRAB-APPLE FRITTERS.—Make a batter with three eggs, a quantity of flour and enough sweet milk to make it thick enough

To Dress Egg-Plant .- Take as many eggplants as the size of your family requires pare, quarter, and boil them till soft enough chopped parsley, an onion boiled and mashed, some butter, pepper and salt. Mix these well together; and pour it into a baking-dish

SILVER CAKE .- Three cups of sifted flour one and a half of sugar, one egg, one teacup of sweet milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter, Friday, at noon, when Broadway near the Astor House was crowded with gentlemen, vor with van la or lemon to taste. Beat two Turks dressed in their national costumn

bitton intended for the use of the judges, after his mother was shocked to see the ful of flour, one saltspoonful of salt. Melt juries, commissioners, etc., of the -Exhibi-tion; also for the special exhibitions, concerts etc. The structure is of stone. Iron gird-cently informed:—Ohma! he was so lone-make a very clear fire; take a perfectly clean ers support the edifice, the architecture of ly all by himself, and I tried to make two of gridiron, and broil carefully, Time ten

which is magnificent, and equals anything in Paris, unless it be the Opera House. The Trocadero is in the form of a crescent. Just in front of the building the cliffs have been out away and a splendid waterfall construction away and a splendid waterfall construction of the building the cliffs have been cut in the owner threatens to tear it down, while the owner threatens to tear it down, while the clitizens are endeavouring to save it. Bostonat the idea of saving a windmill, but what is spice, cinnamon to your taste, and boil slowly for half an hour.

ITALIANICE-CREVM .- To one quart of fresh

cream add two cups of powdered sugar, the juice and grated peal of two lemons; beat in forenoon just before service, he visited his quickly; open the freezer twice during the barn to see that his horse had been proper-operation, to scrape the frozen cream from the sides and stir the contents smooth; use put it in his coat-skirt pocket. The recol-rock salt; have the ice broken up fine; put lection that the egg was still in his pocket the freezer in the tub first; pack around it prompted him to steal away from the confirst salt, then a layer of ice; use almost as ed 4,300,000 votes and the Government 3, gregation to make investigations, and we much salt as ice, and have the top layer of 600,000. This almost equal division showe ice; this should cover over the top of the it was better to seek a common link to bind freezer; be very careful in removing the SUPPOSED DISCOVERY OF THE TOMB cover of the freezer not to let the salt or brine run in; always wipe it carefully before try wished President MacMahon without moving. If the cream is to be moulded into fancy chapes, it must be almost all frozen first, then pack it in tight moulds, and repack it in ice and salt; let it renain two or three hours; as the ice melts run off the water, shove down the ice, and fill up with more ice and salt. To remove the fancy for which the way was already paved. shapes from the mould first plunge quickly into boiling water to prevent stick-

FIFTY YEARS OF MEXICAN REVOLU-

1821. The Independence of Mexico is do-

blared. 1825. First Congress assembled. 1829. Guerero being President, Bustamente, commanding the army, induces his soldiers to declare him President, and compels Guerero to abdicate. Santa Anna plays the same game on Bustamente, and is

by revolution, and Santa Anna made President. Same year Bustamente was recalled, Santa Anna's defeat at San Jacinto having

deprived him of power. 1838. Mexico revolutionized; had an unpleasantness with the French, who blocks aded Vera Cruz; Santa Anna drives off the

1840. Federalists led by Urrea, revolt Revolution of Santa Anna, who is made Dictator and banishes Bustamente. 1842. Junta of Nobles revolt against Santa Anna and form the republic.

1843. New Constitution adopted Catholic religion and apostolic creed to exclusion f all other religions. 1844. Revolution by Peredes. Santa Anna deposed, and Herrera made President

by Congress. Santa Anna banished and Herrera 1845. elected President. Same year Peredes revolts, and ordering an election is elected

President. 1846. Santa Anna recalled. Poredos deposed and Salos elected President. Salos sells out, and Santa Anna is made Provisional President. War with United States s in progress. Americans victorious: Santa Anna 1847.

ies, and Penas is made President pro tem. 1848. Peace made with the United States 1851-2. General revolution. 1853. Arista resigns, and Santa Anna

ande Dictator. 1854. Revolution, led by Alvarez; Santa Anna abdicates. 1855. Carrora, made President, resigns.

and Alvarez is made Dictator. 1856. Comonfort heads a movement against the Church, is elected President, and sequesters property of the clergy. 1857. Comonfort is deposed.

1858. Zuloaga is made President, but is bliged to abdicate. 1859 Miramon makes himself President

out is speedily deposed. 1860. Revolution headed by Niramon. 1861. Juarez elected President and de-clares himself Dictator. The French invasion and Juarez, Lerdo, and Diaz have kept things lively since 1861.—Galveston News.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

"Your heart is made of flint," said a jeal ous lover to his sweetheart. "Is it?" she sobbed, "is it? I never'ad a-man.to say such a thing as that before."

A Madisonville (Ky.) man says that one reason why there are so many poor horses around there is that people swap so often the standard of the contains the most islands. He made known dependently of the Right will propose four principal direction, and hit upon the part of the South Sea which substance to the will of the world the Sociaty Islands and Terral dependently of the Right will propose four principal direction, and distribute the world the Sociaty Islands and Terral dependently of the Right will propose four principal direction, and distribute. The Government were guilty of many people swap so often the standard proposed a desire to up of the south stated when the been sable but perfidious. It showed to the world the Sociaty Islands and Terral dependently of the Right will propose four principal direction, and distribute. The Government were guilty of many people is a stated when the been sable but perfidious. It showed to the world the sociaty Islands and Terral dependent propose four principal direction, and substance to the will of the country. The instinuation that the Left can be a substance to the world the Sociaty Islands and Terral dependent will propose four principal direction, and substance to the will of the country. The instinuation that the Left can be a substance to the worthlessness of the goods which had dependently of the Right will propose four principal direction, and substance to the will of the country. The instinuation that the Left can be a substance to the worthlessness of the goods which had been sable but perfidious. It showed that the substance to the worthlessness of the goods which had been sable but perfidious. It substances to the worthlessness of the goods which had been substance to the worthlessness of the goods which had been substances to the worthlessness of the goods which had been substances to the worthlessness vote for dissolution will be asked in the Sentralia, New Holland, which receives its name ate, and if the dissolution is granted Presifrom them, although there is some reason dent MacMahon will submit the question of his resignation to the people by a sort of non. The present Ministers were insurgents MacMahonists claim the Senate will give fifteen or twenty majority for dissolution.

gated the right of decreeing a second dissolution, it would be a veritable reactionary solution.

All the late ministerial organs, in the Or-

leanists or Constitutional interest, now de mand a Republican ministry.

No Republicans attended President Mac-

Mahon's reception on Saturday.

Versaulles, Nov. 12.—In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Grovy said he would strive to show himself equal to the occasion. In the same manner the Chamber by moderation and firmness would know how to add up to its responsibility. Albert Grevy moved the appointment of a committee to inquire into the election abuses. He asked that urgency he voted for his motion. Duke De Broglie in the name of the Government supported the demand for urgency. Urgency was voted, and the (ham er appointed a Committee afterwar's. . . .s reported the motion was aimed at the agents recognized as responsible by the constitution, and not at the Presi-

dent. M. Gambetta confirmed this.

The Moniteur states that President Mac-Mahon said the Bonapartists were ready to furnish a vigorous Ministry but he meant to select a Ministry from the Constitutional groups. If this conciliatory attempt failed he would resign.

Much anxiety is felt in consequence of the violent terms in which the motion for enquirng into the elections censures the Cabinet It is reported all the great Powers have advised President MacMahon to be conciliatory.

It is denied that the President said he was right to rely upon the support of the Senate

VERSAILLES, Nov. 13.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, a motion increasing the powers of the presiding officer for preserving order during debates, was carried by 303 to 30. It was opposed by the Bonapartists. The motion empowers the President to suspend and fine unruly members.

Mahon'has been consulting with leading politicians on whose devotion he relies.

It is said delegates from the Right in the Sent confirmed.

Forty-eight persons in the service of exSuitan Murad have been arrested in consequence of the recent conspiracy. Murad and his mother remain at the Scheragan palace, but have been warned it might be necessary to remove them to another resistance. pend and fine unruly members.

tacked the Government's policy. M. Barag, a policy of res scance.

non made a violent speech, which was much. At a preliminary meeting of Senators

the opposite side of the Seine from the main buildings. The river bank rises steep, rocky as a present. Full of curiosity, the little and precipitous from the water's edge. Here fellow fed them and worried them so much salmon, well-scaled, cleansed, and whiped; building of the Exhibit that two of them soon died. A few days two ownees of butter melted, one teaspoon. In three the majority is doubtful.

Great anxiety and depression are noticeable in Paris.

VENSAILLES, Nov. 14.—The Deputies today resumed the debate on the motion for a committee to enquire into the election abus-

Government's electoral action by the activity

of a Socialist propaganda.

M. Gambetta insinuated the Socialist man festo was concocted by the police.

M. Fourton cited the language for which Duverdier was imprisoned, and a demand for his release was inconceivable. In twenty departments the mob cheered for the Commune and a reign of torror. To ward off this danger President MacMahon summoned devoted members of the Right. The Government would not have the one-sided enquiry desired by the Left. The Opposition obtain 600.000. This almost equal division showed parties together than that one party should try wished President MacMahon without post.

The Right warmly applauded M. Fourton M. Jules Ferry replied that the success of the Clericalists would lead to an algance be tween Germany and Italy against France

This assertion caused a violent scene Duke De Cazes declared it untrue. M. Ferry accused the Government of having caused the President to use factious lan guage. M. Ferry substituted the epithe "unconstitutional" for "factious." He de clared another dissolution would be a coun d'etat of hypocrisy and a hazardous experi nent to which France would not submit He concluded:—"You must take care. The Democracy has some blood in its veins. The pub ic peace and the country itself are at

stake. There was profound cheering from Left. The latter part of the speech was deinvered amid great excitement, and interrup tions coming from the Right and applaus rom the Lett.

The remainder of the sitting was spent in

riolent personal altercations.

The Constitutionalist Senators, on whom the Government depends for a second disso-lution, declined to negotiate with the Left

concerning the election of life Senators. BERLIN, Nov. 14 .- The National Zeitung says:-"A breach of the constitution in France would transfer all power from the peaceful elements of the population to the army, in which event the consequent European peace need no description. consequence to above is supposed to represent the feeling of the German people and Government. Berlin, Nov. 15 .-- Politicians here be-

ieve that Marshal MacMahon is contemplatng a doup d'etat.
Paris, Nov. 15.—Duke de Broglie opened to-day's debate on the motion for appoint-ment of a committee to enquire into election abuses. Gambetta will reply and the debate

will close to-day.

Four vacant life senatorsnips will be filled

VERSAILLES, Nov. 15.—After the speech by M. Gambetta the Deputies adopted a motion for the appointment of a committee to en-320 to 203. Chahand Latour, Lucien Brun, Grand

Perret, and Greffulhe, members of the Right, vere to day elected life Senators. In the Chamber to day,

Duke de Broglie plainly intimated that President MacMahon would not take a Min-istry from the Lieft, nor would the Government submit to the proposed electoral inquiry. When the present Government had fulry. When the present Government had ful-filled its task of answering the attacks of the Left, the Marshal would see what was incumauit would agree upon a programme the path of Parliamentary procedure would be open. If not it would be necessary to seek the seek to seek the seek to seek the seek to seek the seek to seek other solution. He accused the Left of in timidation and fraud during the elections, and especially of spreading the assertion that a Conservative victory meant war. \He prooked a protest from M. Gambetta by insin uating that he caused the insertion of this alumny in foreign papers. He warned those who yesterday appeared to appear to insur-rection it would be suppressed. The Right

loudly applauded. M. Gambetta characterized De Broglie's versation, had gained forty seats by fraud and robbery. He professed a desire to up noted the authority of both Chambers. He was not an antagonist of President MacMaagainst law. He declared if the Senate arro-

convention. A vote on M. Grevy's motion was taken after much violent personality. The Chamber decided to appoint a committee of en quiry to morrow.

umerous alarming reports are current. MANCHESTER, Nov. 16.— A London correspondent quotes a private letter from a person in Paris who has exceptional means of information. He says:—
"In my opinion civil war is now only a

q restion of week, perhaps days. MacMahon is entirely in the hands of the Bonapartists and clericals. There know the Marshal's resignation would destroy their last hope of overning France, but for fear of Germany and Italy the Government would long ago have resorted to force." Versailles, Nov. 16.—The election of

Grand Perret. Bonapartist Life Senator, thas een annulled in consequence of an error in the Court. The Bureaux of Deputies have elected s

committee of enquiry into electoral abuses. All the members of the committee, numbering 33, belong to the Left.

Deputies Mitchell and Allain Targe fought a duel to day in consequence of the latter having called the former a liar in debate. Mitchell was wounded in the arm.

Paris, Nov. 16 .- Among the Committee of Enquiry are Albert Grevy, Renault, Casimer Perier, Louis Blanc, and Jules Ferry. London, Nov. 16.— A Paris correspondent

right to rely upon the support of the Senser for a Conservative policy, which was the only one he was able to follow.

Lindon, Nov. 13.—A Paris despatch says first satisfaction to public opinion.

President MacMahon opposes violence and the says of cound detat.

Versaulles, Nov. 13.—In the Chamber of Mahon has been consulting with leading

decide respecting a new Cabinet.

Thirty Senators of the Constitutional party of the Right Cenire on Thursday asdence.

The Monchal of their devotion, but decide respectively.

The Montenegrins have commenced the Redgoritza. The place is The report of the committee on the motion sured the Mershal of their devotion, but defor inquiry into electoral abuses violently at clared they could not support the Cabinet in

there during the last six months for the benefit of of his health but the foll destroyer, consumption, had taken a firm hold on him and he was beyond cure, and he breathed his

last far away from home and friends. At a meeting of the Brantford St. Andrew's Society, held in the Kerby House on the evening of Tuesday, 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: -President, Dr. Philip; 1st Viceent, Mr. William Watt; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. Charles Millen : Secretary Mr. George Lindsay; Treasurer, Mr. William Watt, sr.; Bev. William Cochrane, D D., Chaplain, and Dr. Leslie Philip, M. D., Physician. The Society will celebrate the anniversary of St. Andrew's by a dinner in

the Kerby House. The Sherbrooke News (Eastern Townships, Quebec,) says:—"The result of the Dunkin Act in the County of Richmond, is, that large quantities of whiskey are purchased in Sherbrooke, by parties from localities in that county. In turn, certain parties bring a large number of jars to this city, and purchasing five or more gallons, distribute the liquor, for each family. It is pretty evident that while Sherbrooke may supply whiskey not many in Richmond are likely to be de-

prived of the beverage." Says the Guelph Herald :- "James Ander on, of Puslinch, some time since made ar arrangement with a grain buyer to sell oats He delivered earlier in the season, some oats at this price, and bought in another load on Tuesday, 6th inst. The buyer said he could not pay the price, and that he had just re-ceived an invoice of thirteen car loads from the States, to be delivered here at thirty cents a bushel. Mr. Anderson thinks he has disovered an eminently practical reason for Protection.'

Says the Chatham Planet :- The country gaol is just now turned into a lunatic asy ium, without any provision for the due care of the poor unfortunates. Their violence and frightful yells resound day and night over the whole neighborhood, and the inmates of the prison find it impossible to rest One of the insane men, there are three of nem in confinement, attempted to hang nimself on Wednesday evening, and was on y prevented from doing violence by most careful watching. Unless removed to a pro-per asylum at once their malady will become more and more hopeless of cure."

The Kingston Daily News says :- We are informed that a valuable iron mine has been discovered on a lot of Sheriff Ferguson's near Sharbott Lake and within a short distance of the Pembroke Railway. Some specimens o percentage of metal. We congratulate the worthy Sheriff upon the discovery which we hope will put plenty of money in his purse." The above seems to call for a word of remark. Had the "find" occurred across the lake in the State of New York, it would indeed have put money in the worthy Sheriff's purse, were he the owner of it. But it happens in Canada, and it greatly alters the case. Canadians may well long for the day when the finding of such a natural treasures as an iron

mine will do them any good. The Thorold Post 9th inst., says :- "Abou week ago, Mr. Ralph Garner, Stamford township, was shipping some horses at Niag ara for Toronto. One of the horses, a fine ara for Toronto. One of the horses, a fine grey, slipped off the side of the gangway, and quire into the electoral abuses by a vote of fell into the river. The horse made for the shore, but some individuals having run along the side of the wharf attempted to catch him. and this scared Mr. Horse, who struck out poldly for the opposite shore, at the old fort. Here the current bore him out into the lake A boat stated from the shore in pursuit of him, but they could not caten up to him. Another boat was launched from the steam er, and between the two the horse was brought back to the Cadadian shore and land ed safely on the deck of the steamer. This some of the most remarkable swims heard Skobeloff is definitely

> three months ago this section of the country was visited by an army of shoddy pedlars who went from farm house to farm house and sold thousands of dollars' worth of cloth and other goods, taking the farmers' notes at turee months for payment. The purchases varied from \$5 to \$50, but in most instances \$45 was the amount of the bill. But pay da nas come round, and the notes hav sent on by express for collection, and it i said that some shocking exhibtions of profanity have been witnessed by parties who say. If they want to get value for their mon ey they should buy from the regular mer-chants, whose policy it must be to give value

warm welcome

The Peterborough Times has the following story, illustrative of the perils of deer hunting:—"A thrilling adventure happened the other day at Black Lake, in Eyre township. The clerk in Mr. Boyd's shanty, Mr. C. J. Kane, in company with the cook, undertook to kill a deer, which they had put to water Kane fired two shoots at it, but did not kill the animal. He and J. Lane, the got into a bark cance. got into a bark cance, and went out, armed only with a club, their ammunition having run out. The deer, a very large buck, went for the cance in lively style, punching a hole in it, so that it filled rapidly. This happened about 300 yards from shore, and Lane swam to the land, but Kane not being able to swim, stuck to the canoe, and with diffi-culty managed to reach terra firma again, exhausted, but very thankful that he had not become winter grub for the bass in the ake. The buck, which had thus raised Cain with our sports-men, and so nearly sunk the real Kane, was killed not long after by another man, and the shanty men have now 248 lbs. of venison to eat this winter along

THE WAR.

Constantinople despatches deny that Moukhtar Pasha was wounded on Monday. They also mention the engagement at Baibu: t, which may account for Moukhtar Pasha's detelegraphs that the announcement of Minis- termination to defend Erzeroum, as Baiburt is on his shortest line of retreat to Trebioznd or it may be the Russians unsuccessfully attempted to prevent reinforcements going to Erzeroum. The latter is the most probacounsels of conculation are coming in from all the course of Europe, and from all the Cabinets which can make their voice heard.

Paris, Nov. 13.—President MacMahon deficial, announces that President MacMahon of this morning accepted the resignation of last attack, which would be hardly possible that the morning accepted the resignation of last attack, which would be hardly possible to Erzeroum. The last of the Europe, and from all the course of Europe, and Europ clared vesterday to his Ministers that in this morning accepted the resignation of presence of the violent accusations against Ministers de Broglie and Fourton, but asked had not reinforcements arrived. The report presence of the violent accusations against them in the Chamber, he could not accept to me to hold their portfolios, till their suc-

bombardment of Podgoritza. The place is likely to hold out, as the principal defences have lately been reconstructed.

of D. A. McGugan, of Wardsville, in San An- | Turks lost 1,500 killed, wounded, and prison ers, and a great part of their artillery.

Gen. Obroutcheff, late chief of the staff in Asia, who planned the campaign, resulting in the defeat of Moukhtar Pasha, has arrived to command the staff of the Russian army in Bulgaria.

A Dolny Dubnick despatch, Nov. 6th, says, "In consequence of the evacuation of this place by the Turks the Russians have contracted their circle of investment to thirty miles. The Russians have 120,000 men sufficient to fill two continuous lines of trenches around the whole position. Six thousand cattle are visible in Osman Pasha's position and other indications that he can hold out thirty or forty days."

A Russian official despatch says;—"A cavalry detachment captured Veratza, half way between Plevna and Solia, on Friday with several thousand waggons and a large quantity of stores. The attack was so sud den our loss was small, though the place was defended by 300 Circassians." Reouf Pasha telegraphs:—"The Russian support from Gabrova, en route to the Ship-

ka pass, passing within our range recently, tost 500 killed. Our loss is trifling. Lesman Pasha, commandant of artitlery, Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs Sunday :- "The Russians are entrenching themselves in the weighbourhood of Deve Boyun. According

to intelligence up to the 4th, the force investing Kars is not very numerous. The principal efforts of the enemy are apparent. y directed against Erzeroam.' Mahmoud Damad Pasha has, under the excitement occasioned by the conspiracy against the Sultan, been prostrated by a

stroke of apoplexity. His recovery is doubt Chefket Pasha has gone to Shipka. Me hemet Ali will command the divisions at

Orchaine.

Rye and flour are exempted from duty until March 1st, 1878.

A despatch from Constantinople reports

neavy fighting going on before Plevna the past two days. The pattle thus far is favourpast two days. able for the Turks. The prospectus has appeared of a new Russsan five per cent. loan of seventy-five millions to be issued for subscription in

Berlin, Amsterdam, and Paris at 763. The Turks on Saturday night attempted to surprise Skobeloff's positions. The Russians allowed the Turks to approach within hundred paces, when they received them with a heavy fire. The Turks retreated to an entrench ed position, and maintained a violent fire

antil two o'clock on Sunday morning. The Turks renewed their attempt to car ture Skoboloff's position on Sunday. The position is an entrenched hill near Brestovic which Skobeloff surprised on Friday, and

captured with the loss of 250.
The Montenegrins, after the demonstration against Podgoritza, bombarded the furkish fort commanding Scutari and Antivori road.

Private telegrams state the attack on Erzeroum was renewed on Sunday.
Osman Pasha, losses are estimated at 200 to 300 daily from the Russian artillery. Osman Pasha is busily constructing fresh fortifications which point to an intention to nold out as long as possible, rather than attempt a sortie. Prisoners and deserters state the Turks have six weeks provisions. Prince Mian presided at an extraordinary Cabinet Council on Saturday. It is stated the participation of Servia in the war is de-

cided on and a proclamation to the army nas been prepared. The Montenegrins captured a fort commanding the town of Antivari, with its gar-rison, two guns, a quantity of amminition, and provisions. The Montenegrins are ad-

vancing on Antivari.

Fresh troops are daily marching to the frontier. An ambulance corps is forming, and in the arsenal at Kragujevatz work is Skobeloff is definitely established in his

newly captured position. The final Turkish attack was requised by the fire of seventy cannon. The Turks lost heavily.

The capture of the position which Skobeloff has been attacking would turn all the intervening works towards Radizevo, Tuchez. tza, and Grivitza. It is rumored from the Russian camp that preparation is being made

ior a general assault on Plevna.

A Russi n official espatch stae : that Gen Hevmann anvanced against Erzeroum on nursday night, but lost the way. Russian battations captured the position of Azizie, an although obliged to withdraw, carried off 559 prisoners. The Russians lost irty-two killed and six hundred wounded. A body of Russians have marched to Berk-

ovatz, west of Vratza. It is supposed they intend to attempt to cross the Balkans. mander-in-chief of the armies in Roumelia. Azu (probably Tazli) Pasha will command ine army in Rasgrade.

A Steerankalch special of Tuesday says a sharp cannonade continues against Kars.

only eighteen battalions. There is no force at Antivari or Scutari sufficient to oppose the Montenegrins.

It is reported Skebeloff captured additional Turkish positions on Monday night. A movement of the troops inside Plevna is observable, as though a sortie was imminent. The Turkish Foreign Minister has informed the Servian Agent that the Porte no longer doubted that Servia was preparing for par. The Agent replied that he had received

no confirmation of the statement.

The Russians traversed Etropol Pass, near Orchanie, but were repulsed by a Turkish corps of observation with a loss of 450 mer. A Russian official despatch says the Russians under General Heymann had defeated the Turks at Mount Azizie in front of Erzeroum. The Russians lost 800 men, the furks 2.500.

Chakir Pasha has arrived at Orchanis to ommand in place of Chefket Pasha, who has been removed. A Pera correspondent says the recent offer of arms to Turkey was rejected because \$20,.

000 could not be raised. Generals Heimann and Tergukassoff corps are besieging Erzeroum. Russian administration is being introduced into the Villavett of Erzeroum. The Tussians recaptured Fort Azizie on

Wednesday, but were immediately expelled. The inhabitants of Erzeroum participated in the recent fighting. The loss has been considerable. There is general enthusiasm Russian cavalry have appeared on the north

of Erzeroum,
The Russians have been repulsed near Kais after prolonged fighting.

There have been heavy snow storms in

Asia.

A council of war, under the Presidency of the Sultan, decided to largely reinforce Mehemet Ali. The rumoured peace negotiations are de-A Cettinje despatch states that of 800.000

roubles sent to Montenegro for the relief of the inhabitants the Russian agents applied over 300,000 in buying political influence.
The Montenegrins took Foru Soustra.
They bombarded Antivari and captured all

Specials say Skobeleff on capturing the Constantinople. Forty of ex-Sultan Murad's servants have been strangled. It is rumoured the Prophet appeared to the Sultan are substantined to the substant

servants nave ocen strangica. It is rumourCANADIAN ITEMS.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Servants nave ocen strangica. It is rumoured the Prophet appeared to the Sultan ordering him to conclude peace.

The Ardahan column joined General Hertransport of the death mann after the battle of Deve Bayun. The force at Orchanic.

the Turkish provisions and depots.