THE FATAL DROP.

execution of Thibault at Annapolis.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES.

ANNAPOLIS, N. S., Feb. 8 .- All through the night little knots of persons were seen at the street corners. One or two attempts were made on the jail fence during the night but the constables easily drove the assailants off. Soon after six o'clock the crowd began to gather in front of the jail inclosure. Several of the crowd, principally from the country, were inflamed with liquor, and with shouts and yells the mob rushed toward the fence. Huge beams were used as battering rams and once an opening was made poles and hands were used and the who'e front of the high,

strong fence was in a few minutes torn down. While this wild disorder was in progress outside, Thihault was walking slowly up and down in his cell striving to fortify himself that he might not quail before the awful doom that he might not quail before the awful doom which he was soon to meet. Rev. Father Of the just and true, with a funeral song; Holden remained with him during most of the morning. A few minutes before three check the sheriff and his denuty with a cono'clock the sheriff and his deputy, with a constable entered the cell. Thibault's arms were | Have sung him asleep with their requie pinioned and the fatal noose placed around his neck and he walked slewly from the cell. His breath came and went in great gasps. Without once raising his eyes to the bright and cloudless sky, or seeming to notice the see of upturned faces, or the grim instrupinioned and the fatal noose placed ment of death, he was led up the steps and stood on the scaffold. The rope was attached to the hook and an end tied over the cross-beam, and the crowd were hushed as the sheriff read the death warrant, then the black sheriff read the death warrant the nones adjusted and cap was drawn down, the noose adjusted and a moment later the rope was cut with a sharp hatchet. The drop fell and the murder of Charlotte Hill was avenged. Not the slightest motion of the body was observed after the fall, though death did not immediately ensue. Seventeen minutes from the fall the body was cut down and carried into the jail, where was cut down and carried into the jail, where it was examined and the legal formalities carried ont. The body was buried this afternoon. The spectators this morning numbered about 700 or 800.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A New York Central Passenger Train
Thrown from the Track.
CLIFTON, Feb. 7.—When the N. Y. C. & H.
R. R. Buffalo train, due here at 3.20 this afternoon, was approaching La Salle, N.Y., a station six miles distant from here, it struck come timber which had fallen from a fraight.

HARRIET some timber which had fallen from a freight train ahead of it, throwing the train off the track and smashing and turning the coaches THE IRISH QUESTION. train ahead of it, throwing the train off the upsidedown. So far as heard from, there are seven or eight seriously injured. It is feared Speech by Mr. Cowan, the Member for That quite a number of Canadians are among the number, as this train makes connection with the G. W. R. for Canadian points only. BUFFAO, Feb. 8.—The New York Central Railroad depot fell in at 9 o'clock this morning, and is a complete wreck. There were two trains in the depot at the time. Can get

Latest

no particulars yet.

# DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

A Belleville Police Sergeant Shoots Himlevel in His Daughter's Presence.

There are thousands of Irish families that
have notining retween thousers and
this afternoon a rumor, which proved to be
only too true, began to spread about the
streets that Sergeant Snider, of the police
force, had shot himself. For several days
past Snider has been unwell, suffering from
a severe cold, and has once or twice been
slowed to remain off duty. This morning
littance but one bad season brings trouble. recovered he walked across the room once or his hand and a terrible wound in his head, sacred, with contempt, and sometimes with from which blood and brains were oozing. Dr. Curlett was summoned, but on examining the necessity, not from justice. They appeal wound he pronounced death to be inevitable and only a matter of a few hours at the most. force. Even to the eyes of the least observant it was plainly apparent that life was rapidly ebbing The breathing of the wounded man was heavy and labored, and every now and land by force. At the general election then convulsive gasps shook his frame. 1865 the Irish Church was declared by all The shot was fired at twenty minutes leading Liberals to be out of the range of wened about half-past two. Spider re-mained perfectly unconscious with closed two succeeding years. An attempt was made summoned, but under the circumstances did one of the walls of Clorkenwell prison, while not consider it necessary to hold an inquest. two other chiefs were actually rescued from a The cause of the suicide remains a mystery police van in broad daylight in the streets of at present. It was apparently the result of a Manchester. This event startled our states sudden resolve, or rather impulse. The only men. Immediately the Church quescause which can be assigned is that for a long tion entered upon a new phase. We have the time past the deceased had been harassed by assurance of the author of the Church act many small debts which he was unable to himself that it was the Fenians that forced pay, and for which he was constantly being the disestablishment from the position of a dunned, but his cheerful demeanor a few speculative to that of a practical problem. In

tion, which in 18:0 was 275,630,000 pounds, pounds to 102,000,000. Comparing the two were proposed because the Cabinet dared not sections, it is seen that in ten years New deal boldly with France or America if Englard has increased her cotton consumption about 80 per cent. and the South over 120.

Sumption about 80 per cent. and the South over 120.

# III YORK HRR.

VOL. XXIII.

RICHMOND HILL, THURSDAY, FEB. 17, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 1,177.-NO. 87.

LINES On the Death of Bishop Mackenzie

the Interior of South Africa. On the wings of evening air,
Fall the sounds of pleading prayer
'Neath the Acacia words are said
For the burial of the dead;
Now are past the hours of pain,
Burning sun and chilling rain,
From the fever's wild unrest,
Now the Bishop hath found rest.

Then in the desolate tomb take rest,
Knight of the Cross. Though above thy breast
No kindred may come sweet flowers to plant,
We enroll thy name in our boly chant,
On one day in seven ten thousand tongues
Arise to the Father in deathless songs. Saying or singing, on land and on sea, "The Noble Army of Martyrs Praise Thee."

e. Harriett Annie

Newcastla Just before the opening of Parliament Mr. Joseph Cowan, the member for Newcastle, addressed his constituents upon the Irish question. The following report of what he said will be interesting: The desire for nationality is at the root of Irish discontent. There is no gain saying the fact that a very large proportion of the population are as hostile as their The 2.25 p. m. train on the Niagara Falls fathers were to the union with England. branch of the Central yesterday, ran into two (Cheers.) Their designs differ. Some are in heavy logs of wood, which were dropped by a favor of separation, others of repeal, others of preceding freight train, one mile north of La home rule; but one form or other of autono-Salle. A. J. Minton was in charge of engine my, or independence, they have never ceased 113, and Henry Dans was the train conducto aspire after. It may be unpleasant for tor. The injured were, Eddie Ball, aged Englishmen to be told this, but there is no fourteen, of Niagara, Canada. He was badly wisdom in ignoring what is palpable to every cut by glass. Misses Gering and Sweet, of one else save ourselves. In the unrelieved this city, were also badly cut by broken window panes. The track was badly torn up, and the care will have to go to the shop. The escape from a terrible loss of life was exceedingly fortunate.

DELIBERATE SUICIDE tion of his existence been less hard, but his pinching poverty strengthens his dislike and A Belleville Police Sergeant Shoots Him- intensifies his distrust of our connection.

allowed to remain off duty. This morning pittance, but one bad season brings trouble, Chief McKinnon received a note from Dr. a second want, and a third starvation or in-Curlett, stating that Sergeant Snider would surrection. The affections of the Irish people that he be relieved from night duty to night. to a kind and festering government, which, Snider came home to dinner about noon and while respecting their idiosyncracies, treats ate a hearty dinner, apparently being in betthem with justice, concedes to them liberty, l even joking with his and trusts them. Englishmen recognize children. After dinner he went up stairs to these requirements easily enough in foreign his bedroom. His eldest daughter Maud. a countries, and with other peoples, but by some girl of about thirteen years of age, went up a strange incapacity they cannot see the force few minutes after and found him in his shirt of them on the other side of the Irish Sea. sleeves, with a bottle of medicine which he The virtues they honor abroad they disregard had just received from Dr. Curlett in his hand.

As she entered the room he lifted the bottle troubles are not listened to and his miseries to his lips and drank off almost the entire have not unfrequently been mocked. The itents, and in a moment or two was seized unsympathetic snarl with which the English with a violent fit of vomiting. When he had press usually receives Irish proposals for a reform, tends much to embitter the relations twice, and then came and sat on the side of between the two peoples. Our illustrated the bed. Presently he said to his daughter, papers seldom portray an Irish peasant in I'm going to put an end to my any other character except that of a second life," after which he laid himself down on the rel, a sulk or a coward. Yet, among the bed and placed his revolver by his right side people thus shamefully lampooned there is on the coverlet. His daughter after she had less crime—as crime is commonly counted recovered from the shock caused by this ter- than among any other people in Christenrible declaration, flew towards him and begged dom. There is no race whose him not to carry out his awful resolve, but he daughters are so virtuous or whose sons are repeated his intention in the same words, and more valient. The annals of France, and noment or two after raising the revolver Spain, and Austria, of England and cf 'Maudy, I'm America are crowded with the achievements gone," and pulled the trigger. The shot had of brilliant captains who have sprung from been well aimed, and the bullet entered the temple just in front and a little above the away from their own country, and few have right ear, penetrating into the brain. The re- a higher sense of veneration. And yet a race port of the revolver and the screams of the with all these fine qualities we cannot manchild startled Mrs. Snider, who was lying sick age. Our fundimental error, in my judg-downstairs, and she rushed up into the bed-ment, is our reluctance to realize the differroom to find her husband lying unconscious encs between the two peoples. We treat on the bed with the still smoking revolver in peculiarities that to the Irish are dear and

scorn. We concede their demand from only to our fears and we yield only to their FORCE AND REFORM. History supports the correctness of the ontention that all reforms are won in Ireshot was fired at twenty minutes leading Liberals to be out of the range of one o'clock and death super-practical politics. The Fenian conspiracy, Dr. Wilson, coroner, was to free one Fenian leader by blowing down moments before he committed the awful deed | 1844 and 1845 the repeal agitation was at its would go to show that he was not suffering height. Menacing meetings were held in these from this cause. Sergeant Snider first years at Tara, Trim. Mullaghmast, and on entered the police force on the 27th of Sepether historic gathering grounds. At the same tember, 1869, and has always been considered time England had differences with France a most efficient officer. He leaves a wife and about the Island of Otaheite, and with Amethree children, the youngest of whom is a rice about the Territory of Oregon. War with both countries seemed imminent. Sir Robert

Peel suddenly saw the necessity of sending —Since 1870 the capacity of the New Eng-land mills has been increased from 114,000 land. He brought forward bills providing for looms and 6,498,000 spindles to 185,700 looms the establishment of institutions in which the youth of Ireland could receive a higher education than was otherwise available to them; was in 1880 no less thon 503,312,000. In the for granting a subsidy to the Catholic College South in 1870 there were 11,000 looms and at Maynooth, and for altering the mode of 417,000 spindles, while the census shows transferring and regulating the terms of hold-that in 1880 there were 15,000 looms and ing land. When Sir Robert Peel and Sir 714,000 spindles, and that the consumption James Graham respectively introduced these of cotton had increased from 45,000,000 bills they stated that these remedial measures

for emancipating the Catholics from the op-eration of the inhuman penal laws was held out as a bribe to induce Irishmen to give up their Parliament; but the promised relief was not conceded for nearly thirty years, and when granted the Duke of Wellington made no attempt to disguise the fact that it was given, not out of regard for the religious claims of the Catholics, but because he and his colleagues believed that the alternative before them was either emancipation or civil war. By the confession of the originating statesmen themselves it was dread of civil war that won emancipation in 1829, and fear of war with America and France that got the educational and ecclesiastical concessions in 1845. It was the Fenian rising that forced forward the Church act in 1869, and it is bevond dispute that any radical amendment of the land laws that may be made next session the land laws that may be made next session will be the result of the present agitation in Ireland. No Government can ignore the significance and the force of that social uprising. The only way in which, in the opinion of many, it ought to be met is by the old, the odieus and ignoble device of coercion. The unceasing cry of these persons is "restore order," "protect property" and "imprison the agitators." The sword is with them the only scepter. But it would be difficult to imprison an tire people.

A HUGE STRIKE.

There is truly a huge strike and lock out, or a lock out and a strike combined. Certain landlords and certain tenants have been ostracised. A vast system of exclusive dealings has been instituted. This may be very foolish, but it is certainly not illegal unless it is forced by conspiracy and terror. How far and to what extent this has been done is a point now being discussed in the Dublin law courts and cannot with propriety be referred to here. But the practise is not new. It is what the reformers in this country did half a century ago when they rosolved to Boycott" the oppressive governments by not purchasing taxable articles. Mr. Cobbett and others concocted endless condiments for people to use instead of tea. coffee and sugar. The destruction of crops is but a repetition of the doings common when the desperate and starving population in the Midland and manufacturing districts injured machinery destroyed property and threatened life. I de not recall these painful periods of our social history with the object of excusing breaches of the law in Ireland. Two blacks do not make a white. But when the proceedings across the Channel are denounced with such vindictive rhetoric it is well to remember that poverty and wretchedness generated, among Englishmen, greater and more reprehensible excesses, than causes, more prolonged and more intense, are now generating in Ireland. We tried repression, and it failed. tried concession, political and industrial. We have the result in as free and as contented and as prosperous an artisan popu-lation as any country can boast of. Untaught by experience, our white terrorists revive the demand for coercion that never failing nostrum to all timid politi-cians, from the days of Draco to the present time. It is eighty years since the union was effected that was to secure for Ireland liberty, peace and prosperity. During that period of time there have been forty-seven acts passed limiting, and ten acts passed entirely sus-pending, the most precious right of the constitution—the right of personal freedom. Ireland certainly has not benefited by these poisonous provisions for public safety. According to advocates of coercion it is to-day more seriously disturbed than it has ever been since 1798, and yet they would apply their quack specific once more. In the dark days nd the reformers ity of going to the root of the political cancer, cutting it out bodily and then binding up the wound by generous measures. From this they got their name of radicals. As a believer air faith and a follower of their policy repeat the old demand-reform, and not repression, concession, and not coercion, for Irish, as it was demanded for English grievances. If the union between England and Ireland is to be anything more than a mere legal form the Irish people must be trusted. We systematically exclude liberal Irishmen from offices of high political responsibility In the present Cabinet there is not an Irish man. In the present Administration there is not one except the law officers and two or three courtiers, and they are really rather Englishmen who live in Ireland than Irishrepresented on the Treasury Bench, but Ire land has not a solitary spokesman there. Even the ornamental office of Lord Lieutenant is filled by an English peer, and the offi cials of the Castle are now, as they ever were drawn from the English garrison, tradi-

### tional and inveterate haters of everything TENANT RIGHTS.

The standing complaint of the Irish farm er is his sense of insecurity. There are 500,000 tenants-at-will in Ireland, and they are in daily fear either of their rents being aised or evicted. This stops improvement paralyses effort and stereotypes a bad system of agriculture, from which both the nation and the occupier suffer. The compensation for eviction got under the Land act is little relief to a cottier. It may help him to emi grate, but nothing more. To remove the is proposed to extend some other form of the Ulster custom to the rest of Ireland. I would prefer the more effective plan of making the occupiers owners at once. A system of dual ownership has many disadvantages. The price paid for the good will of a farm in Ulster is often twice and sometimes thrice the value of the freehold. There are often cases where thirty. years' purchase are given for merely the right of tenancy. If a farm is let at an annual rental of £50, and fifty years' purchase is given for the tenant right, that This sum £2.500. would five per cent, would cost £75 a year. A man who buys this right, therefore, buys the obligation to pay £135 a year for a farm, the agricultural value of which is only £50. The fee simple of the same land would be worth about £1,250. This is only one among other reasons against the theory of tenant right But to set against this reason, you have the fact that where tenant right prevails the people are fairly contented and the country fairly prosperous. The landlords, too, are satisfied, as they have in tenant right security for their rents. The testimony of county judges, land agents and other informed and disinterested persons who have had experience of the system, is, that it works well. Whether Ulster prosperity is the result of the system, or the system is the outcome of the prosperity, certain it is that prosperity and tenant right in Ireland are nearly conterminous. While thus putting the case of tenant right I again record my conviction that the establishment of a system of peasant proprietary would be fairer to the landlord and better to the tenant than this scheme of complicated copy holding. the government honestly and buys a landlord's estate, no in-

tion was smoldering so near at home would be dangerous, as American or French soldiers satisfactorily. Whatever plan, however, the might be landed in Ireland, and the repealers might welcome them as friends. A measure fully but generously considered. So far as I am concerned, while I, will not hesitate to criticise it freely and frankly, I will give the Ministry the most ungrudging support in their resolve to deal with this, as knotty a question of social and political economy as ever perplexed a Parliament. If our interests require that we should rule Ireland our honor requires that we should rule it with acceptance. The times and the circumstances are calculated to excite doubts, to arouse passions and to awaken fears. It behoves all anxious for the prosperity of the country to rise superior to the crooked tactics of party, and help every honest effort made to uproot the social canker which is eating into the soul of a sensitive and suffering people. If the Ministry have the heart to conceive, the understanding to direct and the strength to execute a settlement of this harassing problem their names will "On Fame's eternal bead-roll be worthy to be fyled.'

### A TERRIBLE SITUATION.

The Troy Times tells the following singular

During the recent cold snap Charles Dorian ty, who was chopping wood alone in the for-est near Lake George, was knocked down by a large log twenty inches in thickness and the log rolled upon his leg in such a way that he was securely held to the ground. He remained n that position thirty-six hours before he was found and released. His leg was badly frozen and will probably have to be amputated, but he kept himself alive by endeavoring to cut the kept in meet after by endeavoring to cut through the log with his jack-knife, which he had nearly accomplished when discovered. Doriarty says he suffered intensely when he found he could not pull himself loose, and during the later hours of his cantivity it was only by the most strenuous exertions that he managed to keep at work with his knife. He worked during the darkness as well as the daylight, and his hands were blistered from ising the knife.

### "SOUND" SENSE.

The following is an illustration of the prorunciation and spelling in the use of wrong words which have the same pronunciation as the right words, and which properly read would sound right: The Story.—A rite suite little buoy, the sun of a grate kernel, with a rough about his neck, fue up the rode swift seed and a fuer a thermal he storyed at as eh dear. After a thyme he stopped at a gnu house and wrung the belle. His tow hurt hymn and he kneaded wrest. He was two tired to raze his fare, pail face. A feint mown of pane rows from his lips. The made who she through it down and ran with awl her mite, for fear her guessed wood not weight. Butt when she saw the little won, tiers stood in her eyes at the site. "Ewe poor deer! Why due yow lye hear? Are ewe dyeing?"
"Know," he side, "I am feint two thee corps."
She boar him inn her arms, as she aught, too a rheum where he mite bee quiet, gave him bred and meet, held cent under his knows, tide his choiar, rapped him warmly, gave him sum suite drachm from a viol, till at last he went tourth hail as a young hoarse. His eyes shown, hi, cheek was as read as a flour and he gambled a hole our.

A wolf pit sixteen persons in a village phobia. -The Queen of Portugal is a lover of art,

and has given a large sum towards the completion of the Duomo at Florence. -Lizzie Safford and little girls, Kate and

Julia Bell, of the lamented Lares company, are playing East Lynne with a company o amateurs at Welland. -There is in Berlin called the Orfaneum, which consists of a beer

garden, a wine cellar, a restaurant, a lodging house, a dance hall and a stage, all in one

-Seven hundred thousand women France and Italy are employed in the manufacture of raw silk from the cocoon. -About \$7,500,000 has been expended or

the Mississippi river, aside from the jetties, since the formation of the Government. -Mr. Bradlaugh continues his attacks on he British Pension list, which later in the

session will probably be heard a good deal -On Dec. 27 Mr. Schwieser, of Berlin, cele

brated the fiftieth anniversary of his admis ion to the editorial staff of the Official Prus sian Gazette. -Complaints are rife in London of the indequary of the Fire Brigade in the newer

portions of the town. It is complained that the protection of property, rather than of people, is the end sought at present. -Dr. Hiram Shaffer is the leading physi cian at Wooster, Ohio. His wife objected to his visiting women patients, and demanded

that he should confine his practice to men. He refused to throw away more than half his income, and she has left him.

emigrants to Baltimore, of whom 15,454 came from Germany. Nearly all went straight on to various States in the West, and for most of them the expenses of the journey had been paid in advance -On the Little Colorado lives a woman

who avers that she is 128 years old, and that she distinctly remembers the famous dark day, 19th of May, 1780. There are still a number of old people who have "heard tell" of that remarkable phenomenon from those ally known that the darkness, which was that of a dark night, extended many miles out into the Atlantic. It was not in anywise explainable by eclipse.

-The Engineering News thinks that the great railroad crash in England, under Hudson, styled the Railroad King, is recalled by existing speculation. Hudson used to make \$500,000 a day by the rise of shares in the lines he controlled. In 1845 more than \$600,000,000 were subscribed in England by all classes of people for railroad shares; bu the famine swiftly followed and after \$800. 000 000 had been actually expended on railroads, a commercial panic set in, followed by

the Chartist riot in 1848. -A paper which Mr. John Aitken recently read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh matics. is a remarkable contribution to the subject of genuine l the origin of fogs, mists and clouds. According to Mr. Aitken, who has made a great temperatures to determine the conditions the latter always condenses in the atmosphere on some solid nucleus. concludes that dust particles in the air form the nuclei on which the vapor condenses; that, if there were no dust, there would be no fogs, no mists, no clouds, and probably no rain: that the supersaturated air converts every object on the surface of the earth into a condenser, on which it would deposit as lew; and, finally, that our breath, when it becomes visible on a frosty morning, and every puff of steam as it escapes into the air from an engine, show the impure and have been verified by Mr. Aitken at tempera-

DEATH OF THOMAS CARLYLE.

The news that Thomas Carlyle is dead ha ust reached us by Atlantic cable. He died on Saturday, calmly and peacefully, at the house in Cheyne Row, Chelsea, where he lived and labored for nearly half a century.

His deato severs almost the last link connecting the literati of our time with Jean Paul Richter, Schiller, and Goethe; and widens at once the gap which separates us from Lamb, Byron, Hood, Hazlitt, Coleridge, and the other literary celebrities of our own country who graced the early annals of the him some stupid impertinent letters, the more than half a century ago respecting the nineteenth century. He died but Saturday farm was given up at the end of the year. man after his own heart, Jean Paul Richter: nineteenth century. He died but Saturday in that quiet little Chelsea street, apart from the world of wealth, and rank, and fashion; yet so potent was the spell of his genius, and so widespread his fame as translator, critic, biographer, and historian, that wide as the influence of English and German literature reaches, his death is already deplored as a vated. ommon loss.

Journals specially devoted to literature will We only place before our readers the partic

ulars we think will be of general interest. Thomas Carlyle was born in 1795 at Middlebie, near the hamlet of Ecclefechan in Dumfriesshire, in the south of Scotland. Not far distant on the border is Gretna Green, at that time and for long after famous for its runaway marriages. His father for years ollowed the calling of a mason in that dis trict, but afterwards became a farmer. He was twice married. His first wife did not live long, and left but one son, the father of Dr. Carlyle, now connected with the Ontario Educational Department. By the second wife there were nine children. Of these Thomas was the eldest, and Mrs. Hanning who has for many years lived, and still lives, in this city is the youngest. Thomas Carlyle received his earliest instruction at home and at the parochial school of the adjacent parish of Hoddam. Afterwards he went for a short time to what was then called the academy at Annan near by, and at last to the University at Edinburgh. It was at Annan he first met the afterwards celebrated

Edward Irving, who was born there ordained for the ministry there, and who also had attended the Annan academy Irving, who was about three years older than Carlyle, had then been for some time at the Edinburgh University, and had returned to pay a visit to his old teacher at Annan. young men became intimate friends, and the results of the friendship to Carlyle were deep andl asting. Twenty six years after, when Irving was just dead, Carlyle thus described He was fresh from Edinburgh, with college prizes, high character and promise. We classical, mathematical, a whole wonderland of knowledge. But for Irving I had never known what the communion of man with men means. His was the freest, brother-

d "contact with."

Cerlyle's parents destined him, too, for the Christian ministry, and to carry out this object he went from the Annan acadeny to the Edinburgh University, where he madded to the Edinburgh University, where he madded to the Edinburgh University, where he madded to the proceeding in the proceeding in the best of the proceeding in the proceeding in the procedure of the procedure ish and foreign, not included in the Uni versity course.

After leaving college he relinquished the idea of entering the ministry. Then, as after, he appears to have regarded professions as mere "regimented human pursuits, which "stumble along in such an unwieldly futile manner, with legs swollen into such enor mous elephantiasis, and no go at all in So he became private tutor to two sons of Mr. Charles Buller, and went to Cornwall, where that family resided. Young Charles Buller was a gentleman of grea ability and force of character. He became a distinguished politician, and as secretary to Lord Durham played a leading part in Cana Lord Durham's celebrated re port, which has been credited with opening a new era for Canada and changing the whole colonial policy of England, was written by him. The Bullers undoubtedly exercised at a critical time, great influence over

the developing genius of the young tutor. Buller had a circle of friends, including Fred. eric Manrice, French, John Kemble, Sped ding, Milnes, John Sterling, John Stuart Mill and others, into which Carlyle entered and some of these became his most intimate and lifetong friends. Meanwhile his friend Irving, on the re-

commendation of Professor Leslie, had been appointed mathematical teacher to an academy at Haddington, and Carlyle went there to visit his friend. While staying at Haddington Irving introduced him to a Miss Welch, who was a lineal descendant of John Knox, and a young lady of grace and refine-—In 1880 sixty steamers brought 26,815 ment. Carlyle ascertained during their conmigrants to Baltimore, of whom 15,454 came versation that Cowper was Miss Welch's favorite author, and after his return home he sent her a copy of the works of that poet. A correspondence sprang up between them, which ended in marriage. Through her affection for him, her sympathetic interest in his work, and her exquisite taste, truly the helpmate of his life, and her sud den and unexpected death a few years since was a shock from which he never recovered From his early youth, in writing to his sister. Mrs. Hanning, he was accustomed to put in papers which denoted all was well with him but after the death of his wife the ofter looked for, well known, mark was never again to be found.

The success of his friend Irving in obtain ing a position as teacher of mathematics, and his own predilection for that branch of know ledge led him to translate Legendre's Geo metry to which he prefixed an "Essay on Proportion." This was his first work. One finds it difficult to realize that so brilliant an adept in the gay science of literary criticism should have first employed his pen on the science which lies at the opposite pole of the sphere of knowledge. And it is no less strange think of Irving as a teacher of mathe That Carlyle, however, had genuine love for mathematics may be seen by his frequent after use n favorite subjects similes drawn from various branches of that many experiments with moist air at various science. In his beautiful essay on Burns take, for instance, his guide to a correct esti which produce condensation of water vapor, mate of that poet's faults: "Not the few the latter always condenses in the atmossured, but the ratio of these to the whole diameter constitutes the real aberration. · And it makes all the difference whether the orbit be comparable to that of the solar sys-"tem or merely to the path of a gin horse with "a diameter of only ten paces," or again "The fraction of life can be increased in value not so much by increasing your numer " ator as by lessening your denominator. ' Nay, unless my algebra deceive me unity it " self divided by zero will give infinity." take again the assertion he threw like a red The show the camp of his ultra orthodox Counsel to the students of the Edinburgh arousing class and race prejudice, and departments of the had no faith in the University, papers on the old Norsemen and grading the name of religion for demagogie ends. dusty state of the atmosphere. These results hot shot into the camp of his ultra orthodox

" a world of knaves to produce honesty from

But the study of German literature was his favorite pursuit, indeed his early and lifelong passion. By 1824 he had published his translation of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister's Apprencticeship," and a good part of the "Life of Schiller," had appeared in the Londen Magazine.

About this time, in conjunction with one of with Miss Welch. As his landlord failed to keep faith with him, and, moreover, wrote This, however, made no change in his engage ment with Miss Welch, to whom he was mar ried in 1827, when he went to live in Edinburgh.

They did not reside long in Edinburgh.

but withdrew to Craigenputtoch and settled down on a tract of land there of some seven hundred acres, only a part of which was culti-vated. This favorite place Mr. Carlyle held till his death. For some time it has been occupied by one of his nephews. Goethe, whose attention had been drawn to the translation give this extraordinary writer and his books of his "Moister," and who was delighted by the the extended notice their subscribers expect. the part of a foreigner evinced by the life of Schiller, wrote in 1828 to Carlyle, making friendly inquiries respecting his place of residence and his calling in life. Here is the characteristic, charming answer his letter elicited. As will be seen it strikes the key note of the whole strain of Carlyle's life :

Our dwelling place is fifteen miles from Dumfries, between the granite mountains and the black moorlands which stretch westward through Galloway almost to the Irish Sea. In this wilderness of heath and rock our possession stands out like a green oasis, a patch of partly farmed, partly ienced cultivated ground, where corn ripens and trees vouchsafe their shade though its surroundings are given up to the sea gulls and to coarse wooled sheep. Here, with no little effort, have we built and furnished us a tidy, substantial house : here we reside devoid of any academic or other public position, to follow literary pursuits and to devote ourselves to them according to our strength. We long for our rose bushes and shrubs to grow pleasantly around us, and hope to acquire health and a contented mind. Some of the roses are indeed vet to plant, but for all that, they blossom al-

ready in hope.
"Two little cobs which carry us around only diversion, as this is the loneliest coronly diversion, as this is the ioneliest coriner in Britain, and is six miles from anyione who can pay men visit. Rousseau
could enjoy himself as well hereas if on
his Island of St. Pierre.

—An exhilarating new thing in toys is a
miniature hearse, drawn by four prancing
thorses, and a little coffin with a doll inside,
surrounded by a group of mourning dolls.

Next we shall have a gallows and a guillo-

his Island of St. Pierre.

'My city friends in fact attribute
'my retreat here to a similar disposition, and predict for me no good; but I was claum here by the sole object of keeping arms here by the sole object of keeping arms and attaining an arms of the simple my mode of life and attaining an arms of the simple my mode of li drawn here by the sole object of Records simple my mode of life and attaining an ages for printing a story of an aneged ages for printing ages for printing a story of an aneged ages for printing ages for printi

foot of which I was born, and where my father and mother still live to love me."

of German Romance," including the Stumme Skobeloff recently mentioned, that ture and that on Burns, besides minor articles for the reviews. These cave him rank amongst the most earnest thinkers and eloquent writers of the age. There he also wrote "Sartor Resartus," which Mill calls his best and grandest, and which many de-nounce as his worst book, but which all agree is the one most strongly marked by his pecuiarities of thought and style. Even its harshest critics admit it contains passages of satire, humor, poetic description and profound thought of superlative excellence.

In 1834 he went to London, and continued to live in the same suburban residence at out the "French Revolution, a History." A mass of necessary materials this history was presented to him Mill, who intended to write a history of this period himself, till he found the friend whose present, but the rank and file was scantier genius he so much admired was about to the Westminster Review an appreciative arthe Westminster Review an appreciative ar. It is remarkable that the working classes at once a popularity equal to its merit. It is sef Germany have taken little part in the a series of lurid pictures exquisitely finished anti-Jewish agitation. At a stormy meeting by a master hand, of the great events of the in Berlin the other day, in which the Jews French Revolution. The first volume, when were denounced as a people "unfit to mix nearly ready to go to press, was burned, and with other races," a workman had the cour-

Worship " are best known.

Carlyle was not an orator. His burning a resolution " in favor of religious words came with a more scathing power from The result was that the meeting hissed and his pen than from his tongue. That these turned him out. his pen than from his tongue. That these lectures had however a marked effect may be seen from an entry Macready, the great tra-gedian, made in his diary under date of May Francisco stated that investigation has en-"Attended Carlyle's lecture, 'the Hero as

with a fervor and eloquence that only a conviction of truth could give. I was charmed. work in which he first skirted the emerging, but, with seeming intelligence, region of practical politics. He published next "Past and Present," which is a clever contrast of the medieval life of eastern Barden. when the monks of Bury St. Edmunds had ing. Some years ago silk culture was started full sway, with the modern life of an Eng. in California, but fell into decadence, and

lish manufacturing town.

Carlyle told John Sterling it was his destiny to write about Cromwell, and in 1845, the Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell' appeared. The character of the leader of "the fellows who sought the Lord by the light of their own pistol-shots" could not to please the author of "Heroes and Hero-Worship.

first installment of which was published in it may not also be said of us: 'For your sake 1858, but which was completed but a few is the name of God blasphemed among the years ago. This is too well known to need heathen.""

list of books which during nearly two generations have proceeded from his pen.
Chapman & Hall, London, published a collected edition of his works in 1857-8, and

also a cheap edition in 1874. Some years ago a collection of his essays was made by his friend, Ralph Waldo Emer-

son, and published in the United States. Between these kindred spirits an intimate munion was maintained for years, and almost the last words the writer of this heard Carlyle utter, four years ago, were words of regret that the incurable infirmity, called old age, forced him to almost discontinue the grateful correspondence he had so long kept up with Mr. Emerson.

In appearance Carlyle was of medium height, rather sparely but compactly built, and to an advanced age he retained a healthy glow of color in his cheek, and a brilliant, deep, penetrating flash in his eye. His life needs no apology for the vagaries which sometimes mar the lives of men of genius. It was simple as that of a child, pure as that of

Now that he is dead many appreciative About this time, in conjunction with one of readers, who have been quickened by his his brothers, he rented from a General Sharp vigor and enchanted by his magic power, will a farm close to that occupied by his father. sound his praise; and many a pen will set This was done with a view to his marriage forth his merit, but we venture to think no words will more faithfully describe his character and worth, than those he himself wrote ' Independently of all dogmas, nay, perhaps in spite of many, he is in the highest sense of the term religious. A reverence, not a self interested fear, but a noble reverence for the spirit of all goodness, forms the crown and glory of his culture. An intense and continual faith in man's immortality and native grandeur accompanies him; from amid the vortices of life he looks up to a heaven-ly loadstar; the solution of what is visible and transient he finds in what is invisible and eternal.

"There is in him that which will not die; that beauty and earnestness of soul, that spirit of humanity, of love and mild wisdom, over which the vicissitudes of mode

have no sway.
"In the moral desert of vulgar literature
with its sandy wastes, and parched, bitter, and too often poisonous shrubs, the writ-ings of this man will rise in their irregular 'luxuriance, like a cluster of date trees, with its green sward and well of water, to refresh the pilgrim in the sultry solitude with nourishment and shade."

AROUND THE WORLD.

-Austria has a petroleum region one-eighth the size of that of the United States.

-Lady Lisgar, widow of the late Governor-General of Canada, is among the Boycotted.

-Lord Wentworth, Byron's grandson, is very attractive in appearance and manner. -"It's an ill wind blows nobody good," vas the remark of one of Hamilton's prom-

ceived two cutters completely demoralized to -The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain received a letter from Dublin, in an educated hand, threatening him with death on the

inent carriage makers, when he had just re-

everywhere, and the mountain air, are the best dectors for weak nerves. This daily exercise, to which I am much given, is my the Coercoin bill. -An exhibarating new thing in toys is a

Father O'Reilly.

Emperor William is now growing thin

"Frence German, American and togs as "news) spers and magazines, whatever they "may be worth, heaped up on the table of "my little library?
"Nor is there any lack here of antiquarian "studies. From several of our heights I can "discern, scarcely a day's journey westward, "300 000 marks after which the public may be

discern, scarcely a day's journey westward, the mound which remains from the encampment of Agricola and his Romans, at the -That the Russian soldiers can

mated by something more than solid bravery In 1827 he had published his "Specimens is shown by the interesting fact which Gen Tache of Museus, and stories from La Motte six men of the Iver regiment of dragoons Fougue, Tieck, Hoffman, Jean Paul Richter selected for the much coveted St. George's and Goethe. At Craigenputtock Le also Cross, offered to forego these, that the gratuiwrote the essays on Richter, German litera- ties secured thereby might be devoted to their wounded comrades. -In a paper on the cost of the Franco

German war M. de Foville estimates that the German loss was: Killed on the field, 16,-673; died from wounds, 11,516; died of disease, 12,301; missing, 4,009; total, 46,499. The wounded amounted to 127,867. On the French side the number of dead from all causes was 138,871, and the wounded amounted to 143 066. In addition, the cost in money is estimated at £600,000,000.

-The annual mass for Napoleon III. was colemnized at St. Augustine's, in Paris, or Chelsea till his death. In 1837 he brought Jan. 14. Prince Murat was the only kinsman present, and the newspaper claiming to be Prince Napoleon's organ had condemned the demonstration. M. Rouher, M. d. Cassagnac than usual, the police force appearing absurdundertake the work. Mr. Mill also wrote for ly in excess of requirements. A woman selling violets was arrested for crying " Vive I

If the work had to be gone over again.

From 1837 to 1840, at the instigation of work in Berlin, although a Christian himself his friends, he delivered several courses of his experience was that Jewish employers lectures, of which those on "Heroes and Hero had, as a rule, treated him far better than his co-religionists." He accordingly proposed

—In a paper read before the Horticultural tirely satisfied her that the chinquapin, growing on the California mountains, will feed Prophet-Mahomet.' on which he descanted the wild Chinese silk worm, which is a much more prolific insect than the domesticated In China it is raised in the open air, feeds In 1839 his "Chartism" came out. This is efforts are now to be made to resuscitate the

-The Evangelical Herald, a leading orthodox religious journal of Germany, thus speaks of the movement against the Jews in speaks of the movement against the Jews in that country: "The old religious hatred against the Jews is not yet dead. Where it bursts forth anew, let it not shelter itself be-hind the name of Christianity, which has In 1850 appeared the "Latterday rain-given ance. We have witnessed assemblages repliets," and in 1851 the "Life of John Sterace" on the simplicity, and whose character cently that called themselves Christians, where the violence of the fist was invested where the violence of the fist was invested that the fittle of Christianity. Let us see to with most scrupulous fidelity.

worked assiduously for years on it, we who know what living Christianity, installment of which was arrived the faith and love in Jesus Christ and the faith and love in Jesus Christianity. The paper discusses Chaplain Stoecker at length, and denounces him for