One of Old Bony's Soldiers-Ha is Nearly One Hundred Years Old.

Our sanctum was visited yesterday by a no less personage than a genuine Polish Court, nearly a century old. He was a bright, fresh man of about five feet four inches in height with a keen clear eye, and he was (n'y sixty years of age. He speaks broken English but understands every word said to him. His long flowing almost tanny locks and white heard give him an elfish appearance. He is hale and hearty, straight of limb, firm of muscle, and very strong of his age. He gave us the following account of himselt, which we know will be perused with interest by every reader of the Guide: "I am 93 years old, and my body and mind are still vigorous. I was born in Warsaw in 1791, and took my title from my father, Count Zowaski. When I was born my country, Poland, was free, but I inherited the love of freedom and the hatred of kings. I felt my blood tingle at the relation of battle scenes when I was a mere boy, and when I was 14 I determined to be a soldier. Napol on (the count, by the way, always calls him Bony,') was already startling Europe with his campaigns. heard of him, I admired him and when I was 15 I asked my father to let me join the army. My father said: 'I will give you a horse, a sword, a lance, and money. Go and report your elf.' Overjoyed by the free consent of my parents, I went and reported myself to Prince Poniatowski, who knew my parents by reputation. Here my hopes fell again. He told me that he was not able to make me a member of the French army. My request must be forwarded through several hands to Bonapart himself. I waited the reply impatiently for weeks, At last it came. I was too young, it said, to enter active service, but they would take me into the military school in Paris. So I went, and I was there in 1810, when Bonaprrte was making war with Black Arabia, and in 1811, while he was whipping Egypt. When he came back from Egypt and he entered Paris I joined the army. I was made captain of the One Hundred and First Light Artillery. He remained in Paris only five days, and started on the memorable march to Moscow. I was twenty one years old then.

Do I remember that campaign distinctly? I should say I did. I shall remember the retreat from Moscow as long as I remember anything. Oa our way to the city we had marched every day forty-eight miles, but it took us longer going back. While the army was dwindling from 500,000 to 300,000 men. my youth and great powers of endurance enabled me to hold my own; but

I SUFFERED HORRIBLY FROM THE COLD and from the dreadlul fare we were obliged to put up with. Everything around us was poisoned. Napoleon's enemies had made their last great effort to crush him. We were ordered not to touch any meat which we might find on the way. We devoured our horses. We could not complain when Bonaparte himself and his officers joined Warsaw, and I had chance to see my native place once more,

"Then came Austerlitz; I was in that, too. I rememb r that. It was a terrib'e time. There was a twenty five mile field. No houses Full of sol tiers, full of cannon; Russian, Prussian, Turk, troops from Saxony and Wurtemberg, all fighting at once. Napoleon said, 'I will conquer all!' In fifteen days it was over. And the appearance of the battlefield was something which no one who saw it could forget. After that there was no more fighting. Everybody was killed. Then we met Wellington at Waterloo Bonaparte is a much slandered man They don't know him here. Some know too much, some don't erough; hardly anybody knows it right. Everybody was against Bonaparte. They did not treat him fair. They were not fair with him, but he made the whole of Europe tremble. Ah, he was a great soldier !"

"But Waterloo was a misfortune. Napoleon's wife took hold of his band before the battle and said. 'O my dear husband, I advised you in 1815 to go on. But go no further. You have already conquered the whole of Europe.' He kissed his wife and said, 'My dear wife, there is no other man beside me. First Christ. I am second, If I live to be 60 I will conquer the whole world!"

"Well, after Napoleon's defeat I had to enlist under other ! aders. But I kept in war all the time. I was active in the Polish war for independence in 1831. and warmly esponsed Kossuth, I and my family. Then I fell under the hand of the Austrian rulers, They would have transported me to Siberia, but I got out of their way. My father and two brothers died in Siberia in 1835. I tell you that is a bad place. It is vext to the devil. They worked in the silver minesdown, away down, where it was always dark. No one can live there long if they

I WAS GLAD WHEN THE CZAR WAS BLOWN UP I wish they'd blow them all up. O, they'd have been right glad to have got hold of me. But I was away from them, safe. I took up arms for Hungary, and presently found myself a prisoner of war in Turkey in Asia. My property at Warsaw had been confiscated. The upshot of it all was that I was banished. I came to this country in 1851, and in the company was Carl Schurz.

"I brought my famous white war horse along with me. I found he was famous for they knew him. I went to West Point and gave instructions there for a while. Then I moved to Reading, Penn., and when the war of the rebellion broke out I offered my services. I was seventy years old then. fought with Sigel as captain of a Pennsylvania battery. The most serious loss of that war was the loss of my horse, who was shot under me. I complained about it to General Grant. 'Ah,' said General Grant. 'I know your horse well. It was a great loss. You will sign your name on a book and we will give you land in place of your horse.' I scorned the land and would not sign. What land could replace my brave companion of the bloody battlefields of Europe?"

"When the war was over they called me a hero. I went to San Francisco and was made captain of the police. Then everybody used to say 'the old hero!' It is pleasant to hear that when one is old and Wasn't that funny? A Louisville bank office. I gave it up. The newspapers said | mad and walked off on his ear.

that the 'old hero,' had better stay; but I had made up my mind. Since then I have tramped about a good deal. All the way newspapers speak of me as I go along, and everybody is kind when they find out who and friendly treatment toon makes me feel I am. I have walked nearly all the way from Kingston and am on my way to Toronto where I shall call on my fellowcountryman, Col. Gzowski. The old hero started out of our office with a hearty "God all his faculties seemed to be as bright as if | bless you" on his lips to some gentlemen present who had relieved his nocessities .-Port Hope Guide.

CURIOUS MURDERS IN AFRICA.

How a Magician Killed a Dozen Women a Lagos.

The last arriving mail steamer at Liverpool from Africa brought particulars of the trial and sentence of the nstive Adeoshun for the murder of numerous women at Lagos, on the West African coast. The killing of at least a dozen females was laid to the account of Adeoshun, but at the trial, which took place on the 9th of July, he was charged with the wilful murder of three women, viz., Mrs. Catherine Clegg, Mrs. Selena Cole, and her sinter.

The exact number of skeletons found in the bush was twelve, and of these three were identified as the females named, all of whom were natives, and occupied respectable positions in Lagos, two of them being the wives of native merchants. A large number of witnesses were examined, the testimony of one female showing the modus operandi of the prisoner. Tais witness, whose name was Idown, had a very narrow. escape of being one of Adeoshun's victims. Idown went down to Adeoshun's house, He had numerous "charms" spread on the floor, among them being a small mud idol and several vials filled with powder. Adeoshun had a pistol, which he fired at the idol. He then took something out of the idol, and together with a shilling dropped it into a vessel containing water, making the shilling into two shillings

Tois was the great power his "charms' possessed of making articles double their or ginal value. He urged Idown to bring him cloth and beads for that purposo, but she said she was not a trader. After this he wanted her to mask her face, and on her re'using blew some of the powder from the vial to the wind, and Idown became somewhat stupefied. She went nome and returned to Adeoshun's house with a sum of £10, together with a quantity of beads and cloth. Adeoshun told her to buy two fowls, two bottles of rum one yard of white Croydon cloth, and two Kola nats, and meet him at Ikovi road. Ikovi road is near t the place where the skeletons were found. It was 4 o'clock in the morning when the meeting was to take place.

Idown was to tell nobody of the matter, or the charms would not act, and the cloth was to be tied round her face. The appointment fortunately was not kept, and three days afterward the prisoner was arrested. The statement of Idown corroborates, for the most part, the supposed plan which the prisoner adopted in carrying out his fiendwith us. On our way back we went through | ish object, viz., to blindfold the women, place a fowl in each hand, get them to kneel down, and then despatch them with some heavy weapon. Adeoshun denied the charge of murder, maintained a dignified demeaner in aldressing the jury, and told them he was bold and intrepid, having rothing to fear. The jury, however, brought in a verdict of guilty in all three instances, and asked that the prisoner be executed in public if sentenced to be hanged. The prisoner was sentenced to death.

Adeoshun was a native of Porto Navo, and years ago was sold by the authorities to the King of Dahomey, one of whose ex ecutioners he immediately became. The King of that place was, and no doubt is still, a bloodthirsty ruler, having frequent and fearful human sacrifices. Escaping to Lagas, Adeoshun set up as a conjuror, a fetish priest, medicine man, and a worker of charms, in which capacity his victims visited him, and through which they lost their lives.

The Jews of Roumania.

There is once more a crisis in the position of the Jews of Roumania. The effects of the malevolent ingenuity of the authorities are likely far to exceed in ultimate effect the Russian outrages of two years ago, which aroused the indignation of civilized Europe and excited the generous sympathy of Eag land. The Jews of Roumania, are, it i true, not maltreated by misguided peasants. But thousands of them have been deprived of their livelihood by a crafty legislative trick, and have no re ource but to become wanderers on the face of the earth. Once more western Jews have to face the problem how to assist these victims of persecution. Already the tide of emigration has begun to flow through Germany. The desired destination of the emigrants is America, but they cannot fulfil the conditions of the immigra tion laws of the United States, and they find their advance stayed. The experience at Briody in 1882 are likely to be repeated, not in Galicia, but nearer Berlin. The wretched wanderers can neither advance nor retire. The condition of their having obtained emigration passports is that they shall not return to Roumania. Germany and Austria can not and will not retain them. Whither are they to go, and what is to be their fate? Prince B smarck has given several proofs that he insists upon the B rlin treaty being observed by the contracting powers. Is there any just reason why he should not give a timely hint to Roumania that she must loyally observe to the letter the explicit provisions embodied in the forty-fourth clause of the treaty? Germany has much influence in Roumania. King Charles is a Hohenzollern Roumanian statesmen look to Germany to protect their country from Muscovite designs. The erewn prince has shown his abhorrence of the persecution of the Jews. Here are elements which might be judiciously deal with at once. Every moment is precious Thousands of Rouman an Jews are being reduced to the condition of beggars. They cannot stay in Roumania and will wander through Austria and Germany, depending in their dire distress upon the charitable assistance of their brethern-in-faith .- Jewish Chronicle.

the wars are over for him. Old! But my cashier who was supposed to have embezz'ed grandfather was 115 years old before he died. \$3,000 called for an examination of his books and I am but 93 the 4th of last July. But and proved that the bank was \$6.75 ahead I could not be under the rules and regula- of him. The officials took off their hats tions to do everything just so in my police | and offered to raise his salary, but he got

In Camp at Aldershot.

My friends, stationed at the camp, received me with the frank, generous hospitality of the English officer, and their kind thoroughly at home among them, free to come and go as I please, and to make my acquaintance with Tommy Atkins at my leisure. All branches of the service are represented here - engineers, artillery, "horse, foot, and dragoons," and all the varied types of character in the army are to be met with, from the little drummes boy born in the service to the hardened noncommissioned officer of a dozon campaigns. Magnificent types of the soldier these latter, as they pass through the streets with | val. ringing stride, straight as arrows, neat as loap and water, pipe-clay and brush, can make them, proud of their position and of their profession, and often exercising fully as much authority over the men under them as the best of their officers. A canteen where the soldier can pur-

chase at mo lerate rates many of the little luxuries of life, libraries, reading, smoking, and recreation rooms, are attached to the large barracks at Aldershot. Here theatrical performances, often of considerable merit, are frequently given by the men, and the soldiers can always rely upon the generous support of their officers in their amusements. The theatre or music hall at the Royal Artillery B rracks is generally well attended almost any evening, and a good "song and dance" man enjoys no mean degree of popilarity among his coprades.

But it in the ineate love that all English men bear for athletic sports that "Tommy" comes out in his full glo y, and his officers do not disdain to meet him on equal grounds at cricket, foot-ball, and other out-door games. Different branches of the service Pathless Corn Extractor has given unifrequently meat in friendly rivalry, and many a match is played on the grounds of the offi er's clab between teams of various regiments or corps, selected from among the fficers and men, irrespective o' their mil tary rank. It is not an unusual sight to see a game among the officers "umpired" by some veteran ron-commissionel officers, skilled in all the intricacies of the national game of cricket.

The most interesting of the purely martial sports-if I can use the word in reference to what forms part of the drll of the cavalry and mounted artillery-are the exciting contests of sabre versus sabre, or sabre versus lance, and the like, when some rival "rough-riders" are pitted against one another. One can easily imagine how the tournaments of old appeared, to see these active fellows, mounted on their fine horses, which seem to sympathiz? with and enter into the spirit of their riders, as clad in stout leather tunics, their heads protected with strong wire masks, they charge down on one another, cutting, thrusting, and parrying, retreating and pursuing. Hard knocks are given and received with apparent goodhumor, though I doubt not that long habits of discipline restrain many an honest fellow's temper when his blood is up. It is rough but manly worker, and one does not wonder, on seeing what training they go through that the British horsemen are renowned for their courage and dexterity. Another sport in which the nerve and coolness that go so far toward making a good cavalier are displayed to great advantage is tent-pegging, introduced, I believe into the British Army by the native cavalrymen of the Indian service. The player, armed with a light bamboo lance, puts his horse at full gallop over the course, and strikes with his lance head a tent peg protruding a few inches out of the ground, into which one end has been firmly driven. See how firmly yet lightly the soldier sits his horse, body bent forward, lance couched, thundering forward at the top of his horse's speed. Lover down on his charger's neck, a tighter clasp of the legs, nearer and nearer-the exact moment must be rightly chosen-a slight turn of the wrist of the practiced bridle hand-now ! crash !- and he swings back upright into the saddle, waving the light lance triumphantly above his head, with the splintered piece of wood transfixed on its iron point .-R. F Zogbaum, in Harper's Magazine for

October. The Italian Peasant. Life beneath an Italian sky is popularly imagined to be a pleasant form of existence. Such, however, does not appear to be invariably the case. The account given by Mr. Beauclerk, in a report to the roreign office on the agricultural condition of Italy, of peasant life in Predment is not of a glowing character. Day-laborers who possess nothing are, he states, the majority of the inhabitants; they amount in Piedmont to onefifth of the rural population. The landlords are habitually absentees, taking no interest whatever in their tenants, in return for which they have excluded almost every min of means from the list of councillors at the communal elections. The town people deride and despise country folk, and are looked upon by them as proud and selfish. In Novara the farm-laborer is said "to contend with every species of privation from the cradle to the grave." His infancy is passed in the care of strangers or rolling in the mud; at 7 years old he receives a few months per year of elementary schooling, and passes the remainder in tending goats; at 10 he already gains some small wages; at 12 he sleeps away from home, and is regularly em ployed; and at 15 he undertakes the hardest larm work. The man rise in summer at 2 a.m., in winter at 4 a.m., awakened by beating a stick on an empty box; in the former season they work from twelve to fifteen hours per day. When ill the hospital receives them; when old and untit for work they are forsaken and uncared for; yet the peasants seldom take to begging, even when deprived of all resources. Gir's take part in field work at the age of 14 or 15 At night they catch frogs and fish in the marshes. At 30 they are matured women, old at 40, decrepit at 50, with bent backs and bronzed faces. Many families lead a nomadic life. Every Michaelmas their household goods, worth perhaps a total of £6 are packed on a bullock cart, and a new home or situation is sought. In the hill regions many of the villages are notable for their excessive filth. Throughout the p'ains masters and workmen live together for years without the change of a syllable of good will. In every hamlet class distinctions are complete down the entire gamut of the social scale. Laborers usually have many children, "and," says the report of the Italian government commission that has been re cently inquiring into their condition, "in deed they have nothing else."-St. James's Gazette.

Oh! how tired and weak I feel, I don't believe I wil ever get through this Spring house-cleaning! Oh yes you will if you take a bottle or two of Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters to purify your blood an? ne up the system. In large bottles 50 cents.

The Great Eastern,

It is now regarded as certain that the Great Eastern will be chartered by the Exposition maragement to bring fron London to New Orleans the collective and individual exhibits that have been promised by the governments and by private individuals and firms of Europe. Unless the negotiations fail, the great vessel, the largest in the world, will leave London between the 15th of October and the 1st of November. The great Eastern herself will be no incon siderable feature of the great show and will be worth going hundreds of miles to see. The management has not decided what use the great ship will be put to after her arri-

"How will you have your hair cut?" may not be slang, but it is certainly a barberism. Home Testimony.

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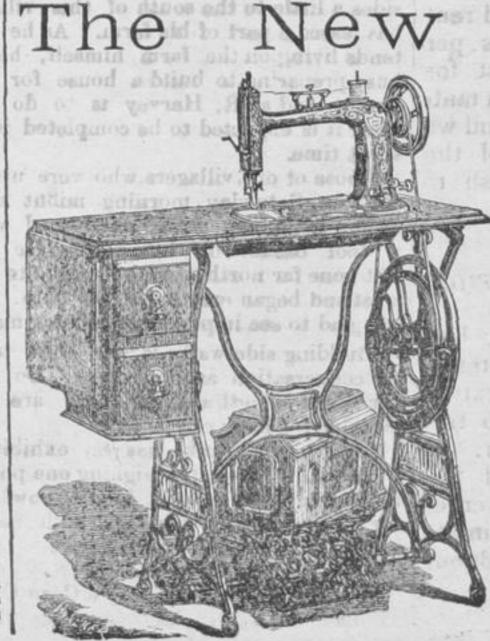
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