URLONG'S
MALT WHISKEY
The above Celebrated
Dublin Malt Whiskey
Rivals the Finest Cognac Brandy,
IT HAS BEEN STORED
FIVE YEARS
in Sherry Casks, and is highly recommended for Medicinal and other purposes, being mellowed with age,
PERFECTLY PURE
and free from those heating qualities usually found in other whiskeys.
THOMAS FURLONG,
Direct Importer, St. John, N.B.

iverpool and London
ND GLOBE
RANCE COMPANY!
st Dec. 1881, $32,505,321.75
nts in Canada, 878,703.26
or the Year 7,944,755.47
al Agency for the
ritime Provinces.
Prince William street
AINT JOHN, N. B.
july29

ROYAL
urance
Company.
E AND LIFE.
over - - $22,000,000
& J. SYDNEY KAYE
Agents,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

s, Whiskies, Wines,
mpagnes, Clarets,
oreign Liqueurs,
&c., &c., &c.,
SYS' BRANDY;
ell's Brandy;
rowers Brandy;
e Whisky;
ich Highland Whisky;
er (Skye) Whisky;
"Small Still" Whisky;
Old Still Whiskies;
han's L. L. Whiskey;
Edinburgh Ale;
ker's Schiedam Geneva;
CA RUM;
GN LIQUEURS,—Anisette, Cur
th, Dutch Bitters, &c., &c.;
,—Shipped by Joseph C. Gordon, Zeer
—Shipped by C. N. Kopke, Oporto;
agnes,—Shipped by Ruinart Pere &
Bonnet, (Epernay); Pommery & Grens
;
dies,—Shipped by DeBeuveland,
nd Moselle Wines,—Shipped by A
JAMES DUFFY,
Wine Merchant,
PORTLAND BRIDGE.
ESTABLISHED 1842.

Patent No Pay.
TENTS
Inventors, in the United States, Canada
reduced rates. With our principal
in Washington, directly opposite the
Patent Office, we are able to attend to
iness with greater promptness and des-
cost than other patent attorneys, who
ce from Washington, and who have
employ "associate attorneys." We
ary examinations and furnish opinions
bility, free of charge, and all who are in-
inventions and Patents are invited to
y of our 'Guide for obtaining Patents,'
free to any address, and contains com-
ons how to obtain Patents, and other
er. We refer to the German American
, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swe-
h, and Danish Legations, at Washing-
eph Casey, late Chief Justice U. S.
s, to the officials of the U. S. Patent
enators and Members of Congress from
ouis Bagger & Co., Solicitors of
Attorney at Law, Le Droit Building,
D. C. jue22
ATENTS
tors & Manufacturers
ESTABLISHED 1856.
DRE, SMITH & CO,
Patents & Attorneys at law
n and Foreign Patents.
treet, Washington D. C.
advance, nor until a Patent
. No fees for making Pre-
iminary Examinations.
tention given to Interference
e Patent Office, Infringe-
in the different States, and all
pertaining to Patents or In-
for Pamphlet of Sixty Pages.
nov15
SPRING GOODS.
Late Arrivals and now in Stock
EXES BLUE and BLACK WORSTED
COATINGS.
NEW SCOTCH TWEEDS;
Blue and Black BROAD CLOTHS;
Blue and Black DOESKINS;
THREAD—Linen and Cotton;
GREY COTTON—All Prices;
JEANS—All Qualities;
WHITE COTTONS;
Ladies' and Gents' HOSIERY;
CANADIAN TWEEDS—All Quali-
of Small Wares, consisting of Braids,
&c.
BUTTONS, &c., &c.
ense variety of other Goods suitable
Trade. An endless variety of CLOTH-
superior make.
w Style Felt Hats, &c., &c., &c
s by every day rail, and English
week.
JONES & CO.
y St., St. John, N. B.
a Pinkham's
MPOUND.
FOR SALE BY
ARKER & SONS.
LE OR TO RENT.
th Dwelling House and Barn, situate
a from the City, on the Vil
h of Rothesay, Kings County. The
2 acres of excellent land, fifty of
. Will be sold cheap or rented on
s of splendid land, 30 acres of which
te on the same road, about nine
y, in Kings County. There is some
his latter portion. For particulars
CK McMANUS, CLARENCE HOUSE
or to RITCHIE & DUFFY, Barrie.
apr 3 tf
HN WEEKLY FREEMAN
Saturday morning from the office of
GERMAIN STREET.
ONE DOLLAR per annum in ad-
or delivered in any part of the city
and.
inserted a reasonable rates.

St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. V. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1882. NO. 51.

SUMMER
Prints and Cambrics.
Printed Cottons,
Printed Cambrics,
—IN—
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN.
Immense Variety at Wonderfully Low Prices.
WHITE AND GREY COTTONS,
Retail at Mill Prices.
BEST VALUE IN ST. JOHN.
McCAFFERTY & DALY,
Corner King and Germain Streets.

STEWART & WHITE'S
Furniture Warerooms,
93 to 97 Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B,
The Largest Retail Furniture Establishment in the Dominion.
WE have in stock an exceedingly large assortment in the different departments.
In Chamber Furniture
We are showing over 40 New Patterns, many of which have been designed by our own draughtsman, and some of them are not inferior to the one for which we received "First Prize and Diploma" in competition with the best work of all the large factories of the Dominion, at the Exhibition at Halifax in Sept., 1881.
Our Drawing Room Furniture comprises all the latest styles in Drawing Room Suites, Groups, and very elaborate Easy Chairs, Lounges and Patent Rockers, which, being of the same general design, can be used to furnish a drawing room. All these will be covered with Raw Silks, Brocades, Cashmeres, etc., of our own importation, which this year has been on a very large scale. We would call special attention to our Silk Plush, of which we have over 10 different shades of the finest quality manufactured.
Our Dining Room Furniture comprises Very Handsome Sideboards from $30 to $250, Dining Tables of all kinds, Dining Chairs upholstered in Leather, and Upholstered Dining Room Suites.
IN LIBRARY FURNITURE we offer Very Nice Designs of Bookcases and Combined Bookcase and Secretary, Library Tables, Lounges and Easy Chairs.
OUR ENGLISH PLATE MIRROR DEPARTMENT will be found to contain many designs entirely new on this Continent, all of which are richly carved and inlaid.
Of the other grades of Furniture we always keep a large and well assorted stock, at the Lowest Prices.
STEWART & WHITE.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.
CITY OF LONDON
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, - - - - - TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
$100,000 Deposited with the Government.
Having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, for the Province of New Brunswick, we are prepared to issue Policies on all classes of property at current rates. Losses promptly adjusted and paid without reference to Home Office. For rates, &c., apply to
H. CHUBB & CO.,
General Agents, St. John, N. B.,
Or to any of the following Local Agents:—
JOHN BLACK, Messrs. Rainsford & Black, Fredericton.
H. ATKINSON, Messrs. Borden & Atkinson, Moncton.
W. C. HAZEN GRIMMER, St. Stephen.
WILLIAM DIBBLEE, Woodstock.
JOHN SHEWBWRIGHT, Bathurst.
W. A. BLACK, Richibucto.
E. LEE STREET, Newcastle.

1882.
International Steam Ship Co.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
Four Trips a Week.
ON and after SUNDAY, JULY 16th, and until further notice, the Steamers of this Line will make FOUR TRIPS a week, leaving St. John every
Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday
mornings at 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland and Boston, connecting both ways at Eastport with the Steamer "Charles Houghton" for St. Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen.
Returning will leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 8.30 o'clock, and Portland at 5 p. m. for Eastport and St. John.
Sunday Steamer from St. John will not connect at Eastport with Stmr. "Chas. Houghton," and will go direct from Eastport to Boston. Through tickets can be procured at this office and at H. Chubb & Co.'s, to all points of Canada and the United States.
☞ No claims for allowance after goods leave the Warehouse.
☞ Freight received Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only, up to 6 o'clock p. m.
H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.

Nova Scotia Steamship Co'y,
(LIMITED).
STEAMER "EMPRESS,"
FOR
Digby and Annapolis.
Connecting at Digby with Express trains of the WESTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY for and from YARMOUTH &c., and at Annapolis with Express Trains of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway for and from
KENTVILLE, WINDSOR, HALIFAX,
and intermediate Stations, also, with Stage for Liverpool.
Summer Arrangement.
COMMENCING MONDAY, June 5th, and until further notice, the steamer "EMPRESS" will leave her wharf, Reed's Point, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS at EIGHT O'CLOCK, and return on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.
Tickets may be obtained on board Steamer, at H. Chubbs & Co.'s Ticket Agency, Prince Wm. Street and of
F. PHEASANT, Freight Agent, Warehouse, Reed's Point.
R. B. HUMPHREY, Agent, "Union Line" Office, 45 Dock street.
St. John, N. B., June 3rd, 1882 may6

UNION LINE.
For Fredericton—Fare One Dollar.
Daily Trips.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE STEAMER "DAVID WESTON" will leave Indiantown on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings at 8 o'clock, and Steamer "STAR" on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY mornings at 9 o'clock, and Steamer "MAY QUEEN" on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 5 o'clock, for
Fredericton and Gibson,
calling at Intermediate Landings.
Returning, will leave Fredericton as follows, viz.:—
"DAVID WESTON" on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock.
"STAR" on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 8 o'clock.
"MAY QUEEN" on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, at 4 o'clock.
Above steamers connect with New Brunswick Railway for Woodstock, Aroostook, Edmundston, etc. Also with steamers FLORENCEVILLE for Eel River, Woodstock, etc. Through tickets, single and return, issued to all stations at special reduced rates.
N. B.—The "MAY QUEEN" will come below the Falls to South Market Wharf, to receive freight, on her respective days of sailing, when tide will permit.
FOR GRAND LAKE!
STEAMER "FAWN" will leave her wharf, Indiantown, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings at 8 o'clock, for Salmon River, Grand Lake, calling at intermediate Landings.
Returning on THURSDAYS and MONDAYS.
Careful warehousemen constantly in attendance at Indiantown to receive freight, etc.
R. B. HUMPHREY, Agent.
45 Dock Street.

NOVA SCOTIA
Steamship Company, Limited.
1882. 1882.
Grand Manan & Campobello Line.
CALLING AT EASTPORT.
THE STEAMER "DOMINION" will leave Reed's Point Wharf, St. John, every THURSDAY MORNING, at SEVEN O'CLOCK, for Grand Manan, calling at Eastport and Campobello.
RETURNING:
Will leave Grand Manan (Flagg's Cove), every FRIDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, for ST. JOHN, calling at Campobello and Eastport.
☞ Steamer "Dominion" connects at Eastport with International steamers for Portland and Boston, and with steamer for St. Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen.
F. PHEASANT, Agent, St. John, Reed's Point Wharf.
E. F. CLEMENTS, Gen. Manager, Yarmouth, N.S
jun17

Nova Scotia Steamship Co., Limited.
1882. 1882.
Yarmouth and Boston Line.
CALLING AT WESTPORT.
STEAMER "DOMINION" will leave Reed's Point Wharf, St. John, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, for Yarmouth, (calling at Westport when clear.)
Connecting at Yarmouth with the splendid side-wheel steamer "New Brunswick," which leaves Yarmouth for Boston, every Saturday p. m., after arrival of Western Counties Railway train from Halifax and intermediate stations, arriving in Boston, Sunday, p. m.
RETURNING:
Steamer "Dominion" leaves Yarmouth for St. John, calling at Westport (when clear), EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING after arrival of steamer "New Brunswick" from Boston.
☞ Steamer "NEW BRUNSWICK" leaves Battery Wharf, Boston, for Yarmouth, EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at 3 o'clock. Passengers by this steamer to St. John by "Dominion" Wednesday, p. m.
F. PHEASANT, Agent, St. John, Reed's Point Wharf.
E. F. CLEMENTS, Gen. Manager, Yarmouth, N. S.
jun17

Gr'nd Southern Railway
ON AND AFTER JULY 3d, ACCOMMODATION TRAINS will be run between
St. Stephen and St. John
and intermediate stations until further notice, as follows, viz:—
Will leave St. Stephen for St. John, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 8.40 a. m., connecting at 9.20 a. m. at N. B. and C. Junction with train from St. Andrews, arriving in Carleton at 1.30 p. m.
Will leave Water Street, St. John, at 8 a. m., and Carleton, at 3.15 a. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving in St. Stephen at 1 p. m.
Freight, up to 500 or 600 lbs.—not large in bulk—will be received by JAS. MOULSON, 33 Water street, up to 5 p. m.; all larger weights and bulky freight must be delivered at Sand Point before 6 p. m. Baggage will be received and delivered at MOULSON'S, Water street, where a truckman will be in attendance.
J. N. GREENE.

FRANCIS COLLINS,
Commission Merchant,
IMPORTER OF
French and English Goods,
—AND—
WHOLESALE LEATHER DEALER,
Cor. Union and Smyth streets,
may8 glb ST. JOHN, N. B.

M. McDONOUGH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
2 North Market Street.
(may

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine

DRESS SHIRTS!
GENTS' WHITE SHIRTS,
Sizes 14 to 17 inches. Cheaper and Better Quality than for any previous sale;
Fronts for Insertion;
Linen Collars and Cuffs;
Gents' Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs
Suspenders,
Half Hose, Etc., Etc.
H & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
42 Prince Wm. Street, Market Square

Just Received:
25 CASES AND BALES
—OF—
NEW DRY GOODS.
OWING to the detention of several of the Ocean steamers, the greater part of our Spring purchases have but just arrived. In order to FORCE the sale of them we have determined to offer them at
15 per cent. Less than their Real Value.
THE STOCK CONSISTS OF
Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves,
Ribbons, Laces and Small Wares.
SUMMER DRESS MATERIALS;
BLACK CASHMERES, LUSTRES, SICILIANS
ENGLISH PRINTED CAMBRICS, etc., etc.;
TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS.
MANTLE CLOTHS and ENGLISH CLOTHS, etc
We respectfully invite you to call. Buyers will save at least 15 per cent.
ALL NEW GOODS.
JAMES MANSON,
12 King Street.

NOTICE.
MR. JAMES H. LAKE
—HAS THIS DAY BEEN—
Admitted as a Partner in Our Firm.
FEBRUARY, 1st, 1882.
BARBOUR BROS.
julys

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine

CHAMPAGNE!
Just arrived per Steamer "Hibernian" via Halifax
20 baskets Finest Champagne,
Pints and Quarts;
10 Cases Sparkling Burgondy and Hock.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
june10 Victoria Wharf, Smythe street.

MAKE HENS LAY!
An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letters stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS., formerly Bangor, Me.

TIN PLATES!
SHEET IRON,
PLOUGH PLATE.
Now Landing:
A Large and Well Assorted Stock
of the above Goods.
GEORGE CARVILL,
NELSON STREET.
CABLE ORDER.

Christy's Stiff Hats!
OPENING TO-DAY, ANOTHER LOT OF
100 Doz. London Stiff Hats,
☞ WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
O. & E. EVERITT,
11 King Street.

Oil and Lamp Chimneys.
Received:
1 Carload Lamp Chimneys— All Sizes;
50 Brls. American Oil—Best Q'lity;
J. R. CAMERON,
64 Prince Wm. Street.

"W. F. L." Old Rye.
Just received from Montreal:
ONE HOGSHEAD OF THE ABOVE OLD RYE Warranted 8 years old. Highly recommended for Colds, Coughs, and Lung Diseases, &c.
For sale by JOHN O'GORMAN,
8 and 10 Dock Street,
may18 Branch Store, 67 Dock Street.

F. BEVERLY,
45 GERMAIN ST.,
has a large stock of
Dolls' Carriages,
Velocopides, Waggons,
Carts & Wheelbarrows
—ALSO—
Fly Traps,
Wire dish covers,
Beautiful American Baby Carriages for $10.50 each.
F. BEVERLY,
45 Germain Street.
400 FLOWER POT BRACKETS at 10 and 15 cts. each.

Bird Food. Yeast Cakes.
RECEIVED by Train:—12 gross Sawyer's No. 1 BLUE; 1 case Excelsior BIRD FOOD; 6 cases Golden Wheat Yeast Cakes; 1 case Desiccated Yeast; 1 case Desiccated Bean. For sale by
PUDDINGTON & MERRITT,
55 Charlotte street.

The Weekly Freeman.
Saturday, August 26, 1882.

The Tracadie Lepers.

We have received a copy of the New York *Sun* containing a long letter signed "Ziska," in which the writer describes a visit to the Tracadie lazaretto lately, what he believes to be the origin and cause of the disease, the condition of the lepers, the lazaretto, etc., and the self-sacrifice of the good nuns who, for God's sake, attend on the lepers, dress their sores and minister to all their wants. Of what he believes was the first case of the disease "Ziska" says:—

"Miramichi is a little town in north-eastern New Brunswick, about half way between New York and Greenland. Over half a century ago one Gardner, a Scotchman, and a resident of the town, saw a fawn-colored spot on his wife's forehead. Anon there were ominous swellings at the corners of her eyes. Then the tendons of her fingers began to stiffen and contract until [illegible] claws. The fawn-colored spots were doubled and quadrupled. The husband sought the advice of Dr. Mackey, a young medical graduate. This physician made a careful study of the disease. It baffled his skill. He could give it no name. He found nothing like it on the medical calendar. It seemed beyond the reach of remedies. So engrossed was he in its study that he grew thin and pale. Sleepless nights were passed. To add to his distraction, his attention was directed to a second case. The victim was a Mrs. Landry, living seventy-five miles from Miramichi. Of French extraction, she was in no way related to Mrs. Gardner. Fawn-colored spots appeared upon her body. Her skin became as transparent and as scaly as isinglass. The contraction of the fingers and the ominous swelling of the eyes were there. There were the same aches and pains as in the case of Mrs. Gardner. The physician was nonplussed. At the end of his medical rope, determined to ascertain the true character of the disease, he sold his little property and went to Europe. He travelled through England, France and Germany, and gleaned no information. Acting upon a hint received in Paris, he passed through Denmark into Norway. Near the coast, where the main staple of food was dried fish and salt meats, he visited a lazaretto. Its inmates were immured for life. There was no mistaking the symptoms. They were suffering from the same disease as Mrs. Gardner and Mrs. Landry. It was leprosy, and incurable."

By "Miramichi" Ziska probably means Chatham.

It was some time, according to Ziska, before the doctor could satisfy the older practitioners that this was, indeed, leprosy. Meantime Mrs. Gardner had lost her fingers, and Mrs. Landry the sight of her eyes, and both showed other symptoms of the dread disease, and the disease spread. He says:—

"The community was thoroughly startled. It was composed mainly of descendants of the old French settlers. The English language was not much spoken. Families had married and intermarried for nearly two centuries, until whole parishes were dovetailed. The result was similar to that attending the overbreeding of animals. The blood became overheated and impure. Its impurities were quickened by a diet of salt meats and dried fish, and a genuine leprosy cropped to the surface. There were 78 cases in one section within twelve months."

It is an entire mistake to suppose, as many others as well as Ziska do, that the disease arose from the intermarrying of the people, or from their diet, or from any peculiarity of the soil or climate, as in none of these respects is there any perceptible distinction between the families who are so afflicted and those in their immediate neighborhood or anywhere else along the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Provincial Legislature was aroused to action. A lazaretto was established on Sheldrake Island, in which all known to be tainted with the leprosy were confined. The lazaretto was removed to Tracadie in 1849. Here Ziska says:—

"The treatment of the unfortunates was a little better, but there was an utter lack of cleanliness until fourteen years ago, when the Sisters of Mercy took sole charge. They found the inmates dying in filth and misery. They inaugurated new treatment. They tore out the iron bedsteads. The floors were scrubbed once a day. Everything is scrupulously neat. Each dormitory contains an oratory, where the afflicted say their prayers on retiring and arising. The walls are covered with pictures of saints and religious mottoes in the French language. Here is a specimen

FOUR UN MOMENT DE SACRIFICE
UNE ETERNITE DE JOUISSANCE.

which seems hardly applicable to persons suffering a life time of misery. There is no specified dress for either the male or female lepers, and unaccustomed eyes could not distinguish them from ordinary persons.

"As we entered the male ward ten of the unfortunates were arising from dinner. It was a plain board table, destitute of cloth and napkins, and furnished with tin plates, cups and spoons. On an iron cot within ten feet of the table sat a pitiful object. His flesh looked like flakes of sulphur moulded into the shape of a man. He had been in bed over a year. Although but 15 years old he looked like a man of 70. Nothing in the wards on Blackwell's Island equals this scene; yet the Sisters said that the patient was much better than he had been.

He describes the appearance of some of the others. He appears to have been struck especially by the case of Peter M. Noel, a fine looking man of 23 years of age, who first observed the signs of the disease on his body while he was working in the woods, and who could not understand why—having lived a sober, moral, cleanly life, he was so afflicted. They visited the female ward, and there saw similar dreadful spectacles, fourteen women and girls, some with features swollen and distorted almost out of all resemblance to humanity; young persons looking like women of extreme old age; old women withering away; some who had lost "the joints" one by one:—

"The Sisters then showed us the kitchen, the range, the electric bells, the neat apothecary shop, and the exquisite chapel, with its image of the Virgin and Child. This chapel is latticed on either side. Behind the lattice, on the right of the altar, the Sisters hear mass. Half a dozen benches fill the main body of the little chapel, and are evidently used by the male lepers. A solitary woman bearing marks of the disease was on her knees behind the left lattice, counting her beads and saying her prayers. Everything throughout the building was clean and neat. The floors were scrubbed as white as marble, the great range shone with stove polish, there was not a grease spot on the clothes of any of the lepers, the aprons and handkerchiefs of the women were as white as snow, and the windows were as clean as the plate glass of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's store. The oratories were simple but attractive. Delicate efforts at ornamentation bespoke the excessive care of the Sisters. There is only one impediment to the comfort of the beings buried alive. It is the parsimony of Sir John A. Macdonald's Government. The buildings disgrace the five millions of people who are taxed to support his Government. The ceilings are low, and the rooms are illy ventilated. The Sisters work to great disadvantage. All that they receive is spent upon the immured lepers. They are now building a dormitory for themselves at their own expense. The isolation of the lazaretto is so complete and visitors are so few that its wants do not reach the public ear. Surely there ought to be one man in the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada to champion the interests of the poor men and women whose life imprisonment is a punishment for no crime, although confined for the protection of the community."

It is to be hoped that the Government will ask Parliament next Session for a sum sufficient to supply those poor sufferers with some more of the comforts and luxuries of life than they are now permitted to enjoy. Noel, in whom the writer took so much interest, while complaining of his hard lot, said:—

"I know it isn't as bad as it used to be when they had a fence with sharp spikes at the top. [illegible] men here have told me how they used to treat them then. The Sisters have changed all that. I have no word of complaint against them. God bless them, they do all they can for us. It is not their fault, nor is it our own fault that we are here.

"Noel told his sad story with an erect head. He had not been in the lazaretto long enough to acquire the dejected look of his fellow sufferers, but the shadow on his face indicated that it was surely coming. He is a fair violinist, and undoubtly vents much of his sadness through his instrument. With tears in his eyes he spoke of the kindness of the Sisters, but he complained of a lack of books and newspapers. He could not read English, and his countenance grew bright when promised a file of Parisian journals. While grateful for the little tobacco given them by the Sisters, he spoke of its poor quality. 'They buy it at Ferguson's,' he said, 'and of course the Sisters can't tell whether it is good or bad; but smoking is about our greatest enjoyment, and I wish we could have good tobacco."

It appears that Judge Lawson would not allow Mr. Gray time to make any defence to the awful charge of contempt of court, or even to employ counsel. Several telegrams say that the fine imposed is £500. It is asserted that the jurors, or some of them, were actually drunk the night before the conviction, and that this could have been proved had the opportunity been given. Affidavits to that effect have since been made, and the statement having been repeated in the House of Commons, the Irish Attorney General promised that there will be an investigation. Meantime Mr. Gray suffers imprisonment for having permitted the publication of what may be the truth; of what, if it is true, every principle of justice and fair play demanded should be made public. It is remarkable that the foreman of the jury, in making complaint to the judge, said that the jurors were *particularly sober* on that night. This is really an acknowledgment that they did drink during the progress of the trial, and were not quite sober when going to bed. The imprisonment of Mr. Gray was no greater act of tyranny than the others which are committed every day—indeed was less inexcusable than many of which the world hears little or nothing; but it will serve much better than the arbitrary arrests and tyrannical imprisonment of hundreds of more obscure men to expose the odious character of the present system of governing Ireland:—

While Dwyer Gray was being escorted to prison yesterday, the horse of the Superintendent of Police fell, the rider was thrown, and his sword fell into the carriage on Mrs. Gray's lap, frightening her very much. The Superintendent was uninjured. Gray's progress to prison caused much excitement as the arrest of members of Parliament under the Coercion Act. The indignation throughout the city is increasing, and popular disturbances are anticipated. Gray's fine in all probability will be paid by popular subscription. It is not believed the sentence of Gray will be sustained by the Ministry.

Parnell, in his speech yesterday, said he believed they had gained some things for Ireland, but all believed Ireland had gained much more for herself. He felt confident they were but at the commencement of measures of large reform which might be expected for the masses of the people of Ireland. He had never believed in the possibility of maintaining an independent Irish party in the House of Commons for any length of time, but he thought it possible to increase its numbers and maintain it for such time as would enable them to gain the great object which always possessed the hearts of the Irish people at home and abroad—their own legislative independence of Ireland. As long as it might be necessary, he would remain there to obtain that end and no longer. The advance of popular reform could not be stopped for long, even in Ireland.

It is stated Mr. Gray is in delicate health.

The *Intelligencer* pretends to hold the FREEMAN in great contempt, but it can not help showing its respect for it week after week by laboring to misrepresent what it says, or by endeavoring to reply to it. We said a week or two ago that—

"A gentleman who spent much time and labor and money in getting the Scott Act adopted in Fredericton, is reported to have said that he would spend twice as much now to get rid of it, so injurious has it proved to temperance and morality."

To this the *Intelligencer* replies:—

"We need scarcely take the trouble to inform the FREEMAN that the person to whom he refers in the above paragraph, when 'he spent much time and labor and money in getting the Scott Act adopted in Fredericton,' was clothed and in his right mind, having abandoned his cups; but like the individual in the Scriptures (Matt. xii.) he returned, and no doubt took with him other spirits, but whether they were more wicked than himself might be a question. This we are sure of, 'the last state of that man is worse than the first.' Another fact may be stated: he spends at least 'twice as much' now as formerly for whisky, and, if the truth were known, he no doubt far exceeds that amount. Of course the FREEMAN believes such a person very competent to judge of the effect of the 'Scott Act' on "temperance and morality."

How ready this religious paper is to blast the reputation of any one who dares to differ with it even though he is one who for years shared its views and earnestly strove to give effect to those views. The gentleman we spoke of has, we believe, always borne the reputation of being a perfectly sober man, and that reputation he bears still. Very probably, indeed, he is a "total abstainer."

PARIS, Aug. 19.—In consequence of disclosures made by one of the rioters arrested at Montceau, the police have seized a number of documents which prove the existence of a secret society called the "Black Band." The chief escaped, but his deputy was arrested.

The trades in procession at the unveiling of the O'Connell statue, it is estimated, numbered 40,000; the children of the schools formed a most interesting feature of the great display, and 1,400 carmen, mounted on their horses, moved with remarkable order and show of training. The Government buildings were all remarkable for the absence of flags. It was a mistake not to have taken part in doing honor to the memory of the great peaceful agitator. The trades mustered near the Mansion House and moved thence with bands and banners through Dame street, Parliament street, over Grattan bridge and down Sackville street to the site of the statue:—

"At ten minutes to one o'clock the Lord Mayor, amid a tremendous outburst of cheering, raising of handkerchiefs, and clash of bands, unveiled the statute. The cheering, which lasted several minutes, having subsided, the High Sheriff, Mr. Gray, M. P., read an address handing over the monument to the municipality of Dublin. [illegible] Let us trust at no distant date this monument will look down upon a scene of triumph and rejoicing before which the popular pageant of to-day will pale its ineffectual light. Let us trust the day is not far distant when people will cluster in delighted thousands around this monument, when thundering plaudits will announce that the good old cause for which O'Connell lived and labored has triumphed at last, and that the Irish Parliament will again reassemble in the Irish capital.' Unfortunately at this moment the rain again began to fall heavily, and continued during the delivery of the Lord Mayor's address, which was heard only by those on the platform. His Lordship referred in terms of reverence and gratitude to the services rendered his co-religionists in Ireland, and compared the work of the Committee to the long, arduous life of O'Connell himself. He added that no one could deny that Brook realized in the work the ideal of his great master. The work of Ireland is not yet done. Her land reform is not yet complete, and the franchise is still restricted. The industrious are yet languid, and the national legislature is still absent. All these were so dear to the heart of O'Connell that, if left incomplete, no material monument would compensate for their loss. Statues would not alone suffice. We must erect a monument more lasting than brass. It must rest upon the hearts of the people, and its roots must pierce through every class and fructify in every rank; its summit must pierce the clouds. To attract the attention of the world it must bear upon its base this imperishable inscription:—'Ireland, long a Province, is a Nation once again.'"

In what seems to be an editorial descriptive of a pleasure trip to Madawaska, the *Religious Intelligencer* says:—

"At present it seems to the traveller through that region a pity that so little is made of farms, the natural capabilities of which are evidently so great. It was here that the French people used to wreck the trains during the first year or two after the railroad was made. Perhaps they were moved to do so, in part because of real or fancied injustice done them in the matter of land damages, but their ignorance and superstition had no little to do with their actions. They were also very much opposed to the telegraph, and were determined that it should not be put through their country. They apparently believed it to be some sort of an infernal machine, and broke all the insulators for miles. They seem, however, to have learned that no danger need be apprehended from either railroad or telegraph, and are now quiet, and perhaps enjoy in their own way the advantages that accrue from these agents of civilization."

Why is it that the *Intelligencer* lies in so many ways to insult Catholics? Why does it pretend to regard the French as ignorant and uncivilised? It is true that some attempts were made to prevent or obstruct the working of the railroad in Madawaska, but it is equally true that the people received much provocation from persons connected with the road, who, actuated apparently by such feelings as the writer in the *Intelligencer* now indulges in, treated the people along the line as if they had no rights which enlightened railroad men were bound to respect. The balance of injustice, and wrong, and injury was, we believe, largely to the debit of the railway people in that case. Now that they are treated fairly, now that their rights are respected, they respect the rights of others. We never heard before, and we do not believe now, that the telegraph insulators were all broken, and we are quite sure that it would be impossible to find in all Madawaska any one so thoroughly "ignorant and superstitious" as the writer in the *Intelligencer*, who believes himself so very clever.

DUBLIN, Aug. 19.—One of the two boys wounded at the time the Joyce family were murdered near Coug, has died of his wounds. He was 14 years old. The other boy, who is 13 years, is in a very prostrate condition. He states that the assassins, who were disguised, numbered four or five. Joyce's mother was over 80 years of age. Part of her body was devoured by dogs before the corpse was discovered. The house in which the family lived presents a most shocking spectacle. The bodies of the victims lie on the floor riddled with bullets and mangled as if they had been battered with a hammer. Four persons have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murders.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Hardman, Dowling & Peck, piano manufactory, south-east corner of Tenth Avenue and Fifty-seventh street, was burned this morning. The fire was one of the fiercest ever seen. The factory was ablaze at 2 o'clock, and nearly all the walls fell down at 2.15. Loss a quarter of a million dollars.

Thomas, Earl of Berkeley, who has recently died in England, was a nobleman who steadfastly refused to accept the honors of a peerage. On one occasion he challenged a man who addressed him by his title. His story is one of the most singular in the annals of the English peerage, which are full of romantic incidents. His father, the fifth Earl of Berkeley, married Miss Mary Cole, the daughter of a dairy farmer, in 1785, but owing to the mutilation of the register and the loss of the marriage certificate the House of Lords refused to recognize the ceremony as valid. At the time application was made for the registration of the marriage four sons had been born. As a measure of precaution the count and countess were married over again in 1796, and six months afterwards the late Earl, Thomas Moreton Fitzhardinge Berkeley, was born. As his elder brothers had been declared illegitimate, he became the heir to the earldom, but out of respect to his mother's memory he refused to accept the honour. He died without an heir, as did also his younger brothers, and the title now passes to his cousin George Lennox Rowdon Berkeley.

The congregation of St. Mary's R. C. Church, Newcastle, will hold their picnic on the 29th of August.