

the keepers. The lion at length loosed his hold of the hyena, and turned to make a dash at the bars against his new assailants, while M. Schmidt, taking advantage of the moment, dragged the hyena to the other end of the cage, and a trap being immediately let down, separated the two animals. M. Schmidt accompanied the wounded animal, and shortly after came forward before the spectators, and was received with loud applause. The hyena was seriously injured, but there are hopes that its life will be saved.—*Calignani.*

## Auction Sale.

## Positive Sale.

John Ryan's Farm, on the Old Placencia Road,

THE Subscriber is instructed to Sell by Public Auction, without any reserve, on the premises, On TUESDAY, the 15th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, THE ABOVE FARM, situate opposite the entrance to Mount Pearl, comprising 30 acres of superior LAND, including 3 acres of very valuable BOG, about 17 acres are under good cultivation.

After which, will be Sold,

12 Tons Prime Hay, 4 Tons Fodder, 1 Acre Potatoes, proceeds of 7 barrels seed, 1 Strong Horse, 1 three year old Colt in June last, 2 Carts, 2 Catamarans, 2 Sets Harness, Ploughs and other Farming Implements, and 200 Loads Manure, composed of Bog-Barth and Cap'n N. B.—There is a good Dwelling House and Housing for 17 head of Cattle on the Farm.

For particulars enquire of  
FREDK. R. PAGE.  
Auctioneer, &c.

## New Advertisements.

### JUST RECEIVED.

A LOT OF CHOICE

## English KIP

WILLIAM KITCHIN.

Aug 30.

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### ON SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

To clear out before the arrival of Fall STOCK expected in a few days:—

## 1 Piano Melodeon,

Pierce & Co's make, 8 oct—double reed—6 stops, beautifully finished rosewood case, carved legs, confidently recommended for a Hall, or Drawing Room—and warranted for FIVE YEARS.

Aug. 3.

F. W. BOWDEN.

## Market House,

Auction Mart and Premises.

TO BE LET PRIVATELY, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THOSE extensive Stores and Premises, comprising—the Ground Floor of the Market House, lately occupied by James L. Scaplen, Esq., deceased. Their situation, either as an Auction Mart, for a Commission stand, or freedom from casualties by fire, is superior to any in town.

Term—3, 7, 10, 14, or 21 years from 1st May last, to expire at any term by either party giving six months' notice.

For particulars, to view the premises, or treat for them, please apply to

FREDK. R. PAGE,  
Auctioneer and Surveyor.

Aug. 31.

## Danielle's Farewell Juvenile BALL THIS EVENING.

## Danielle's Farewell Adult BALL ON FRIDAY EVENING.

Aug 30.

## The Morning Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1865.

A Cricket Match will be played upon the Parade Ground at eleven o'clock this morning, between the first eleven of the Avalon and Bonaventure Cricket clubs.

The annual Pic-nic of the Cathedral Fire Brigade was held last evening at Joslyn's, and, as is usual with them, they gave a

first-class entertainment. A very large Company was present, and among the guests wore the Officers of the Phoenix Company. It is highly agreeable to note the pleasant character of these festivities of the Firemen. We have attended a good many of them, and we find they grow more and more agreeable as the years pass on. We hope to attend a good many more.

No. 2 Volunteer Rifle Company had a Shooting Match on Thursday last at the Sand-pits—a prize medal being the object contended for. Five rounds were fired at ranges of 200, 300, 400 and 500 yards, the weapon being the long or short Enfield, Aldershot scoring, Hythe position.

From the following score it will be seen that Private Thorburn was the winner:

|                |       |                 |    |
|----------------|-------|-----------------|----|
| Thorburn       | 30    | Hutchings, G.   | 22 |
| Marett         | 28    | McNeilly, J. R. | 20 |
| Fletcher       | 27    | McIntyre        | 20 |
| Bennett, T. T. | 24    | Bennett, G. H.  | 20 |
| Monroe         | 23    | McInnes         | 20 |
| Ryland         | 22    | Lilly           | 13 |
|                | Boone | 10              |    |

Average points per man 21.5.

### DANIELLE AGAIN!

The last two opportunities to "trip the light fantastic toe," under the excellent management of Professor Danielle, will be afforded our young friends this evening and on Friday evening in the Fishermen's Hall—this evening for the Juveniles, Friday evening for Adults—after which Mr. Danielle will leave for his home in the "sunny South." Bearing in mind Mr. Danielle's generous hospitality to hundreds of our citizens, and his liberality to the poor during the past winter, we hope to see these entertainments largely attended, as no doubt they will be. The Hall has been thoroughly cleaned and presents once more that tidy appearance which always characterises it under Prof. Danielle's auspices.

Prof. Danielle has requested us to say that the parties to be given by him this evening and Friday evening, are not to be full dress, but simply social Assemblies.



TO THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

### The "Caledonia" at Cape Race

#### News of the Great Eastern

The *Caledonia*, which left Glasgow on the morning of the 19th, passed Cape Race in the forenoon of yesterday. By her we have the following intelligence:

The London morning papers have leaders on the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition. The *Times* thinks the result shows the feasibility of laying the cable. The *Daily Telegraph* thinks that even if the buoys can be found again and the cable hit on, the double weight of it, as it comes up in a bight, would frustrate all the efforts for recovering it.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the general impression is that the recovery of the cable in such deep water as that in which it has been lost will prove a most difficult if not an impossible task. "Mr. Canning, the Engineer of the Company, and other competent authorities, are strongly of opinion, from the many circumstances disclosed by the present failure, that the fishing up of the cable will be a perfectly practicable operation and that the successful completion of the great undertaking is only a question of time. We hope this opinion may be well-founded."

The *Great Eastern* arrived off Crookhaven on Thursday morning, the 17th. She is now at Sheerness, and is expected to re-sail shortly.

Mr. C. F. Varley, on board the *Great Eastern* off Crookhaven, telegraphed the following to Mr. Geo. Saward, London—"Partial loss of insulation when seventy-four miles of cable had been paid out; depth 500 fathoms, recovered ten and one

half miles of cable—cut out fault and started again next P. M.—detention thirty eight hours. On July 29th total loss of insulation, when 7 or 8 miles had been paid out—picked up two and one-quarter miles—cut out fault and sailed the same day. Depth 200 fathoms, detention eighteen and three-quarter hours. Insulation of submerged cable more than doubled—conductivity considerably increased. August 2.—Partial loss of insulation when 1212 miles had been paid out. Recovered two miles from a depth of 1950 fathoms, but found the fault still overboard. The Cable fouled with the hawse pipe, and broke in consequence of the damage sustained in clearing it.

August 3 to 11.—Moored two buoys, grappled four times for the Cable, and hooked it thrice. On each occasion, after lifting it several hundred fathoms from the bottom, the tackle broke close to the bow of the vessel, and the grappling rope being lost we were obliged to return. All entertain hopes that the lost end of the 1200 miles can be recovered and the line successfully completed to Newfoundland.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE:

SIR—I rejoice to find that your judicious correspondent "Observer" coincides with me in his estimate of the proceedings of the Inspector of Weights and Measures, and I shall certainly follow his prudent example and stop at home until I shall have new Weights or Measures to be inspected. As the authorities have abandoned the intended prosecutions, it is a further proof of the untenable position assumed by the Inspector.

But that gentleman has now made another move, I suppose by the advice of his friends. He now condescends to visit our Shops and Stores to inspect all Weights and Measures in use—that is, to see whether we have the same number of these Articles as we paid him for marking, &c., last year. With book in hand he looks at and counts them, but whether they have remained correct, or have become deranged, he has no means of ascertaining, because he leaves his imperial standards safely at home in his office. Does the Inspector think that, by merely looking at our weights and measures he inspects them, and faithfully discharges the duties imposed on him. It is obvious that without comparing our weights and measures on the spot with the standards, the mere counting and looking at them are delusions, for how many accidents may occur in the course of twelve months to derange them, however correct they may have been originally. What is the meaning of the word "inspect," but to reweight the weights and remeasure the measures, if not correct, and that to be done in shops or stores, for the act gives the Inspector no power to take them off the premises of the proprietors. If he does this, in opposition to their wishes, I think he is open to an action for so doing, and there is no penalty attached to the preventing his doing so.

Your obdt. Servt.

A RETAILER.

### HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

(From the Saturday Review.)

A recent judgment in the Divorce Court is calculated to create a very profound excitement among the interesting people who thrash their wives, and are unfaithful to them besides. For the future, if a wife succeeds in obtaining a divorce on the ground of her husband's cruelty and adultery, she is to be entitled to an allowance from him of something like a third of his income so long as she remains chaste and unmarried. If he has an insufficient income from his labour, and has no realized property, of course the penalty cannot be inflicted. In the particular case in which Sir James Wilde has first announced his intention of making husbands provide something more than a bare maintenance for the wives whom they have driven away by their misconduct, there was no difficulty. The husband had an independent income, and he was ordered to secure to his divorced wife 245l. a year, which, with her private means, would make her total income about 400l. a year. This sum, in the judge's view, would place within her reach most of the comforts and luxuries to which she had been accustomed while living with her husband. Nobody would be likely to deny that a man who, in order to drive her to seek a divorce, is deliberately guilty of cruelty and inconstancy to his wife, ought not to be allowed to gain his end, and escape all but social penalties, to which he is probably indifferent. If he drives his wife away

from her home by brutality of this kind, it is obviously just that he should at least not be allowed to make money by the transaction. But the Judge of the Divorce Court, with a strong tendency to sentimentalism which is more misplaced in that than in any other Court, and yet to which he is more addicted than any other of the judges, seems to have had one set of cases too exclusively in his contemplation. He pictures "a young husband who, either not agreeing with his wife or getting tired of her shortly after marriage, endeavors to shake her off." The man begins by treating her with neglect and contempt, "often half-starves her, often beats her, often insults her by open adultery, and ends by deserting her and cohabiting with another woman." Here evidently a mere divorce is just what the husband wants, but divorce accompanied by the necessity of settling away a good slice of his income is something much less to his taste. Or take the case of a man who, after marriage, yields to an irregular passion for some other woman. He may possibly have a gentlemanly repugnance to starve or thrash his wife from time to time. But then what is he to do? If he does not add cruelty or desertion to adultery, his wife can only claim a judicial separation, and if she obtains this he has to provide permanent alimony. Here the husband has actually a pecuniary interest in increasing the gravity of his offending. If this were the whole history of all petitions by the wife, the new principle by which the Court is to be guided would scarcely seem open to any objections. And, in all those cases of which this is a complete account, the new rule that the husband shall cease to be paid for being a ruffian is so plainly just that one can only wonder how it came to be new.

But there is another side to the picture, of which the Judge appeared totally unconscious. It is too true that there are ruffianly and selfish husbands who marry for the gratification of a transient desire, and then wish for nothing so much as to cut off all the obligations which the marriage has entailed. But there are also shrewish and intolerable wives in the world—women of little minds, and violent tempers, and piercing tongues. Men are full of faults, and it would be very wonderful if women, with a worse education and fewer incentives to high-mindedness than men have, were really the ingenious, patient, unblemished beings some people would have us suppose them. One can scarcely imagine a man being overtaken by a worse calamity than a wife who harasses his soul with stupid jealousies or senseless caprices, or wastes his substance in frivolous extravagance, or neglects her house and her children and her servants, and lets all things go as they list. There are creatures of this kind whom no sense of obligation ever seems to reach, and whom in time not even a saint could continue to endure. John Wesley's wife, for instance, wearied him to death with unreasonable jealousies. She refused to let him have needful sums of money, because, as she insisted, he wanted to pour it into the laps of abandoned women. She followed him with all manner of outrageous calumnies. She ran away from her husband several times, until at last she was not asked to return. "Noneam reliqui, non diminution revocabo," was Wesley's entry on the subject in his journal. Yet on her tombstone at Camberwell, somebody, apparently of Sir James Wilde's temper, has set forth that she was "a woman of exemplary piety, a tender parent, and a sincere friend." This is always the case. Bad and odious men get the reputation they deserve. Bad and odious women, always provided they can produce their "marriage lines" upon occasions, never fail to secure an endless number of sentimental partisans and gushing sympathisers. No doubt Mrs. Wesley found plenty of people to believe that her husband was a hypocritical profligate, and that she was a shorn lamb, or torn dove, or something of the sort. Peevish shrews and outrageous viragoes fall to the lot of men who have not John Wesley's loftiness of spirit, or his purity and devoutness and power of self-control. A magnanimous man of his stamp may find adequate relief in saying to the curse of his life, as he said, "Suspect me no more, provoke me no more; do not any longer contend for mastery, for power, money, or praise; be content to be a private and insignificant person." Weaker men, when they find their homes turned into purgatories by the so-called Angel in the House, are more likely to revenge their injuries by irregularities away from home and by cuffs when they return. This is gross misconduct, but still there is misconduct and misconduct. What would be the most atrocious wickedness under the circumstances and with the motives supposed in Sir James Wilde's judgment, is not so entirely abominable where there is strong provocation. A man who beats his wife habitually is just one of those persons for whose sake the absence of the cat-o-nine tails from the law