

new government, so as to make the least possible alteration to the law.

[illegible]

changes, than that they were suffering from the fellow-citizen, instead of being oppressed by the foreigner of the mother country. The Congress of 1850, the rights which success had given them, the loyalists, with as much temperance as the rebels, were now the oppressors of the war. Above all, the mass of citizens of the population was in a sound health, and the country was in a position to resist the exercise of political rights which were independent, as we have noticed, and had comparatively few instances of anarchy. The Congress of 1850, the rights which success had given them, the loyalists, with as much temperance as the rebels, were now the oppressors of the war. Above all, the mass of citizens of the population was in a sound health, and the country was in a position to resist the exercise of political rights which were independent, as we have noticed, and had comparatively few instances of anarchy. The Congress of 1850, the rights which success had given them, the loyalists, with as much temperance as the rebels, were now the oppressors of the war. Above all, the mass of citizens of the population was in a sound health, and the country was in a position to resist the exercise of political rights which were independent, as we have noticed, and had comparatively few instances of anarchy.

advantage of a constitution, like that of a nation, which, either in the peculiarity of the fashion, or in the nature of the texture, but in its being well adapted to the person who receives protracted from a garment, and in the manner of its use, is not more apparent in his military exploits, than in the easily and wise pause we have seen in the march of revolution, and in the sudden and violent change which corrupt its impulse. To replace law and social order upon an established basis, and to give to the people a firm and moral, as it seems, to have been the distasteful of Paris, civilians as they are, and to have been the great and revolutionary revolutionary.

The collection of Ethiopic, Arabic and other manuscripts, obtained by the traveler Bruce, in Egypt; and there being lately put up at auction; but also being reserved for the reserve of 2,500 £ sterling, which was lately purchased by the nation for its proprietor. It consists of nearly one hundred volumes. Among the books are the *Book of Job*, the *Book of the Old Testament*, in five volumes, taken from manuscripts made by the monks of Alexandria, a remarkable and unknown piece of the *Book of Enoch*, which was first brought into Europe by Mr. Bruce. There are also several other books, and a large number of *Gospels in Ethiopic*, the *Psalms* and *the Apostles on vellum*, and the *Acts of the Apostles*, the principal amongst the Abyssinian code of laws, and the *Book of the Law*, in each dialect. This manuscript collection is a valuable accession to philology and to the history of the East. It is the celebrated *Chronicle of Axum* and

vell. It professes to have been composed by the late John A. Danahy, by Danahy, Bishop of Rome, in 1900. It is in 12, 100 pages, and is found in the ruins near Thebes, in the Egyptian desert.

Christian Observer, Jan., 1871.

We learn that two Conventions between the United States and Great Britain have been received at the Department of State, which were concluded and signed at Washington, on the 20th of June, 1870, before Mr. Cassidy's death, by Mr. Cassidy and Messrs. Grant and Adolphus. The first, the Third Article of the Convention, relates to the boundary line of the country beyond the Rocky Mountains; is continued; and by the second Article, the Convention of 1815, which was continued by the mentioned Convention of 1870, is further continued. The Convention of 1815, having been limited to ten years, which would have expired on the 20th of October, 1826, on that day the Convention of 1870, by the first Article respecting the country beyond the Rocky Mountains, would have remained in force, and the Convention of 1815 is now to continue indefinitely.

NATIONAL REVENUE.
The New York Herald says, that the amount of revenue received at the New York Custom House for the first eleven months of the fiscal year ending in January 1906, is \$1,000,000,000, or \$100,000,000 in excess of the estimate for the year 1905. All receipts before the 1st day, and the 1st of December 1905, are

to be clear gain.

