



IRELAND The Land War.

DUBLIN, Feb. 15.—The Gazette proclaims five baronies in the County Roscommon and twelve baronies in the County Waterford.

DUBLIN, Feb. 17.—Mr. O'Connor Power, member of Parliament for County Mayo, says Mr. Gladstone's declaration justifies the opinion that this is an appropriate time for pressing the question of Home Rule.

The Freeman's Journal says it would be impossible to exaggerate the significance of Mr. Gladstone's attitude.

A policeman was shot dead near the town of Galway last evening, it is supposed in consequence of personal ill-will. There have been no arrests in connection with the murder.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—London Truth has the following analysis of the Irish vote:—By the Act of Union Ireland was allotted 105 members. After the general election of 1868 Coshell and Silco were distinguished. There are, therefore, 103 Irishmen to be accounted for.

At the last general election 24 Conservatives, 16 Whigs, and 63 Home Rulers returned. Mr. O'Connell, who had been elected as a Home Ruler, at once joined the Conservatives, making the number 25 Conservatives, 16 Whigs, and 62 Home Rulers.

On December 27, 1880, Mr. Parnell was elected Parliamentary leader of the Home Rulers. Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon and Mr. Kelly will be prevented from appearing at Westminster in their places owing to unavoidable circumstances. Mr. Healy and Mr. T. P. O'Connor will not be back from America until the end of the month, if even then.

The O'Donoghue and Mr. A. M. Sullivan will be absent; so will Mr. Blake and Mr. Tynan, who are abroad. Messrs Brooks, Collins, Colthurst, Errington, Fay, Gabbett, M. Henry, Meldon, O'Beirne, Shaw, P. J. Smyth, Blennerhasset, Sir Rowland Blennerhasset, and Sir Patrick O'Brien, are not Parliamenter.

The allegiance to Mr. Parnell of Messrs. Bellingham, Macfarlane, O'Shea, Martin, McCosh, Moore, O'Connor, O'Connell, O'Shaughnessy, is doubtful. The two pure Parliamenter, therefore, number thirty, viz—Messrs. Barry, Biggar, Byrne, Callan, Cummins, Corbett, Daly, Dawson, Finigan, Gill, Gray, Lalor, Leahy, Leamy, McCarthy, McKenna, Marrow, Meigs, Molloy, Nelson, Nolan, A. O'Connor, O'Donnell, O'G Mahon, W. H. O'Sullivan, R. Power, Redmond, Sexton, Smithwick and T. D. Sullivan.

CORK, Feb. 20.—The Catholic Bishop, in a Lenten pastoral, refers to the immense benefit conferred by the Land Act, and says the violation of the just laws of property, individual rights and personal safety, affords a dark cover for the introduction of a system of brigandage by wild and unprincipled persons.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Denver, a publisher and prominent Land League of Liverpool, has been summoned for aiding and abetting the printing of United Ireland. The Treasury will prosecute the case.

Many persons have been arrested near Scariff, Ireland, to-day, on a charge of treason felony.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The House of Commons this evening resumed the debate on the address. Mr. McCarthy's amendment, condemning the Government's Irish policy and urging an immediate return to constitutional methods, was rejected by 98 to 624. The address was adopted by 87 to 623.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Sir C. Dilke, replying to the various attacks on the foreign policy of the Government, denied that French troops had been prepared for embarkation to Egypt. The Government, he said, still adhered to the European concert as a means of adjusting foreign difficulties, and he believed its influence would be useful in the Egyptian question.

He denied the reported report at Herre. In regard to the Jews in Bessala, all precedence showed that English interference in the internal affairs of a foreign country would meet with rebuff and do more harm than good.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Mr. Gladstone eloquently defended the Irish policy of the Government in the House of Commons to-night. Referring to his recent utterance respecting Home Rule, Mr. Gladstone declared he simply meant, regarding local government for Ireland, what he often said, that the supremacy of the British Parliament must be maintained. The country cannot give Ireland what it cannot give Scotland.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In the House of Lords to-night, a motion was adopted, after strong opposition from the Government, for the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the working of recent land legislation in Ireland.

In the House of Commons this evening, the report on the address was adopted by 129 to 14.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Chaplin, member for Mid-Lincolnshire, stated that all the evidence before the Royal Commission tended to show that the United States had reached the acme of agricultural prosperity and that the worst therefore had been seen of foreign competition.

Sir Stafford Northcote, referring to Mr. Gladstone's Home-Rule utterances, said they were something between a dream and an unbecoming move which, though sufficiently characteristic of Mr. Gladstone, were exceedingly dangerous.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone moved the suspension of the orders of the day for the introduction of

the rules of procedure. The Opposition warmly opposed the motion, but the orders were finally suspended without division.

Mr. Gladstone said, with regard to the first resolution, that the Government was inclined to make a proposal which was not an alteration of figures, but merely an addition, namely, to substitute after the words "two hundred members" the following: "Or unless it shall appear to be unopposed by less than forty members and supported by more than one hundred members." Mr. Gladstone said the Legislature in the United States found it expedient to adopt measures restricting discussions, and restriction had never worked badly.

Sir Stafford Northcote said the first resolution might be a useful curb to individuals but it would destroy the freedom of debate and of voting. A great evil would be done for the sake of little good. Everything that restricted freedom of debate in the House of Commons would give a greater handle to the House of Lords in dealing freely with measures which they would say were not the outcome of free discussion.

Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he would move on Monday that inquiry into the working of the Land Act would be injurious to the interest of good government in Ireland.

Mr. George Trevelyan, Secretary to the Admiralty, replying to Mr. Maxwell, said American salt beef had been used in the navy since 1870, and had not been complained of. There was a saving in its use over English beef of 27 per cent, or £5,000 yearly.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville announced that he and his colleagues did not think themselves justified in taking any part in the constitution or proceedings of the proposed committee to inquire into the workings of the Land Act.

The Marquis of Salisbury deprecated any Government action in the matter as grave and unprecedented.

Mr. Gladstone's notification of the motion he intends to introduce in the Commons was received with cheers. The Opposition denounced it as an attempt to gag the House of Lords.

OBITUARY.

General Eli Warner, of Macon, Ga., is dead. Ho Kun Hsu, Professor of Chinese at Harvard University, died on February 14th of pneumonia.

Jacob Coons, an old resident of Prescott, Ont., died on February 14th, at the advanced age of 95 years.

Jos. E. Shea Field, founder of the Sheffield Scientific School connected with Yale College, died this morning (February 16).

Mr. Isaac Waggoner, aged 80 years, an old resident of Mount Elgin, Ont., died suddenly on the evening of February 16th from an attack of apoplexy.

Bishop William Way Wightman, of the Methodist Church in the South, died on February 15th, at Charleston, S. C., aged 74. He began preaching in 1827.

Louis Joseph Martel, the statesman, who died in Paris the other day, was sixty-nine years of age. In 1876 he was made a life Senator. He held the portfolio of Justice in Jules Simon's Ministry. In 1879 he was made President of the Senate. He always voted with the Republicans on important questions.

The Rev. Dr. Ryerson, the father of the Public School system of Ontario, died at his residence in Toronto at seven o'clock on the morning of February 19th, aged 78. The deceased had been ill for several months, but his friends had strong hopes of his recovery as the spring approached; consequently his death was a matter of considerable surprise to his citizens. The deceased gentleman was placed on the suspension list on full pay when Hon. Adam Crooks became Minister of Education, and he had, consequently, his whole time at his disposal, which he employed profitably in getting out his book, "The History of the U. E. Loyalists." In the early years of his ministry he was employed, like most Methodist ministers of his day, as a missionary, and did good service among the Indians of the north-western portion of Upper Canada. In politics he was an enthusiastic supporter of Sir John Macdonald's Government, and he was admitted on all hands to be the most caustic writer that ever entered upon a newspaper controversy, being able to say more in fewer words than any of his contemporaries.

MASSACRE OF FOREIGNERS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A despatch from Buenos Ayres, January 24th, says particulars have been received there of a massacre of the inhabitants of Pisco by the soldiers. Col. Max, with 600 troops from the attacked Villavieja and routed him, and proceeded to sack Pisco. A thousand pipes of wine were distributed among the men who burned the houses and murdered the inhabitants. Four hundred foreigners who resisted were cut to pieces, three hundred being killed including the French Consul. The total number of victims is 1,000. It is said Max has since been shot by the Calderon troops.

THE "TIMES" ON SKOBELLEFF'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Times, commenting on Skobelev's speech, says the Russian Government, by its laxness of discipline, becomes morally responsible for the state of things distinctly endangering the peace of Europe. Skobelev's position cannot fail to breed alarm and suspicion in the financial and political world. Europe has the right to ask that the Czar's authority shall be used to prevent the recurrence of firebrand speeches from Russian Generals.

Oh, say, young man, if you want to take your girl for a ride, and can't on account of the lameness of your horse, you should procure a bottle of Kendall's Spanish Cure at once, for nothing is better for man or beast. See advt.

IRISH NEWS BY MAIL.

SACRILEGIOUS OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.

A most diabolical outrage was committed recently in the beautifully-laid out grounds of the Catholic chapel at Ballinasloe. About half-past ten o'clock at night two young fellows named Swords and Brett were passing on the footpath by the chapel grounds, when they heard a noise proceeding from the chapel grounds as if some stones had been thrown against a hard substance. Suspecting that some scoundrels had been assaulting the beautiful statues, four in number, which are placed on fancy pedestals in the grounds, they at once scrambled over the railings, and after making a search through the shrubs, they found a man named Hynes lying down behind one of the tall trees. They then examined the statues and found that the right arm of the statue of St. Joseph had been broken off. Canon Bonayne, who lives along side the chapel, was then made aware of the outrage, and sent for the police and had Hynes arrested. Hynes after having been arrested stated that it was a man named Tunbridge (a Protestant) who broke the statue. Tunbridge was then arrested at his father's house. About a fortnight since Tunbridge was arrested for assaulting a young fellow named Walsh. The sacrilegious occurrence has at this festive season thrown a heavy gloom over the town. Examining the statue on Thursday morning, it was seen that it had been struck in several places with stones.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE AND EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.

Archbishop Croke complains, in a letter to the Irish Times, that whilst the emigrant ships are filled with the flower of the agricultural districts—virtuous and able-bodied young men and women who really are and should be looked upon as their country's best wealth and pride—there are plenty of both men and women in the large towns whose removal to distant countries, "however discreditable it may be under some respects to the land of their birth," would not be regrettable, but who steadily refuse to emigrate, and "cling with the utmost tenacity to their wicked associations." The Archbishop, is, however, of opinion that Ireland is big and fruitful enough to support all her children, and therefore he will never be a party to the systematic expatriation of any useful portion of her people. Apart, however, from this consideration, he is emphatically opposed to emigration on "purely religious or spiritual grounds." Irishmen, he holds, "can and do attend to their religious duties in Ireland better than elsewhere; and it must therefore be in the long run the best place for them to live in, as it is assuredly the safest place for them wherein to die."

The well-known Father Nugent, of Liverpool, is also strongly opposed to indiscriminate emigration. In a recent letter he advised that some care and guardianship be exercised over the emigrants coming to England, especially the young girls, who often fell into evil courses in Liverpool, and led lawless and desperate lives.

(Cork Herald Feb. 4th)

A "SUSPECT" PRESIDING AT PETTY SESSIONS.

Our Skibbereen correspondent writes:—One of the most novel, if not amusing, incidents that perhaps has come under the notice of your readers occurred at the Ballydeob Petty Sessions on Friday, the substance of which at least may be worthy of detail. A man named Kingston, residing near Ballydeob, held a farm on the property of the Misses Swanton, Skibbereen, but got into some difficulties of late years, and being unable to hold it, Mr. Henry O'Mahony, a "suspect" (twice arrested) and who, it will be remembered, was rescued from the police at Ballydeob on his first arrest, and travelled to Limerick where he applied for admission on his warrant, got into possession of the farm. Kingston's rent was £10 a year, and when Mr. O'Mahony came into possession he stocked the farm with four cows, allowing Kingston to hold under him, somewhat on the dairy system, by stipulating to pay him (Mr. O'Mahony) a rent of £20 a year. Mr. O'Mahony now sued Kingston for overholding possession, and as the agreement between both parties was, I am informed, drawn out and witnessed by Mr. Richard Hodnett, agent over the property, and at present a suspect in Dundalk gaol, his presence was of paramount importance if not indispensable. Mr. Hodnett was consequently paroled, and on the night previous to the Petty Sessions he was taken past his residence at Ballydeob and kept in the Scullin police barracks overnight, provided with all necessary comforts. He was then brought back to Ballydeob, where he was then brought to the Petty Sessions, where he was to have decided on preferring Mr. Hodnett's own adjunction to that of the magistrates. The presiding justices were Messrs. E. B. Warburton, E.M.; E. H. Notter and George H. Swanston. There was only one case entered for hearing, and having waited for some time, they decided on leaving the case in the hands of Mr. Hodnett altogether, vacated their seats on the Bench, and retired to Mr. Kearney's Commercial Hotel, whereupon Mr. Hodnett took possession of the chair, and, indeed, it may be stated that a more venerable, hoary-headed, old veteran has seldom, if ever, occupied it. His judicial functions were of short duration, and his "worship's" decision gave general satisfaction, poor Kingston being allowed to retain possession by amicable arrangement. His "worship's" guard of honour, who were awaiting him at the door of the temple of justice, received him with all the pomp becoming his position. He found himself again in custody of a six-foot sub. Apropos of the Scriptural phrase "Those who humble themselves shall be exalted, and those who exalt themselves shall be humbled," he was, however, accorded the privilege of spending the day and dining with

THE LAND LEAGUE HOUSE.

THE HOUSE erected last week by the Ladies Land League for the accommodation of Daniel McCarthy, Troop-house, Doneraile, was yesterday the object of much curiosity, crowds thronged the fields and roads adjoining the field on which the wooden structure has been placed, and from the hour when Divine Service had concluded in the neighboring parishes until darkness set in, not less than several hundred persons must have feasted their eyes on the now famous Land League House. Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy were made the recipients of many kind and sympathetic greetings, and the evicted tenants' words of gratitude for Captain Stewart and his amiable lady who have ever been most obliging during McCarthy's residence near them, and who yesterday viewed with evident interest the newest style of nineteenth century architecture. The number of police marching and countermarching in the vicinity of the dreaded "hut" has given rise to a considerable amount of comment. The late residence of McCarthy is daily visited by numbers of the constabulary from the circumjacent stations, and yesterday amongst those who ventured within the seditious atmosphere of the "hut" was the Sub-Inspector of constabulary from Malloy. There is some reason to hope that already Miss Jane Westropp has repented, and that a settlement between the landlady and tenant may be at no distant date effected. Should this be the result of the introduction of the hut to the neighbourhood, good will have been done. In any case, McCarthy is to be congratulated on having found such universal sympathy and such friends as those who have taken him off the roadside and provided him with an apparently warm and comfortable home.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF THE HUNTING FIELD.

Our Clonakilty correspondent writes:—I have to chronicle an extraordinary occurrence about the last meet of the Castle Freke Harriers. On Thursday several members of the hunt, with the huntsman and hounds, were observed to pass through the town at an early hour. Quite a novel interest attached to the meet when rumor stated the meeting place was Lisselane Bridge, and that Mr. Bence Jones' covers were to be drawn. Every one knows that Mr. Bence Jones had for years allowed no hunting over his lands, on which he was even charged with having laid poison for the express purpose of keeping the hounds away. I arrived at the trying place to find the cavalcade assembled, but in place of entering the covert they were moving away from them, and talking in excited groups. I soon ascertained the history of the affair, which is as follows:—A few weeks ago a member of the Carbery Hunt wrote to Mr. Bence Jones, Jun., as to whether his father would give permission to hunt on his lands. To that letter the following reply was duly received:—

"34, Elvaston Place, Queen's Quay, London, Dec. 13th, 1881.

"DEAR Sir, I spoke to my father about the hounds this evening, and his first exclamation was, 'Why won't they boycott them?' But afterwards he said that he still held to what he wrote or said (I forget which) to Lady Carbery last winter, which was that if a proper application was made to him for a fixed day he would, if convenient, give permission and do all that he could to have the poison taken up. I do not think you will get more than this out of him. He certainly would not stand indiscriminate hunting over his land. Yours truly,

"W. F. BRUCE JONES."

"I feel rather pleased to have any sheep to feed to-night as I had this day last year." These are times when huntsmen must be thankful for small favors, so the offer of one day at Lisselane was gratefully accepted, the more so as foxes are known to abound in the place, giving a certainty of excellent sport. Further messes were sent to 34 Elvaston Place, and it was notified that the 26th instant would be a convenient day for hunt. The lord of the manor made no demur and the meet took place as indicated. At the last moment, however, a gentleman, whose residence is contiguous to Lisselane, arrived on the scene, and stated that he had been informed by one of the chief employees of Mr. Bence Jones that, according to instructions received, the grounds had been freshly poisoned. The hounds were accordingly drawn off, and Reynard slept undisturbed in his silent and secluded haunts. I have since learned from another source that the poison was laid so well and so widely that had the hounds entered the land not one of them would evermore hear the gladsome note of the twanging horn.

A popular preacher in one of the orthodox churches at Bama, a town in the Volga Government, gave umbrage to the Revolutionary Committee of that city by vehemently inveighing against the murderers of the late Czar. A few hours later the committee held a meeting for the purpose of deciding what punishment should be inflicted upon the priest. The committee resolved that he should be put to death, and its members drew lots for the executioner's office, which fell to a girl of 19, affiliated to the organization only a few days previously. Upon drawing the fatal lot she exhibited some agitation, but accepted her murderous mission with the words: "The committee will have reason to be satisfied with the manner in which its decree will be carried out." Next morning the doomed

ROASTED ALIVE.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Feb. 20.—Joseph Moody is a farm laborer who lives in a small frame house about a mile east of Redderville. His family consisted of his wife and three children, all little girls. Lotty, aged four; Maud, aged two, and May, nine months old. Early this morning Mr. Moody left home to work in the woods. Mrs. Moody was engaged in making a coat for some member of Mr. Cunningham's family, and between 9 and 10 o'clock she stepped over to Cunningham's to try it on, leaving the baby and the second child, who was not able to walk, sleeping in the cradle. She left them in charge of Lotty, the eldest, who was a remarkably bright child. A few minutes before ten o'clock, Hy. Cunningham, a neighbor, who was working outside, noticed a volume of smoke rising over the trees, and immediately started off in that direction. Mrs. Moody had also noticed the smoke but did not think it was coming from her house. She hastened as fast as possible to the house and opened the door, but was driven back by the flames and smoke. The whole interior of the house was filled with flames. Mr. Cunningham arrived, and attempted to crawl into the house, but he might as well have tried to enter a furnace when in full glow. The neighbors soon gathered at the scene, but nothing could be done to save the children or the house. About half an hour after the fire was discovered it was a heap of black smouldering ruins. It is the general opinion that the children were dead before any one arrived. Search for the remains of the children resulted in finding very little of the body of the eldest child, but enough of the body of the youngest child was found to enable the on-lookers to recognize it. It was found on the spot where the bed had stood and was covered with a bit of burnt blanket. This is a clue as to the origin of the fire. It is probable that the child's clothes caught fire at the stove, and that in her fright she ran to the bed and the flames spreading from her clothes caught the bed.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(From our own Correspondent) OTTAWA, Feb. 18.

The order paper yesterday was disposed of with the despatch that has characterized every sitting thus far, and in a little more than half an hour the House was adjourned until Monday afternoon. Had Mr. Macdonald returned to the city these would undoubtedly have been something said about the contract for the Welland Canal. Had not Sir Charles Tupper given his promised explanations to the House?

A few more petitions were presented in favor of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, but public sentiment of the Dominion has not been roused in regard to the subject. There is no doubt, now the bill has been formally introduced, attention will be generally directed to the question, and a flood of petitions may be expected both for and against the measure.

The period for receiving petitions for private bills ends within ten days of the session. In the past it has been customary to extend and reextend the time until the near approach of prorogation. This practice now, however, does not meet with Ministerial favor, and a motion made yesterday to extend the time to March 1st, is regarded as final.

The promptitude with which the Government has displayed in bringing down the annual reports and returns, and the extraordinary expedition with which the business of the House has been disposed of leads to the conclusion that the session will not be a long one. The gratifying intelligence was furnished by the Minister of Finance yesterday, that he hoped to bring down the estimates on Tuesday next and make his financial statement on the following Friday. This is unusually early in the Session for the Budget speech to be made. The statement of Sir Leonard Tilley, however, cannot be accepted as definite. He merely hoped to bring down the estimates and his statement during the week, and it may transpire that combination of circumstances may conspire against the fulfillment of this half promise.

Mr. Costigan has elicited a very important statement from Sir John A. Macdonald to the effect that the Government are considering a bill for the redistribution of seats on the basis of the last decennial census. Although the Government do not intend to appoint a representative of the Dominion at Paris, they have announced that in the event of the Quebec Government sending a delegate to Paris they may make arrangements with him to afford to the emigration and commercial matters concerning the Dominion.

The work of the session will begin in earnest on Monday. The Civil Service Bill will be introduced on Tuesday by Sir Hector Langevin.

Messrs. Lichtenthal and Abraham, ticket scalpers of Montreal, are working strenuously against Mr. Kirkpatrick's bill. Although it is, perhaps, necessary from their standpoint that they should do their utmost in opposition to the measure, I do not think there is any chance of the bill becoming law.

Mr. Shearer of Montreal, together with Mr. Bakeman of London, have had an interview with Sir Charles Tupper in regard to the incorporation of a company for the carrying out of the Shearer scheme. The Minister of Public Works declined to pledge himself to any definite course of action.

The Official Gazette to-day contains very little of public interest. The announcement is made that Mr. Michel Fiset, M. D., has been appointed public analyst of the city of Quebec. An Order-in-Council erects Deseronto into an independent port of entry and warehouse for port from and after March 1st. Representation having been made to His Excellency that it is customary to import into Canada in bales second-hand head ropes which have been used for tying up cattle in the United Kingdom or on ship-board, and that there is reason to believe contagious diseases may be communicated by the use of these head ropes, His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Ministers of Agriculture, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the importation of head ropes which have been used be and the same is hereby prohibited.

The annual meeting of the Press Gallery was held this morning, when Carroll Ryan, Free Press, Ottawa, was elected President; Mr. Marlow, La Canada, Vice-President and J. A. Phillips, Quebec Chronicle, Secretary.

THE SS. "SARDINIAN."

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The news about the "Texas" having been alongside of the "Sardinian" was brought by the "Dominion." She reports that the "Sardinian" had been in tow of the "Texas," but the hawsers parted. The "Texas" intended to remain by the "Sardinian" until morning and then try again to take her in tow. The "Dominion" proceeded after tendering assistance.

GRAND FAIR AT ST. ARMAND.

The residents of the Parish of St. Armand are after indulging in the luxury of a grand fair. It was held in aid of the Roman Catholic Church and is considered to have met with great success. The fair, which was under the direction of the Rev. Father Rivard, and which lasted only three nights, ending Wednesday evening, realized close on three hundred dollars. The number of votes polled was very large, amounting to 1763. There were three contestants in the field, Messrs. Brosseau, Customs Officer, Guerin and Miller. Of the three, Mr. Brosseau was evidently the favorite for his vote stood 963, while Mr. McMullan polled 512 and Mr. Guerin 288. The first named gentleman was accordingly declared the most popular, a fact which entitled him to one of considerable value and a beautiful design. It was presented by Mr. Duchesne of St. Albans. Great credit is due to the ladies and gentlemen who assisted the Rev. Pastor in bringing the fair to so successful a termination.

REMARKABLE DEATH OF THREE LITTLE GIRLS.

SEARCH for the remains of the children resulted in finding very little of the body of the eldest child, but enough of the body of the youngest child was found to enable the on-lookers to recognize it. It was found on the spot where the bed had stood and was covered with a bit of burnt blanket. This is a clue as to the origin of the fire. It is probable that the child's clothes caught fire at the stove, and that in her fright she ran to the bed and the flames spreading from her clothes caught the bed.

Ma. EDWIN.—In my last letter I endeavored to describe to your readers the position of Irishmen in their own country, and on their own native soil, and to compare the past with the present political condition of the country. It is impossible for a person to read a chapter of Irish history without coming to the conclusion that the geographical name of the country should be changed to that of Russia-Poland, the two countries bear such a similar aspect to each other with regard to usurpation and tyrannical power exercised over them by their imperial legislators. The Irishmen are supposed by many to be of a lazy and indolent race. No doubt pride is his ruling passion. He labors to maintain the credit of his little family—not for the bare means of subsistence; he pays his rent, not exactly because he thinks it equivalent to the land he holds, but through the dread fear of being ejected from the homestead of his fathers. He protects his little holding at the hazard of his life. But go to his house and ask him to relieve you from pecuniary embarrassments, and you see him in an instant undergo an extraordinary change. He will not speculate like the Scotchman on your usefulness as a friend, nor like the Englishman will he take time to consider, by telling you to call again to-morrow; but, turning to the wife, bring out that purse; sure it's God's gift it is to help our friends in their need. For this the English or Scotchman would be called a benefactor, but the Irishman a reckless spendthrift. If he be crushed down it is by the body; if his spirit rises and swells in the conflict, and when at last he is driven from his home, he remains not in his vicinity to beg from his friends, but goes to some distant corner of his native island, or, if means be left, will take his wife and family to free America, where he can obtain a free and independent livelihood. In England this would be misfortune, but in Ireland it is the result of lazy, indolent habits. It will be said that mendicants are more numerous in Ireland than upon any other equal portion of the globe. And there is to be found any other equal portion of the globe where the cases of beggary are more effective or more numerous than in Ireland, absenteeism, exorbitant rents, want of tenure, want of manufactures, each and every one of these are of itself sufficient to pauperise any country. What, therefore, must their effect be when they are all combined? Yet notwithstanding all these, the able paupers of London exceed those of Ireland in a ratio of ten to five. While the manufacturers of Ireland, before and for a short time after the Union, were in full blast, there were few mendicants to be found, and the people were comparatively prosperous and happy. If pauperism, therefore, is increased in the country, England alone is the cause of the calamity. It is by a repeal of the laws that William Ewart Gladstone tries to allay that extreme poverty by his so-called Land Act? No, but by the persistent refusal of its acceptance, and by the unrelenting and indefatigable efforts of the Irish race in America, and the unity of the Irish race at home, guided by the erudite Parnell and the Land League.

Yours, &c., J. J. WHELAN

THE residents of the Parish of St. Armand are after indulging in the luxury of a grand fair. It was held in aid of the Roman Catholic Church and is considered to have met with great success. The fair, which was under the direction of the Rev. Father Rivard, and which lasted only three nights, ending Wednesday evening, realized close on three hundred dollars. The number of votes polled was very large, amounting to 1763. There were three contestants in the field, Messrs. Brosseau, Customs Officer, Guerin and Miller. Of the three, Mr. Brosseau was evidently the favorite for his vote stood 963, while Mr. McMullan polled 512 and Mr. Guerin 288. The first named gentleman was accordingly declared the most popular, a fact which entitled him to one of considerable value and a beautiful design. It was presented by Mr. Duchesne of St. Albans. Great credit is due to the ladies and gentlemen who assisted the Rev. Pastor in bringing the fair to so successful a termination.

Yours, &c., J. J. WHELAN

Yours, &c., J. J. WHELAN

Yours, &c., J. J. WHELAN

Yours, &c., J. J. WHELAN

Yours, &c., J. J. WHELAN

Yours, &c., J. J. WHELAN

Yours, &c., J. J. WHELAN

Yours, &c., J. J. WHELAN

Yours, &c., J. J. WHELAN

Yours, &c., J. J. WHELAN

Yours, &c., J. J. WHELAN

Yours, &c., J. J. WHELAN

Yours, &c., J. J. WHELAN