# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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## WHAT HAS THE UNION DONE FOR IRELAND?

### LETTER IV.

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The author of "The Choice of Evils," besides establishing the antiquity of Ireland's claim to mannfactures also clearly points out the causes

that prevented their extension :--"But very different," he says, were the effects "produced by the inglorious bills passed both "in England and Ireland in the reign of Wil-" liam the Third, which I shall next produce, as "another example to confirm my doctrine of " that control which the different banches of the Legis ature in a limited Government have " over the Executive, to the prejudice of "the Empire at large. But before we set it "down, let us remark that Ireland was in "possession of the wooll-n manufacture before the reiga of Edward the Third, when that " fabric was first exclusively encouraged in "England, and that she was at that early

"It cannot be supposed, that, during an "almost continued warise between the natives and the invaders for above five hundred years after the English revolution under "Henry the Second, the nation could arrive at superlative perfection in manufacture, "when their progress was so slow even "in England, that the asgacious Hum "gives the most mortifying picture of their "gives the most mortifying picture of their "state in the sixteenth century. "The foreign "artificers, says be, 'in general much sur-"passed the English in dexterity, industry and "frugality; and hence the violent arimosity "which the latter on many occasions exercised " against the former who were settled in Eng-" land. So great was the number of foreign " artizans in the city, that at least 15,000 Flem-" ings alone were at one time obliged to leave it, " hy an order from the Council, when Henry " the Eighth became jealous of their favor for "Queen Cath-rine." " However, it appears that the country pos-" sessed an export trade in the woollen manu-

" facture upwards of two hundred years back. This export, it must be owned, was very in-" considerable ; yet it was considerable enough " to alarm the commercial jealousy of England, " which became outrageous when it saw "journals of the Commons of Ireland the fol-"lowing wise resolution-A.D. 1695 :--" Resolve1-That it is the opinion of this

committee that the House be moved to ap point a Select Committee to prepare heads of a bill for the better making and regulating of the woollen manufacture of this kingdom, and • for repealing or making alterations and • amendments in the Act of the 17th and 18th • of Charles II., intutuled, 'An act for the true • making of all corts of Cloth called old and • new Drapery, &c., &c."

"Die Veneris-10 Janii, 1698. "The following address from the House of "Lords of England was presented to the

"King :-- "King :-- "We, the Lords spiritual and temporal in ""We, the Lords spiritual do humbly represent " Parliament assembled, do humbly represent " unto your Majesty, that the growing manu " facture of cloth in Ireland, both by the "chesphess of all sorts of necessaries "for life, and goodness of materials "for making of all manner of cloth, "doth invite your subjects of England, with "their families and servants, to leave their "habitations to settle there to the increase of "woollen manufacture in Ireland, which makes "your loyal subjects in this kingdom very apprehensive that the further growth of it may greatly prejudice the said manufacture here, by which the trade of this nation and the 

Wherefore, we humbly beseech your most sacred Majesty hat your Majes y would be pleased, in the most public and effectual way that may be, to declare to all your subjects of Ireland that the growth and increase of the woollen manufacture there hath long and will ever be looked upon with great jealousy by all your subjects of this Kingdom, and, if not timely reme find may occasion very strict laws totally to prohibit and suppress the same; and, on the other hand, if they turn their industry and skill to the settling and improving the linen manufacture, for which generally the Such was the advice of the Lords Spritaal and Temporal to William the Third. "The Lord Seward r ported His Majesty's " answer to the eff ct, viz :--That His Majesty will take care to do what " their lordships have desired."

consistent with the trade of England, but will render the trade of this kingdom both useful and necessary to England. "The Woclien Wavers, on the 12th of Oc-

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tober, 1698, presented a petition to the House of Commons, in which they styled themselves Protestants, in hopes that they might have some benign influence upon a Williamite administration. But the House, after ordering the petition to he on the table, came to the

following resolution :--" Resolved that a printed paper, entitled, " The Protestants Case, who are of the Wool-ien Manufacture of Ireland, humbly presented to the Honorable House of Commons," de-livered as the door of this House to the Members, is false, scandalous, and of dangerous cousequence.

Ordered that a Committee be appointed to examine who was the author, printer, and publisher of said paper; and that they have

power to send for persons and papers, and ad-journ from time to time, &c., &c.' "Martis-S Die Januarii, 1698. "A message in writing fr m their Excellen-'cies, the Lords Justices, to the House, and of 'which the fullowing is a corp. was used by which the following is a copy, was read by 

"Winchester-traiway. "We have received his Majesty's commands to send unto you a Bill, entitled, "An Act for lying an additional duty upon Woollen "Manufactures exported out of this Kingdom," the passing of which in this Session his Majesty recommends to you, as what may be of great advant ge for the preservation of the

Trade of the Kingdom. "A Bill, entitled, 'An Act for laying an additional duty upon Woollen Manufactures exported out of this Kingdom,' was parts it d. A motion was then made, that the said Bill breceived. The previous question being put, the Bill, upon division, was received, 74 ngainst 34.

And they passed a law that Session, laying "And they passed a law that Session, laying "Four Shillings additional duty on every "Twenty Shillings value of Broad Cloth ex-ported out of Ireland, and Two Shillings on every Twenty Shillings value of Serges, Baizes, Kerseys, Stoffs, or on any other cort of New Drapery, made of Wool, or mixed with Wool, Friezes only excepted. But, as if this was not in effect a prochibition the Comthis was not in effect a prohibition, the Com-missioners of Trade in England complained, That the duties on Broad Cloth, of which very little is made in Ireland, is 20 per cont., but the duty on New Drapery, of which much is made, is but 10 per cent.; and in c. nse-quence of this representation, an Act was passed by the English Parliament in the fol-lowing year (1699), declaring that—' Fores-much as Wool and Woollen Manufactures of Cluth Same Pairs for the states Cloth, Serge, Baize, &c., &o., are the greatest and most profitable commodities on which the value of Land and the Trade of the Nation do chiefly depend : And whereas great quantities of the like Manufactures have of late been made and are daily increasing in the King-dom of Ireland, &c., and are exported from thence to foreign markets, heretofore supplied from England, &c., &c. ;--for prevention whereof, &c.' The Statute then goes on to enact, that no Woo!, Woollen Goods, Serges, Friezes, &c., &c., shall be exported under pains and penalties of confiscation and im-

prisonment, and, in another confirming Statute, of transportation !" Will the Orangem n of this country believe that, the "glorious and immortal" William. could cause to be enacted such a ferocious Sta tute, og inst the trade of our mother country, as that just quoted. But, in the words of Zschokke, -- "Wos to the land on whose judg-' ment seats the stranger sits—at whose gates ' the stranger watches ! Woe to the land ' divid-d against itselt, and relying on foreignfers !"

A Conservative Irish Landlord, Grey Porter, writing in favor of the Union, in de uso of this truism, that, "No nation ever governed another for nothing." Just so, an argument from ex-perence in political reasoning, is superior to any

Argument in theory. Oniet Justice Bushe, commenting on the Williamite Act, quoted above, says :--"When the British Government resolved to crush the Irish Woollen Trade, it die not suffer a Parliament to assemble in Ireland for 5 years. How well Ireland could avail herself of her

natural facilities for trade and commerce when left at liberty to develop her resources, we may lands of that Kingdom are very proper, see from the following passage, quo ed from they will receive all countenance, favor and Ballow's History of Ireland, vol. I, p. 290 :---<sup>6</sup> protection from your roy i influence for the <sup>7</sup> encouraging and promoting of the sid linen <sup>6</sup> manufacture, to all the arly influence and profit <sup>6</sup> that kingdom can be capable of.<sup>27</sup> Fgain laid waste under the revolutionary wars of William III. ; and even from this calamity it was recovering with such quickness that, in 1698, the balance of trade in its favor amounted to between four and five thousand pounds Thus it would appear that, even civil war, with all its wasting horors, was less injurious to Isish prosperity that the Union! The nation "The following address was presented from had the n a latent energy, a recuperative power, by which she quickly extricated hereelf from the greatest camitios; but now she has no life of her own, and all her interests languish, However, she was not long allowed liberty to repair by industry the desolations of ambitions: -- "The effects," adds Barlow, "were permanent of restricting laws, insurmountable by the fer-tility of the soil, the ingenuity of the inhabitants, navigable rivers, and a multitude of

## SPHINX ECHOES.

Address correspondence for this Department to E. R. Chadbourn, Lewiston, Maine, U. S.]

42.—A TIDE IN THE AFFAIRS OF MEN-There is a fountain that keeps flowing, flowing, Fast as the sands of life are going, going ; Dark as Erebur, and unholy looking, Vindictively all opposition brooking, No power on carth prevails to dam it up, It overflows the sinner's biter oup, Poisons the weak, intoxicates the strong, Gives occupation to a mighty throng ; Condemns the guilty, gives the call to war, Defrauds the innocent, confirms the law, Lifts us to Heaven, and drops us down again, Makes lovers happy, creditors insane. Read the above and hasten to decide, What is this dark and guilty looking tide? J. A

43.--AN UNFORTUNATE TEACHER.

[For the second blank of each stanza, behead the word required for the first, and again be-head to obtain the required word for the third blank. I

Poured in like streams of melted -

From thence, equipped and armed to -

And him of whom we will -Bright, dazzing bope did then — But, all ! the youth was rather —

The grim professor, with a ---

And words fell thick as summer -

And " hazardous " came in a -A hazard !" does it feed on ----Or sleep on Lapland's distant ---- !

"It matters not, it is a --Was the shrewd reasoning of the -"Two esses following an ----,"

For he had paused his stars to ----, 

And so he, in defining -Wrote down an answer strictly —: "A female hazard's what it ——!"

MAT I. KOMPETE.

#### 44.-A WORD SQUARE. THIS SQUARE IS ONE OF THE MOST PERFECT EVER MADE.

1. A banker. 2. One who decorates. 3. A kind of leather. 4. A can.r. 5. Inclosed, 6. To seperate. 6. Trampled. EL EN DEE.

45.-A SEA CREATURE. One day I saw Lucinda s tears, And heard her bitter coy, And wishing to allay her fears And hush her sobbing s gh, I asked her what had caused her grief,

And how I could afford relief.

She said she was distressed in mind, Her heart was almost broken ; She lost and knew not where to find Her little true love token,

Her lover g: e.t, what can it be ? Why just a creature of the sea !

VIRGIL.

46 .-- A CENTRAL ACROSTIC.

Right words of five letters each, the central of which spell the nave of a beautiful forest tree of North America :

- 1. A tropical fruit. 2. A noted American ginetal.
- A veh cla in common use.
  A garden flower much admired.
  A wild animal of North America.
- A forest tree.
  A garden vegetable.
  A kind of herbage.

IANTHE.

### A LITTLE LANDLORD COLONY, hereditary nobility. The ruffle of a parch-Shabby Genicel Irish Proprietors Dweiling on the Banks of the Tiber.

In souvenirs of Rome, writes Eagene Davis to the Dublin Journal, I must not lorget the little Irish landlord colony, the sad and humilisting condition of many of the members of which, I think it worth thousands of pounds sterling, hads the exile's lot a hard one. Ovid, on afull stomach, sighed in a far off bome for a glimpse of the Appian way. The flower of the Floren-socialistic ory, and egg on the people. tine nobility, driven from the banks of the Arno, pined for their native city, although they still had dainty meats to eat and the richest of wines to quaff. It exile, such as this, buttered on both sides, be an agony, what must its dry, bitter head be? To find one's self one thousand miles away from one's native land, without being able to feel as much as a red cant in the pockets of one's "inexpressibles," 18, 14deed, a torture that might well appall the and he are synonymous terms. He it stoutest soul ; and this-horresco ref rens -is the meiansholy posision of most of the Irish lantlords in the Eternal City to-lay. I have seen thom, spoke with them and mixed in their society. I have been, on more eccarions than one, the painful witness of their heartrending efforts to make both ends meet. 1 knew a dudish sprig from one of the western counties, a sprig, by the by, the origin of whose family dates as far back as that of the De Bargos, who paid his respects every Sauday evening to mine heat of the Monie della Pieta, the Roman pawn office, where his plate and jewellery clowly but surely, disappeared. I formed the acquaint anceship of another of these pertuned exiles, who actually lived on six and hopeawaiting rents that nev ream-. A seion of a well-known lrish house, driven almost to despair by poverty, eften spenis his last franc in a government lottery, in auxious expectation that at may bring him in a louis or

two. A NOBLE LORD FROM CONNAUGHT

who with his wife and small fa aily brood of eight or nine, was for months shugly installed in a Roman rension, was finally evioted, minus his baggage, for non payment of rent! An American wag tried to console the unfortunate outcast by advising him to go around among his fellows and start the Plan of Campaign against beardinghouse keepers ; but the Consaught chevalier refused to take the hint, blurting out that if his own tenants were a set of riscale, that was no reason why he should become as big a rascal as any of them ! Use of the chief characteristics of the Irish landlord colony in evidently often passed through the dyera' hands; while the headgear and dresses of the females, furbished up times without day. Many of these boarding houses are provided with little parlors, where a few of the exiles meet every Sunday evening and sing hymns in praise of the Lord, to the accompaniment of a consumptive plano An Anglican elergyman in sable broudcloth an i white cravat. generally supervises the proceedings, and when the religious ceremony is over, and the echoes of the list of the "Amena" has died away, very week tea is served up to the company. Under the exbegin to sparkle and tongues to way. All those low, musical accents peculiar to people herd. The gentlemen twirl their moustaches

ment sheet and the eclat of a title are no longer respected by these borny-banded and detestable democrats ! Society is being torn up from its roots when the natural leaders of the people, plueblooded knights of gilded chambers, are held up to popular execution! Morality is on its beam ends in an island where all moral en-

. . . .

gagements are being broken, where the landlord is robbed of his rent, and where the my duty, in all due sobriety of mood, tenant is waxing fat on ill-gotten spoils. Re-to hold up to the pity and commiseration of ligion in Ireland is a grinning face-a white your readers. The sentimental soul whose sepulchre ; for do not its ministers, the signature at the foot of the check may be priests, arge on their flocks the advisability or necessity of cheating the owners of the

#### "IN THEIR RESISTANCE TO LAW

and order." And then, when the generalities of speech have been exhausted, the tea drinkers single out individual politicians as targets for their ire and in ligestion. Mr. Gladstone helds the place of honor usually in the pillory. Biblical texts are piously quot-ed in order to prove that Saturn is who is the roaing lion seeking whom he may devour! He it is who will demoliah the modern Jerusalem-the Jerusslem in question being the holy confraternity of Leish landlords ? Antichrist himself has been forestalled by this caitiff of chitiffs! After an hour's exercise of the lungs on topics such as these, the company settles down into a quieter mood. The calm that succeeds the storm sets in. The scandels of Rome and the scandels of Ireland are almost forgotten, when one of the group-an elder or a clergyman-bows re-spectfully to his fellow exiles, opens his hymn-book, and pointing to a piano, at which one of the ladies is already seated, exclaims : "And now let us thank the Lord for all His mercies." Thereupon he drawls out the number of the hymn, turns the whites of his eyes ceiling-ward, and intones the concluding lay of the evening's concert The saintly so ciety shrick forth their laudations in anything but a harmonious fashion, and after this display of Christian fervor they adjourn to their respec-

tive residences. For the remainder of the week the elect lead a dreary and monotoneus existence. The "fairer" portion of them may be seen discussing small beer once in a while in the Pl-zi di Spagni, or peeping into milliners' shops in the Corso, while the gen-tlemen scupter into the office of the Roman Gazette, a heavy antiquarian periodical published in Eoglish twice a week during the senson, and buttonhole the editors for the latest news from the North of Europe. One of the exiles.

#### AN OLD SCARECROW

Rome is their shabby gentility. The male of some fourscore years, who hails, I be-members dress is sombre suits that have lieve, from the County of Cork, may be seen lieve, from the County of Cork, may be seen lounging atout the concern till a brother Hibernian-a noble sik-stockinged oddity number, have a very venerable appearance, that must invariably command respect. They live for the most pirt in cheap boarding houses, at the rate of four france a head per day. Many of these boarding houses are described by the only this for the like himself-would come that way, and inthese gentry care two rows of pins for is Irish whiskey. Duaving Roe and Jame-son ! the trade you cun why rever be slack on the continent so long as the Irish landlord is abroad. He may be poor-very, very poor ; but he always managed to invest a few sous in your exhilarating nectar, Saill the Irish landed proprietors in Rome are far from being happy and contented. "A sor-row's crown of sorrow," as the post justly remarks, "is remembering happier things. hilirating influence of this beverage, eyes They may try to drown their grief in the depths of black bottles; but the relief the chit-chat of gossip of the Irish, English afforded them in such a fashion is and American colonies is bandied about in only at most temporary. They look back with tearful oyes to the haloyon part, when who fancy themselves far above the common | they lived in cosy mansions in Ireland ; when they had liveried footmen and valets in their at either end, or heuldown their "cutlets" as service, and a carriage and pair to sport along



JAN 18, 1888

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"Die Jovis, 30 Junii, 1698.

sensible that the wealth and power of this Kingdom do in a great measure depend on the preserving the woollen manufactur, as much as possible, entire to this realm. think it hocomes us, like our ancestors, to be jealous of the establishment and increase there of elselike our ancestors, to be j-alous where, and to use our utmost endeavors to

\* prevent it. " \* And, therefore, we cannot without trouble observe that Ire and, which is depended on and protect-d by England in the enjoyment of all they have, and which is so proper for the linen manufacture, the establishment and growth of which there would be so enriching to themselves and so profitable to England, \* should of late apply itself to the wollen \* manufacture, to the great prejudice of the \* trade of this king ion and so unwillingly pro-\* more the linen trade, which would benefit both them and us.

The consequences threef will necessitate your Parliament of England to interpose to prevent the mischief which threat-ns us, unless Your Majesty, by your authority and great wisdom, shall find means to secure the trade of England by making your subjects of Ireland pursue the joint interest of both king doms.

"And we do most humbly implore Your Majesty's protection and favor in this matter, and that you will make it your royal case and enjoin all those you employ in Ireland to make is their care and use their utmost diligence to hinder the exportation of wool from Ireland. except to be imported hither, and for the discouraging the woollen munufactures and en-couraging the linen manufactures in Ireland, to which we shall always be ready to give our utmost assistance.

" His Majesty's answer to this address was " as follows :--

'Gentlemen-I shall do all that in me lies to discourage the woollen manufacture in Ireland, and to encourage the linen manufacture there, and to promote the trade of England.

"The following is an extract from his Ma-"The following is an extract from his Ma-"jesty's private letter to Lerd Galway, then one of the Lord's Justices of Ireland : "It never was of such importances to have as at present a good eastion of Parliament, not

only in regard to my affairs in that Kingdom. but especially of this here.

The chief thing that must be tried to be prevented lay that the Irish Parliament takes \* notice of what has passed in this here, and \* that you make affectual laws for the linen manufactures, and discourage as far as possible the

; wollen.' "Tuesday, 27th September, 1698. Part of "the Lords Justices' speech.

"Amongst these Bills is one for the e-cour-agement of the Linen and H-mpen Manufactures. At our first meeting we recommended to you that matter, and we have now endea-<sup>6</sup> yored to render that Bill practicable and use-<sup>6</sup> ful for that effect, and as such we now recom-" mend is to you. The settlement of this manu-" facture will contribute much to people the country, and will be found much more advan-tageous to this Kingdom than the worlen manu-facture, which being the settled staple trade of sugard, f.om whence all foreign markets are supplied, can never be encouraged here for that purpose: whereas the linen and hempen Oarter's Little Li manufacturers will not only be encouraged, as than all the rest.

harbors. To the inexorable pertinacity with which this cu-hing p dicy was pur-ued towards that un happy coun ry, the following impartial wit-nesses will testify. It cannot be alleged that theirs are the complaints of Irish grievancemongers :-"British legislation on all occasions controlled

Irish connerce with a very high hand-uni-versally on the principle of monopoly-as if the poverty of Ireland wers her wealth " So wrote Arthur Young, in his tour (1776-77). Again, in 1785, Pitt declared that "from the Revolution till within these few years, the system had been that of debarring Ireland from the use of her own resources, and making her subservien to the interests and opulence of the Euglish

people." "To the enumeration in detail of English injuries to our trade," says Mr. John O'Con-nell, (An Argument for Irel-nd, page 164), "we have unfortunately to add one striking instance, general in its effect. From 1740 to 1759 there were no less than twenty-four en bargoes in Ireland ! • • • Thus by all possible means-namely, by direct and active y oppressive legislation-by false interpretation a: d forced con-struction of laws supposed to have no such object ; by seal breach, under a seeming observance of international engagements and even by an unconstitutional exercise of the prerogative, Irish industry and enterprise were cruelly restrined and represed to the verse of ruin." No wonder the names of the men who filled

this fair and fruitful tree of national life, (the Irish Parliameut), are held in everlasting in-famy in Ireland. Only the serpent in Paradise could farmish a fit compassion for the envirus and wily policy of the diabolical agents, who beheld all this bood with vexation, and blasted so bright a prospect!

A BOON AND A BLESSING. A boon and a blessing to maukind is Hag-yard's Yellow Oil, the great pain destroyer and heating remedy for external and internal use, Ye low Oil cures all aches and pains, rheumatism, lame bick, sore throat, group, deafness, cramps, contracted coids and lamaness. Prooure it of your druggist. ...

The saying goes that "for one half the year the Kareen hunts the tiger, for the other half the tiger hunts the Korean." A man who was asked to buy a tiger's skin for a friend wrote to him that the mirket was empty just then, and, quoting this saying, added, "it is now the figer's season, and I added, can easily get you a Korean's skin, if that will do."

MRS CHAS. SMITH, OF JIMES, OHIO, WRITES: I have us devery remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good ..

47.-SENTIMENT IN CHARADE. A first bloomed in the garden, A queen in floral pride ; But ah ! Too soon it withered And drooped, and fell, and died !

The cow roamed through the clover, Last many a luscious leaf; Top soon her mas er slew her, And sold her off for beef !

The western skies at sunset Were all and g id and gay; And much too so in they fided, And turned to ashen gray.

Then sad at heart, I pondered, And murmured, "Such is life !" How much too soon my sweetheart Became my wedded wife ! J. A.

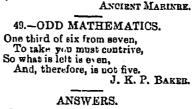
48.-VEGETABLE VOWELS.

1. In the Swedish turnip find uses. 2 In a plant with a long root of sweetish

tast- find a

asta find a 1 y. 3 In an East Indian plant having round fiuit findeeass.

4. Iu a variety of sabbage find a u i o e, 5. In a plant of Peru, with tubers like the potato, find a 1 a.





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The inner square shows the original ten-acre lob, the trees being placed as corner-boundaries. The outer square represents the twenty acre ot, so formed that the trees may, without

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moving, corre as sourcattes as the sides.								
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LOOK OUT FOR IT. Hagyard's P. ctoral Bal am,

sailors bauldown the ropes, hending grac ciously over the ladies, who are seited ON RATHER SEEDY DIVANS,

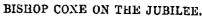
and who simper and giggle, and smile and blush at the slightest compliment passed on their beauty-an article, by the way, which I have often noticed to be quite invisible, owing, I dare say, to the quantity of poudre and rouge in which it is buried. And here I may be allowed to open a parenthesis by stating that I have rarely seen on the continent a pretry woman belonging, to the Irish landocracy. The matrons have a hard, severe expression of conptenance, quits inconsistent with the natural qualities of their sex. The maidens, are long, lank, lean creatures, quixotically a'-tired, awkward in gair, and totally devoid of that grace of gesture and manner, which, thank Heaven ! the Irish prasant girl has never lost, and never, I hope, will lose. A man may run the gauntlet of a thousand or more of these high born dames and damsels without a twitch of a nerve or a throb of the heart. If Disrmid's inamorata were made of such clay as these, Strongbow would never have crossed the silver streak, or won the hand of Eva. To return to the tes party. When all the small talk has been disposed of, and all orthodox criticisms have been laviened on the insolence and val garity of rich American women "doing" the capital, the exiles turn to business and tenderly inquire after each other's pro-pects. "Any ront yet from that wretches country ?" asks a withered-up be dame in wig and spectactes, addressing fat old man by her side. "Rent be d-d !" haven't seen as much as a white shilling from Ireland during the past two gales. Тле ruffiens over there are running headlong to perdition. "And you, Mra. M---, are your teaants stamping up?" "A little-a little," murmurs a sweet, sad voice from a corner of the room near the piano. "I bave-aw-a rental of aw £500 a year on paper, but I usually get-aw £1000 of it." "You may thank your stars, madam," exclaims one of the patricians, a bulky fellow,

suspiciously, BESEMBLING & PRIZE FIGHTER.

"You may thank your stars for even having that. I own property worth a thousand a year, and I can only lay my hands on fifty wretchod pounds. The country is going to the dogs I" Then, while the aromatic reverage is being sipped, amid the jingle of spoons and the clatter of cups and saucers, the voices of the company become somewhat confused, the females' tenor struggles with the males' bass, as clarions with drums, and the withering denunciation of indignant souls is poured pitilessly on the de-voted head of Ireland, "If hell is as hot a place to live in as the Emerald Isle, then, indoed, impenitent sinners will receive their due rewards beyond the tomb. No respectable lady or gentleman ought any longer to reside in that accurated country. From Galway to Dublin, and from Cape Clear to Donegal, it is one undulated 'abomina-tion of desolation.' The Lord hath smitten the land with a hundred thou-sand plagues. The Irish peasant never doffs his hat nowadays in presence of the lord of the affairs. In a word, Holy, Father, this soil! The pleb is actually audacious enough | American Constitution is downright gallito shake his brawny arm in the face of leaniem.

the highway, when they lorded it over many a barony, and administered justice from many a banch. Memories of balls, banquets and

other festivals flish block on the inncies of these parishs, as they climb up the Capital, or ream along the banks of the yellow Titer, where they find none save Job's comforter to pity them in their fall. It will, however, no doubt, be a consolation to many of them, to know that their martyrdom is not ignored, and will not be allowed to pass unappreciated in the columns of the Dublin Journal. The speciacle of the children of Israel hanging up their harps on willows far from the land that bore them, might well evoke the sympathy of minkind; but there is a spectacle even more lugabrious still-that of a few score of Irish dudes and squireens trailing the sorry remnants of a bygone grandeur through the streets of Romel Nomesis has at last 1 id its heavy hand on those exiled magnates, The mills of the gods grind slowly, though hey grind exc edingly fine !"



A BUFFALO PRELATE INDULGES IN POINTED RE-MARKS ON PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S GIFT.

BUFFALO, Jan 11 -- Bishop Coxe, of this Protestaut Epis op l diocese, prca hed a sor-mon on Sunday night last in St. John's Oh roh, in which he made some strong critiois as on the Catholic Church, and referred to President Cl-velaud's recent gift to the Po e. Bishop Coxe said : "Here let me mais a grateful reference to a recent men of Irish landlordism; "when the sky worthy President. The venerable Landlordism the larks. I worthy President. worthy President. The venerable Leo XIII. celebrates his jubilee, and Protostants vie with his own religionists at this season of peace and good will showing him a cordial disposition to rejoice. Among the ostentatious gifts which are showered apon this truly respectable pontiff our own Ohief Magistrate, with Republican simplicity, comes forward and seems to say with St. Peter: 'Silver and gold I have none, but such as I have I give thee.' I wish this text had been set in gold letters on the ouse of purple, in which was enshrined his present of the Constitution of the United States beautifully engrossed and authenti-cated by 60,000,000 freemen. The gift is worth all the gewgaws and trinkets with which princes, royal idiots and cunning politicians have encumbered the lobbles of the Vatican. If King Humbert were called in, as a Daniel come to judgment, he would address the Pope about as follows: 'Venerable Father, here is an instrument which settles all disputes between Italy and the Vatioan. Let Italy be appeased and your sanctity satisfied in the spirit of the American Constitution. Recognize me as the lawful King of Italy and I promise to take care of the politics and leave theology to you. The gift is a political epigram. It comes laden with honey, but the point is just here: You have followers in America who must respect this Constitution. It guarantees equal rights and privileges, and nothing more The spirit is to bar out foreigners meddling with their politics on any pretext,

Your people in America must resent ever

your interference with the social and civil

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