The True Witness

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JNO. P. WHELAN. Managing Director.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

CATHOLIO CALENDAR

For June, 1881.

THUBSDAY, 9 .- Of the Octave. FRIDAY, 10 .- Of the Octave. Ember Day

SATURDAY, 11 .- Of the Octave. Ember Day SUNDAY, 12 .- Feast of the Most Holy Trinity.

Epist. Rom. xi 33-36; Gosp. Matt. xxviii. 18-20; Last Gosp. Luke vi. 36-42; MONDAY, 13 .- St. Anthony of Padua, Confessor.
Tuesday, 14.—St. Basil, Bishop, Confessor.

and Doctor of the Church. WEDNESDAY, 15 .- St. Barnabas, Apostle (June 11). SS. Vitus and Companions, Martyrs. Abp. Neale, Baltimore, died

THE Coercion Act and Arms' Act were both ignominious failures The former worked the other way to what was intended, and the latter recovered two old muskets.

A FEW Conservatives in Cardwell, calling themselves, of course, the Liberal-Conservative Association, have met and endorsed the action of their member on the Pacific Railroad policy. This must be very satisfactory to Mr. White.

JOHN BULL will be pleased to learn that the Irish people, profiting by the example shown by him in employing the Constabulary for the protection of the landlords, have resolved to import 2,000 Boers for their own protection. They will be employed as police. The expenses will be paid out of the Land League funds.

THE Athenxum is the name of a neat little paper, the first issue of which has just been published at Vankleek Hill, Ontario. It is styled a monthly journal published in the | Derby is a time-honored institution, but that interest of amateurdom, but for an amateur it is about all that can be said in its favor, and expresses most decided opinions and holds it is to be regretted that so much is at extreme views on the most important matters. It is a small sheet at present, but it journals and English philanthropists

IT may seem a cheap attempt on Mr. Healy's part to challenge Mr. Forster to mortal combat seeing that he is old, a Cabinet Minister and a Quaker, but then it must be considered that of late the Irish Secretary has become quite a warlike character fully deserving of the proud title country on the face of God's earth such a places which English farmers have heard he has acquired of Buckshot Forster. We would prefer seeing the M.P. for Wexford, call out Randolph Churchill, or young Gladstone, or even Colonel Tottenham for want of take part in the Cabinet discussion on Irish a better antagonist.

LATEST despatches from Ireland furnish Clonmel, and show that the affray was of a more important nature than was at first concelved. In fact each fresh justance received cessor. Gradually the people appear to be pushed forward to open insurrection by the ment. It may soon come that the former will have no choice left to them, but in any case they may rely upon material aid from that source have never been disappointed, then the work accomplished would be only of people do not want to go. They are on the conand the greater the emergency the greater a temporary nature. .will be the effort made to assist them.

.Our as men are inclined to prate most of virtues they are least in possession of, so do some versist in discussing the subject on which they have the slightest information, and the more profound the ignorance the up to the present time by the gentlemen to greater the conceit. The editor of the whose hands it was confided, there can be Toronto World will persist in dealing with little doubt of the success, financial and the Irish question, although in a general otherwise, which will attend the event. It kind of way as if the matter was fully was a happy thought which suggested the understood by everyone, and there was, there- | holding of these annual exhibitions, for the fore, no need to go into details. Of course | advantages and benefits derived therefrom by it is his superficial knowledge of the subject | Montreal cannot be too highly estimated; which compole him to walk around it without daring to enter it, but it is a pity that pecuniary sense, but the amusements which little just, if not merciful like, their English he has not the good sense to refrain from at- will be provided as an attraction to strangers tempting to discuss a matter when he has will be found just as pleasing by the citizens only prejudice to guide him. He now deplores of Montreal, who, in catering for the pleasure so valuable are all over; the prairies of this the resistance of the Iriah members of Par- of others, will be arranging for their own en- coutinent can feed the worl; and steam foolish in her diplomatic relations

justice and contentment to their people." It as to not recognize the fact that those who ha ve studied a question for a life-time, and bave a personal interest in its settlement, will know all about that question, and the best way of dealing with it. Let the editor of the World read himself into knowledge on the subject, or let him confine himself to teaching the duties to his City Fathers, in which direction his lessons will be more necessary and better appreciated.

The British Government are seriously considering the advisability of abolishing trial by jury in Ireland for a season. The jury was a fine healthy old institution, one of the palladiums of British liberty, so long as it was open to packing by the law officers of the Crown, but when it comes to pass that Irish juries acquit Irish patriots British politicians and Irish landlords examine it more closely, and discover certain flaws in it which they were not aware before had any existence. It is, in fact, not such a palladium after all, at least not to rackrenters. Hence they want to abolish trial by jury in the same way that outrageously loyal as they are to royalty, they would to-morrow abolish Her Majesty if they found her prerogatives decreased their in.

GODDARD, the emergency committee man, has shown that he is a cowardly ruffian as well as a contemptible tool in the hands of the landlords of Ireland. In endeavouring to provoke a collision between the people and the military in the County Limerick, because he knew that the latter had orders to fire at the slightest provocation, he displayed his character in full. It was known before that | pidly, steadily. Thoughout England the one he was a mean rascal who took as much pride in his unenviable connection with the it is not barren or exhausted farms only aristocracy as be did pleasure in his dastardly occupation, but it has now been learned that he is an arrant coward and a murderer at heart. This knowledge will not be received with much surprise for no one would fill the despairing tenants leases at from twenty-five position he does unless they were everything that is low and wicked.

THE good people who deplore the dissensions which they say always exist among Irishmen should look at Ireland now and forever afterward cease to utter the foul lying charge. Is there snother people, which, under the same circumstances, could present so bold and united a front! The spirit it was found impossible to destroy in so many centuries of the cruellest oppression is as proud and defiant to-day when Ireland stands the poorest and lowliest of nations as when she led the will be ruined, except something be done world in all that makes a country great and presperous. The very measures which were taken to crush the spirit of nationality has but intensified that feeling, and the further England proceeds in her policy of oppression the stronger and more united will be the resistance offered. God save Ireland. He has done so through ages past-preserved it for a great and glorious future.

Me are told that the motion for adjournment in the English House of Commons. made in order that the members might be at liberty to attend the Derby, was carried by a the national character of the annual of the star of th event, but it is doubtful if this fact can make thinking English people regard the Derby races with increased interest or respect. The the command of its advocate. English will probably grow larger as it grows older. | cry down the gaming tables of the Continent. and urge the number of ruined fortunes and ruined lives which are the consequence of their existence, but as usual, when an evil exists nearer home or in their own midst they are utterly blind to it.

spectacle of unanimity as that which now prevails among the Irish people. Sir Henry James, Q.C., Attorney-General, was sent for to | and deal the coup de grace to feudalism in affairs, and when asked whether, in his opinion, the Government would proceed to still more stringent measures in the enforcement further particulars about the conflict at of the Coercion Bill, replied that if the Government desired to suppress the Land League it should be prepared to imprison the whole that the Government do not offer them inpopulation of Ireland. Of course this fact | ducements to leave England and try their of the terrible state of affairs in that country was known before, but its admission by one is of a more serious character than its prede- in the confidence of the Government is what we were not prepared for. Yes, and if the measure suggested by the Attorney-General, landlords, behind whom stands the Govern. as the only means by which the League could be crushed, was possible to effect and was does not begin. It is on Ireland the eyes of carried out, it would be necessary to retain the Government are fixed. It is the Irish the Leaguers prisoners for a life time before they wish to see emigrate, and yet America. Their hopes of assistance from the organization could be destroyed. And

Jodsing from the completeness of the preliminary arrangements made for the Exhibition to be held in this city during September next, and the thorough manner in which the work in connection therewith has been done and not only will the city be benefitted in a

as it has become annual, should not be made is dep' orable that anyone should be so stupid to resemble the Mardi-Gras festivities of New Orleans or the Carnivals held in various European cities. The prester the extent and variety of amusements furnished the greater the number of visitors induced to enter the

And now Spain is about to pursue a more energetic policy towards Morocco, and Italy is somewhat mollified at the suggestion of France that she might occupy Tripoli. England has been intriguing against Spain in Morocco, but Senor Sagasta relying on the sympathies of France, Germany and Austria is determined Spain must exercise her rights over that barbarous State. It would be natural enough, too, if the civilized powers north of the Mediterranean did exercise some control over the uncivilized peoples on its southern shore, even despite England's jealousy and intrigues. Still it strikes us it would be a more manly policy on the part of "Senor Sagacity" if he told the people that he would on a certain day instruct the Spanish Ambassador in London to formally demand that Gibraltar, as part and parcel of Spain, be surrendered to its rightful owners, for it is scarcely becoming a country to go kowling round for more territory when a foreign power holds its strongest fortress.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION AND EMIGRATION.

The latest mail brings gloomy intelligence ot agricultural prospects in England, and late cable despatches deepen the gloom. English farmers are going down before American competition, surely and not slowly, but radismal story is told of farms deserted; and which are thrown back on the landlords. but the most fertile, the richest, and this notwithstanding that the proprietors are in hundreds of instances offering the has now a population approaching six farmers are now lying idle, their only crop being rank weeds. This is a gloomy picture, it is a terrible picture and there are no hopes that it will ever brighten; it will on the contrary grow darker, and the which it now seems impossible to do. The correspondent of the New York Sun, now travelling in England, furnishes that paper with the state of each of the agricultural shires he has visited. They include Oxford, Northampton, Warwick, Worcester, Leicester, Huntingdon, Shrop, Norfolk, Lincoln, Bedford, Essex, Somerset, Hereford, Wilt, Hants and Sussex. We select one, not because it is the worst case, but because it is the shortest story. Speaking of Wiltshire the Sun correspondent says :-

In Wiltshire, on the northern edge of Salisbury Plain, a large proportion of the farms | tional agitation, and accorded the full desired two to one majority amid loud cheers. are now unlet. On one large estate all the of a people who rise in arms against her au-This was an official recognition of tenants have left, and the land is now aban- thority. The former she binds in chains or of the stiff clay farms have been relet, the treats to the bayonet, the latter she first year rent free and afterward at less than half the former rent. The following are examples of reductions on other estates: A 1,450-acre farm, from £1,050 to £810; a 700acre farm, from £600 to £400. It is said page in the history of their country. that another 700-acre farm has been recently

let for £60 a year. The landlords are everywhere reducing or remitting rents, but nothing will induce the farmers to remain. They fly to the great cities, to the manufacturing centres, not because they dislike farming, or that the landlords are hard, but that farming no longer pays. It would seem then that the great plains along the Valley of the Mississippi, the prairie lands of Illinois and Nebrasks, and THERE was never before witnessed in any the valley of the Canadian Saskatchewan. little of and know less, will ultimately settle the great land question in England, Europe. But what astonishes us here in America is the fact that though the farmers leave their farms to rot they never think of crossing the ocean to obtain larger farms in fee simple, no rent, no landlord; and what is yet more astonishing-what is amazing-is ortunes in Canada. And yet those are the men Canada wants and England does not want except on farms. England is certainly overcrowded; it is time there should be an emigration on an immense scale, but vet it Ireland is not over-populated, and the trary so passionately attached to their homesteads that it takes flying columns of horse, foot and artillery to drive them out. The English landlords beg the farmers to stay in their places at nominal rents until better times come; the Duke of Wellington remitted six months rent to his numerous Dorsetchire tenants on the 15th of last month, but the Irish landlord, himself in London and his precious body out of bullet reach, shricks for his pound of flesh, for evictions, for more soldiers, until the miscreant grows yellow in the face. If Ireland also had manufactures, and if the people were in a measure independent of the land even Irish squires and lords might be a friends, but even so the old system is doomed.

The great wars which made English farms

wheat from Chicago to Liverpool in as brief tainly committed a piece of folly a time as the most rapid conveyance took in Bonaparte's to carry it from Dublin to London.

THE OLD STORY.

THE Government has at last fully ex posed

contemplated. There is not t'ae slightest in-

sands. The mandat e has now been issued that resistance to eviction is to be met with volleys from 'the military. The man who refuses to quietly allow his wife and guilty of a capital offence and punished actired of the nick-name which his "humane" secure a more terrible renown and appelation. in her own empire that the benefit of Italy's The most enthusiastic defender of the measures of the government, the most bitter enemy of the Irish people, cannot now deny that the intention of the landlords is to drive them to insurrection so that their appeal for redress of grievances may be stifled in blood. But the world has already heard that appeal, for the time has gone when England could control public opinion. The oppressive measures which formerly could make the people desperate failed of their expected effect on the present occasion, for now they know their own power; so England, desperate in turn, has decided to defy public opinion and accomplish her ends without effort at concealment. The same execrable policy was followed more than once before, and if the people suffered to fifty per cent reduction. No, the farmers | fearfully so did their oppressors and the inwill not stay; they cannot afford to pay any struments thereof, and so will the latter now rent in face of the terrible competition with | if the game is pushed to the end and an out-Canada and the States; they crowd towards break made unavoidable. But the cost London, until we are told, the mighty city which England sustained on former occasions will be increased tenfold. In millions, and thousands upon thousands of 1798 the Irish race were confined within the borders of Ireland. Now the Irish are numerous in England's colonies and in England itself, and the English Government will quickly discover that a blow struck at the Irish at landed aristocracy as well as their dependents | home is felt by the Irish all over the world. Let England, therefore, beware. If she insists that blood must flow in Ireland. the Irish will cetainly adopt a similar policy in England and everywhere else where the symbol of tyranny and hypocrisy floats. Not only will Irishmen in Ireland who personally suffer from England's cruelty be rendered desperate, but the feeling will be shared by their brethren in England, Australia and Canada. and desperate men can accomplish desperate deeds. Cowardly, hypocritical England, which denies to a people the just and too moderate claims which are demanded in legal fashion and by a perfectly constituhandles with kid gloves. Oh! if the Irish had only the same advantages as the Boers how quickly would they write as glorious a

DARK CLOUDS OVER EUROPE. To anyone who has paid the slightest attention to affairs in Europe, and who has given a single thought to the aspect they have recently assumed, it must be apparent that the relations between several of the nations sragradually becoming strained. This fact would not be sufficient to give alarm upder ordinary circumstances, but in the light of recent political events it can be seen how small a spark will kindle a general flame. A short time ago, an emeute took place in a Herzegovinian village, and the excitement it created quickly stirred up the populations of the other Slav Provinces belonging to Turkey, until finally the affair resolved itself into a struggle between the soldiers of Servia and the hosts of the Sultan. Then, and only then, was it suspected the range which "the dogs of war" would take. Everybody then perceived that Russia would be eventually drawn into the fight, although it must be confessed that the resistance offered to what fate had apparently prescribed was not very strong. Thus a long and bloody war grew out of a little riot in an unimportant village. The reprehensible conduct of a few irresponsible Arabs has now given France a pretext for attempting to carry out previously formed designs on Tunis, and if she persists in her evident object, and there is no reason to think that she will not, the complications which will certainly ensue must put Europe in a blaze. Not one of the great powers but has slight scruple when an opportunity for acquiring territory is presented, and England, ever foremost in all kinds of dirty work, has lately led the way in this degrading system of acquisition by the underhand manner in which she acquired the island of Cyprus. Hypocritical England then went wild,-in a blustering kind of way, however, which may have meant nothing-over the wolf and the lamb position represented by France and Tunis until it was discovered that it was England's representative, at the Congress of Berlin, had recommended the French "protectorate" over Tunis as a set-off to the latest advantages obtained by "perfidious Albion" in the way of territorial aggrandisement. Then the storm of indignation as suddenly calmed as it had been raised. England has seldom been

when she consented that France should exercise with berself a ruling influence in Egypt. Now French influence is country while that of England is as steadily waning. Now, this is a matter which its hand. The Ceercion Act was the trump English pride will, feel very sorely, and card which tailed to take a trick, ber sause the prompt the English nation to open hostility people held a better. The wholesale, imprisonto France under circumstances which ment of the Irish failed to crush the would otherwise have but comparatively slight importance. And supposing agitation for justice and now their massacre is that despite all remonstrances France should consistency apparent. The government persist in following the path she had laid which starved the people by millions could out for herself what would be the probable not hesitate to shoot t'aem down in thou- consequences. England's entire interests in Egypt would be seriously menaced, and unless she was prepared to swallow another and a larger piece of the humble pie which she has partaken of so freely during the last few children to be firing on the roadside, is to be | years, war with France would be impossible to avoid. In case of such an event cordingly. Imprisonment was not found suffi- she might possibly find an ally cient to crush human feelings, but death in Italy, whose hostility to France stifies all passions. "Buckshot" Forster is in connection with the Tunis affair might prompt her to such a step, but she would also policy won for him, and he is ambitious to find herself so seriously impeded by troubles

assistance would be more than nullified.

A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. In the beginning of the land war in Ireland when, with very few exceptions, the press of this country persistently attacked the agitation and the "demagogues" through whom the Irish people spoke, as if their puny efforts would assist the home Government in its policy of oppression and suppression, the Montreal Witness was among the number of those journals which said unpleasant things about the movement and its leaders. Their blows were struck out blindly, as if they did not know the exact position of the object attacked, but they were made evidently in fulfilment of a supposed duty, and because they felt certain that any popular movement in Ireland was rebellious and wrong. They never hesitated for the purpose of investigation, for the Irish were always discontented and rebels, and it was likely they would ever remain so. They could never realize the fact that no one could fan a flame and keep it alive unless there was fuel at his command; and that although the Irish were inflammable material the heat of their hatred towards English rule could never have been maintained through centuries unless there were causes to generate it. Those journals, however, which several years ago alluded to Irish grisvances as "real and imaginary" now admit them in full, but are fearfully disgusted with the manner in which the people endeavored to remove them. The poor Irish, it is impossible for them to please their friends. Whenever they attempt to fight their oppressors they are condemned because they do not have recourse to constitutional agitation, and when they try the latter, they are, nevertheless, condemned, while some contemptible and ignorant creatures sneer because they do not take the field. Ireland might well cry "save me from my friends" if she ever paid any attention to them, but she has always taken counsel of her own sons alone, and when the day of emancipation arrives to them alone will be due the credit of having hastened the event. Well, the Witness was one of those journals which in a patronizing kind of way deprecated the agitation, and cast insinuations against its leaders

which were the reverse of flattering. Suddenly a happy thought occurred to it, and it despatched a special correspondent to Ireland with instructions to speak of the affairs in pounds. that country just as they were found. At the time we predicted that if this correspondent followed out her instructions we should have in the Witness another land league advocate. Our prediction has been in part fulfilled, for the letters received from the ston, Ont., was killed on Saturday by a runspecial correspondent have been strong in away coming into collision with his buggy, argument and touching in appeal for the Irish people and the movement they have inaugurated. Nor does the argument and anpeals consist of elegant diction and elaborate twisting of facts, so shaped as to accord with the sympathies of the writer. The letters contain nothing but plain statements, so arranged as to read smoothly, and be of the league was discussed and will be conreadily understood. The art of the professional writer has been used for this purpose alone. and there have been no comments made which might be regarded as convicting or ensnaring, according to the previous views h-ld by the reader. But, under the circumstances, what has the Witness done? So great has been the shock to its former prejudices and early teaching, so utterly amazed and confounded has it been by the convincing array of facts received from a source peculiarly its own, and chiefly from a district where it had fondly believed no such state of things could exist, that it has since been quite unable to open its majority. mouth. Week after week have these communications been published, and yet the medium through which they have been received by the public has maintained a profound silence. Not a word on a subject about which they had so much previously to say. But truth is mighty, and will ultimately force its way to the surface despite all efforts to stifle it or keep it under cover.

JAMES REDPATH, the now famous journalist, has left for Ireland in his capacity of newspaper correspondent. His name was mentioned by a member of the Government in the British House of Commons, and something like a threat of arrest held out before his departure from Ireland last year, and it now remains to be seen it Johnny de Bull, as Plament to "the legislation which would give joyment. There is no reason why the event, (hurrah for Watts) can take a bushel of with other countries, but she cer- imprison a full fledged American citizen.

. The people of the British North American Colonies are from time to time called upon to look upon British generosity at their expense and to admire and applaud. Some aristogradually becoming predominant in that cratic English attache, because he could not catch mountain trout in the Oregon rivers wrote home that the place was not worth a shilling, and in a little while the fine country now comprising Oregon and Washington Territory was handed over to Brother Jonathan under the provisions of the Ashburns treaty. Maine had been previously surrendered, and, if not for confederation, perhaps, part of Ontario and Quebec would have followed; who knows? The Yankees have an eye to scientific frontiers as well as other folks. Then there was the surrender of our fisheries by Northcote and his colleagues next the Alabama claims, and last of all the \$75,000 lately handed over by Minister Thornton to settle the claims of the American fishermen so "grossly outraged" in Newfoundland waters. The money is not much, but the principle is impertant. All the surrendering and compensating come from one side; the other side yields nothing, and only laughed softly when claims for Fenian raids were advanced by Canada. To an unprejudiced person it would surely seem as if it would be better if we were in a position to treat directly with our dear Brother Jonathan, for then, at least if we are to be robbed, we could make better terms for ourselves. It is between two stools we come to the ground.

> THE Senatorial contest at Albany is erldently reaching the point when there must be an election or an adjournment, in which latter case a direct appeal to the people will be necessary. It is certainly the safest way of guaging public opinion as to the merits of the quarrel between the Executive and a section of the Republican party. If a direct appeal to the people be made the names of Samuel J. Tilden, Horatio Seymour, Governor Cornell, ex-Senator Kiernan, Democrats; and General Grant and a number of distinguished Republicans are mentioned as being likely to be candidates. It is something to be member of a Senate in which the numbers are so few and in which such vast powers are vested. Indeed, the time is approaching-if it has not already arrived-when the contest for Senatorial honors-and may we add emoluments-will be second only to that for the Presidency itself. If the election for New York pass from the Assembly to the people it will be of unusual liveliness, as on its issue will probably depend a new departure in United States politics and a new formation of parties. The present parties are rotten to the core, as the quarrel amply shews, brought about as it has been by a miserable question of official appointments. It must be said to the credit of Conkling, Grantite and all as he is, that though for the past ten years wielding such extraordinary power and influence, he is by no means a wealthy man, in contradistinction to many of his colleagues, who from being poor as church mice have some how or other grown lat and wealthy.

BREVITIES.

What are we to think of the man who has just sent us in a poem?

The Duke of Meiningen's Dramatic Company gave a performance of Julius Casar on Saturday afternoon, in order to give London actors a chance to witness their performance.

Sarah Bernhardt is again the lioness of Paris. Alexandre Dumas, Jr., went to Havre to see her disembark, and, on shaking hands, exclaimed: "This is a return from the other

There is no doubt about it: people are retrenching in all sides, says the London World. At Christie & Manson's last week a single china plate brought only ninety

Among the Circassian's passengers were 56 girls and 14 boys, all fine-looking children, under the care of Mrs. Birt, going to the Home at Knowlton, Eastern Townships, for distribution among the farmers and others.

Mr. Joseph Collins, who lived near Kingin which were himself and wife. The latter was also seriously injured, and is not expected to recover.

Yesterdey afternoon & meeting of the Hali-

fax Land League was held, at which it was decided to send another subscription of \$100 to the Land League through the Irish World in addition to the \$100 sent some time ago. The advisability of starting a ladies' branch sidered fully at a coming meeting. A formal welcome was given Bishop Sweeney in the Cathedral, St. John, N.B.,

yesterday evening. Addresses were read from the Cathedral and the St. Peter's Church congregation, and about \$1,000 presented to His Lordship. The Bishop made a feeling reply, and afterwards officiated at the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, and gave the Papal Benediction. Mr. Joseph Arch delivered a lecture, re-

cently, at Victoria Hall, Waterloo Road, London, on "The land and labourer," Mr. Holland M.P., presiding. A motion in favour of the resumption of land by the State was met by an amendment advocating the removal of legal restrictions on the distribution of land. The former was carried by a large

The Jewish rabbi at Toronto has received a letter from Mrs. Phobe Preston, of Aylmer, Out, in which she claims the gift of prophesy. She avers that she was dead for three days and three nights, and that Christ raised her from the dead. She has fixed the end of the world, her date being July, 1882.

The revenue of New Zealand for the past financial year, including land sales amounted to £3,461,683, and the expenditure, including grants to the amount of £137,000 to loca bodies and the appropriation of £200,000 for tne Sinking Fund of the Public Debt, was £3,434,976, leaving a surplus of £26,706.

Mesers. Parker and Laird, of Hillsdale, writes :- "Our Mr. Laird baving occasion to visit Scotland, and knowing the excellent qualities of Dr. Thomas' ECLECTRIC OIL, concluded to take some with him, and the result has been very astonishing. We may say that in several instances it has effected cures when the Zulus call him, will have the courage to ailments had been pronounced incurable by eminent practitioners.