April 6, 1881.

promised the earl. He's told me all about the little baronet's flare up, and threats, and the mus barbars, if Lady Daugerfield accomall that nonscore, it many backgement accom-paties mo to the manguerade. The party will be a very pleasant party, no doubt; an will be a very pleasant party, and doubt; an will De to to the set of worth all that, and parties go; but it isn't worth all that, and parties go; out of man to make family trou-I'm not the sort of man to make family trou-The earl wanted me to write an excuse ble. The call and that sort of thing. Gin but Lain't correct at the bort of tuing. Gin -Lady Dangerfield will be deuced angry, no doubt, and you'll deliver it, and take my no doubt, and you'll can. Miss How we no doute, and set of the set of the set of the my part as well as you can, Miss Herncastle---

her?" wast hesitation, many pauses, num-With vast sand " ers," much pulling of berless mustache, the major got out this the another marking smile of amusement in speech. The lurking smile of amusement in

speech. The tarking since or amusement in Miss Herncastle's eyes he did not see. "Major Frankland's sentiments do him honor. Sir Peter is certainly rampant on this point, and unpleasantly in earnest. Here this point, and an pressure in our lost. Here is my book, Major Frankland ; it will serve as a desk to write your note."

#And-aw-you think my lady will make no end of a row, don't you, Miss Herncastle ?" the major asked, wistfully.

ul think she will be annoyed, beyond doubt. You see the dress is very pretty; she donut. I of her heart upon going, and oppostion has only made her more determined. Here is a pencil, it you have rone; and the blank page will do for your note."

With an inward groan of apprehension, the major scrawled two or three lines of incoherent excuse-he hardly knew what. He did not dare read it; h i folded it up in the correct cockade in bio , and handed it to the governess. The m a who hesitates is lost; be turned to go the instant he finished.

"You'll give Lady Dangerfield this, Miss Hemcastle, and be good enough to explain that it is solely for her sake, and against my will that I don't go, Aw-thanks very much, and good day,"

He bowed in his agitation with something less than his ordinary exquisite grace-walked back to the fly jumped into his seat, and was driven off. Miss Herncastle, standing perfectly still, under the King's Oak, watched him out of sight, then she slowly and deliberstely tore the note into minutest morsels and scattered them in a little white shower over the grass.

" My lady shall not be disappointed of the ball upon which her heart is set, even for your scraples major. No jealous husband shall prevent my masterpiece of millinery-the page's costume-from adorning Mrs. Everleigh's ball. And whether you are in London or Castleford, Major Frankland, Count Lara shall dance with his Kaled to-night."

My lady and her party returned from Morecambe in time for dinner. Sir Arthur was in attendance upon Lady Cecil, looking bored and distrait. Squire Talbot was hovering in the wake of Rose O'Donnell, whose small dark face had grown wanner and thinner than ever in the last two days, and who looked much fitter for a sick bed than an archery party. Miss Herncastle smiled again as she looked at her and the baronet-the one shinking, the other brightening under her glauce. In different ways the spell of her power was upon both .

It had been agreed that the package in Major Frankland's room should be sent to servants. "Don't disturb yourself about it, my lady," Miss Hemcastle had said; "I'll attend to that." She did attend to it by quietly concealing the box in her own room a little before the archery party returned.

lance ever since his discovery of the mas-querade. He had shut up his study, his beetles and bugs-he had forgotten the ghost -the pilgrimage to the cometery-his inter-est in Miss Herncastle-in this new interest. He had long groaued in spirit under his wife's tyranny and flirtations. Now or never was the time to bring them all to an end. would watch her as a cat a monse, and in spite of all she went to the masquerade in page attire, why go she should, and then-My lady understood it all, read him like a book, and her rebellious feminine blood rose astantly in revolt. Had death been the penlity she would almost have braved it now. Go she would, but she would be subtle as a serpent and throw him off the track. In the middle of the afternoon she was eized with a headache, a horrible headache, vertigo-no doubt caused by too long standing in the bot sub; she must go home at once. She came home with the whole archery party in her wake. She was too ill to ress for dinner, but she made a heroic effort and went down. At table she could not eat monthful-after dinner in the drawingoom she was absolutely unable to hold her uffering head up. She must retire-a darkened room-perfect-a long night's sleepinlimited cau de cologne and sal volatile, these things alone could restore her. If they lid not, then the family medical attendant must be summoned in hot haste from Castleford to-morrow. Her hnsband looked at her s she arose amid a low murmur of sympathy, per hand to her forehead-not a trace of ouge on the sallow pallor of her face-with the grin of a small demon.



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The Meath Prelate on the Land Agitation-Able Defence of his People-"A Flood of Light has been Let in the Gigantic Iniquity of the Age"-The Land League the Nation's Savioer.

The following letter from the most Rev. Dr. Nulty has been addressed to the clergy and laity of the diocese of Meath :--

"DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN-I am well aware that you regard the present situation as one full of danger. The Land League agitation; the probable enactment of a comprehensive Tenant Bill at some time in the fature; and the certain infliction of an unnecessary and an unjust Coercion Bill in the interim, are certainly facts of no ordinary magnitude. Hardly a single pronouncement on these grave facts has as yet been heard from those revered personages to whom the country instinctively looks for light in its difficulties. Hence, you find it hard to satisfy yourselves that you have formed a true estimate of the real character of those events, and harder still to determine what is the practical course which, in the presence of these events, it is your duty to pursue. In the considerations which I shall submit, and in the suggestions which I shall offer to help you to a solution of your difficulties. I feel I must speak with considerable diffidence, because the matters are to a great extent temporal or political (though not exclusively so.) We heard, with incredulity and bewilderment that 'Irish landlords were now actually run-

ning for their fives.' Making allowance for the circumstance in which that statement was made, it conveys st lesst an assurance that rack-rents, exterminations, and the grim and ghastly exploits of the

Crowbar Brigade

ARE PAST AND GONE FOREVER. And this is only the beginning of the wonderful results of the land movement. That movement has attracted the attention and the keenest interest in America as well as in Europe. I can bear testimony to the fact that its merits or demerits are canvassed almost as carefully in the French and Italian journals as in our own. The hideous injustice of the present land system, which inis movement assails, has been vehemently

denounced by statesmen in every age, as well as by Gladstone and Bright in our own. It is, moreover, responsible for the forced expatriation of our race, and for the degradation and impoverishment of the few that re-

mained. Though every one who thought stall ad-

mitted its injustice, no one till now ever succeeded in pointing out an effective means for putting and end to it. The Land Bill, the present land movement, exhibits all the symptoms of a thoroughly effective remedy for this chronic social maindy. Voluntary and peaceful combination to obtain just rights, accompanied by a stern but discriminating ostracism of traitors, is the principle on which it is founded.

That principle is not novel or strange, for it underlies all numerous and influential corthe Silver Bose after nightfall by one of the porations which are known in these islands by the name of trades' unions. Voluntary combination is the soul that animates these Organizations; it is the source of their efficiency and strength. Rousseau observed that the highest philosophy was to discover Sir Peter came to dinner; quietly but the great practical truths that are lying at our steadily, he had kept his wife under surveil- feet all our lives long.

The practical developments on this principle in the organizations thus founded on it are substantially at least the same in both. As trades unionists combine for the purpose of securing a fair remuneration; so tillers of the soil unite their scattered energies in a tantamount to an emphatic sanction of the Fenianism or any other ism urging the people in this Nature, after suffering much, is wont combined effort te protect themselves from being despoiled of their earnings by men who ever voluntarily left them what would enable them to live as civilized human beings. Landlords plunder them substantially of the whole of the agricultural products which their labor and capital extracted from the soil. and to the production of which the landlord's capital or industry never contributed anything. Who ever heard of landlords adopting Griffith's, or any impartial standard of justice when fixing therents exacted from people for centurics ? The principles they have been guided by in determining the rental were all their selfishness, avarice, and extravagance demanded: and that, as a rule amounted to the last shilling a man was able to pay. They merely left him the means to eke out a miserable existence. The notorious Bence Jones in his book forcibly and truthfully writes of his class when he says, "Whenever there were no leases the rents were raised. I was under no engagement, expressed or implied, and felt at liberty to make my own terms. I accordingly let the land at the highest rent. This was a very considerable advance on former rent." Thus did Mr. Bence Jones actas judge and jury in his own case, in which his personal interests were involved, and in which he had the power of life and death over his helpless tenantry. The alternative for them was to accept Jones' valuation of lands, with the right of grumbling at its injustice and continuing to live on, or of rejecting it; to be evicted, and then die in a ditch or in a poor house. And yet the harsh and unjust conditions thus dictated by an arbitrary and an irresponsible landlord to fellow-creatures, who were completely at his mercy, are

is not a combination for the express or im-Plied design of positive aggression. They do not want to interfere with the rights of others, but to defend their own. It appears to me that the intrinsic character and constitution of the Land League organization, viewed in the present enlightened state of public opinion, furnishes unanswerable proofs that it cannot end in failure.

Speaking of secret organizations which the people may be forced to join, he says—Having lost all hope of being ever able, by lawful means, to redress their country's wrongs, they felt persuaded that, through those secret confederacies, they would at least be able to avenge them. Deeds of violence, of intimidation, of lawlessness, and even of blood, then became the ordinary and

NATURAL INCIDENTS

of the desperate war they resolved to maketo rid their country of all forms of oppression. particularly of the hated tyranny of Landlordism. Their career of crime was sometimes long and sometimes short, but it always ended in convictions that doomed scores of these men to the convict ship, or to terms of long imprisonment.

Should the Government be guilty of the inexcusable folly of suppressing the right of open organizations and of public meetings ; should they stiffe freedom of speech and liberty to agitate for the redress of public grievances, then it would appear to me to be many who, while unable to deny the conso much the worse for the Government, and for the landlords too; the country would then become simply ungovernable, and the landlords, I am afraid, would be forced literally | leading and false statements and telegrams 'to run for their lives,'

No one longs 20 passionately for the recovery of his freedom as the man who has long endured the humiliation and degradation of slavery. Now, the people of Ireland were no betier than slaves at any time. Their peace of mind, their comforts, the privilege of living in the home in which they were born, their light to earl their bread on the farms which their forelathers had enriched by their toilall depended on the arpitary will of an irresponsible landlord. Give such a man, then, only a chance of regaining his independence, and feeling that he is free, he will cheerfully run any risks to possess himself of the price-less gift of freedom. This emancipation of Land League movement. I, therefore, infer that the Land League agitation is not a sudden short-lived, and passing outburst of popular feeling, but rather

A STRONG, SOLID, AND IRRESISTIBLE SOCIAL MOVE-MENT. FOUNDED ON JUSTICE AND TRUTH,

and sustained by powerful, active, and energetic principles of human action, which guarantee to it an existence that will survive all our land grievances, and which will terminate only by the extirpation of the last of them. It appears to me that in these considerations will be found the secret of its universal popularity and successes it has already achieved. It may be fairly stated that its principles have received the hearty and emphatic approval of virtually the whole nation, and, consequently, that they are now an integral part of what has been called the "unwritten law" of the country.

The social position, the well-known character and political leanings of the Bessborough Land Commissioners, coupled with circumstances surrounding their appointment, were not at all calculated to raise them above a well-grounded suspicion of partiality and one-sidedness; and, therefore, no one expected that they would award a large amount of approval to the tenants' claims than they were in strict justice entitled to. The Commissioners appealed for information directly to the whole nation ; and the distinct answer given by the nation to that inquiry, far as they deemed it practic. contietery, as

heartily approve of all their acts. The voice O Donoghue, Antigonish 50c; M O Donoghue of the Pope, the highest authority on earth, has been already heard on this subject. He never speaks without necessity, and always speaks in words of wisdom. He has not condemned the agitation of the Land League. He has, to my certain knowledge, said the very contrary.

† THOMAS NULTY,

The Land League Fund.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. MR. EDITOR :- The amount herewith remitted-one hundred and nine dollars and forty-five cents-is Antigonishe's contribution to the Land League Fund, and is, I believe, larger than any up to this time acknowledged through your columns. If a small country town of a population less than fifteen hundred, the large majority of which is of Highland Scotch extraction, the Irish element constituting but a small minority, is public spirited enough to contribute the above sum what should your large Canadian towns and cities, where the sons of Erin and their de-

scendants are so numerous and wealthy, what, I say, should their contributions to the Land League be?

Here let me say that when collecting contributions for the Land League Fund, I met stitutionality of the Land League programme, refused to contribute, owing to the usual prejudicus engendered in their minds by the misemanating from that great laboratory of

talsehood regarding everything Irish,-the English press, the creature of landlordism. These scrupulous persons, however, belong to that large and sympathetic class that would make most useful and benevolent members of the S. P. C. A., a class that would subscribe generously to a fund for supplying the cannibals of the Pacific Islands with blankets and top bools."

You will see by the list of contributors that the Land Leaguers and their programme have many friends in this part of the world. Nor do I see how can any one that is fair-minded or that likes justice refuse his sympathy and support to an agitation that has for its object the people is exactly the main object of the | the removal of an evil of such an appalling magnitude by legal, peaceful means. Quite long enough have those tyraunical vampires —the Irish landlords—been allowed to work their wickedness on a down-trodden, helpless country. Quite long enough have the bloated

voluptuaries been parmitted to inflict ruin. misery and even the horrors of famine on fair Erin, while they themselves revelled in uxury, and with inhumanity more becoming demons than men, flouted the cries of distress which their own extortion had caused --- cries which a year ago excited the pity and sympathy of every civilized nation. This is no exaggeration. The agitation now going on, which has united into one formidable body Catholic and Protestant, prelate and layman, must have been caused by a radical evil. Nor can England, in the nature of things, long afford to allow the cancer of Irish oppression to ponetrate much deeper. The evil, if not doctored 8000, may, and very probably will, prove extremely dangerous, particularly if the body politic of England should have to contend with other troubles. England will find in horself the greatest enemy if she continues temporizing with reforms that must surely come sooner or later. Why not grapple with the difficult problem of

secure for herself the cordial sympathy and support of a brave race? Of the many who helped to make up the tice has been usurped by violence, and the sum which I have the pleasure of sending administration of the law becomes in fact a Of the many who helped to make up the you to-day, I do not believe there is one as authoritatively stated in their report, is who would contribute a single cent to aid a treacherous and sanguinary Government, principles and aims of the Land League. In to resort to physical force or blood letting of to avenge herself in a rude way, and to seek recommending the establishment of a peasant any kind. Let the League fight quietly, that justice from the hand of an individual cefully of Ireland, the landlord. When he is overcome Ireland will again breathe freely, and will again become what she once was, fore- sympathies in such cases go rather with most in sanctity, in learning and in helping the oppressed. I cannot close this letter without recording my protest against the manner in which our aprejudiced authority, that the Land League | Dominion's contribution to relieve the famine | would have been a very small retribution for stricken lrish last year was handled. Too the rivers of innocent blood which his cowmuch tondying to English sontimont, too ardly and selt-seeking policy caused to be landlordism was mixed up with it. The of Sharp had a provocation to pulliate their money that was cheerfully voted to relieve the starving people of Ireland was handed over, it seems, to English officials to build by my printed words, which I wrote on Magus break waters, &c., that should be a charge on the English Treasury. Hoping that my countrymen in Canada will prove themselves worthy of their country and her cause, I remain.

do 25c; S O Donoghue, Jr do 25c; Cassie G Donoghue do 25c; Richard O Donoghue do 25c; John A McIsaac do 50c; Daniel McIsaac do 25c; Allan McDonell, St Andrews 1; John O'Brine, Antigonish 1; Ranald McDonald do 1; A McIesac, M.P., do 5; Hugh Chisholm do 50. Total amount received \$107.95. Alexander Munroe, An-

tigonish 50c; Angus McAdam, Briley Brook 1; total, 109.45.

LAND LEAGUE FUND.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. MR. EDITOR :- Please find enclosed \$1.00 for the Land League, and may Charles Stewart Parnell and his brave band always triumph.

Yours, JOHN MULLIN, A St. Sylvester Boy. Stark Water, March 29.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. DEAR SIR,-Enclosed you will find \$17.25, subscribed by the people of this place in aid of the Land League and Defence Fund, whose names are enclosed for publication.

I pincerely hope that the noble cause which he invincible Parnell and the Irish nation are at present struggling to obtain, may yet prove successful, and that they will wring from those hypocritical landlords, or despoilers, at least a portion of their rights, of which they were robbed during (and later) the reign of "our good" Queen Bess.

Yours truly,

M. SAMMON. Jno Shields, Osceola, \$1; Jas Faughan, 1; Patrick Aughney, 1; B Ownes, Bromley, 1; Jno Mulligan, Osceola, 50c; Wm Dunlop, 50c; Jno Patterson, 50c; Jno Dooner, S1; E Reynolds, 1; Patrick Welsh, 50c; Robert Owens, Bromley, 50c; Stephon Ryan, 1; Jas | years of age. Cawley, 1; Michael Sheedy, 1; Jno Daly, jr, 1; Patk Rody, sr, 1; Michael Sammon, 1; Bernard Lacey, 50c; Denis Sheedy, 25c; P Hart, 1; Edward Gannon, 1. Total \$17.25. Osceols, March 28th 1881.

LAND LEAGUE.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS : Sin-Enclosed find the sum of \$4 for the Land League, which was handed to me to-day by a patriotic Irish lady, with her best wishes and prayers for the success of the " cause."

Ottawa, March 28th, 1881.

Prof. Blackie on the Situation.

To the Editor of the Glasgow Mail ;

College, Edinburgh, Jan. 14, 1881. Sin,-Professor Blackie must surely be a much more important person in the public eye than he has any notion of, to justify your devoting a whole column of your influential paper to the public reprehension of his supposed opinions. It is not wise in the general case to write any reply to newspaper criticisms, founded, as they so often are, on partial reports and hasty conceptions; but in the present case I will allow myself an exception. I am accused of two things of taking part with Parnell and the lrish agrarian agitators. I did not justify assassination. In the general case, I believe it to be a base and cowardly procedure, and worthy of all reprobation; it is also almost doing justice to Ireland at once, and thus always, I believe, a mistake in policy; but what I said was, that when the throne of jussequence of atrocious murders committed by which is denied by authorities. And I say that though I neither advise nor justify such acts of rude revenge, my the assassin and not with his victim; and with regard to Sharp and all such traitors. I say emphatically, it served him right. Could he have been butchered ten times over, it strong a desire to please Foglish and Irish shed in Scotland. I believe the murderers use of the knife, such as Sharp had not to justify his treachery; and therefore I stand

er then turns round in a fume and blames the nettles. This is the plain rationals of the whole affair .-- I am, &c.

JOHN STUART BLACKIE. SCOTCH NEWS.

PENSIONS .- Two-thirds of the Cuss Town Council have signed a petition in tayor of Mr. Bradlaugh's motion regarding the aboiltion of perpetual pensions; 360 ratep vers, out of a constituency of 761, have all a signed The aggregate number of signatures is it. 1,218.

On 15 March three officers representing Government proceeded from Wemyss Bay on board the tug steamer Vanguard to make an official inspection of the Cumbraes and the Garroch Head, with the view of preparing a scheme for providing further defences for the Clvdø.

H.M.S. Hercules will shortly leave her position as guardship for the Clyde to take up like station at Portland. We understand that the ironclad Warrlor, 40 guns, under the command of Captain C. F. Heneage, will take the place of the Heicules on the Clyde. -Glasgow Mail.

Superintendent Malcola's annual return of crime in the burgh of Dumfries, shows 816 offences against 1,128 in the previous year, 1,013 in 1878; property stolen, £140 17s, recovered, £100 138 4d; fines and bails recovered, £138 17s, compared with £200 in the provious year ; public-house cases, 2.

John Aitkin, living a retired life at Ardrishnig for about ten years, was found dead on the embankment of the Crinan Canal on March 12th. The doctor supposes he had stumbled on the canal walk and fallen down the embankment. He had suffered much loss of blood. Mr. Aitkon was over 70

On Sunday, March 13th, Mr. Thos. Paterson, Harington Place, one of the several gontlemen who were to have been ordnined olders in Morningside U.P. Church. Edinburgh, dropped down as he was er ... Lin-ball of that place of worship. Dr. Burn Murdoch was speedily in att endance, and pronounced life extinct.

At the meeting of the High School direc-At the meeting of the High School unco-tors on Weidensday, the resolution of the Self-ool Board, proposing that £10,000 of the (£30,000 offered to the High School should be otherw school, applied to the building of a secondary school for the School Board, was remitted to the committee and ex-Bailie Barris for consideration .- Glasgow Mail.

We understand that ex-Baille Harris in consequence of the attitude assumed by the School Board of Dundee, has resolved to withdraw his offer of £30,000 for the endowment of the High School. It is now therefore likely that the School Board will at once proceed to presecute their claim to the High School in the Court of Session.

The dead body of a man was found fleating in the sea opposite Muchalls Railway Station on 13 March. The body, which was quite na-ked, with only a belt round the middle, is supposed to be that of a sailor washed from some of the numerous wrocks on the coastprobably from the Havelock, of Colches-ter, wrecked at Garron Point. To all appearance the body is that of a young man a little over 20 years of age, who, although the face was much cut, apeared to be of fair complexion.

On the same day the bodies of two men, apparently sailors, were found near the farm of Redeastle, at Lunan Bay, near Arbroath. One had on a pair of seaman's long boots, aud the other had on only one boot, also a seaman's. Otherwise they were entirelynaked. One body was that of a man apparently 40 years of age, with brown hair and whiskers, and the initials "J. C." tatooed on the right arm. The other body was that of a man about 50 years of age, having gray or white hair and whiskers. Both bodies are quite fresh, but much injured about the head and legs, and the neck of one of them appears to be broken. On the 14th March, J. Derricks, railway surfaceman, Pardovan, was killed on the railway about half a mile east from Linlithgow. Derricks and his foreman were inspecting the line between Pardovan and Linlithgow, the former being on the down and the latter on the up-line. Derricks observed a goods train approaching on the up-line, and warned his companion of his danger, who at once quitted the line, and at the same time the foreman reminded Derricks that the 7.35 express for Edinburgh was due. The goods train then dashed between the two, and after it had passed the foreman perceived the receding express on the down-line, and he miesed Derricks. He afterwards found him about 100 yards off, where he had been carried by the train. His brains had been smashed out, and one of his limbs entirely severed from his body, the missing member being found 50 yards farther up the line. Information was brought to Forfar on 14 March that two men-David Scot, joiner, and James Dancan, shepherd, both residing at Glenley, Tunnadice-had been found dead on the eastern bank of the river Noran, near Glenogil House. They left Glenely on Sunday afternoon for a stroll, and were accompanied by a dog, which returned alone to the farm about five o'clock in the evening. As the dog did not belong to the men, its return did not occasion surprise ; but as morning wore on and they had not returned, much uneasiness was felt, and Mr. Haggart, the farmer, was informed of the occurrence. Their tracks were followed to near Glemogil House, but their whereabouts was not ascertained till Monday afternoon, by which time a squad of about 20 men had been searching for hours. They at that time dug out the lifeless bodies of the men from a wreath of snow on the river side. The bodies were about six feet apart. They had, it is supposed, fallen from a steep bank down amongst the snow, and it is possible that they may have been injured by the fall. Howeverthis may be, both men were quite dead, and the snow was quite solid round them, and bore no trace of a struggle. Intelligence was received in this city at an early hour on 16 March that the Portrack Bridge over the river Nith, about six miles north of the town of Dumfries, and situated on the main line of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway had sustained an allarming accident through the heavy spate on the river. On the 9.15 Pullman train from Glasgow to London nearing the bridge on Wednesday night it was brought to a standstill, the driver of a previous train having noticed a flaw in the structure, and promptly taken means to ensure the suspension of all traffic over it. On an inspection of the bridge being made it was found that one-half of the first pler on the north end of the bridge had been entirely washed away by the heavy flood on the river. The bridge was thus rendered quite unsafe for the passing of trains over it-on the down line from Carlisle, at least. It was, however, deemed quite secure for the passengers walking over i individually, and this the passengors of the Pullman express did in order to transfer themselves to another train which

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(To be Continued.)

SHIPBUILDING ON THE CLYDE. During the month of February the Clyde lipbuilding trade has been characterised by healthy spirit of activity, and the present osition of the industry is exceedingly satisctory. In the later stages of ship-construcion a considerable amount of briskness has revailed, and the returns of completed work llk largely. With the exception of Fe-Ruary, 1874, the figures show to grater adantage than those for the corresponding peod for the last eight years. By the various ims on the river, 13 vessels, of an aggregate phungo of 21,754 tons, were put into the ater during the month. The figures are lost entirely made up by such large steam-Is as the Drummond Castle, the Compta, the lount Lebanon, the Glenavon, and the Misouri, which were launched from the yards in e upper reaches. By the lower reaches nly 3000 tons of new shipping were contrid to the total, but notwithstanding this satisfactory to know that the Greenock nd Port-Glasgow builders are well employed, ing no f wer than 15 vessels on the stocks. he value of the returns will be seen by com-

with those for the corresponding pethe previous years. In February, So, i se returns ammounted to 15,874 tons, February, 1879, to 18,200 tens; in February, , to 16,900 tons; in February, 1877, to 11, ⁰ tons; in February, 1876; to 9350 tons; in barnry, 1875 to 21,100 tons; in February 4, to 22,800 tons; in February, 1873, to 570 tons. It will thus be seen that the' eturns for February occupy a good position. ut while the returns are large and the vacanes on the stocks are consequently considerle, sufficient work has been booked to reace the vossels which have left the ways. veral good contracts have been closed, and a spirit of inquiry continues active. The ount of work on hand is encouraging, and we prospects are fairly satisfactory.

The Duke of Sutherland (whe has long been a rector of the London and Northwestern and her failroads) and eight or ten other fail-ad magnates will sall. In the Gallis, in April. Ta three months' failroad tour in the United ates.

PROFANELY DIGNIFIED BY THE SACRED NAMES OF CONTRACTS.

They can hardly be regarded as not even p'ausible counterfeits. The arbitrary and oppressive terms extorted at pleasure by landlords from men who are completely in their power, and who in fact have no liberty at all, prove the landlord himself to be an absolute desput, and the tenant to be be nothing better than a degraded slave. A tonant who, smarting under a galling injustice, would have the rashness to cry out that he was wronged, sonn found that his presumption was chastised by a rise in his rent, or perhaps by a process of ejectment, which, of course, meant for him utter ruin.

But now the courage, the eloquence, and the tramondous efforts of the Land League orators, supported by the cordial co-operation of priest sand laymon throughout the country, have at length dragged the monstrous in justice out of the "sacred" darkness in which it has ensbrined itself. They have compelled an impatient, a reluctant, and even a hostile public to gaze steadily at it for months past, aud

THEY MAVE LET IN ON IT A FLOOD OF LIGHT

that revealed in it excesses of wickedness and iniquity that have actonished the world, and have forced the landlords themselves to cry out "that a charge of some sort was neces sary."

The opinions, convictions, and public spirit have within a very short period undergone a radical and comprehensive change. They have been elevated and improved to a degree that could hardly have been expected. They now feel that their isolated efforts were sheer weakness to be laughed at, but that THEIR UNITED ACTION IS & POWER

able, they substan ially exhaust the Land League programme, whilst a universal peasants proprietary is looked forward to by such distinguished and moderate statesmen as The O'Conor Don and Lord Dufferin, as the only final settlemant of the question. Thus, then, do we learn on the highest and the most programme has, by the sanction and approval of the national will, now become an important part of the

"UNWRITTEN LAW" OF THE COUNTRY.

Civilized nations have in every age governed themselves by "unwritten" as wel by "written" laws, and no man even สร doubted that the moral force imparted to unwritten law. The "unwritten" supplied the defects and supplem inted the deficiencies of the "written" law, and its various provisions, according as they became more highly developed and more distinctly defined, kept gradually passing into the written or statute law. The intrinsic justice of an "unwritten" law (like the tenants' claim now), its wisdom and its effective capability for the advancement of the public good, formed the exclusive grounds on which it rested its claims to the respect and obedience of the community. The coercive authority by which it was enforced and made effective did not display itself in deeds of "lawful" force like the written law, and much less in deeds of " unlawful" force and violence, but in the emphatic condemnation and censure by which public opinion visited anyone who had the rashness to run counter to the expressed wishes and desires of the whole community, Public opinion is enlightened and intelligent and immeasurably more just and discriminat

ing than its would be instructors. I therefore conclude that the Land League agitation has raised the people's claims to the dignity of an " unwritten law," which is sustained by a moral power. which, if not weakened by outrage or violence, is simply irresistible. In concluding I may be allowed to observe that 1 cheerfully admit that the hbours, the sacrifices, and the splendid results achieved by the highly cultivated eloquence of the Land League orators entitle them to the

DEEP AND LASTING GRATITUDE OF THEIR COUNTRY-··MEN.

It is entirely owing to their exertions that the nation's grievances, which had slept in quiet do 20c; C F McIssac Atigonish, and contemptuous oblivion, now occupy the undivided attention of every statesman, are now proclaimed by every tongue, and have so monopolized public attention that any man who thinks at all cannot speak or write on any subject. Theirs are the gallant hands and brave hearts that have patiently, laboriously, and herolcally pushed the people's claims up the steep ascent of chronic and deep-rooted prejudice and ignorance, till they have reached a point at which Parlia. ment itself will no longer trifle with them. am certainly not the man to endorse the base and infamous slanders that have been circulated against their fair fame by writers in the English or landlord press by advocates in courts of law, or by passionate, prejudiced, or ignorant speakers in either house of the Legislature. The Land League agitation and Heatherton 500; A Friend, Antigonish 500; oratory have not fostered or er couraged the W F Kiler, Heatherton 1; A Friend, Salt commission of crime; they have, on the con- Springs 50c; John Fitzcherald, Antigonish

Yourstruly, S. O'DONOGHUE. Antigonish, Nova Scolia 1

March 29th 1881,

N Roch do 1 : A G McDonald, do 1 : Arch'd A McGillivray 1; Rev Hugh Gillis, P P, do 50c; A Friend do 1; Mary C McDonald do 25c; Thomas Kennedy do 1; John D Me-Giliivray do 1; Hugh McDonald do 1; A Friend do 5; A Cameron, D D, do 2; N Mc-Neil, D D, do 2; A Chisholm, L D, do 2; James O'Brien do 1; Mrs J O'Brien do 1 John McDonald do 1; William Sutton do 1 John Carroll do 1; John McNeil do 50; Thomas Ronan do 2; Mrs T Ronan do 1 Patrick Floyd do 1; Dan Chisholm do 1; B F Power do 2.50; John Bishop do 50c; Roderick McDonald do 1; A Friend do 50c; H Grant do I; Duncan Grant, do, 50c; A Friend do 50c; R Grant do 1; Mrs E Rouan do 1; Colin McIntosh do 1; Hugh J McLean do 50c; James Carter do 50; Peter Chisholm do 50; Angus S ChishoIm do 1; John Haley do 1; Arthur Haley 50c; Donald McDonald do 75; Valentine Chisholm do 75c; Mrs M McNeil do 25c; Malcolm McNeil do 250; Willoughby Randal do, 50c; CC McDonald do 1 : Colin Chisholm do 25c; Christopher Mc-Donald do 1; Daniel Murphy, Ohio, 50c; Duncan Chisholm, Antigonish, 50c; A McKinnon do 1; John McDonaid 1 : A Boyd, Antigonish 50c; A Friend do 50c; Mark Doran, Clydesdale 1; Robert Sutten do 50c; Michael Cashen, Gulf Road 50c; Joseph Dexter, Antigonish 50c; Father Broussard, Tracadie 2; Rev M Lafin, PP, Port Mulgrave l; Angus McDonald, Tracadie 25c; Donald Chisholm do 50c; Edward Delory do 50c; Mrs Edward Delory do 1 ; J C Chisholm, Antigonish 1; Allan McDonald do 50c ; Justice to Ireland do 2; Nell McIsaac do 1; John Chisholm, Olydesdale 50C; Patrick McKenna, Briley Brook 1; Arthur McKenns do 50c Andrew McKenna do 25; Mathew Dooley, Antigonish 1 ; Moses Somers, Briley Brook ; William Thompson, Antigonish 2.50; John McKeogh, Afton 1; Henry Boyle, Marydale 50c ; Right Rev Father Abbott, Tracadie 2; James Halldo 2.50; Mrs Mary Ohisholm, that cannot be trified with. The organization it, and would eventually have extirpated it. I on St Patrick's Day, Antigonish 6; Mrs 5 and chol ed the wholesome fruits; the garden - detention of an hour and a half.

Muir thirty years ago-Lament who will The mitre trampled low; Not all are murderers who kill; The cause commends the blow.

As to the Irish business, 1 was not lecturing on that subject, and what I said was not worth curious comment; but I have decided opinions on that matter, too, and will state them in two sentences. I did not justify the shoot-

ing of landlords or bailiffs from behind S O'Donoghue, Antigonish, \$2; Ang-s hodges, as an honorable and a commendable McIsaac do 2; Nicholas Roach do 1.50; Mrs procedure; but what I did say was, that the hedges, as an honorable and a commendable recent sanguinary acts and agrarian outrages generally in Ireland must be looked upon by Martin Somers do I; A D Chisholm do the philosophical historian as the natural and necessary outcome of the system of government by confiscation, penal disabilities, and absenteeism which the English have for centaries practised in Ireland. I repeat it. All these agrarian murders are the rude revenge of an excited peasantry for the little consideration that has been taken of their rights by an intrusive and unsympathetic proprietorship. They are, to adopt a medical smile, the violent symptoms of a hereditary disease, of which the rulers of the people have been the authors. There was not, and there could not be, any moral bond between the landowners and the peasantry of a country governed as Ireland was for centuries by a system of oppression and repression, perhaps unexampled in Europe. Henco these outbreaks; and if the innocent sometimes are struck down with the guilty in such cases, it is from a law of Nature, the action of which ought to excite no special wonder. And looking, as I do, not to the red outward symptoms of the hour, but to the secret creeping disease of centuries, I must say, just as in the case of Sharp, that my historical sympathies go rather with those who inflict the retributive suffering of the moment than with those who feel it. England has no right to express indignation at outrages of an agrarian nature in Ireland, of which her own outrageous Land-laws, along with a long equence of national insults, have been the cause. The Irish have suffered a great deal more during the last three centuries from English insolence and selfishness than ever our Covenanters did during the twenty-seven years of the reign of that perjured debauchee, Charles II., and the beastly and brutal Ministers—the Middletons and Lauderdales—of his unhallowed butcheries. The absentee landlords, and the heartless land-speculators, the spawr of the Incumbrance Estates Act, have themselves to blame if they reap the fruit of hatred, where they never attempted to sow the seed of love. Ireland has been an unweeded garden. The was awaiiing them at the other (or south) end landlords were the gardeners; they neglected of the damaged structure. They were thus trary, denounced it, bondemned it, diminished 500; Students of St Francis Xavier. College, their dw'y ; nettles and brambles sprang up enabled to proceed on their journey after a

પ્રચાર શાક્ષ છે. આ ગુ