...mboat Notices.

...LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

...ONDON
TO
...N. S. and St. John, N. B.,
...GOODS AT THROUGH RATES TO
...ttetown, P. E. I.

...ew powerful Screw Steamer
"MILBANKE,"
...Tons Register, 500 horse power,
DESPATCHED PUNCTUALLY ON
...ST, receiving cargo [unless previously full] until 14th AUGUST.

...owed by the new Screw Steamer
"...SAID,"
..., 1020 Tons Register, 500 horse ...o be despatched punctually on
...8th AUGUST,
...rgo [unless previously full] until
26th August.
...s, as the Trade demands.
...ht, apply in London to Nell, Harri-... Aldermanbury; in Halifax, to T. ...le, O'Connor's Wharf; in St. John, ... Jordon; or here to
FENTON T. NEWBERY, Agent.
...1m.

...NMAN LINE!

...OUGH FREIGHT
...O CHARLOTTETOWN.
...wing STEAMERS are appointed ...rom
...IVERPOOL
FOR
...ax and New York:
...tol, Tuesday, 22d August,
... 6th Sept.,
...rick, " 19th "
... York, " 3d October,
...werp, " 17th "
...OODS at THROUGH RATES to
...harlottetown, P. E. I.
...nce of patronage is solicited from Importers.
...ght or Passage, apply in Liverpool ... INMAN, 22 Water Street; in Lon-...s & ALLEN, 61 King William St.; ...to J. & R. B. SEXTON; or here to
FENTON T. NEWBERY, Agent.
...-1m

...E EDWARD ISLAND
...TEAMERS
...hediac, Nova Scotia,
...nd Cape Breton.

...E STEAMERS
...rence & Princess of Wales
...n as under, until further notice.

...unswick & United States.
...HARLOTTETOWN, for SUMMER-...d SHEDIAC, every MONDAY, ...DAY, and FRIDAY EVENING, at ... SEVEN o'clock. Returning from ... every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, ...AY EVENING, on arrival of Train ...ohn, at noon.

...Scotia, Cape Breton, and Georgetown.
...HARLOTTETOWN, for PICTOU, ...ESDAY, THURSDAY and SATUR-...RNING, at FIVE o'clock, taking Pas-...d Freight for HAWKESBURY, on ... PORT HOOD, on THURSDAY, and ...TOWN, on SATURDAY. Returning ...ORGETOWN on MONDAY, from ...BURY on WEDNESDAY, and PORT ... FRIDAY, by way of PICTOU, leaving ...e at noon, on arrival of Train from

By order,
F. W. HALES, Sec'y S. N. C.
..., May 10, 1871.

...uebec and Gulf Ports ...eamship Company.

...ail Line between Quebec, Mon-... New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, ...rince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.
... side-wheel steamship Secret, Capt. ...Davison.
... side-screw steamship Georgia, Capt ...Connell.
... side-screw steamship Gaspe, Capt. ...laquet,
...wo new Steamships to be purchased. ...ove powerful and commodious First-... Steamships are intended to sail, as ... PICTOU, N. S.:

Steamship Gaspe,
...EBEC, MONDAY, the 1st MAY, and ...SDAY, the 16th, at 4 o'clock, p. m., ...very alternate TUESDAY after, call-... Father Point, Gaspe, Perce, Paspe-... Dalhousie, Chatham, Newcastle, and ...iac.

Steamship Secret,
...EBEC, TUESDAY, the 9th May, at 4 ...ck, p. m., and every alternate TUES-..., calling at Father Point, Gaspe, ..., Paspebiac, Dalhousie, Chatham, ...astle, and Shediac. Returning, will ... PICTOU, the 16th MAY, at 7 ...ck, a. m., and every alternate TUES-..., at same hour, touching at same ...s.

Steamship Georgia,
...NTREAL, THURSDAY, 4th MAY, at 7 ...clock, p. m., and every alternate ...RSDAY; and from QUEBEC, FRI-..., 5th MAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m., call-...at Father Point, Perce, Shediac, and ...lottetown, P. E. I. Returning, will ... PICTOU, THURSDAY, the 11th ..., at 7 o'clock, a. m., and every alter-... THURSDAY, calling at same Ports. ...Steamers will connect at Shediac with ...way for St. John, N. B.; thence by ...mer for Fredericton, Eastport, Port-..., and Boston, and at Pictou with ...way for Halifax, N. S. In addition ...e above, a large First-class Steamer ...e put on the route between MON-...EAL, QUEBEC, PICTOU, and NEW-...UNDLAND; days of sailing, Ports of ... and other particulars in a future ad-...isement.
CARVELL BROS., Agents.
...n, march 23, 1871.

THE HERALD.

NEW SERIES. VOL 1. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1871. NO. 43.

THE HERALD
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY
REILLY & Co.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
At their Office, Prince Street, Ch'town.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD:"
For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0
" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Office.

ALMANACK FOR AUGUST, 1871.

MOON'S PHASES.

THIRD QU'TR, 8th day, 0h. 12m., morn., E.
NEW MOON, 16th day, 2h. 50m., even., N.E.
FIRST QU'TR, 23d day, 7h. 23m., morn., W.N.W.
FULL MOON, 30th day, 2h 9m., morn., S.W.S.

Day Month	Day Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Day's len'th
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Tuesday	4 47	7 25	8 27	11 12	14 36
2	Wednesday	48	24	8 57	even	35
3	Thursday	49	23	9 21	0 54	34
4	Friday	50	22	9 47	1 36	32
5	Saturday	51	21	10 8	2 19	30
6	Sunday	52	19	10 32	2 59	27
7	Monday	53	17	11 14	3 41	24
8	Tuesday	54	16	11 23	4 27	2.
9	Wednesday	55	14	1 53	5 15	19
10	Thursday	5[illegible]	13	morn	6 9	17
11	Friday	57	11	0 30	7 5	11
12	Saturday	59	10	1 8	8 3	11
13	Sunday	5 0	9	2 3	8 58	9
14	Monday	1	7	2 58	9 50	6
15	Tuesday	2	5	3 56	10 39	3
16	Wednesday	3	4	sets	11 22	1
17	Thursday	4	2	8 11	morn	13 58
18	Friday	5	0	8 36	0 4	55
19	Saturday	6	6 58	9 3	0 44	52
20	Sunday	7	57	9 26	1 25	50
21	Monday	8	56	9 53	2 5	48
22	Tuesday	9	54	10 21	2 47	46
23	Wednesday	10	52	10 57	3 34	42
24	Thursday	12	51	11 44	4 27	38
25	Friday	13	49	morn	5 30	36
26	Saturday	14	47	0 39	6 40	33
27	Sunday	15	45	1 41	7 58	30
28	Monday	17	43	2 56	9 2	26
29	Tuesday	18	41	rises	10 3	23
30	Wednesday	19	39	7 22	10 57	20
31	Thursday	21	37	7 46	11 43	16

Banking Notices.

BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND!
(Corner of Great George and King Streets.)
HON. DANIEL BRENAN, President.
WILLIAM CUNDALL, Esquire, Cashier.
Discount Days—Mondays and Thursdays.
Hours of Business—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

☞ The P. E. Island Saving's Bank is in connection with the Treasurer's Office. Days of deposit: Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Union Bank of P. E. Island.
(North Side Queen Square)
CHARLES PALMER, Esquire, President.
JAMES ANDERSON, Esquire, Cashier.
Discount Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Hours Business—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

Summerside Bank.
Central Street, Summerside, P. E. Island.
President—JAMES L. HOLMAN, Esquire.
Cashier—R. McC. STAVART, Esquire.
Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Hours of Business—10 a. m. to 12 p. m., and from 1 p. m. to 2 p. m.

Farmers' Bank,
Rustico, - - P. E. Island.
President—JEROME DOIRON, Esquire.
Cashier—MARIN J. BLANCHARD, Esquire.
Discount Day—Wednesday in each week.

Business Notices.

RONALD MACDONALD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUCTIONEER,
—AND—
COLLECTING AGENT.
Souris, P. E. I., January 2, 1871. 1y

HENRY J. GAFFNEY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
OFFICE IN
North American Hotel.
KENT STREET.
Charlottetown, August 3, 1870. 1y

AXLE GREASE!
FOR
WOOD OR IRON AXLES!
REALLY GOOD!!!
A. A. BALDWIN & CO.
May 17, 1871.

HEAD QUARTERS.

THE Subscriber would call attention to the fact, that persons in want of a good
Shave, Hair Cut, or Shampoo,
Would do well to call at Head Quarters, Upper Queen Street, DesBrisay's Block. Not only will he get the above in first-class style, but also OYSTERS, in every variety.
Dec. 7, 1870. CHAS. O. WINKLER.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

CHAPTER II.

To the Gentlemen of P. E. Island, Greeting:

GENTLEMEN,

TIME and Tide wait for no man, and in order to keep pace with time, we must travel a railroad speed if we expect to possess ourselves of the tide there is in our affairs. Time passes very slow with the youthful mind. But with the middle aged man, how swift! swifter than a weavers shuttle, we are told. Yes, gentlemen, the world is growing wiser and weaker—weaker in superstition and idolatry—wiser in training up the mind to perfect manhood—keeping all our appetites and passions under subjection—clothing the body with the finest, neatest, and most fashionable productions of the NEW YORK CLOTHING STORE, until you become like the lilly of the valley, which neither toils nor spins, yet Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these. Gentlemen, as

'Broadway'

undertakes to furnish you Suits of Clothes unsurpassed in
STYLES,
FITS, and
WORKMANSHIP,

I modestly invite you to call and see for yourselves, and, like the Queen of Sheba, you will be led to exclaim the half was not told you of their beauty and durability

STYLES!
MAUFACTURED AS FOLLOWS:—
In English Walking Coats, PRINCE ALBERT, &c.
French Walking Coats, NAPOLEON, &c.
Scotch Walking Coats, MARQUIS OF LORNE, &c.
German Walking Coats, BISMARCK, &c.
And the BROADWAY and FIFTH AVENUE
American Walking Coats,
Business,
Frock,
Surtout,
Overs,
and a number of others, too numerous to mention.

BOYS' CLOTHES
in variety and sizes to suit.

Come one, come all. The Rocks must fly from their firm base as soon as I, at the

NEW YORK CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
BROADWAY,
D. H. MACKINNON.
Ch'town, May 31, 1871

(Continued in the "Examiner.")

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE!

MASON & HENDERSON,
QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE,
QUEEN STREET,
Remind their numerous friends and the public of the fact that they have now on hand, a large and
WELL SELECTED STOCK
OF
SEASONABLE GOODS
OF NEW MAKES AND TE BEST STYLES,
AT MORE REASONABLE PRICES
Than ever offered before.
Having the special advantage of buying all their Goods in the
Very best Markets,
And purchasing for PROMPT PAY, enables them to offer their entire Stock at such prices that must insure
A READY SALE.
Ch'town, May 24, 1871.

Cheap Printing
AT THE
HERALD OFFICE!!

ROME.

An article on the state of Rome, in the *Manchester Courier*, the leading Conservative journal of Lancashire, which is very much to its credit, runs as follows:—"The rule of the clergy has been exchanged for the rule of men who openly boast their atheism, and who do everything in their power to manifest their contempt for religion. At the present moment, the Italian army is the supreme power in the Eternal City, and what that army is likely to be, may be guessed from the fact that a recent decree has abolished army chaplains, and prohibited the celebration of divine service amongst the soldiers. It is not merely the presence of this large body of irreligious and immoral men in Rome, which is to be deplored, but also the general decadence of morals under the civil governments of Italy. Outwardly the Romans are at least decent but now decency is openly and flagrantly outraged. The liberty of the press has been proclaimed, but it is well known that liberty does not extend to political matters. In them there is as much restraint as under the censorship of the Pope's Government, but to make up for it the utmost laxity is permitted. The infamous 'comic' papers of Italy are openly sold in the streets. Photographs of the most revolting kind are offered for sale in the cafes by girls of tender years, the book-shops are crowded with works of disgusting immorality, and worst of all, the license permitted to what is euphemistically called 'the social evil,' is simply appalling. The existence of this state of things is attested by parties of every shade of political view, and it will probably be held by most people to be something of a check on exuberant manifestations of joy over the present condition of the Papacy."

Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of Catholics refusing to believe all "news" from Rome, all telegrams concerning the Holy Father and the acts of the Italian Government, until confirmed from genuine Catholic sources. Bigotry and Subsidy are, between them, using the telegraph wires, and the correspondence columns of the daily press, to aid the cause of the father of lies; the cause of the revolution against the Vicar of Christ. A few cases in point, for which we are indebted to the latest number of the *Roman News Letter*, will prove we are not exaggerating one whit. Our contemporary says:—Some half-dozen years back, the Italian Premier of the time was forced to own in his place in the House that an incredible amount of what is called secret service money in the budget, went to salary or pay for articles in some of the most important newspapers in Europe. Some five years back, the Holy Father paid a high compliment to the English nation by laying the foundation-stone of the new church attached to the English college. The correspondent of a very important English paper asked leave to be present, and was put in a foremost place. The scene was one that will never be forgotten by those—ourselves amongst the rest—who assisted at it. When the ceremony was over, this gentleman—we use the name under protest—expressed himself as deeply grateful for the courtesy which had allowed him to be present at a scene he had felt more than anything he had ever witnessed. It was remarked, "Then you will give a good account of it when you write?" And this was his answer—we vouch for it on no idle hearsay—"Ah; that's quite another matter; it is more than my place is worth. *I am forbidden to say anything favorable of the Pope or his Government.*"—*Catholic Opinion.*

ROMAN SUNDAYS UNDER THE NEW REIGN.

By degrees our Sundays are passing out of those happy days of rest, church going, and pleasant recreation, which the Roman Sundays used to be. The new comers among our tradesmen take a pride in defying the rules of God and the Church by open shops, and the Government insists on shops in which salt and tobacco are sold, remaining open all day. Gavazzi's paper tells us that Sundays are an invertion of priests—which is pretty true, by-the-by—and that God does not want them observed. So what with schools, what with public sports, what with the Government works, the public offices, the very Parliament dishonoring Sunday, the progressing downwards is not slow. And now we have the learned professors of our University giving lectures to the public in the great hall on Sunday mornings and afternoons. Last Sunday there was a lecture on "Mushrooms, and their uses," just when people are usually at church, and in the afternoon on "The Properties of Light."—*Roman News Letter.*

The Holy Father has lately written a letter to Cardinal Patrizi, says the *Tablet*, in which he condemns the Revolutionary Press in Rome. Since the 20th September Rome has been deluged with papers, at the lowest possible price, that are published each day, and are filled with the most abominable articles against religion and morality. It is evidently an effort of the Secret Societies to try and undermine the faith and simplicity of the people. In no country in the world would such a system be tolerated, and, for their own interests, it seems astonishing that the authorities can allow such newspapers to be printed. Some day the Government will reap the fruits of allowing sedition to be openly advocated, and order and religion to be attacked in the way they are. The letter of the Holy Father has, of course, called forth a storm of indignation and ridicule, as did likewise the letter against the Professors of the Roman University. The effect of the former will, however, be as marked as the latter.

FRANCE.

The *Monde* summarises the debate on the Roman question thus:—The last sitting of the National Assembly will doubtless be the most memorable in the Parliamentary session, not so much from the eloquence of the speakers who took part in this great oratorical tournament, as from the importance of a debate with which are connected the fate of France, the eldest daughter of the Church, and perhaps also the political future of the world. . . . After the reading of the report, on the petition of the Bishops with reference to the situation of the Supreme Pontiff, M. Thiers slowly ascended the steps of the tribune, and commenced one of those speeches, of which it is always difficult to say whether we should award the palm to the attractive clearness of the form or, to the politic perfidy of the substance. M Thiers' speech was, as usual, an exercise on the oratorical see-saw, in which, after having gained the applause, first of the Right and then of the Left, he was at last cheered by the whole Assembly, including the Right, whose defeat he concealed. In the first part of his speech, M. Thiers insisted upon his devotion to the cause of the Holy See, whose independence he defended under all *regimes*. His policy is now what it has always been: it is summed up in the balance which Italian unity destroys, and which the independence of the Holy See can alone secure. Here the clever diplomatist, amid the applause of the Right, reached the extreme point of his oratorical hippodrome, and, turning round to the Left with a careful change of position, he represented that Italian unity, achieved without him and in spite of him, was nevertheless an accomplished fact, recognized by all the Powers of Europe: and that any diplomatic negotiations for the restoration of his old States to the Pope would, in spite of the wish of the petitioners, result in war with Italy. "But the policy of the Government is peace." Here the Left interrupted the speaker by its applause. Finally, M. Thiers, by asserting alternately his equal desire to defend peace and the Holy See, excited unanimous applause, which continued long after he had left the tribunal. The Bishop of Orleans rose to reply to M. Thiers. After having made a fine speech in favor of the temporal power, and showing the authority which the protest and intervention of France would still have in the face of Europe, the eminent speaker declared that he would leave the matter to the prudence and discretion of the Executive. It now seemed for a moment that all parties would accept the order of the day, which M. Thiers had selected as most pleasing to him namely, that drawn up by M. Barthe, which was in these words:— "The National Assembly, relying on the patriotism and prudence of the Head of the Executive, passes to the order of the day." . . . M. Gambetta . . . declared that he unreservedly approved of this order of the day. This unexpected declaration brought to the tribune M. Keller, who declared that the adhesion of M. Gambetta and his friends to the order of the day, gave it a signification which no longer allowed the Right to accept it. M. Thiers expressed the liveliest regret at M. Keller's words, and declared that Discord in person, if it assumed a voice, would have spoken precisely in that way. Confusion now reigned in the Assembly, till the Bishop of Orleans again ascended the tribune and proposed to add to M. Barthe's order of the day these words: "The Assembly votes that the petitions be referred to the Minister for Foreign Affairs." . . . Eventually M. Barthe's order of the day was rejected by 403 to 264 votes, and the amendment proposed by the Bishop of Orleans was carried by 447 to 87. The day thus ended in a victory of a majority over the Left, and also, we must say over the Executive. M. Thiers had asked for a vote of absolute confidence, and the majority only granted him one of limited confidence. Is the independence of the Holy See secured by this vote? We are not blind enough to think so; but the defence of the Holy See, which was for a moment sacrificed by the Government, was at last forced upon it by the patriotism and courage of the Catholics. This is a result at which we cannot but rejoice.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

Monseigneur Guibert, Archbishop of Tours, who is to be translated immediately to the Metropolitan See of Paris, as successor to Monseigneur Darboy, was born at the close of the last century, or quite at the commencement of the present century, and he is said to be just 71 years of age. According to a sketch in *La Situation*, the early distinguished himself in his theological studies, which he completed at Rome, at the end of which he passed so good an examination, as to draw upon him the eyes of the then Pope. In consequence, while still very young, and soon after his admission to the priesthood, he was made cure, and vicar-general in several important towns in France, and for many years held the Bishopric of Viviers (Ardeche). His diocese being small, and not over populous, he was able while here to devote himself to his favorite study of theology, and became the author of several religious treatises, which are very widely read and studied by French Catholics. He succeeded the late Archbishop Morlot, in the See of Tours, on the promotion of that prelate to the See of Paris. *La Situation* adds a remark to the effect that in consequence of his early residence in Rome, the new Archbishop will, in all probability, be far less inclined towards "Gallicanism" than his predecessor. It is worthy of remark that Monseigneur Guibert will be the fifth Archbishop who has been enthroned in the Cathedral of Notre Dame in the course of three-and-twenty years.

There was a grand function at Notre Dame on the fortieth day since the murder of the Archbishop. High Mass was sung for the repose of his soul. The celebrant prelate was Monsignor Chigi, Papal Nuncio. The cathedral was hung with black velvet, which was relieved here and there with massive silver lace, and the Arms of the late Archbishop in silver, displayed at intervals with the exquisite taste of which the French certainly enjoy the monopoly. The chanting was most solemn, being sung in the Gregorian strain, and forming a very great contrast to the florid music heard at Auber's funeral. The preacher was the Abbe Perrend, Professor of Ecclesiastical History at the Sorbonne, and a more eloquent sermon it would be difficult to hear in any part of the world. The immense cathedral was crowded to the very porch, and the preacher so often carried his audience with him, that on three occasions they seemed quite to forget the character of the place, and applauded him audibly. I noticed among the congregation nearly every man of note now in Paris, and a great number of deputies from Versailles.

IRELAND.

We notice in our exchanges the announcement of the death of Mr. James Duffy the Eminent Dublin Publisher. Many of our Readers will have only to look at the name of the Printer who printed their Prayer Books to be advertized of the person we mean. The N. Y. *Tablet* speaking of him says:—

"Although no literary man himself, James Duffy was a warm, consistent, steadfast promoter of the literature of his country, and we say with all sincerity, and in full consciousness of the truth of what we say, that few men of our day have done so much for the revival of Irish and Catholic literature in dear old Catholic Ireland, as James Duffy of Dublin. Comparatively few of our readers can appreciate the loss Ireland has sustained in this truly Irish and Catholic publisher, because "the wave of Time" is rapidly sweeping on to the silent tomb, the generation of Irishmen and Irishwomen who knew and felt what James Duffy did for Irish literature. He was the publisher of the "Young Ireland" glowing enthusiasts who, with all their faults, shed a glory over the middle years of this century—now on the wane,—and gave the first great impetus to the Irish *Renaisance.*" Thomas Davis, and Gavan Duffy, and Thomas Francis Meagher, and Thomas D'Arcy McGee, John Frazer Murray, and John Mitchell, and Denis Florence McCarthy, Richard Dalton Williams, and Michael Joseph Barry, and many others, brilliant and full of promise then, now almost all, tenants of the narrow house of death, were frequenters of James Duffy's publishing house in Dublin, and found in him a ready adopter of their glowing conceptions, willing and able to put them all in print for the delight and instruction of their countrymen.

As the publishers of "The Library of Ireland," a series of popular volumes on Irish history and Irish literature, written by Davis, McGee, Mitchel, Carleton and other kindred spirits, anxious to labor for the restoration of a literature to Ireland, and for many other publications of national and religious importance, James Duffy will live in the remembrance of the warm hearted children of his own race. Sad it is, indeed, to see how the reaper Death cuts short the most useful lives of each passing generation

As a faithful, conscientious, devoted Catholic, we recommend Mr. Duffy to the prayers of our Catholic readers. May his soul rest in peace!

The correspondent of the *N. Y. Tablet* thus describes the meeting of the Deputation from the Home Government association and the Municipal Council of Dublin:—

The great events of the week have been the appearance, at the Bar of the Municipal Council, of the deputation from the Home Government Association to lay before the Council the principles of the Association, and the discussion which ensued, and which will form a remarkable chapter in the future history of Ireland. The members of the deputation as I have already stated, were Mr. J. W. O'Neill Daunt, Mr. John Martin, M.P., the Rev. Professor Galbraith, F. T. C. D. The choice was happily made. Mr. Daunt, a Catholic, is the representative of the original Repealers of O'Connell's time, Mr. Martin, a Presbyterian, is the representative of the advanced national party, and Mr. Galbraith, a Protestant, is the representative of that new section of Irishmen who have recently become converts to national principles. As Mr. Daunt well put it, they formed "A true Irish Shamrock, conscientiously differing in creed, but growing together on the same footstalk—fidelity to the constitutional rights of their country." The deputation was received in the great central hall of the City Hall, the Lord Mayor being seated under the colossal statue of Daniel O'Connell, and all the members of the Council wearing their red robes of office. The statues which stood in the Hall were singularly appropriate to the occasion. Opposite to the giant figure of the Liberator stood the Great Grattan, and near him the patriotic Lucas. The vast space was filled with citizens of every degree, amongst those present being many ladies. I had the gratification of seeing sitting together, on this remarkable occasion, Catholic clergymen and Protestant clergymen, conservatives and liberals. The Very Rev. Dean O'Brien, P.P., V. G., Newcastle West, was seated near the Rev. Mr. Carroll, Protestant Rector of St. Bride's Parish, and the Rev. Mr. Lavelle and the Rev. Thaddeus O'Malley, were not far away. When the deputation was introduced by the City Marshal, they were received with great cheering, all present standing up waving their hats and handkerchiefs. When I say that Mr. O'Neill Daunt was an earnest worker in the National cause in the days of O'Connell, it is unnecessary to add that he is now well stricken in years. He is in appearance and manner a gentleman of the old school. He is tall and slight, he wears the high neck "stock" of fifty years ago, and the tight fitting dress coat of that period. Though past three score and ten, he is still very vigorous for his years, and the address which he delivered on this occasion, shows that time has not impaired his intellectual powers. When he concluded, the entire audience rose to their feet and cheered lustily for several minutes. The meeting was then adjourned to the next day but one, when the Town Council reassembled to discuss the question thus laid before them.

Alderman McSwiney, a Catholic merchant of the city, to the astonishment of everybody, moved that the question of Home Rule be adjourned to that day six months, which is the Parliamentary way of choking a subject. He said he was and is a Repealer, but that the scheme of federation as propounded by the Home Government Association was a lowering of the Repeal standard as erected by O'Connell. He also argued that the movement was inopportune because it would interfere with the settlement of the education question. His proposition, which was hissed, did not find a seconder.

Alderman Mackey, another Catholic merchant of the city, proposed a resolution in which the Corporation renewed its vows of devotion to the great cause of Irish legislative independence, and pledged itself to sustain by all earnest and legitimate action the movement for the constitutional adjustment of the Irish national question on the basis of a Federal arrangement between Ireland and Great Britain. Alderman Gregg, a Protestant merchant of the city, seconded the resolution, which was adopted unanimously, for even Alderman McSwiney did not say "no" to it, that I could hear.

Talking of the scene in the City Hall Dublin, the *Freeman* says:—

The scene in the City Hall was well worthy of the capital city of an old nation that glories in its memories, and is still youthful in its hopes and aspirations. More than seventy years have passed away since the young Irish lawyer—scarcely yet rested from his studies at St. Omer's—stood upon the very spot where the Dublin Corporation met yesterday, and lifted up his voice in solemn and earnest protest against the frightful iniquity that was to rob his country of her freedom. Seventy years after his statue in that hall is the rallying point of a re-awakened people, and at his feet as he stands there, chiselled—

Not in gaiety nor grief—

by the cunning hand of one of Ireland's most gifted sons, that people put forth again their righteous claims for the restoration of their plundered nationality. The civic fathers of the Irish metropolis are there to add interest to the scene. Our Chief Magistrate takes his chair as