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THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

Russia and France Preparing for War.

Breats, March 29,-Semi-official orgats are advised to ignore the renewed variety or purposes—cducational, industrial and juridical. All that the Legiscoming trans various sources which in- lature need do at any time in order to dieste car y aggressive action on the part I show a large annual surolus is to pay of France and Rassia. Persons high in less out, that is lessen the annual approeffect a tree is refuse to tay more than printion for local adminstration of justhe inter them of Russia to abandon her attracte of reserve has been for some dairymen's conventions, for educational time known to the chiefs of the Drei- institutions, for scientific societies, and a which they are unprepared.

nor Cable ex Italian Premier, that war i purpose otherwise, but it would enable was certain to occur during the current the Provincial Treasurer to show an anyear, has excited from the efficial papers and surplus and to add something each at Vienna comment to the effect that | year to the accumulated surplus said to Signor Crispi is no tonger in the secret of the in the Treasury. There is really no great events, and has become incompetent to prophecy, and that what he says ought not to disturb the tranquility of long one. This year a good deal of in-Europe. This sort of denial, however, is torest was taken in Ma. Harring in not reasuring, as the fallen statesman is known to possess still ample information | the whole matter was very dull. regarding everything relating to both the political and military powers of

The Czar to-day decorated M. Briois, military attache of the French legation, personally presenting him with an order set with brilliants and also giving him a rare malachite vase and a portrait of himself and the Czarina. M. Briois will shortly return to Paris. He is fully conversant with Russian projects for the mobilization of her forces, and upon his return to Paris, some scheme for simulusunction never before accorded a mintary attache. According to the Colegne Gazette Major Meulin, who succeeds M. Briois as French military attached to a rude awakening, and atthough will a mintary attached to a rude awakening, and atthough will a mintary attached to a rude awakening. tache, will continue to arrange details for the mobilization.

In an interview had with General Obrontchev to-day by a representative of the Reichsbote, the General declared that the increasing rapidity of the Russian preparations will enable the Czar before the close of the present year to abandon his attitude of peace and to force any issue which he may deem ne-cessary to obtain his ends. Under the headline "The Strategic March of Russia Westward," the Reichsbote details the concentrating movements of the Russian troops cantoned in the Poland, Padolia and Vouhynia provinces, which now form one vast camp, and to which are constant arrivals drawn from the battalion of her reserve strength. In the meantime the public anxiety is not great. Official intelligence has been thoroughly aroused, but has not as yet created a strained interest among the people. The Vienna press, like that of Germany, maintains unusual reserve, while the statesmen on whom rest the fate of the Dreibund continue to affect to believe

that no crisis is imminent. The Cologne Gazette asserts that it is the intention of the Czar to initiate and develop an offensive policy on the old lines by claiming supremacy.

It is believed in Bulgaria that the mur-der yesterday of M. Baltcheff. Bulgarian, Minister of Finance, is the opening of a game of secret intrigue preceding open

A C. P. R. Victory.

New York, March 30.- [Special]-Channey M. Depew and Third Vice President H. Walter Webb met Mr. Van Home at the Grand Central station, Saturday, and made an agreement with him by which they will give the Canadim Pacific an entrance into New York. His treight ears will come over the St. Lawrence at Brockville, and the Vanderbills will bring them to this city over their Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg and West Shore roads. The Canadian Pacific is to build a bridge across the St. Lawrence at Brockville, and then it will have the privilege of running a passenger car, or as many of them as it likes, directly into the Grand Central station.

Usurers Snubbed.

London, March 30.—The money lenders of London are stirred up over a bill in Parliament to cut off a lucrative part of their trade, that of advancing money to the minor children of wealthy and noble houses with the express understanding that the sum is to be paid to the leader several times over when the

ceedings for perjury unless he pays. The new bill not only makes it a crime for the money lender to procure one of these affidavits, but also provides that even after a person has come of age, a promissory affidavit executed wholly or partly for money borrowed when under age, shall be void as to such money. This leaves the money lenders with no other protection than the honor of the borrow-The bill has the support of Lord Salisbury and will pass.

The Ontario Legislature.

TORONTO, March 27.-The budg t debate of the session has begun, nothing of much importance has been developed. Though the treasurer is new to his office. perhaps because he is new to it, he has chosen to follow more or less closely the lines of tinancial expesition laid down by his predecessors. The style of treat-ment of Provincial accounts now in vogue originated with the late Mr. Crooks, and t was kept up by Mr. Wood and Mr. To make any radical change Ross. would be as dangerous to a party as the proverbial changing of front is to an army in the face of a foc. Nor, in truth, does there seem to be any great need of a change. The apparently endless dispute over the finances are really disputes about the manner of keeping the accounts, mere questions of book-keeping. The province has promised to pay 30 much a year per mile to certain railways; one man calls this a liability, because it must be paid; another declines to call it liability because it is not immediately payable, and also because the payments can be met, as they become due, out of revenue. Per contra, the province draws a large and certain revenue each year erown timber; one man calls this timber an asset because it is a source of revenue; another refuses to recognize it as such because it is not an ordinary investment of capital. Fortunately, amid all this disputation there can be no doubt that the financial condition of the Province is sound. It imposes no reet, and it scatters a large sum annually among the municipalities for a great not that nothing can happen for score of other purposes. True, this they are unprepared. The recent indiscreet prediction of Sig- municipalities, and would serve no useful

return to Paris, some scheme for simultaneous action will be agreed upon by the French war office. It is for this reason that the Czar has comierred upon him a distinction, power, before preported at Monore Mercier was the saviour of the

intention to appeal to the Privy Conneil from the decision rendered by Chief Juslice Dorion in the Court of Appea s maintaining the legality of the royal commission appointed to look into the Pacaud-Tarte \$10,000 scandal. In spite, however. of this declaration it is believed by a good many that no such appeal will be made, and that Messrs. Wheim and the two Quebeckers will soon be asked to "Speak

* * "It is the man that never advertises who discovers that he gets more minor becomes of age. Then when he dust on his goods than in his cash comes into an estate, they threaten pro-

taxes worth mentioning, direct or indi- of all those homeless superstitions and inter-

Exile from even such a land as this is regarded as penalty and misfortune, and though the future home of the emigrant be situated in the most defightful parts of the earth, yet will his exile he attended with grief and sorrow. How much more, then, must the path of exile he idle by the children of a race, at once the most loving in the world? How much more by the children of a race, at once the most loving in the world? How much more by the children of a race who look back to the mother-land as to a fair and beautiful land, created in all the producality of nature; with a soil that anticipates the husbandnam's desires, with harbors courting the commerce of the world; with rivers capable of the most effective having atton; with the ore of every metal struggling through her surface; scenery now rising into the grandest of all the nations of the earth; associations the tenderest because the most Christian and the purest? And yet such a country is Ireland. That word, then, can adequately describe the sorrow of its sons when forced to separated themselves from this "emerald gen of the Western world?" Ah, their grief must be exceeding great, the emotion of their heart indescrible: However, exile, when voluntary or involuntary, has been the fate of a large portion of the Irish race. In fact, to quote the words of the golden-tongued Fr. Back, "the Irish exile is not a being of yesterday or last year, but he is a character recognized in his tory." And the Irish exile as we find him in the land of his adoption, together with the various circumstances which conspired to drive him from the land of his birth, is the theme of my oration this evening. There are

A control of the cont

of the Franconians of Germany; St. Cataldus traversed Italy, and distinguished himself so much that the was made tishop of Sarento the Irish Fridolina was known to all Europe for the profundity of his knowledge and the power of his eloquence; while Chement and Albinius, two Irish monks, were called the "Disseminators of Wisdom," or the "Philosophers." From out of the far-famed school of Iona, faunded by the Irish St. Columbkille, went forth those holy servants of the Lord who christianized all scotland and the northern part of England In a word, the Irish monk of the seventh, eighth and ninth conturies were the teachers of the whole European continent; they merited for their dear native land the strange but well deterved title of the "Island of Saints and Scholars"; they infused into every known people in the world that spirit of religion and sanctity which made Iredand the glory of Christendom. Yos, O. Erin, it was from the light of thy ancient faith that the nations enguised in the dark and yawning abysses of ignorance and buffeted about by the gloomy waters of superstition, lit their beacon lights and entered the harbor of salvation; it was thy exited wants who, burning with zeal, like the early aposties, went forth as the champions of religion and science; and who, like the noon-day sun shedding its rays through

THE IRISH EXILE.

the parted clouds and dispelling the darkness, cleared away the mental clouds which bung over the face of Europe and illumined and brightened and saved its people?

If the conversion of Ireland by St. Patrick was the voluntary exile of the Irish monks, the invasion of Ireland by Henry II. has been the cause of all the other exiles which have taken place even to the present day. Nationally is the strongest sentiment of the Irish people; they have no sympathy with British dominion; nay, they have a decided repugnance, and justly so, of England and English institutions. Hence, they have always been trying to throw off the British yoke, ever native land. This love is an instinct of the human breast as that of the love of one's mative land. This love is an instinct of the heart, and is no matter of education; we have not learned it from books, but have it born within us; we have not received it from any written law, but have imbibed it from nature herself; we have not received to the present day. Nationally is the strongest sentiment of the Irish man of its country's history our eyes may fail, we find fidelity to that country's cause the most striking characteristic of the Irishman. The Association of United Irishmen of one hundred years ago dissoived the moment that the leaders fell into the hands of the British Government; the movement sanctified by the death of Robert Emmet perished with him on the sentifold; the nationalism of O'Connell was buried in the grave that closed over his remains; the confederacy of 'B lived only in the songs of its poets and the speches of its orators when Mengher and Mitchell set sail in a convict ship for Bermuda;

THE IRISH PARTY OF TO-DAY

THE INISH PARTY OF TO-DAY

or selection of the stronger passions and the molhest with which the heart of that caused the poet Scott to hreak forth into these well-known but beautiful and expressive verses:

"Breathest there a man with soul so dond, Who never to himself hath sold, "This is my own, my native land?"

"Preathest there a man with soul so dond, Who never to himself hath sold," This is my own, my native land?"

"Step the love of one's country is for ever burning brightly within the true man's bosom! It is an indissoluble link which binds him to the land of his birth! It is to him a perennial source of the sweetest pleasure! What can be sweeter than to dwell forever amid the secons of our childhood? What more pleasant than to preserve unbroken the associations of our youth? What more consoling than to make the second words in the second words in the second words in the second of our childhood? What more pleasant than to preserve unbroken the associations of our youth? What more concoling than to make the second words in the second words in the second words in the second of our childhood? What more pleasant than to preserve unbroken the associations of our youth? What more concoling than to make the second words in the second

CALAMITY AND MISFORTUNE
had long been the inheritance of the Irish, but
now came that worst of all evils—fundine. The
Irish commenced to die by thousands; old and
young alike were cut down by the sickle of the
fell Angel of Death. Then the Crowbar Brigade
began its direful work. The Irish had no
longer anything to live for in Ireland. All
who could began to leave the country; "the
young mother with her first born was among
them, and so was the grandmother; the boy in
the first decade of his existence, and the patriarch verging towards his century." What a
sad picture for the mind to contemplate!
"They fled not from the sword; there was no
sound of arms in the land. They went silently
down into the holds of ships, and darkness and
the noise of the ocean were around them. It
was not from a foreign land they fled; it was
from their native soil; and yet they loved that
native hand with all the force of passion."
Compelled to leave their cid homes by poverty,
they have nothing to depend upon in their new
home but hard labor. However, with this only
passession they have distinguished them selves
in the mighty republic of the United States.
Theirs was an important part in building up
the country, and they have contributed much
towards its power and prosperity. It was
chiefly by their labor that our western plains
were opened up to cultivation and commerce;
they have also formed a large proportion of our
armies. Many an Irish exile distinguished
himself in our struggle for independence and
in our war for the preservation of the United
torth freely on our battlefields, and their lives
offered up for the land of their adoption have
been bewaited by many a loving heart in Irctend and America. But not only has the Irish
emigrant covered himself with glory in the
hour of our nation's trial and adversity, but in
hor time of peace and prosperity he has always
shown himself to be a good and law-abiding
eitzen. It is of, en said that the Irish be exempedated murder or other erime requiring deliberation and well-aid pour

NOT ONCE IN A THOUSAND TIMES. NOT ONCE IN A THOUSAND TIMES.

They are too hot-headed, too ignorant, fillely rediculers will say. God bless that hot-headness and that ignorance, I say, which prevents them from becoming the destroyer of their country's security! What a happiness not to possess that mental self-control that can coolly deliberate on a fellow-man's murder! What a bliss not to know all the willy machinations of an educated law-breaker! The Irish exile in America is, I claim, a moral citizen; he is industrious, law-abilding, religious, a friend of education, and a lover of the institutions of his adopted land. And to all these qualities must

be joined that of having preserved through trial and sufferings, wanderings and banishment, and sufferings, wanderings and banishment, and sufferings, wanderings and banishment, an undying love for the land that gave him birth To-oid Erin are his thoughts ever reverting; for her misfortunes and affileions is his heart ever bleeding; for her deliverance from the power of the oppressor is he ever praying.

Yes, O Irish Exile, well and nobly have you acquitted yourself of your double allegiance? You have been true alike to the land or your birth and the land of your adoption! And whether we behold you under the peaceful robo of the saintly monk going forth as an Exile of a Faith full of apostolic seal to preach to the pagan nations, or under the numble garb of the pagan nations, or under the humble garb of the poverty-stricken peasant tearing yourself away as an "Exile of Love" from all whom you cherish dearest on earth—we are forced to admire your religious ardor, your respect for the laws and customs of whatever land you may have made your home; as also that patriotic passion that ever characterized you—your inborn love for Ireland, for Ireland's greatness, for Ireland's greatness, for Ireland's great, though thou hast now been furled for many a year, thou mightst proudly float upon the breeze and never droop through shame for the exiled son; thy ancient glory has never been marred by a child of the

LAND OF THE SHAMROCK where'er he may have roamed. He has rather added new lustre to thee by being true to his dod, to his country, to his friends. He has ever loved thee, and his dearest wish has been to see thee waving once again over an Irish Parliament in College Green, to behold the solden sunburst now long abscured by the clouds of persecution and tyranny, shining forth again in all the gloriage effulgence of bysone days. He longs to hear

"The harp that once through Tara's halls, The soul of music shed,"

The soul of music shed,"

Once more resounding with the melodies of other days and sending forth the "bold anthem of Erin Go Bragh" 'He earnestly destres for that happy time when thy maid of Erin, no longer weeping over the misfortunes of her country, shall lift up her head and refolee in Erin's prosperity. Yes, O time-honored banner, to the heart of the Irish exile is thy green field still typical of hope. He confidently expects to see thee ruised out of the dust and waved ajort by the Goldess of Liberty in freedom's Breezes; and by the fiving Gold of Justice who dwelleth on higg, "who humbleth the exalted and exalteth the humble," who rewarded a poet a free and independent nation; that the epitaph, "He died that his country might be free," shall yet be inscribed over the grave of the martyred Eminet; that an irish sun, rising over Irish hills, shall yet look down upon the land of St. Patrick, welcoming back to her boson her exited children, and occupying that phace among the nations of the earth which her theirty to her God and to her anclent nation;

West Indian Garrisons. HALLEAX, March 30,-Advices from

la mater show that a bill has been intro-acced into the Jamaica legislature to in-

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Cautioni—There have recently been issued several cheap reprints of the 1847 edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, an edition long since superanuated. Those books are given various names,—"Webster's Unabridged," "The Great Webster's Dictionary," "Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary," "Record Dictionary," "Record Dictionary," "Record Dictionary,"

Great Wobster's Dictionary," "Weintor's Big Dictionary," "Webster's Encyclopedic Dictiona-ry," etc., etc.
Many announcements concerning them are very misleading, as the body of each, from A to Z, is 44 years old, and printed from cheap plates made by photographing the old pages.

Russian Intrigue.

CALCUTTA, March 30.—A despatch from Manipur, Province of Assam, brings news of disaster to a force of native troops there. It seems that James W. Quinton, chief commissioner of Assau, has recently been investigating some serious troubles which have occurred among the native chiefs. As a result the chief commissioner was holding a Durbar with the notabilities of Assain, with a view of arresting one of the prominent chief who had been instrumental in de-posing the Rajah. The chief commis-sioner, while pursuing his enquiries about the dispute between the chiefs oc-cupied a camp which was garrisoned by a strong force of Go rkha native infantry in the British service. Suddenly this camp was attacked by a number of hostile tribes, led by their chiefs. A two days battle, during which some desperate fighting took place, followed by the onslaught of the tribesmen. The Goork-has fought most determinedly against heavy odds, and, according to a report, 4:0 of the Goorkhahs were killed. Seven of the British officers who accompanied the chief commissioner and that official simself are reported missing.

The force in Assun consists chiefly of Goorkha regiments, and efforts will be made to get a force to the scene of the trouble before the annual rains make the country impassable. Some of the line regiments in Bengal and Burnah will be moved to the frontier at once. In the meantime every reliance is placed upon the Goorkhahs, who showed such amazing courage and fidelity to the British cause at the time of the Indian mutiny,

The Attorney-General at Washington has received a letter from Judge Bugbes, judge of the District court of Alaska, ncknowledging the service of the rile made by the United States Supreme Court to show cause why a writ of pro-hibition should not be issued in the case of the British sealer Sayward, and saying at that he expected to make return by the next steamer.

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