

would neither be ashamed nor afraid to admit it no more than Lord Derby was the other day, when his Lordship informed the peers of Great Britain that the poor naked natives of Africa were blown to atoms with dynamite by English soldiers, because one of the chiefs refused to pay taxes. How is it that the Witness never applauded Lord Derby for being neither ashamed or afraid to admit that dynamite was exploded not only in empty offices but in the most of human beings? We would like, while on this subject, to put a question to our contemporary. If England is neither ashamed or afraid to use dynamite against unprotected and unarmed natives so as to force the collection of taxes, why should the Irish people be denied the right to imitate such an illustrious example, especially when the object would be not simply to collect taxes, but to prevent further outrages on humanity and extermination of the race, as championed by the Episcopate of Ireland. If England can use dynamite in Africa, we fall to see why the Witness or the British Government should complain of O'Donovan Rossa using it in England. It has often said in its columns, "what is good for the goose is good for the gander;" or does it depend upon whose ox is gored? Our contemporary next adds that "whoever did the explosion business, we know that it was admirers of Mr. Parnell that promised it, and who have since gloried in it." On what authority does the Witness state that "it knows" such to be a fact? On none! but it knows it has uttered a deliberate false statement. The men who promised the explosion and have gloried in it, far from being admirers of Parnell, are as bitter opponents of his leadership and policy as the Witness itself, and that is bitter enough. They neither acknowledge Mr. Parnell nor follow his directions, nor does Mr. Parnell acknowledge them or follow their directions.

When Forster charged the Irish leader in the House with inspiring the organs of the "Spread the Light" party, Parnell gave the lie direct to the disgraced Minister, stating that he never even saw or read a copy of these papers. We suppose the Witness can take a hint from this passage at arms. Our contemporary can, therefore, rest assured that it would not be right to hold Mr. Parnell responsible for all or any of the extravagances of these alleged followers, and that "he had never any need to wash his hands of them." The Witness concludes its naughty article with expressing the belief "that some of the leaders of the Irish movement could lay their hands on a hundred men whose removal would leave Ireland as peaceful as it ever was and make prosperity again possible in that troubled land." That is just where our contemporary makes a grand mistake; hands would have to be laid not only on a hundred men, but on about four millions of people before the national protest against suffering and oppression can be silenced and suppressed.

ADDRESS PRESENTED TO THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR BY THE IRISH NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF QUEBEC.

One of the features of the celebration of St. Patrick's Day in the ancient capital was the presentation of the following address to the Lieutenant-Governor, and His Honor's reply:

To His Honor the Honorable THEODORE ROSE, TALLER, Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec:

Your Honor.—While we, as Irish Canadians, glory in a portion of the history of that dear old land where we have sprung, and though we cling to her more fondly than she is now passing through one of those recurrent epochs of her deepest affliction, yet remember that we are citizens of this young and growing Dominion. As Irish Canadians we are proud of that charter, which secures to us that personal, that constitutional freedom, the boast of Englishmen. Nor do we forget that in the fierce struggle, at times peaceful, at times bloody, for that freedom men of our race, the O'Callaghans, the Baldwins, the Blakes, the Drummonds, bore no trifling share of the burden of battle. Having already, as men, in whose hearts are closely entwined the love of Faith, the love of Fatherland, paid our tribute to these twin objects of our affection, the duty still devolves on us as citizens of that Dominion, and particularly of this Province, to offer the homage of our highest respect to your Honor, as representing the authority of the Crown of this Province. We, therefore, feel much pleasure in now tendering to you that homage. For the welfare of Madame Robitaille and of yourself, please accept our earnest wishes.

M. A. EBARS, President Irish National Association, Quebec, 17th March, 1883.

His Honor replied as follows:—

To the President and Members of the Irish National Association of Quebec.

GENTLEMEN.—It gives me much pleasure, as the representative of Her Majesty in this Province, to meet the Irish section of the Canadian people, who so faithfully cherish the love of their fatherland and who take such an active part in its joys and its sorrows. Your nationality forms a considerable portion of the people of this Province, and by its activity, industry and intelligence, it contributes largely to the progress and the advancement of our country. After having been the object of the admiration of the Old World, through such illustrious men as Swift, Burke, Grattan, Moore, the great Daniel O'Connell, and a host of others, your nationality has furnished to the new world a large number of its most distinguished citizens. Gentlemen, as Irishmen you are represented here with advantage in all social spheres, in trade, industry, medicine, at the Bar, in Parliament, nay, in Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada, and in Provincial Cabinets. Thus you form one of the most important elements of our Canadian community. I congratulate you on your success, and on this your national day I offer you my wishes for the prosperity and happiness of your race. I thank you most cordially for the address which you have just presented me, and for the good wishes it expresses for Madame Robitaille and myself.

17th March, 1883.

A Catholic Reformatory has been established at Point Levis.

The voting at McKillop, Ont., on the Canada Temperance Act yesterday resulted in a tie.

LOCAL NEWS.

—Dr. Deschambault of St. Pierre les Beccquets has been for the eighth time selected as Prefect of Nicolet County.

—Mr. Joseph Sirols, mayor of St. Anne de la Pocaeterie, was elected on the 14th of the present month as Prefect of the County of Kamouraska. This is the gentleman's tenth term in this office.

—The Very Reverend Abbe Jean Marie, Superior-General of the Trappist Monastery of De la Mayeret, France, is at present staying at the Seminary. The Reverend Abbe has come on an official visit to the new monastery of his order, which was founded at Oka a year ago, and brings with him two brothers from France who will remain here. Abbe Jean Marie has the title of Abbe Mitre, which permits him to celebrate Mass in Pontificals, the same as a bishop.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

The following is an additional list of contributors to the Irish Relief Fund, under the management of the Oldsters Committee:—M. Kelly, \$1; Mrs M. Kelly, 1; Martin Hart, 1; Mrs M. Hart, 1; O. A. Briggs, 1; W. W. Halpin, 1; J. Mullally, 1; M. Carroll, 1; M. O'Brien, 1; J. Hall, 1; Ald. Tansey, 1; James Burke, 1; O. Tansey, 1.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?—If so, you can testify to its marvellous powers of healing, and recommend it to your friends. We refer to Briggs' Magio Relief, the grand specific for all summer complaints, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, dysentery, cramps, colic, sickness of the stomach, and bowel complaints.

Many sink into an early grave by not giving immediate attention to a slight cough, which could be stopped in time by the use of a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Wistar's Pulmonic Syrup.

A RUN FOR LIFE.—Sixteen miles were covered in two hours and ten minutes by a lad sent for a bottle of Briggs' Electric Oil. Good time, but poor policy to be so far from a drug store without it. 45 4tts

BELIEF FOR IRELAND.

At a meeting of the Montreal branch of the National League held on Sunday afternoon, it was resolved to transmit the sum of £100 sterling to the treasurer of the League. It was also decided to send the sum of £50 to Archbishop Croke, to be expended in the relief of the poor in the famine districts of the old land.

A GOOD MOVE.—The advocates of temperance should congratulate themselves on the introduction of "Johnston's Fluid Beef" into the leading saloons of the city. It has become quite a favorite, and has almost entirely displaced whiskey. At the Carnival His Excellency was amongst those who partook of the beverage, and expressed himself highly pleased with it. It continues to be the chief beverage at the House of Commons refreshment room.—Ottawa Citizen. 33-4t

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held Sunday afternoon, when the following gentlemen were elected as office bearers for the term of one year:—Rev. M. Callaghan, President; Mr. Edward Murphy, First Vice-President (by acclamation); Mr. William Rawley, Second Vice-President (by acclamation); Mr. James J. Costigan, Secretary (re-elected); Mr. J. Coffey, Assistant Secretary (re-elected); Mr. M. Shanley, Treasurer; Mr. Wm. Selby, Assistant Treasurer (re-elected); Mr. Thomas Foy, Grand Marshal; Mr. W. Gore, Assistant Marshal. Executive Committee.—Messrs. B. Emerson, P. O'Donoghue, F. C. Lawlor, B. Gunnig, P. Reynolds, J. Callaghan, Jr., J. Byrne, J. Beresford, T. O'Connor, T. F. McGrath, W. P. Nolan and A. Brogan, N. P. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, after which the meeting was brought to a close. The new officers will be installed at the next meeting of the Society, which will take place on the second Sunday in April. The choice of officers made for the coming year is an excellent one, and the Society cannot fail to prosper under their guidance. The election of Rev. M. Callaghan as President is also hailed with satisfaction, as is also the choice of the members in selecting Mr. Edward Murphy as the first Vice-President. Mr. Murphy has been connected with the Society for 42 years, in fact, almost since its inception, and continues to take the greatest interest in everything pertaining to its welfare. The re-election of Mr. James J. Costigan as Secretary, was likewise a well-deserved compliment to that gentleman, who has had always, and still has, the interests of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society deeply at heart.

ST. GABRIEL IRISH RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The regular weekly meeting of this association was held in the St. Gabriel Church Hall on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock p. m. After the regular routine business was transacted the following subscriptions were handed in:—John McMenamin, \$1; John Brown, 1; James Harrington, 1; James Gallery, 5; Edward McGavran, 3; Patrick Lynch, 1; John Egan, 50; Timothy Sullivan, 1; Charles Sweeney, 1; James Curran, 1.

The following letter was then read from the Rt. Rev. Dr. Logue, Bishop of Raphoe:—

LETTERS, 6th March, 1883.

DEAR SIR.—I have received your kind letter enclosing a draft for £198. 8d. from the St. Gabriel branch of the Irish National Land League. I beg to tend my heartfelt thanks to you and all your generous associates, for this magnificent aid which you have sent to our suffering people.

I trust God will richly reward you and them for your great charity.

The condition of our poor people here is very deplorable, there are thousands depending on charity, for every bit they put in their mouths, and greater numbers still absolutely without food to grow their land. Thus nothing could be more gloomy than the prospect which at present opens up before the people. Their pension of still greater suffering in the future, if they do not find the means of raising a crop. Were it not for the generous charity of our warmhearted countrymen in America, England and Scotland I would abandon in despair my endeavor to save the lives of the people. There seems to be no chance of getting any aid from Government. So we must struggle on with the aid of our charitable friends as best we can.

Please to convey my most sincere thanks to the members of your branch of the Irish National Land League, wishing you and them every blessing.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours most faithfully,
MICHAEL LOGUE,
Bishop of Raphoe,
Donegal,
Ireland.

Mr. James McNamara,

THE ALBANI RECEIPTION.

The reception tendered to Madame Albani last night on her arrival in this city must have been highly gratifying to that lady, showing, as it must have done, the esteem in which she is held by the Canadian people, irrespective of creed or nationality. In accordance with the arrangements made for the reception, Acting-Mayor Farrell and a number of the City Council left for St. Johns at six o'clock by the Grand Trunk Railway, in Mr. Hickson's private car, which had been kindly placed at their disposal. There they awaited Madame Albani, who travelled from Boston by the Central Vermont Railway in the private car "Garfield," the use of which the managers of the road tendered her. A large crowd assembled on the platform at St. Johns, and as the train bearing the prima donna rolled into the station the cheering was loud and prolonged. Here the members of the civic deputation were introduced, and the trip to Montreal was occupied in pleasant conversation. At the Bonaventure Depot a vast crowd had assembled and on the arrival of the train bearing the great diva the cheers which greeted her there and during her progress to the Windsor Hotel were at times deafening. On alighting from the car Madame Albani was escorted to her sleigh by some two hundred snowshoers in their picturesque costume and bearing lighted torches in their hands. The pressure of the dense throng was so great that progress was difficult, at length, however, the sleigh was reached, and accompanied by the snowshoers, the deputation and the band, with thousands of eager followers, Madame Albani and her husband, Mr. Gye, were driven in triumphal procession to the hotel, where she was waited on by a deputation from Chambly, her native place, and an address presented to her and responded to by Mr. Gye, her husband.

The following sonnet has been dedicated to Madame Albani by Mr. John Levesque:—

TO MADAME EMMA ALBANI.

O voice! I heard beside the Rheclien,
In cradled childhood's bubbling laugh
And moan,
Thou didst grandly thwart the polytones
Of woman's passion, ever sweet and true!
Soft as the water lapsing through the weir,
Fur as the chiming of celestial bells,
Pure as love's whisper 'mid the asphodels,
And as the peal of clarions strong and clear;
Thou art, O voice! the voice of heaven,
The hapless Gile, and poor Marguerite,
Mignon distraught upon the village street,
And Lucy dying in a wild ecstacy,
Now that thou comest in thy prime to me,
O voice divine! I bow and worship thee.

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?

How frequently the question arises in the heart, and how unwilling are we to discuss the question on its merits, for hope is ever present, and holds forth some prospect, and the answer is never quite reached until solved by the realities of the future. Corns are a common ailment, and the question also suggests itself, "Is there no remedy?" To this question there is answer, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, "the great corn cure," will give prompt and painless relief. No danger of failure. Putnam's Corn Extractor. N. O. Folson & Co., Kingston, prop's.

HARNEY BROTHERS.

THEIR NEW ROYAL A MACHINE, MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY THEM FOR THE CANADIAN MARKET.

We have much pleasure in publishing the fact that the well and popularly known Harney Brothers, sewing machine manufacturers, have recently purchased an interest in the Gardner Sewing Machine Co., and have now placed on the market in Canada a superior machine of their own manufacture, named the Royal A Machine, which at the late Provincial Exhibition received such flattering recognition from the judges in the shape of prizes and medals. That this enterprising young firm, the name of which has been for years acquainted with our readers, will meet with their due share of patronage at the hands of the public, cannot be doubted. In the new Royal A, they have a machine which we can confidently recommend to take the place of first class American machines. This has long been the great aim of all the best sewing machine manufacturers of this Dominion. They therefore feel assured that they are beyond competition as regards quality, finish, and general workmanship. A few of the peculiar advantages possessed by the new Royal A are:—that it is entirely self-threading; has self-adjusting tension; self-setting needle and large arm, also cannot be run backwards. Their prices are about the same as first-class American machines, and you save the duty, and none but first-class American machines are equal to their new Royal A. In any respect. Their long connection with the Sewing machine business throughout the Dominion of Canada, we may say, in every department, from the factory to the office, experience on the road, among agents and dealers, is a sufficient guarantee that they are fully posted as to all the requirements of the business. In order to meet a long felt want in the trade, they have decided to deal largely in sewing machine supplies, such as needles and shuttles of all kinds, oil in bottles and cans, screw drivers, oil cans, needle cases and attachments.

Mr. W. H. Turner will be the general Eastern agent for the new management, a position which his experience proves him capable of filling.

We can only say in conclusion that we wish Messrs. Harney Brothers every success in their business.

CATABRR.

CATABRR.—A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 15-4t

THE WORK OF THE FLAMES.

THE WILLIAMS' SEWING MACHINE FACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE—LOSS \$200,000.

Shortly after seven o'clock on Saturday night, Chief Benoit, of the St. Henri, Fire Brigade, noticed a blaze in one of the windows of the Williams' Sewing Machine factory and at once ordered out his men, but long before they reached the spot the whole of the second story was in a blaze. In a few minutes the firemen had attached their hose to a hydrant close to the factory, and were at work on the burning building, but it was soon apparent that one stream was useless, the fire spreading with great rapidity. The St. Onegonde brigade soon arrived, closely followed by the Montreal men, an alarm having been sounded in the city. The only hydrant in the vicinity of the factory was already in use, and the only others available were over 300 yards distant. The St. Onegonde firemen soon had their hose attached, but they ran short, and had to borrow 250 feet from the Montreal brigade, who rendered every assistance in their power. Laying the hose, but as there were no other hydrants in the vicinity they could do no more, and therefore returned to town. The two upper storeys were all ablaze before the streams could be laid on and the firemen, seeing that the factory was doomed, tried only to save the adjoining buildings. The carpenter's shop was about a dozen yards from the main building and connected by a

wooden bridge, but the flames leaped across the intervening space and the bridge was soon in a blaze. Chief Benoit saw the danger and had the bridge cut away, while one stream was kept playing on the threatened building. About eight o'clock the roof fell in, breaking through the only floor that remained intact and carrying the burning embers to the ground flat. Only the four walls remained, and inside was one mass of flames, which poured out of every window, lighting up the sky for miles around. The heat was so intense that the telegraph wires were all warped and twisted, and it was impossible for any one to approach within twenty yards of the building on the lee side. The firemen now bent all their efforts to save the engine house, which was in great danger, the coals having caught fire and an oil tank being threatened. To add to the perilous nature of the work, there were three gasoline tanks in various parts of the factory, but fortunately these were saved. Thinking the fire was well under control, some of the men were about to leave when the oil tank next the engine house caught, and the state of affairs looked worse than ever. The chimney began to look shaky, and the crowd, thinking it was about to fall, scattered in all directions. The firemen, however, stuck to their work, and about eleven o'clock held the flames well under control. The building destroyed was almost new and cost some \$25,000. The outside walls were strong enough, but the partitions were all of wood and the floors being saturated with oil probably accounts for the rapidity with which the flames spread. There was a large stock of finished machines in the building, the work being put together being done in the oil tanks and the jupanning in the upper where the fire broke out. The building was fitted up with the most improved modern machinery, and the loss under this head alone will probably exceed \$75,000, while the stock is valued at \$100,000. The insurance on the whole is about \$70,000 or \$80,000, divided among fifteen or sixteen different companies, chief among which are the North British, Phoenix, Scottish Imperial and British North America. There was \$40,000 worth of lumber, mostly walnut, in the carpenter's shop, but this was saved.

Some 200 men will be thrown out of employment, but it is said that a part of them will be kept employed in clearing up the ruins, and the rest will be sent to the company's factory in the States. The carpenter's shop and foundry, employing about 180 men, will be kept running.

MR. MCHANE DEFENDS MR. PARNELL.

The Quebec correspondent of the Herald telegraph as follows:—Mr. McShane made a very pertinent and able speech in the House of Assembly last night, in which he defended Mr. Parnell against the general debate this afternoon, which carried with it a very proper rebuke to the Premier for his higgledy and far-fetched comparison of Mr. Parnell with the Emperor of Austria, the destruction of the plucky fellow composing Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the Quebec Assembly, and the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the Imperial Parliament. He first of all, deprecated the introduction of the name of the great Irish patriot and agitator at all, and then, in the very next breath, he denied that Mr. Parnell was an obstructionist or a demagogue, as the Premier's uncalculated comparison, with little respect for either object, implied. Mr. McShane accepted his apology, but Premier interrupting declared he had no intention whatever to cast any reproach upon Mr. Parnell or through him on the Irish people. Mr. McShane said he was glad to see the Premier at the same time he felt it to be his duty to his constituents to not allow such an uncalculated comparison to be made. He longed to see the House he would allow no or even the shadow of a slur intended or implied to be cast on the race to which he was proud to belong and to which he was proud to be taken. He was of whose name gladdened the hearts of every true Irishman, no matter at which altar he worshipped.

ALMONTE, ONT.

On the evening of Saturday, March 17th, the people of Almonte and vicinity were treated to an entertainment in the Music Hall, under the auspices of the Father Mathew Temperance Association. The hall, which has a seating capacity of five hundred, was literally crammed, and all concurred that the entertainment has been seldom equalled and never surpassed in this town. There were present, not alone Irish, but Scotch and English, in large numbers. In fact, all the representative men of the town, of whatever creed or nationality, were there, thus proving that in Almonte, at least, there exist among all classes that perfect harmony and good-will which are the result of a determination to overlook those insignificant trifles which so often divide a community, and to devote their united energies to the advancement of all that is good and true and loyal.

Mr. P. J. Dougherty presided. The event of the evening was the address of J. J. Curran, Esq., M. P. Space will not permit me to give a detailed account of Mr. Curran's speech, but let it suffice to say that he possesses the happy knack of instilling himself into the good graces of his hearers, which, though they may differ from him in opinion, renders it impossible for them not to be entertained by his remarks. At the close of his address a vote of thanks, moved by Mayor Rosemond, and seconded by Mr. James A. M. P., was heartily responded to by the audience. Messrs. J. Dowdall and S. Bunge also made addresses. Where all the thanks were so well received, it seems almost ludicrous for me to particularize, but I think all will acknowledge that the Misses Braniff of Brockville, actually carried the house by storm. Possessed of voices wonderfully sweet and admirably cultivated, they require but to be heard to be appreciated. Messrs. Clarke and McGuire, of Ottawa, contributed not a little to the success of the musical part of the programme. The reputation of our local singers was well maintained by Messrs. Shephard and Robertson. Mr. Shephard's rendition of "The Harp that once thro' Tara's hall" being such as to call forth repeated rounds of applause. At intervals during the course of the evening Miss McDonald electrified the house with her instrumentalization.

The net proceeds will be applied by the Association to the enlargement of their library.—COMMUNICATED.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS IN 1883.

From the new edition of Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co's AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY, which is now in press, it appears that the number of newspapers published in the United States in 1882 was 696. There are no less than 74 daily papers, while the monthly number is 57. The weekly papers number 222, and the periodicals for the Dominion, though it cannot of course equal the United States and Territories, in which the journals and periodicals are more numerous, are not far behind. This is an increase of 55 in twelve months. Taking the States very by one, the newspaper growth in some is very considerable. Thus in New York State, for instance, in 1879—a gain of 80 in the past year. The most remarkable change has occurred in the Territories, in which the daily papers have grown from 28 to 88, and the weeklies from 129 to 243—Dakota being the chief area of activity. The number of monthly papers throughout the United States grew from 115 in 1879 to 118 in 1882. Referring to our own journalistic growth it is interesting to note that the newly-settled regions of our Canadian West, where the number of newspapers is as well as that for the number of journals issued in Manitoba was nearly doubled during the year.

The story of Lady Florence Dixie's incensed attack on the Buffalo Courier remarkably like the story of Cadet Whitaker's ears.

SCOTCH NEWS.

HEALTH OF EDINBURGH.—Last week the mortality was 55, and the last 19 per 1000. Of the 188 births, 114 were illegitimate.

PERFECT TOWN COUNCIL have decided to part with the colors of the 7th Perthshire Regiment for preservation in St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh.

DRAPERY DEATH OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—A young woman of 17 years, engaged as a worker on the p. head at No. 2 coalpit, Hawarden, near Perth, fell down the shaft, and died in a deep, early yesterday morning, and was literally dashed in pieces.

SALMON DISEASE.—Salmon disease is reported to prevail to an alarming extent in the Tweed. During the past few days a large number of greatly diseased fish have been taken out of the water and destroyed.

THE QUEEN has forwarded through General Fensholt the sum of £3 to Dr. Jas. Todd; Callender, for Mrs. William Angus Jun.; Locherhead, for a month ago gave birth to three average-sized healthy boys; it will.

FRANKLIN OF GLENVIEW.—In connection with the visit of Mr. John Bright, M.P., who delivers his address on 2nd March to the students as Lord Rector of Glasgow University, it is reported to have been a distinguished gentleman with the freedom of the city.

THE PROPOSED MINISTER FOR SCOTLAND.—In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Edinburgh Town Council at its last meeting, General Fensholt, on the committee of the Government resolved to memorialize the Government in favor of the appointment of a Minister for Scotland. The memorial also expressed a strong opinion in favor of Dr. Cameron's Seat Advances Bill.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MINISTER.—On Sunday the Rev. A. B. McCulloch, chaplain at the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, conducted the usual services at that institution, and died about half-past six o'clock last night in his house at Woodburn Terrace. Heart disease is said to have been the cause of death. Mr. McCulloch had been chaplain at the asylum for 25 years. He was 58 years of age.

POACHING IN THE COUNTY.—At Edinburgh Sheriff Sumner's Court on Monday a minister named James Byrne, residing at Third Avenue, New Craighall, pleaded guilty to having on 27th January trespassed on the farm of Gairloch, near the property of James Mackenzie, in the pursuit of game. A fine of £15s. 6d. with the option of five days' imprisonment, was imposed.

THE INVERLOCHY EVICTION CASE.—Andrew Dudgeon, Jun., (Edinburgh), and John Strachan (Ips) all fishermen, residing at Inverlochry, were before Sheriff Corrie Thomson at Aberdeen on Tuesday, sentenced to pay fines of each of 50s. for committing a breach of the peace at Inverlochry on the 22nd inst., by fishing and netting in the sea, and for obstructing the police while the former were executing a warrant of eviction against a general merchant.

GREENOCK.—DISGRACEFUL CASE OF OVERCROWDING.—At Glasgow's Police Court, before James J. McNeill, J.P., on Monday, James McNeill, Mulligan or Morgan pleaded guilty to overcrowding her tenement house at 6 Watson's Lane. The Sheriff stated that this was one of the worst cases of overcrowding he had ever brought before the Court. The house, which contained 128 cubic feet of air space, was sufficient for only four adults, but in it there were packed no less than 15 persons, including seven children. There were three and a half times as many people as the house was able to accommodate, and the overcrowding was a source of great danger to the public health, but that the epidemic was not more widespread and fatal. A fine of 5s. or three days was imposed.

EDINBURGH.—EMIGRATION OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN.—A meeting of the committee interested in the emigration of destitute children was held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Edinburgh, the Rev. J. McGregor, Moderator, presiding. The Rev. Mr. McGregor, in his address, stated that the Edinburgh Emigration Home had been in existence for about eleven years, during which time no fewer than 300 children had been sent to the Colonies. During last year 61 children had been received into the home, 13 of whom had been sent to Canada, while the remainder had been sent to other parts of the world. The Rev. Mr. McGregor also spoke, said that 150 cases of destitution had been reported to him in Glasgow during the past fortnight, and that he had taken 100 of these children to the Edinburgh Home each child was maintained at the annual cost of £3, which in reformatory cost was from 217 to £27.

PASTORAL VISIT OF THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.

Bishop Jamot paid a visit to his people at Bowmanville, Ont., on Sunday, 17th inst., and, besides conducting the mission which had been opened on Friday by the Rev. Father Beaudin, and performing other pastoral duties, he administered Confirmation to thirty persons, and gave the Holy Communion to several adults. The interesting ceremony took place after morning service, and was witnessed by large numbers of other denominations in the Mission to the poor, and was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, who was presented:

To the Right Rev. John Francis Jamot, D. D., Bishop of Peterborough.

MAYOR OF BOWMANVILLE.—We, the Catholics of Bowmanville and its surrounding district, beg to approach you with sincere sentiments of reverence and devotion, and as loyal and devoted subjects of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, to beseech you to accept of our cordial and hearty welcome on your first visit to the diocese; and we take occasion to express our warmest wishes for the success of your able administrative abilities and to your self-sacrificing, zealous and distinguished career in the missionary field. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to assure you that your Lordship with the great disadvantages under which we labor in this part of the mission, owing to the scant and deplorable lack of spiritual ministrations, we have no hesitations in making arrangements. Mass once a month is not enough to satisfy the ardent cravings of the people, and we have no doubt that the salutary waters being closed against us for thirty-nine Sundays in the year, must inevitably produce religious coldness and indifference with regard to our increasing numbers and special needs, and we earnestly beseech you to send a priest, or make such other provision as will enable us to have mass once every two weeks, and thereby remedy the grievance which we have suffered so long.

On this occasion we deem it a pleasure and a duty to refer with loving gratitude to the untiring efforts of our pastor, the Rev. Father Beaudin, for our spiritual and temporal welfare, although so fully occupied at Port Hope with the duties of the parent mission, he has nevertheless shown the most generous and cordial interest in all matters concerning our best interests, which we can never forget as long as we have hearts to admire true benevolence or gratitude.

In conclusion we would speak of the happy results of the present mission, which we attribute to your wisdom and foresight, and which we regard as a proof that your rule will be productive of every blessing to the people of the diocese over which you so worthily preside.

Sincerely hoping that your Lordship may enjoy a long and happy life, and that a bright future may await you, we are, on behalf of the congregation, your Lordship's humble and faithful servants,

(Signed),
Wm. Wilson,
John Murphy,
James Kelly,
John McManis,
James Powers,
James McCarty,
J. H. Garvey.

To which His Lordship appropriately replied promising an early compliance with the wishes of the congregation. The Bishop's earnest, wise and practical exhortations were heard with the deepest interest and respect by all present. He spoke warm words of thanks and encouragement to the choir, which, although returned to Montreal in 1878, had returned to the valuable assistance of Mrs. Burnham and the admirable perseverance of the members.

A despatch from Quebec says it is held on the best authority that the new Decree, which was received by the Archbishop of Quebec from the Pope recently, confirms in toto the Decree of 1875, respecting Loyal University and its Montreal branch, and prohibits all Catholics, including bishops and priests, as well as laymen, from expressing any opinion against the University, or the establishment of a branch thereof in Montreal.

The Pope has consented to be represented at the coronation of the Czar.

OBITUARY.

Gen. Sir Chas. Hastings Doyle, K.O.M.G., is dead.

Jeremiah Curtis, of New York, is dead. He was the proprietor of many patent medicines, and once ran for Governor of Maine, on the prohibition ticket.

Mr. Thomas Griffith, one of the oldest settlers of Bothwell, Ont., died on March 16th of heart disease, of which he has been ill for some time.

News has been received from Jacksonville, Florida, of the death of Mr. George Robertson, senior partner of the firm of George Robertson & Sons, wholesale grocers, of Kingston, Ont.

Alderman Charles Lobbs, of St. Catharines, Ont., died on Saturday. Deceased has been a member of the City Council for four or five years past. He was also well known throughout the United States and Canada, as an extensive contractor on public works.

Dr. Croft, who was one of the first professors of University College—in its original form of King's College, Toronto—and who filled the Chair of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy with marked ability for almost a third of a century, died at his son's residence in Texas a few days since.

Word has been received in Ottawa of the death at Minneapolis on Saturday, March 17th, of Mr. Allan Napier, at the age of 41 years. He was the second surviving son of Mr. Ross, Deputy Clerk-Assistant of the Legislative Assembly of the old Province of Canada. Mr. Napier also leaves a relative in Ottawa, a clerk of the English records Department of the House of Commons.

Postmaster-General Howe died at Kenosha, Wis., on March 25th, at the residence of his nephew. Colonel Howe contracted a severe cold at Green Bay and returned to Kenosha. He was very ill till Saturday, when he seemed to improve. The physicians pronounced the disease pneumonia. He was taken worse on Saturday night and sank rapidly, passing away peacefully this afternoon. The body will probably be taken to Green Bay for interment in the family plot. Howe was born in Maine in 1817, removed to Wisconsin in 1847, served three terms in the United States Senate, and filled several other important positions.

Widow Lavigne, of St. Elzear, county of Beauce, is dead.

A despatch from St. Andrew's, N. B., announces the death of A. T. Paul, Sheriff of Charlotte County. He was 61 years old.

Captain Carey, who commanded the skirmishers' party who were with Prince Napoleon when he was killed at the battle of Inkermann, died on March 21st, after a lingering illness. He was a native of Kingston.

Henry Graham, member of the well known firm of carpet makers, Toronto, was buried on the afternoon of March 22nd. He established his business in Toronto over thirty years ago.

Lord Haldon died in London, Eng., on March 22nd. He was one of the best known of the Lord Boscawen in 1882, being at that time Sir Lawrence Palk, member of Parliament for Mid-Surrey. He was born in 1818 and was consequently 65 years of age when he died. He was succeeded by Lord Lawrence Hastell Palk.

Rev. T. P. Farrelly, nephew of Monsignor Farrelly, died on March 22nd at the Kingston Hospital, where he has been under treatment for some time. He was a native of the County of Wick, Ireland, and was a member of the Ottawa Typographical Union, died on March 21st, after a lingering illness. He was a native of Kingston.

Rev. T. P. Farrelly, nephew of Monsignor Farrelly, died on March 22nd at the Kingston Hospital, where he has been under treatment for some time. He was a native of the County of Wick, Ireland, and was a member of the Ottawa Typographical Union, died on March 21st, after a lingering illness. He was a native of Kingston.

Rev. P. H. Lamotte, Notary Public and Real Estate Agent, died on Saturday, the 24th of March 1883, at his residence on Victoria street. Although he has been ailing for a few days from rheumatism, his death was quite unexpected. He was a native of the County of Warwick, and was born in 1818, and was consequently 65 years of age when he died. He was a member of the parish, and had lately been assistant in the Cathedral at Kingston.

Sister Thibodeau, of the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart, died on Saturday, the 24th of March 1883. She was one of the six who founded the home of the congregation in Ottawa, and of that little band only one survives her, Sister Joseph, of the same congregation.

The funeral of the Rev. P. Farrelly, nephew of Vicar General Farrelly, of Belleville, took place at Kingston on March 14th, and was very largely attended. Many of the priests of the diocese being present, and the Rev. P. Farrelly was a young man of fine abilities, and his death is deeply regretted.

Mr. P. H. Lamotte, Notary Public and Real Estate Agent, died on Saturday, the 24th of March 1883, at his residence on Victoria street. Although he has been ailing for a few days from rheumatism, his death was quite unexpected. He was a native of the County of Warwick, and was born in 1818, and was consequently 65 years of age when he died. He was a member of the parish, and had lately been assistant in the Cathedral at Kingston.

Mr. Frederick Southmayd Haight, Principal of the Senior School of this city, died suddenly yesterday morning (March 27th) at his residence in the city. He was a native of New Orleans in 1836, and at an early age entered the "Commons" College, from which he graduated with honors in 1857, having had for his classmate the late President Garfield. In 1858 he commenced the profession of teaching in this city, where he remained for several years, and returned to Montreal in 1862, where he had the honor of being elected Principal of the Grammar School of Carleton, Ont., where he remained for several years. He then returned to Montreal, where he was elected Principal of the Commercial School, and was also Principal of the Academy, of which he became Principal. After acting in this position for a considerable period, he was on the formation of the Senior School in 1878, and was elected Principal of that school, and continued to occupy this position with singular ability until the hour of his death. Mr. H