THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

AGRICULTURAL.

FENCES-Continued.

Of course, in our ordinary method of manag-Of course, in our ordinary method of manage ing a farm, we must have fences around all fields which are to be used entirely or partly for pasture. We must have lawful fences around the whole farm, and must inclose the roads by which catle are to be driven to pasture. Still, the smallest possible amount of fencing that will accomplish this, we should always seek to be the state of the state will accomplish this, we should always seek to have.

Pasture fields should be as large as is consist-Pasture neurons shound be as large as is consistent ent with the necessity for giving them oc-casional rests. The, whole pasture land of a farm should be divided into not more than three fields, and two would be better; although, if they are never to be plowed, division fences, which may be standing, will do less harm than on cul-tivated bad tivated laud.

tivated laud. So far as the arable land of the farm is con-cerned, I think that the greatest economy of cultivation, and the best results in crops would be secured if it were not divided by fences at all. The only reason why it should be, is to enable us to pasture mowing lands in the fall, or to use them for mesture after they have coased to prous to pasture mowing lands in the fall, or to use them for pasture after they have ceased to pro-duce paying crops of grass,-meither, of which practices are consistent with the best cultiva-tion. A good hay field should never have a hoof upon it, except during the operations of top-dressing, rolling, or harvesting. If it pro-duces a h-avy crop of hay, that is enough to ask of it, and any attemyt to get more by pasturing animals upon it will lessen its value for future crops, much more than its use as pasture will be worth. If it hav censed to produce good hay, in paying quantities, it should be renewed, either by being brought into cultivation, or otherwise.

other wire In giving this advice, I assume that we have no more land under the plow, and in meadow, than we can properly attend to. If we have, it will probably pay best to turn the excess out to pasture. When we go to the expense of plow-ing, cultivating, and harvesting, we should so manage as to get the largest possible return for our labor, and that we shall get by raising the largest crops that can be got with a reasonable outlay of money and work. Three tons of hay per acre is within the casy possibilities of any ordinarily god land, if it is properly managed; and it will cost less, and pay better to get it from one acre than from two, to say nothing of its better quality. otherwise better quality. This subject will be discussed more fully

better quality. This subject will be discussed more fully hereafter, in considering the rotation of crops, and the treatment of grass lands. If the coarse suggested above is adopted, it will be best uot to have the course of the plow and of the mowing-machine interrupted by fonces, and to have no weed-breeding beadlands border-ing our plowed fields. Even with a board fence, er an iron one, which occupies but little room, we must leave a space of at least four feet on each side that cannot be well cultivated--a total width of a half rod given up to weeds, or at least wasted from the field, and an annoyance in many ways. The fence and headlands around a square field of five acres will occupy nearly three-quarters of an acre. To this loss add the time spent in turning at the ends of furrows, in plowing and in cultivating, and the trampling of the rows to one case, and of the plowed land in the other, and the expense of keeping fences in repair, and we shall have a formidable sum total of the cost of too many fences. It would be impossible to establish any uni-versal rule for all farms, and for all farmers, but it may be stated as a good general principle that every farm should have the smallest amount of

It may be stated as a good general principle that every farm should have the smallest amount of fencing that will answer the only purpose of fences,—that is, to keep loose animals where All that has been said against the inordinate

All that has been said against the inordinate nee of fences, does not by any means lessen the importance of making such fences as we do have in the best and most thorough manner. In the first place, boundary fences must be "law-ful fences," which have been described, (more forcibly than elegantly,) "horse high, built strong, and pig tight." Mr. Todd's says: "Our civil law, in relation to fences, which ap-pears to be founded on principles of strictest equity, provides that where land is inclosed, and lies contiguous, and possessed by two differ-ent owners, each must build and maintain a good hwfal fence on one-half the distance of the entire line between their land. According to law, A may not build his half of thefonce es-actly on the line, neither may B, but each must

to law, A may not build his half of the fonce ex-actly on the line, neither may B, but each must erect his fence on his own land as near to the line as he desires, but neighbors usually erect their fences exactly on the line. "If A refuses to build or main equal half of a line fence between his land and the land owned by B, by giving A thirty days' legal notice that he must build or repair his line fence, and A neglects to do so. B may build or repair such fence and collect of A the expense of building, the same as for any other indebted-ness.

"If A has land not enclosed or 'open to the "If A has land not enclosed or 'open to the commons,' which lies contiguous to the land of B, if B desires to have his land inclosed, he must-build all the fence between them. If A should then inclose his, he cannot hold one-half of th-line fence. He must allow B to remove one-half of the fence, and he (A) must build a fence in the room of it, or he may purchase one-half of it. If he refuses to do either, B, the owner of half of the line fonce. "B may not, in a fit of resentment or frenzy, remove his 'division fence, and throw open his awn fields to the commons with impunity, unless he gives A ten days' notice of his inten-tion to throw open his fields to the commons be-tween November and April During the time from April to November, if a line fence is re-moved by B, and A is made to susuain any loss by such removal, B is responsible for the damagr."

COURTNEY BACKS DOWN. What Referee Blackle Says-Eustis' Letter . to Courtney.

NEW YORK, November 18 .- Referee Blaike says, when I went to Rochester to try and perfect arrangements for the race, I thought it was fully understood that both men and their friends were to meet me at eight o'clock in the morning. 1 found Hanlan and his friends, but nothing was heard from Courtney, who did not appear until two in the afternoon., Before coming into the meeting Courtney had a balf-hour's private conference with his friend Sullivan. , He came into my room about three o'clock when all the other parties were already assembled, and, without greeting any person there threw himself down upon a sofa. I did not realize at the time that this was the first meeting between the rival carsmen since the Chatauqua affair, but it was, and neither of them spoke to the other. Alterwards, in referring to Hanlan, Courtney spoke of him as "Ed."; but Hanlan was very particular to speak of his rival as Mr. Courtney. Sullivan acted as spokesman for Courtncy throughout, and appeared a very

MANLY STRAIGHTFORWARD FELLOW.

who knew what he was talking about, and wished everybody to understand just what he meant. At six we had come to no agreement so we adjourned for supper until nine. I had a little talk with Courtney during this interval, and found, to my surprise, that he proposed leaving town at 8.30. I remonstrated with him, telling him that he should consider this a most important crisis, and should not, on any account, absent himself from the meeting until the affair was decided. Courtney said that he had an engagement in Utica, that he must keep. I then asked him who was authorized to act for him, and he answered that he had invested Sullivan with full powers. He did say that whatever articles were agreed upon must be forwarded to him asked him what objections he had to me as referee, and he answered he had none whatever, but his friends and neighbours in Union Springs objected on account of my decision at Chatauqua. I had put the same question during the meeting and received the same answer, whereupon David had asked him

WHO HANLAN WAS TO ROW AGAINST.

a man named Courtney or the people of Union Springs? So Courtney went away, leaving his interests in the hands of his friend Sullivan, and at 9 o'clock we met again. It was after midnight before articles of agreement were decided upon, and when Sullivan stepped up to sign them on behalf of Courtney I asked him if he had power to do so, and he answered that Courtney had given him such power before leaving. I imagined it all right, and thought everything satisfactorily settled. I recognize fully that without Courtney's signature, or his ratification of Sullivan's signature, the articles are not legally binding, but he had plenty of time to make his objections to them during the afternoon, for they were not materially altered after he left.

would be willing to resign as referee-glad, indeed, to do so-and during the meeting I urged the Hanlan party to accept some other man, proposing Eustis, William Curtis or the editor of Wilkes' Spirit, but they insisted that I. and 1 alone, was the referee under whose decision they would refund. Upon consideration.

I DO NOT SEE HOW THE RACE CAN BE ROWED under any other referee, if it is rowed, for the Bitters prize, for the certificate of deposit of \$6,000 explicitely says the money is payable to the order of William Blaikie, the referee, and the Bank has already refused to pay any money except on my order. Mr. Soule's endorsement on the certificate also mentions me as referee, and permits the money to be paid to me and me only. Yes; I should be very giad to be well out of this business, if this while detending the right of the first in to bit. Inducts. Alchivata Dwyer de-were possible; but I have become so thoroughly identified with it I cannot see how I am to get rid of it. I have not heard a glad to be well out of this business, if this word from Courtney to day, though I have been expecting a letter or telegram every hour. Mr. Blaikie received yesterday both Haulan's certificate of deposit and the balance draft for \$500 on the Bank of British North America, which money is to be forfeited if, according to the new articles of agreement, he is not ready to race with Courtney on December 9th. Courtney's \$500 should have come, but has not. Soule endeavoured to induce Courtney to change his determination to row Hanlan under the conditions of

large portion of the public, were he called upon at any time during the race to give a ruling that might in any way be construed in your favor, however impartial it should be. In view of these possibilities you can see that it would be unadvisable, and hence impossible, for me to act. In conclusion, permit me again to urge that you forego the objection to Mr. Blaikie, if, by so doing, the race with the man against whom you are pitted, may thus be brought about, and be assured that, in the result, you have the hearty good wishes of

Yours, very truly, John E. Eusris. 1 :..

The Graphic says : If Charles E. Courtney does not meet Edward Hanlan on the Potomac on December 9th, he will be branded as poltroon, and deservedly too. The World, editorially, says that the general

impression is that whoever sawed Courtney's boat in two was guilty of a great crime; he ought to have sawed Courtney in two.

In sporting circles in this city the belief prevails that Courtney does not intend to meet Hanlan.

It is rumoured in sporting circles that Trickett, of Australia, Hanlan, Courtney and Elliott will come together in May or June on the Paramata River, at Sydney, Australia

CHURCH AND STATE.

PARIS, November 19.-The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the Prefects calling their attention to the omission by the priests to pray for the safety of the Republic. He wishes to be informed whether the omission is prompted by the Bishops. He also desires to be informed whenever the Bishop leaves his diocese without authorization, and more particularly if he visits Rome.

BRUSSELS, November 19.-In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, the Premier read several despatches from the Belgian representative were agreed upon must be forwarded to him at the Vatican, showing that the Fope and at Union Springs for his signature. I then Papal Secretary of State had consured the attacks of the Belgian Bishops upon the constitution. The Prince of Orange has published a pamphlet replying to certain attacks on him, and affirming his respect for the constitution. He declares he hopes to acquire by his acts the respect of his fellow-country-

THE IRISH GAG LAW.

men.

Arrest of Prominent Nationalists-Indignation of the People-Bail Befused. LONDON, November 19 .--- Michael Davitt and James Bryco Killen have been arrested in Dublin, charged with having used language in public speeches calculated to incite a breach of the peace. James Daly, editor of the Connaught Telegraph, has also been arrested at Castlebar for a similar cause. The prisoners have been conveyed to Sligo for examination. The arrests were effected quietly. Davitt and Killen arrived at Sliga this evening. At several stations along the railway extra policemen were on duty. The prisoners will be brought before the resident magistrate, and formally remanded, pending a special magistrate sitting in a few days, when one of the Crown law officers will conduct the prosecution. Killen asserts he cannot understand the arrest, as he considered his speech entirely within the bounds of law.

A London correspondent reports that great consternation prevails at Castlebar, as Daly is much respected. He was cheered by the inhabitants on his departure for Sligo. He was seated on his own car with a sub-inspector of police and a strong escort in front and rear. Daly's newspaper, the Connaught Telegraph, has not been suppressed.

The Home Rule Executive Committee in London, to-day, passed a resolution protesting against the arrest of Davitt, Daly and Killen, while defending the right of the Irish

IRISH NEWS.

SUDDEN DEATH IN LOUGHREA .- Mrs. Power, respectable old woman, suddenly expired on 2nd Nov. She was taking breakfast with her family when she suddenly grew ill, and requested to be removed to her room, where she expired in a few minutes. The deceased was admired for her many good qualities.

Rowdrism in NEWRY .- The police of Newry have been investigating some serious disturbances in connection with a shooting gallery in Margaret square. A crowd collected, and several fistic encounters ensued. In the melee two men, named Pat O'Hare and James Reilly, each sustained a fracture of the leg. They are now in hospital, and the men charged with inflicting the injuries are in custody.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER IN BELFAST .- A the police court recently two men, named John M'Kenna, a labourer, and Willliam Smith. a bricklaver, were charged on sum mons with the manslaughter of a little boy named John Looney. The evidence went to show that on the 25th ult. the prisoners were working on the top of a house in Townsend street, repairing a chimney on the morning of that day. As the boy was passing under-neath a heavy hammer fell and struck him on the head, inflicting injuries from which he afterwards died. The case was remanded for a week .- Irish Times.

FATAL GON ACCIDENT .--- An inquest was held recently by W. Gilbert, Esq., County Coroner, on the body of a young man named Macauley, who was accidentally shot while out shooting at a place called Carren lane, nerr Derrygonnelly, seven miles from Euniskillen. The evidence showed that deceased was out shooting on a lake with a comrade on Sunday morning last, and, seeing no birds, was lifting his gun to have a shot, when it went off, and the contonts lodged in his right arm, pear the shoulder. He was carried to a neighbor's house, and attended by Dr. Park, but he died in great agony that even. ing. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

THE RECENT GON ACCIDENT AT EIGHTER, NEAR OLDCASTLE .- The poor girl McFadden, wounded by the police, still lies in a precarious state, but her condition is slightly more hopeful. Her depositions were taken, in which she attributes the sad occurrence to accident. The young man Macnamee has been liberated on bail, to appear for trial at the next Virginia Petty Sessions. At first he denied having any knowledge of the occurrence, but it is believed his statement in this respect was made through fear, as subsequently he confessed to having the gun in his possession when it accidentally exploded. Macnamee is a lad of about fourteen.

DARING ROBBERY BY TRAMPS .-- Ab the Ahascragh Petty Sessions, on 4th of November, the Hon. L. G. Dillon presiding, two tramps named Burke and Foley, from Limerick, were charged with stealing one pound of tobacco from Mrs. Twibill's shop, Ahascragh, on October 15th. Mr. Twibill stated that the prisoners came into her shop, called for a box of matches, and tendered a two-shilling piece. When she returned from another part of the shop with the change she found that about three shillings' worth of tobacco had been stolen from the counter. She gave the pri-soners into custody, and the tobacco was found with them. Burke was sent to jail for a week, and Foley was discharged.

THE BURGLARY AT BROWNLOW HOUSE .--- Recently John Gilchrist, the young man charged with the above offence, was brought before the Petty Sessions Court. William John Ferguson deposed to having bought a pistol from defendant on the day the burglary was discovered, and to having brought at All Hallows. it to Mr. Hancock. Archibald Dwyer de- There was set

the centre of the deceased's head, about three inches long, which penetrated the bone." There were under the wound two penetrations of the brain, about half an inch deep each. The wounds, which might have been produced by the edge of a spade, were, they beleved, the cause of death. The jury found "That the deceased, Denis Murray, came by his death from wounds he received on his head at Barness Upper, County Donegal, on the 25th October, 1879."

Letter From His Grace.

The followig letter, from His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, was received last week, by the Very Rev. Father Rooney, V.G., Administrator :---DUBLIN, Oct. 15, 1879.

· 、 、 Very Reverend and Dear Sir :--

4th inst., after celebrating Mass for my usual Saturday intentions, for the priests and rethe salvation of souls. During our stay at by a heavy shell, which, passing through a Lourdes, we were treated with the utmost port, exploded inside, disabling one of the kindness by the good Missionary Fathers of two guns, killing Aguirre and all who were the Sanctuary.

At about four o'clock we arrived at Tonlouse. We found at the station the Secretary of his Eminence the Cardinal, awaiting with the carriage to convey us to the palace. We were met at the foot of the stairs by his Eminence and received a very cordial em-

brace. After some refreshments we visited the cathedral and the principal churches. St. Severin contains very remarkable relics. The body of St. Thomas of Aquin is preserved here. On Sunday, I celebrated Mass at his shrine. The cardinal, who is a model Bishop and gentleman, invited a very distinguished party to meet us at dinner. We took leave of his Eminence in the evening and spent the The enemy had night and next day, till about eight p.m., in the train.

We were glad to see Paris; we passed the night there and atter visiting the Irish College next morping, we left Paris at 10 a. m., and reached London at 6 a. m. the following. We drove directly to the residence of his Eminence Cardinal Manning. He has purchased a spacious mansion, formerly a Club House, for £36,000. Here is the place for the great Westminster new Cathedral, in sight of the old Abbey. His Eminence does not intend to commence his cathedral till he has collected into his schools all the Catholic children of his diocese; he builds up first the living temples of the Holy Ghost. It is as it should be everywhere.

The Cardinal received us most kindly and after breakfast we left to meet the 10 o'clock train for Liverpool, and reached Dublin next morning, when we were able to say Mass of thanksgiving for our prosperous journey.

In the evening I was, by special invitation, at the Viceregal Lodge, Phonix Park, accompanied by Father Bergin. There was, of course, a very distinguished party. I had a long conversation with Sir Stafford Northcote. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and with the Chief Secretary of Ireland, on the affairs of Ireland, and on the change that American produce and manufactures will effect in England.

To-day I paid another visit to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough; they were as gracious as possible. I am spending a few days, most agreeable days, at my old home, St. Vincent's College, Castleknock. The old houses have all disappeared, and magnificent buildings have taken their places. It is among the colleges of Ireland that stood highest at the public competition for prizes and honors, given by the Government for intermediate education.

I go to Maynooth College, by special invitation, on Thursday, and will spend Sunday

There was scarcely any summer in Ireland, and there will be great distress in some of the counties. The Government will, I pre- Huascar rallied and drove them back with sume, come to their relief. In a few days I shall write to you again.

ret, and the little tower near the smoke-stack which is the battle-station of the commander The Blanco's gunsi were excellently well served and their effect terrible. The tower was carried away, and Admiral Grau taken below for the care of the surgeons, with one of his legs torn off, as is stated. While in the cabin, a solid 300-pound shot from the Blanco struck the ram in the stern, destroying the steerage gear and, passing directly through the ship, left a gaping aperture large enough for a boat to enter. This shot

KILLED THE BRAVE ADVIRAT.

his aide, Lieut. Ferre, and several others. The Huascar was now unmanageable, and, from the promixity of the enemy, about 300 metres only, it was impossible to even fit up some temporary steering apparatus, as their mus-ketry and mitrailleuses literally swept the deck. Capt. Elias Aguirre assumed command We left Lourdes on Saturday morning the of the ship on the death of the Admiral and took his station in the gun turret. But on this point the two Chilians had ligious; and all who are labouring with me for | conceptrated their fire. "The turret was bit serving the piece. The Huascar was now practically at the mercy of the enemy-un. governable and with half of her offensive power destroyed her officers and crew deci mated, but the national flag was still flying in defiance, and no one even whispered surrender. Capt. Meliton Carvajal took the command after Aguirre's death, but was almost instantly carried below dangerously wounded. First Lieut. Rodriguez succeeded him, and a moment afterward shared the fate of the Admiral and Aguirre. Lieut. Enrique Palacios followed Rodriguez in the command and although severely wounded, continued in charge until the end of the bloody drama.

NEVER SLACKENED THEIR FIRE,

approaching sometimes within a biscuit's throw from the ram, they poured in the deadly hail from their heavy guns, and at such close quarters the thin plating of the Huascar, only four and a half inches of iron amidships, tapering to two and a balf at the bow and stern, was no obstacle whatever to the 300-pound projectiles launched against it. Still the Hauscar discharged her sole remaining cannon at long intervals, as the very turret itself, only 30 feet in diameter, was choked up with the debris of the shattered gun and the bodies of the dead and wounded. Below in the dark passages and narrow compartments in the ship the scene was frightful. The dying and those who had perished were heaped indiscriminately together, and every few moments a shot from the enemy came clashing through the sides of the doomed vessel. As the commander of the Chilian vessels, Capt. Galvarino Rivers, says in his official report sent to Antofagasta, "the Huascar was completely battered to pieces." At about 11:30 she was

IN A PITIABLE CONDITION.

The turret, struck seven times by the enemy's shot, was knocked out of shape, and long since has lost its revolving power. The ship, without a rudder, was at the pleasure of the Chilians, who, of course, improved their advantage by assuming the strongest positions for attack and injury. The forecastle was completely shot away, the mast cut in two, and the mitrailleuse in the tops inutilized. The smoke-stack and chimney were riddled with balls, the propeller struck and fouled. one gun disabled, and, as before stated, out of 216 men who went into action only 86 were alive, and the majority of these hors d combat. Five commanders had succeeded each other in their perilous post. Three were dead, one grievously wounded, and the fourth barely able to maintain his trumpet. The Chilians thought that the time had come to close, and sent a boarding party to complete the victory. But the brave fellows on the loss. This was the expiring effort. Flesh ood could do no more. Indeed vigor and bravery had withstood the steady shocks which had overcome the iron bulwarks of the historic ship. Again the Chilians boarded, and the Huascar was theirs.

Four rest and six inches is considered a lawful

Four feet and six inches is considered a lawful barrier against any animals, and a fence lower than that is, in the eye of the law, a sufficient barrier against the smaller animals. The court must decide whether the trespassing animals were unruly, and whether the fence was suffi-clent to keep them out if they had not been. So far as interior fences are concerned, it should be rem-mbered that a poor fence makes an unruly animal and a good fence an orderly one. It is better, where borses and cattle are to be kept to make all fences four and a half feet high, though a part of this height may consist of a narrow bank of earth on which the fence is built. is built.

The material of which the fence is to be made The material of which the fence is to be made must depend mainly on what is most easily ac-cessible. In heavily wooldd, new countries, capital fences are made of the roots of large trees, torn from the ground and set up edgewise. Where wood is plenty and stone scarce, rail fences are generally cheapest, although, in good lumber districts, board fences, with their gro-ter durability, are more desirable, while, for general use, about houses, lawns, and gardens, a picket fence has some great advantages; and whon there are good stones to be had, nothing can sup-plant stone wails. Where nothing is to be had but a fertile soil, that of itself must furnish the fenceing by producing a stout growth of hedge-row. If the material for the fence must be brought from, a distance, from wire netting is brought from a distance, iron wire netting is best to be used

To discuss the manner of making all kinds of rail, board, picket, and iron fences (which offer a very great variety of characteristics, and may be made to suit.) and the growing of hedges, which is a study by itself, would either swell this volume to a very undesirable size, or comthe exclusion of other topics which are of greater importance. †

Stone Walls.

Stone Walls. Stone walls and rai! fences are the great fences of the country. The latter require very much less shill to build in an enduring manner than the former, and their proper construction is very much easier. In any country where they are much used, they are generally well made, and the different forms of 'worm," "post and rai!," "stake and rider," etc., are too well un-derstood to need more than a passing notice in a hand book.

derstood to need more than a passing notice in a hand-book. The stone wall, however.—when well made the best of all fences.—is generall; built in the most unpractical and uneconomical way possi ble. Probably the majority of the stone fences in New England commenced their career as a tier of boulders and irregular stones set one above the other, on the surface of the ground, and kept in position by a very nice adjustment of their centers of gravity; and such of them as wero without yearly care baye ended it as lone were without yearly care have ended it as long heaps of rubbish, covered with brambles and elder bushes,—a sort of spontaneous hedge with a stone f undation, fianked by thisties, cockles, iron weed, and golden rod ;—possessing all the disadvantages and performing few of the offices of a fonce

A poor stone wall is the worst fence that can

A poor stone wall is the worst 'fence that can be imagined. It is thrown down by every win-ter's irost, and must be repaired,—not merely every year, but, worst of all; every spring, after the 'frost is all out of the ground, and when spring work is pressing. A good stone wall, with a broad base, a sure foundation, plenty of lock-stones, and well capred, is expensive to make, but when made it is made for a life-time. No usruly animal can break it down no frost can "heave" it, and it need never be touched from one end of the year to th 1 other.

need never be touched from one end of the year to the tother. "Luctwo great requisites are, a solid and dry foundation and proper construction. More than in the rase of almost nurthing else there is a good and a bad way to do the work. Two walls may be built with the same structs, on the same ground, and at the same expense, and one be

"Young farmers' Manual, vol. 1., page 285. t fhose who seek information on these sub-jects will find them treated at length in the "Young farmers' Manual," and in Warder's "Iledges and Evergreens."

(To be Continued.)

THE ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

prepared on Thursday. Courtney said he would not pull if Blaikie was to act as referee. He said he should prefer to row for \$6,009 aside put up by himselfand Hanlan. He said he desired to allow Hanlan to retain his claim to the Chatauqua prize of \$6,000. Courtney's friends in Union Springs, be avers, stand ready at any time to put up \$6,000 for a race between Courtney and Haulan, but they will insist that Eustis, of New York, or some person other than Blaikie shall be the referee for Soule told Courtney he should like to have the men meet and row for the Chatauqua prize to settle the question as to whom the money belonged. When the conference ended, Courtney and Soule had made but little progress in the arrangements for the race. Mr. Soule will endeavour to induce Hanlan to modify his terms and consent to some other gentleman as referee.

The following letter has been addressed to Courtney from the veteran amateur oarsman, John E. Eustis :---

DEAR SIE,-My attention has just been called to an article in yesterday's New York Sun, and to a telegraph despatch from Ro-

chester, whereby it appears that, among other things which are interfering with and delaying an actual race between you and Hanlan is the question as to who shall be referee; that you object to Blaikie and wish me to act in this capacity. While I cannot wholly understand your position, and why you object to Mr. Blaikie, I do heartily thank you for the interest shown in my favor, and write this to advise you by all means to withdraw your objection to Mr. Blaikie, if you agree on all other points, and bring about a fair, honest race. Blaikie is a good experienced referes the one first selected by both yourself and Mr. Hanlan. For these reasons and the fact that he has been indefatigable in his exertions of late to bring about an actual race between yourself and Hanlan, you should not let this question for a moment hinder the proposed race at Washington, unless you have good personal reasons therefor and are willing to make them public. You know right well yourself, from experience, how hard a position it is to fill acceptably to all. I have known Blaikie for a long time, and esteem him very highly. I believe his honesty and integrity unimpeachable, and that, should you have the race, and he the House of Commons with a view of should act as referee, he would serve you silencing them in the House. both well and impartially. There has been so much said in the papers of fraud, deceit and corruption on all sides, that, should one American be set aside for another for referee at your request, and without good and sufficient reasons, the most to largely augment the Constabulary. natural inference for those not knowing the parties would be that it was done for a pur- Rulers do not intend to hold a meeting at

as referee might be grossly censured by a take.

secure a fair trial for the prisoners.

DURLIN, November 19 .- The three prisoners have been remanded until Monday to await the production of important witnesses. Bail refused. The representatives of the press were excluded from the preliminary enquiry. It is anticipated that the Solicitor-General or law adviser to the Crown will conduct the prosecution on Monday. A public meeting to denounce the arrests will be held here on Friday. Several members of Parliament will attend. It is stated that 17 warrants have been issued for the arrest of other persons charged with seditious conduct, including several clergymen.

DUBLIN, November 20 .- It is believed to be almost impossible to sustain the indictments for sedition against the persons recently arrested here. An indignation meeting of frish residents of Manchester, to denounce the arrests of Davitt, Killen and Daly, will be held probably on Sunday. A Dublin correspondent says it is believed the arrests of Davitt, Killen and Daly are due to a notice published recently calling on the men of Mayo to meet on Saturday to protest against the threatened eviction of a farmer. The document apparently hinted at resistance to the law.

The Irish Times blames the Government for molesting the meaner and smaller agitators, who have nothing to lose by being made heroes. The Government's action may revive Parnell's expiring influence.

The Freeman's Journal says the arrests are an unconstitutional act of arbitrary power, intended to paralyze the land agitation by terrorism.

At a Home Rule Conference in London. to-night, it was resolved to hold a mass meeting of Irishmen in London, and all sympathizers with Ireland, in Hyde Park, about the 30th instant, to protest against the arrest of Daly, Killen and Davitt. All the Home Rule members of Parliament resident in London will be invited. Irish organizations at Liverpool, Leeds, Newcastle, Birmingham, and Glasgow, have determined to make public protests. The Home Rule organizations of North London, Southwark and Greenwich, to-night, resolved to assist the promoters of land agitation. Several subscriptions were handed in at the Home Rule offices to-day. Mr. Parnell will be invited to attend the Hyde Park demonstration. Mr. Parnell has deferred his visit to the United States. In consequence of rumours of intended action by the Government, the journey now will be still further deferred. It is intended to issue another address to the Irish abroad, calling for money to defend all whom the Government may prosecute, and to maintain the agitation.

It is stated that Davitt, Killen, and Daly will be indicted for conspiracy as well as sedition. It is also said that Parnell's language at the land meetings will be brought before

The Constabulary is under arms day and night in many towns in Ireland.

A special meeting of the County Magistrates of Sligo is convened for Saturday to consider a memorial to the Lord-Lieutenant

LIVERPOOL, November 20.-The Homepose, and both yourself and party selected present; but will see what turn matters may

fied both of these pistols as being those which were taken out of the Castle. Mr. Hazlett said that on account of the prisoner's pleading guilty to the charge he would not proceed against him for burglary, but for larceny. Prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor

RIOT IN BANTRY BAY .--- At Bantry Petty

Sessions on November 3, a number of men residing along the shore of Bantry Bay, and deriving their living from the dual occupation of farming and fishing, were charged with riot on the water, and with damaging the trawling boats of Mr. J. N. Cave, of Ccrk, and Mr. Thomas Fisherty, of Bantry. It appears those two boats were engaged in trawling in Bantry Bay, when they were boarded by a number of men who came off in small boats from the shore, cut away their trawling gear and threatened personal injury if they came fishing there. The attack was attributed to trespass and to injuring the nets of the fishermen. The cases were adjourned on the application of Mr. D. B. Suilivan, who appeared for the defendants.

LORD CLONCURRY AND HIS TENANTS .- The tenants on the County Limerick estates of the Right Hon. Lord Cloncurry some time since memorialised his lordship to have an abatement made in their rents owing to the present agricultural depression which has prevailed to a considerable extent in the district. Within the past few days the reply to the tenants' memorial has been received. His lordship writes, refusing distinctly any abatement whatever to the tenants, adding at the same time that he will not press for the immediate payment of the rents. If the tenants are not desirous pay their rents at the letting value his lordship will, he says, take over the

management of the holdings himself and farm them, a change which he expects would be attended with much pecuniary benefit to his interest. It is understood that the tenants on the estate purpose taking some further action in the matter, owing to the unsatisfactory nature of Lord Cloncurry's reply. The document in question is in the form of a a printed circular, and has been forwarded to a few of the tenants residing in the neighbourhood of Murroe.

THE LATE FATAL ASSAULT NEAR KILMACRE-NAN. -On the 3rd inst. Robert Ramsay, Esq. Coroner, and a jury, held an inquest touching the death of Denis Murray, Barness Upper, who had been desperately assaulted on the 25th ult., while asserting a disputed right of way aeross his cousin's farm. The deceased was about 45 years of age, and a bailiff on the Leitrim estate. Neil Murray, brother of doceased, deposed that on the 25th alt., while he and his brother Henry and John M'Dermott, their servant, were endeavoring to carry turf across Charles Murray's farm, on a way they had previously used, they were met by Charles Murray and his sons, Manus, John and Denis. Manus then told Henry that, should be go to gaol for it, he would split his skull with the spade. Other threats were used. Deponent's brother Denis Murray, senior, then came forward. when Manus Murray struck hist on the head with a spade, and knocked him down. He was carried home and attended by Dr Osborne, who, in conjunction with Dr. Dunlop, made a post-mortem examination of Yours in Christ, † JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbishop of Toronto

VERY REV. F. P. ROONEY, Adm., St. Mary's Church, Toronto.

THE GREAT PACIFIC FIGHT.

The Bloodiest Naval Battle of Recent Times. Lima Correspondence of the Panama Star.

Our most dismal anticipation regarding the fate of the Huascar are fully confirmed by the intelligence received by the steamer Ilo, which arrived here on the morning of the 17th inst. Not only has the famous ram fallen into the hands of the enemy, but out of her crew of 216 men, rank and file, only 86, mostly wounded, survived the brief and terrible action of Mexillones de Bolivia. Admiral Grau and the next two officers in rank, Capt. Aguirre and Lieut. Rodrigues, were killed outright. From the moment that the Chilian iron-clad appeared on the horizon steaming rapidly toward the Husscar from the northward, while the Blanco Encalada was steadily pursuing the ram from the south, Admiral Grau perceived clearly that

HIS SHIP WAS DOOMED.

but, brave man as he was, no thought of surrender entered his mind, and the whole ship's company assumed their appointed stations for the struggle, with a conviction that no human power could extricate the Huascar from such overwhelming forces as those presented by the Chilian vessels. At about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, the Cochrano had approached within 3,000 metres of the Peruvian ship, then well in-shore, a very short distance north of the Point of the Mexillones. The Blanco was still a few miles distant, but coming up under full steam. Grau opened fire on the enemy with his turret guns, two 300-pounder Armstrong rifles, and the Cochrane, carrying six guns, of the same calibre, in casemates, instantly replied. At first the shots were wild and almost all passed over the object simed at. Admiral Gran evidently desired to improve the short time remaining to combat the Cochrane alone, and with the full force of her engines the Huascar sped against her huge antagonist hoping to ram. To no avail, however, for the Cochrane, with her twin screws, easily evaded the shock, and, turning in her own length, let the Husscar sweep sweep swiftly by. As the latter, however, passed under the stern of the Ohilian she let drive turret guns, at point-blank range, and then returned to her former position in shore, with her prow toward the enemy, and her stern, the weak and most vninerable portion of the ram, guarded from the Chilian fire.

THE CANNONADE

proceeded without intermission. From the decks and tops of the two vessels the fire of musketry and Gatling guns was incessant, should, in self-interest, be the first so than and on the Huascar the effect was becoming maintain the treaty, since upon the should? painfully apparent. At 10.08 a.m., one hour and eight minutes after the commencement of the fight, the Huascar had discharged her turret pieces 25 times against the Cochrane, the latter replying with 30 shots. At this ma-ment the other Chilian iron-clad arrived on the the body of deceased. It appeared from the scene and immediately opened fre, first direct | ments which at present "prevailed in Ireland medical testimony that there was a wound on | ing her attention to the Huascar's fighting tur- -N.Y. Herald.

THE ENEMY LOWERED THE FLAG

which had waved triumphantly along their coast, and witnessed many a gallant exploit of the dead Admiral. The survivors of the fight were taken on board of the Cochrane and Blanco; from their letters to their families in Lima, from which most of my data is derived. they were treated with all kindness and consideration by the captors, who accorded the funeral honors due to his rank to Admiral Grau in Mexillones. The Chilians with uncovered heads stood over the grave of a man who, though their persistent and most active enemy, had won their esteem and respect by noble daring and true humanity.

TURKEY'S " IRELAND."

Superfluous Denials From London About Recent Events Relating to Constantion nople.

Writing from Malta on the 27th of October neval correspondent of the London Daily News says :- "We left Cyprus on the 16th. On Friday morning, the 24th, the Alexandra, Temeraire, Monarch and Achilles entered Malta harbor in single line, and by ten o'clock they were all safely moored to their prope buoys. Many were very thankful to find themselves in a snug harbor again. Friends on shore were congratulating themselves on having the ironclads at Malta for three months at the least, when suddenly_almost before we had time to get our accommodation ladders down_it was made known to us that we might all have to leave again for either Vourlah or Besika Bay in the course of eight or nine days. This was most unexpected news for us, and caused quite a sensation. All the ships are having their defects made good as speedily as possible." The interview between Musurus Pasha and Lord Salisbury, on Friday the 7th, was a very stormy one. The correspondent of the Liverpool Baily Post says :--"I speak with a certain knowledge of the cir-cumstances. The Turkish Ambassador went down to the Foreign Office. Standing upon his dignity he faced Lord Salisbury with arguments and illustrations intended to have home bearing. He referred especially condition of Ireland. Here, he said, was country ruled by a well established Government, yet the scenes and events and occur rences in it were in effect analogous to those i Armenia. He contended that the events i Asia Minor might occur under any firmly established government, and there was no prime facie evidence to show that the Port was really negligent' in maintaining the in tegrity by letter or spirit of the Berlin Treaty. Indeed, added Musurus Pacha, the Ports should, in self-interest, be the first so the of the Ottoman Power rested the onus of it origin. "He contended that it was as illogical

to make the Turkish Government responsible for the condition of Armenian feeling as would be to throw upon Lord Beaconst the responsibility for the revolt ionary sent