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WHO IS PARNELL?

"Who is Parnell?" cry Cockney curs—
Those "blawsted" importations, sirs,
At homo, who people den and slum.
But here, who journalists (?) become—
Things void of merit, grace or wit
To dust, e'en, Parnell's shoes unit!
A low-lived, ignoramus race,
To journalism a disgrace—
Of Prejudice the scurvy spawn,
The mask of "loyalty "who don,
To hide what they would hide in vain—
Their shabby parls and shallow brain.
But, Cockney! hear and heed me well,
Azd "who this Parnell" is I'll tell.
He le, what thou are not, I ween,
A Gautleman in mind and mien—
A nation's leader and her pride,
Hor trusted champion and tried,
Who, in her cause, undaunted braves
The ire of Britain's titled knaves,
Scorns Dublin Castle's frowns and smiles,
Its courtly hacks and artful wiles;
Whose patriot worth the world attests,
And on whose shoulders safely rests
O'Connell's mantle, Freedom's gown,
To Ireland dear as her ravish'd Crown!
"Who is Parnell?" Ho's mankind's friend,
To right man's wrongs his aim and end!
For this he's here and for this long
Has given battle to the strong,
('attil his Country's accient foes
Regin to dread his well-timed blows,
This is Parnell, my Cockney swell!
At whom you sneer! but mark me well,
When centuries hence, time in his march.
Sees seated on some broken arch
Of great St. Paul's, sketch-book in hand,
The native of a now rude land,—
Will fond posterity revere
The patriot in Parnell's career,
And grateful give to deathless fame
The memory of his deeds and name!

Montreal, February 3rd, 1880.

Montreal, February 3rd, 1880.

LETTER FROM LACHINE.

THE OPINIONS OF MR. MYLES O'REGAN.

I am a laborer working on the Lachine Canal at a dollar a day. I do not like the work, but what can I do? I am certain that literature is more in my line, and were it not that my education has been neglected I would write a book or do something equally meritorious, if not profitable. Nevertheless I feel that I have a soul above shovels, and think that with your polishing assistance a letter now and then in your columns would not be unacceptable to the general reader. I have beside me a small dictionary with Latin quotations which, with your permission, I will sling in occasionally to make my writings appear as if coming from a man of culture. I believe you editors do this kind of thing with great success at times. As for my spelling, you can alter it to suit the taste of your readers, and as for my grammar I shall make no apology. Artemus Ward, Josh Billings and Petroleum V. Nasby, the sound Roads Democrat, were not particular in of the name of Myles O'Regau.

Before I proceed any further, Mr. Editor, I afford more at present, but all the same a dollar (\$1) is not to be sneered at. Since I arrived in this country two and a half years ago (bad luck to the Grit emigration agent who enticed me away) the word dollar has been rung in my cars until I am almost crazy. At the street corners, in the churches, on the canal, in the saloons, on the railroads, everywhere it is nothing but dollars, dollars, eteranally, until I almost come to hate it as much as an Englishman hates to expose his throat to the air of heaven. I was writing to my second cousin in Cashel last spring and told him in my letter that if fortune favored, which means to say if I ever became a contractor, I would visit Ireland in \$5 or \$10 years hence. This comes of the force of habit.

The following may give your readers an dea of the universal use of this word, as heard by me in a short walk in Lachine :-Lady-Oh, yes, delightful weather; I gave

even dollars and fifty cents. Contractor-Certainly, take it out; you don't think I'm paying you a dollar a day

Clergyman-Yes, the steeple is considerable of an improvement. It cost seven hundred and twenty doll——

Tramp-If I had two dollars to buy a pair of shoes I'd w-Swell-I intend going on Sunday. I must

et the governor to fork over a hundred d-Child-Pa, will you give me a dollar to duy a new doll. And so on, ad infinitum, dollars and dimes,

limes and dollars, until a fellow gets disgusted that he is not in possession of a mil lon of them.

I do not like the boarding houses around achine as a general rule. The tea is weak, he butter is strong, the bread is black, the ausages are white with age, the bugs are arge and fat, the landlady is small and lean; he mutton is as tough as the beef, and the eef is tougher than the devil. I have no aversion to the animal kingdom in general, ut when it intrudes itself upon the vegetable stingdom it is scarcely fair. What, for ine sensible stowing himself away in the pickle ottle, and only evincing signs of animation hen he found himself about to be swallowed your most obedient servant. Boarding ouses are queer things, and no mistake. I member working for a German boss in Onrio last year, who said to me quite innoently, "I'll give you four dollars a week ident you, or seven dollars and eat yourthat the Teuton meant board rself, which certainly makes a world But there are more rious matters connected with Lachine parding houses than vinegar-loving spiders. eing sick last week, or lazy, which you ease, I took a holiday, and says the landod nature, I consented. The child-alittle were as varied as their appearances, some as-I seventeen months old—was quiet enough

business commenced. She climbed up the boasted of the entire absence of danger, while stairs; I brought her down before she broke others, with a calm complacency, asserted her darling little neck; she crept into the their confidence in the safety of the passage. her darling little neck; she crept into the cellarway; she insisted upon putting her hand into the fire; she attempted to do all manner of things she should not do until I grew distracted. I tried every effort to amuse her-made faces, laughed, stood on my head, barked like a dog, mewed like a cateverything. My efforts were successful for a Railway, and two common platform time, but after awhile she yelled until I cars arranged with seats around them. A thought she would burst. I was at my wit's protusion of flags, pennants, rosettes and end until a happy thought struck me.

I rushed out and borrowed a neigh-

bour's child of tender age, which I placed motive a preserved seal, loaned by Mr. in front of my protege. This had the de-Brahadi for the occasion, surrounded by sired effect. She yelled precisely in as loud expected, one voice so drowned the other explain, but which I may illustrate by saying it is on the same principle as putting a in the lungs; you see, Mr. Editor, it is a counter irritant. Try it by all means before you believe me.

I see some of our boys have given your Relief Fund a lift, long life to them. There winter times are bad here as elsewhere If it were not for the goodness of Mr. Davis and others we would be still worse off, and perhaps be like my friend, who was "all the way from Manchester and had got no work in Montreal say, the contractors are not I admire the generous course your contemporaries (is'nt that what you call them?) are pursuing in succoring the starving Irish. them. (I think I am getting somewhat mixed here, but my excuse is overpowered feel-When I go to Montreal I shall embrace all the editors one after another, com-mencing with Tom White, and ending with the celebrated John Redpath Dougall. They know all about Ireland, and, bless their little eyes, they also know what she wants to comfort her in her distress.

"I've found out a gift for my Erlu,
A gift that will surely content her. (I don't know the next line, Mr. Editor), but Three millions of bullets I've send her," is the

I see by the Posr that the Feniaus are at those respects, and why should I who am not | during the troubles of 1867, a young man a literary character, but a simple individual named Jim Flannery found a percussion cap of the name of Myles O'Regan. geant of the station found it out by some may as well enclose you a dollar for the means or another, suspended the Hubeas famine stricken in the old land. I cannot Corpus Act, searched the house, and seized Corpus Act, searched the house, and seized the munition of war and a jack knife, which he sent to Dublin under escort. The Government papers were all out next day with such sensational headings as SEIZURE of Arms in Bellypoverty, arrest of a Fenian Leader, another rising expected in the South, &c. This shewed enterprise on the part of both he police and press, and did no harm to Jim, who was better off in jail than out. He is

Low working with me on the Lachine Cana!. I cannot write any more at present, as my hand is getting stiff. If you publish this I shall let you have a letter every Saturday, as long as I am on the canal and in good health and spirits, but please don't forget the polish, and above all be particular about my Latin. I think I have only habeas corpus in this time, and that, I am proud to say, without being obliged to look at the dictionary. Every Irishman is a classical scholar in so far as those two words are concerned, because they are very often suspended over his head.

I am, Sir, Your ob't servant, MYLES O'REGAN. Lachine, January 30th, 1880.

OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Crossing the Ice Bridge on a Train of Carp.

The public mind for a considerable time has been oc upied in considering the various reports affecting the progress and welfare of the railroad across the St. Lawrence river on the ice bridge. By many persons the design was considered feasible, but a large number doubted the possibility of a railroad train traversing the ice bridge. There were many objections to the scheme, the first and foremost being the fragile nature of the superstructure The second objection proposed was that the vibration of a train would be sufficiently great to shatter the ice. On Friday afternoon a locomotive was despatched across the river to test the stability of the road, and the trip was accomplished without the slightest evidence of danger to operate to the detriment of the experimental trip. The question of the safety of the road being thus set at rest, invitations were issued to a number of prominent personages and to members of the press to be present at the formal opening, which was assigned for this morning at 11 o'clock. At that hour an immense concourse of people had congre-I objected until it was intimated to gated at the site of the Longueuil Ferry to satiate their morbid curiosity with the spectacle of an immense disaster, wherein several hundred people would be swallowed up by the cold waves of the St. Law-Fortunately for those particirence. pating in the experiment, the proswas not borne out, by actual pect dy to me, "Myles, will you be kind test, and the trip was accomplished in nough to mind the child till I go and buy safety. At one hour before noonday the inome sausages?" I grow pale with fear (at vited guests began to convene at the desigention of sausages), but, as I am full of nated point. The feelings of the people

suming an air of bravado, in which trepida

The latter class served to assure their weaker brethren, so that when the order was given "All aboard," a heterogeneous mass of humanity sprang for standing room on the cars. The train consisted of one locomotive, the "J. L. Pangman, 15 tons, of the Laurentides bouquets decorated he train and imparted to it a gay appearance. On the pilot oft he lococolored clothes, was arranged with good a key as the daughter of the house, and, as I effect. At eleven o'clock the locomo-expected, one voice so drowned the other tive uncoupled from the train and at a slow that a profound silence was the result, so rate accomplished the distance intervening profound, in fact, that you might hear a pin between Longueuil and Hochelaga. No drop. This is a phenomeno which I cannot | incident occurred to mar the excitement of the journey, and the engine immediately returned to the north side with the assurance mustard plaster on the breast to kill a pain that the track was firm and ready for the passage of the train. All being in readiness at 11:30 the train started on its perilous journey, bearing three hundred souls over the ice locked bosom of the turbid St. Lawrence. On the locomotive were F. Beauchamp are no more generous people in the world engineer in charge, N. Pominville, foreman, than railroaders if they had the money, but and Hons. C. J. Coursol, Monssean and and Hons. C. J. Coursol, Monsseau and Paquet. The start was made under most auspices circumstances, a ringing cheer from the shore sending the voyageurs off on their exploit. At first the rate of speed was moderate so as to ascertain the durability of to do." Never mind what interested parties | the foundation, but as the city was gradually left behind the rate was increased until at such a bad lot as they are represented. midstream a speed of ten miles an hour was attained without in any way detracting from the pleasurable sensation of the trip. As the train slowly emerged from under the shades When I read their editorials I weep tears of of the Hochelaga highlands a visible gratitude that suffering humanity have still depression in the ice was apparent. An ominous cracking, followed by the appearance of water on the surface impressed the never will, as earth cannot afford to lose fear, however, was dispelled by the announcement from one of the managers that the water was only the superficial deposit occasioued by last night's rain. Thus reassured, joility and mirth again reigned supreme, but as the swiftly gliding cars passed the several air-holes close observers perceived a slight deflection on the surface.

In mid-stream a stoppage of ten minutes was made so as to allow Messrs, Sandbam & Henderson to photograph the novelty with its living freight. This concluded satisfactorile, steam was once more applied, and the opposite shore was soon reached without anything occurring to militate against the pleasure their old work, seizing cannons and rifles and gunpowder. When I was in the old country during the troubles of 1867 a young man Vanasse, M P, J O Perrault, L Hurteau, MP, M Bergeron, M P, B Bernier, M P, G F Gallagher, J Coyle, J J Curran, Alda Thibault,

Allard and Grenier, and ex-Ald Laberge, H P Alden, Agent; H A Alden, Superintendent; A B Chaffee, Treasurer; Hon Bradley Barlow, President of the South Eastern Railway, and Mr J L Pangman, President of the Laurentides Railway.

The train halted in front of a temporary denot erected for the occasion and the guests adjourned within its welcome shades, where a red bot stove afforded a pleasant contrast to the blustering weather without.

Mr. C. J. Courson, in a pithy address, proposed the healthof "the Queen." He said it was a great thing to see the St. Lawrence crossed by a locomotive; it was a triumph of science. The oft contested problem of winter navigation had been solved through the indomitable energy of Mr. Senecal, and he could assure his auditors that a great benefit would accrue to the city through this ice bridge. He thanked the Quebec Government for the interest they had taken in the matter and the help they had afforded. The first toast was then drank with enthusiasm.

Mr. BRADLEY BARLOW responded to the President of the United States." Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU spoke of the Government policy as one of reconciliation, as they had united the counties of Hochelaga and Chambly by means of iron bonds.

Messrs. Senecal, ex-Alderman Laborge, R. B. Benoit, M.P., and J. J. Curran followed in congratulatory addresses to the management of the enterprise.

Re-embarking, the party were speedily transferred to the shores of Montreal. Several representatives of the evening papers then accompanied Mr. Chapleau to le pied du courant, where skiffs were in waiting to convey them to He Ronde, thus exemplifying by practical experience the feasibility of a winter ferry at this point. Next winter it is proposed to construct a bridge from the south bore to He Ronde, whence connection will he made with Montreal by means of a powerful steam ferry.

THE DESERT MURDER. Not Yet Interred-Beloy of Insticc-Another Story.

DESERT VILLAGE, January 30 .- An Indian named Wabamoss, from the scene of the murder, arrived at Desert Village last Monday. He corroborated the reports already pubished. He states that after the murder Brisbois requested his (Wabamoss') son to inter the body. A special constable and Wabamose, with a team, started vesterday morning to bring down the remains of the murdered man. It is hardly probable they will get back before next Thursday, as they will take at least five days on snowshoes after they go as far as possible with the team. Owing to the delay on the part of the authorities, the Indian Chiefs here determined to take action in the matter. They called upon the Indian agent, and offered to send a few men of their band to bring down Hennessy's body. Instructions, however, from Coroner Graham to his deputy just arrived in time to save them the trouble. Brisbois told young Wanamoss that Hennessy attacked him with a knife before he killed him. This statement in discredited. Wabanosa believes that her mother cleared, the door, and then tion and curiosity, were strongly apparent; Hennessy was murdered for his fursion and

IRELAND.

Resisting Encroachments of the Ballist -Robbery by Alleged Fenians-Further Appeals for Aid-His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. Sabscribes.

Dublis, January 28 .- At a popular rising in the county of Armagh, in opposition to the service of the ejectment papers, several shots were fired into the bailiff's house, and notices were posted in different places threatening such of the tenantry as have shown signs of a disposition to yield to the demands of the landlords and pay their rent under feat of the constabulary. Two fires, supposed to be incendiary, have occurred in the neighborhood. The feeling is one of determination to resist action by force if necessary.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin and the principal members of the Corporation attended the lovee of the Lord-Lieutenant yesterday. It is hoped that this will do much to remove the unpleasantness caused by the refusal of the Lord-Lieutenant to attend the Lord Mayor's banquet.

NEW YORK, January 28 .- Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., have received and transmitted to the Irish relief funds in Dublin nearly \$10,000. Mr. Parnell has obtained permission from Postmaster James to place contribution

boxes in the post office.

London, January 28.—William H. Smith,
First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech at Westminster, to-night, referring to the obstructive policy of the Irish members of Parliament at the recent session, said it behooved all to concern themselves deeply in securing decorous procedure in the business of the

The people of Ballyhannis, which was the scene of the recent anti-rent demonstrations, assembled a force to set to work to rebuild a but from which a tenant was ejected a few days since, and despite the efforts of the constabulary, who tried to prevent them, succeeded in reinstating its former occupants.

London, January 29 .- An extensive robbery of arms and ammunition from gunsmiths shops has been accomplished at Chester. The police assert that the robbery was committed by agents of the Fenian association body, which has a very numerous membership in Chester. It is remembered that the first organized attempt of the Fenians was made at Chester, when they sought to carry out a plot for the capture of Chester Castle some

Pope Leo has given 10,000 francs towards the relief of the poor in Ireland.

The Pope has ordered a collection to be taken up in all the churches of Rome in aid of the sufferers in Ireland.

Panis, January 30 .- The Monde, the organ of the Papal Nuncio, referring to the mission of Parnell to the United States, says :- " By the mouth of a Protestant, Catholic Ireland calls Protestant England to account. Whoever outrages justice paves the way for terrible expiations.

New York, February 2 .- Parnell and Dillon, have issued an address to the people of America. With the address Parnell sends to the newspapers the following letter :-

"In reference to Lord Churchill's contradiction of my statement that the Queen gave nothing to relieve the famine in 1847, I find that I might have gone still further, and said with perfect accuracy that not only did she give nothing, but that she actually intercepted £6,000 of the donation which the Sultan of Turkey desired to contribute to

THE FAMINE FUND IN 1847. The Sultan had offered a donation of £10.

000, but the English Ambassador at Constantinople was directed by the Queen to intorm him that her contribution was to be limited to £2,000, and that the Sultan should not in good taste give any more than Her Majesty; hence the net result to the famine funds by the Queen's action was a loss of £6,000. All this is perfectly well known to students of Irish history, and would have been known to Lord Churchill were our history not proscribed in English schools. The following passage in D'Arcy McGee's 'History of Irish settlers in North America' throws additional

light upon the subject:-" The Czar, the Sultan and the Pope sent their roubles and their pauls, the Pasha of Egypt, the Shah of Persia, the Emperor of China, the Rajah of India combined to do for Ireland what her so-styled rulers refused to do, to keep her young and old people living in the land.

AMERICA DID MORE IN THE WORK OF MERCY than all the rest of the world.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 2.—Parnell, in the Capitol to-day, said he thanked the House for the honor conferred on him, and started upon an explanation of the wrongs of the Irish people and the causes of them, which he ascribed to the system of land tenure Every allusion that was made to the help that America was giving to Ireland was received with demonstrations of joy. In the course of his speech he said it would be a proud boast for America if this country should aid in reforming the land tenure of Ireland, solving this great question

WITHOUT THE SHEDDING OF ONE DROP OF BLOOD,

as it could do. He alluded to the fact that he had American blood in his veins, and this elicited a perfect storm of applause. He thanked the Americans for the generosity of their contributions, and hoped this would be the last Irish famine they would have to aid. Parnell concluded at 8:22 o'clock, and the House immediately adjourned, and the vast audience dispersed. At the close of the meeting Parnell held a quiet lerce in the hall, and was introduced to members and others by Speaker Randall.

DUBLIN, February 3 .- The Lord Mayor bas published a letter saying that the Lord Lieutenent of Ireland, in refusing to attend the Mansion House dinner, descended from the Very Rev. Fredk. Oakley, Roman Catholic tions. The derangement causing the distribution as representative to the Queen to divine, of London, and writer on religious charges is removed, and the patient is saved: that of representative of party.

DUBLIN, February 2.—At a meeting of the Mansion House Committee on Saturday the Lord Mayor referred to the reports of three inquests held in the neighborhood of Parsonstown, wherein verdicts were rendered of death from destitution, and sald no application for relief had been received from that district.

London, February 2 .- Davitt, Killen, Daly and Brennan have been served with the customary four days' notice to come in and plead to the indictments against them.

THE IRISH FAMINE.

Contributions to the Relief Pand in America-Charles Parnell's Movements-His Desire to be Known in Canada-Bittlag Back at the New York "Herald"-Starvation in Iretand.

NEW YORK, January 30 .- The Globe's New York correspondent says: Parnell arrived in this city yesterday from Troy and remained some hours making business arrangements connected with his tour and with the affairs of the Irish National Land League. At three o'clock he started for New Haven, Ct., accompanied by John Dillon and a deputation from that city sent to escort him thither. He expressed himself as highly pleased with his reception everywhere. He called on your correspondent here, and expressed to him desire to have the Toronto Globe and other Canada papers fully and cordially informed of his movements. Your correspondent informed Parnell that the Globe had been kept constantly posted by special telegrams from this city, and that, as the leading Canadian journal, the Globe had instructed its correspondent to spare no expense to set forth all public events, which includes the re-ception accorded the Irish agitators in the United States. Parnell expressed his thanks, and hoped that all the Dominion papers would deal fairly with him. He simply asked that he have as fair play as is accorded to others who are making appeals for Ireland. Parnell is a pleasant, mild-voiced, gentle-mannered young gentleman, with nothing of the agitator in his appearance or his address. His sister, Miss Parnell, accompanied him.

New Haven, January 30.-When Parnell pronounced the name of the Herald in his speech last night he seemed to enjoy the few hisses which it called forth, for he smiled as though pleased. He said :-

though pleased. He said:—

If the New York Herald has a special correspondent here I want him to be particularly careful to report what I say about that journal. I don't want him to report the other part of my speech otherwise I shall be under the painful necessity of writing another letter to the Herald. Now, the Herald the other day published a map to show the condition of the Irish poor, and as an argument in favor of emigration. The illustration of the condition of the people was true of the western part of Ireland, but that condition was capable of explanation. was capable of explanation.

Parnell's explanation was that there were miles upon miles of fertile country in other parts of Ireland, where neither a house nor a sent by Ayoub Khan to Farah had been dehuman face could be seen. Could the peasan- feated by Ibrahim Khan, of Chaknasar, who try emigrate to those parts of Ireland there would be no shovelling of Irishmen in a dis- Ayoub Khan is reported to have sent two regraceful state of pauperism upon the shores of this country. Again commenting on the Heratd, Parnell said :-

I am sorry to say that the Herald and I have had a little falling out. Perhaps it is like lovers' quarrels, and womay make it up. The Herald tried to take away my good character as a politician, and now accuses me of trying to take away its good character as a journal; but the Herald complains of my statement that they suppressed the most important portion of my remarks at Buffalo. I was speaking of the Dublin Mansion House Committee, and the import of my claim was the suppression of the remarks at Buffalo. I was speaking of the Dublin Mansion House Committee, and the import of my claim was the suppression of the name of committee—the most vital part of my speech. The Herald may think there is not nuch in a name, and that a rose by another name would smell as sweet; but they did not give any name, so it will be plain that my assertion that the Herald suppressed my most important point has been upheld. They accuse me of going over half the country with one speech. Great American iccurrers repeat their lectures year after year, and that is an indication that the lecture is a good one. Now, what is the Dublin Mansion House Committee? We find politicians coming forward in Ireland, and by taking advantage of the condition of the poor, helping to uphold and maintain this infamous system of landlordism. I will say for the Herald, that much abused journal, that it has done our cause good service by truthfully stating the condition of our people. However editors here and in London may be governed by influences of which I need not speak, the correspondents have done their duty ably and well.

Attempt to Assansinate Roman Catholic Pricats.

Alexander Schossa, a German asphalte worker, was on January 12th charged at Clerkenwell Police Court, London, England, with having that morning attempted to issassinate the Rev. Henry V. Arkell, in the Italian Church, Hatton Garden, London. The prisoner entered the church with his bat on, and fired several shots from a revolver at one of the priests. He then destroyed much of the altar furniture and set fire to the drapery, causing damage which is estimated a little short of £1,000. The prisoner was seized by the second priest, whom he attempted to stab with a stiletto. The police were soon on the spot and took Schossa into custody. The case was adjourned, and instructions were given that investigation should be made as to the man's sanity. Cardinal Manning attended at the Italian Church. Hatton Garden, London, on Sunday, and in the course of his remarks took occasion to denounce Schossa's conduct as sacrilegious, and the attempted assassination of the Rev. Mr. Bakanowski as a Socialist crime. It belongs (his Eminence said) to the category of those things which have taken place, not in London alone, but on the continent of Europe. It is stated that Schossa represents the German Socialists or Nihilists, and that Mr. Bakanowski had given offence by writing and speaking iv. Poland against the organization. schossa is an asphalte worker, and is reputed industrious and sober, but during the past three days the man became strangely morose.

subjects, is dead; aged 78;

AFGHANISTAN

Renewal of Operations—An Offer to Reinstate the Ameer-General Bright Encamped in the Logar Valley-An Internecine War Raging-A'Report Full of Inaconracies.

London, January 28.—A despatch from Calcutta says that a report of the death o Mahomed Jan is current at Cabul, and the content of the conten generally believed to be true.

General Roberts anticipates that the native tribes will renew their attack on the Patish positions about the third week in Feb-ua.y, and consequently steps have been taken to reprovision all the depots, and to provide an additional quantity of munitions of war.

London, January 28 .- A despatch from Cabul says the Ghuznee malcontents, joined by the tribe men of the Logar Valley, offer to disperse if Yakoob Kan is reinstated as Ameer. General operations in Afghanistau will recommence in March.

CALCUTTA, January 30.—Despatches from Cabul state that General Bright, at the head of a strong detachment of troops, has marched to Logar Valley, which has been the scene of recent serious risings, and encamped there, with a view of suppressing local disturbances and combinations among the tribes before they can do serious mischief. Logar Valley is separated by a single mountain range from the Ghuzni Road, which latter place is at present the rallying point of the tribes that gather to the support of Mohamed Jan at the fortress of Ghuzni. The head men of the various tribes, known by the general title of Kohistans, are said to be coming into their rendezvous in considerable force, and Takirkhan, one of the most influential chiefs, has avowed his determination to fight to the last extremity unless the English consent to the reinstatement of Yakoob Khan as Ameer. The Cabulese, however, are declared to have refused the proposition of Yakoob Khan to march at once on Farah, arguing that the season is not yet suitable, and that the British forces are too strong in that vicinity to justify them in taking the risk unsupported by the Hill men. Thus tar it is intimated the operations made in the hope of preventing a junction of the Kohistans in the neighborhood of Chunni have not been as successful as was hoped for, and the situation is regarded with some anxiety, on account of the certainty of another organized campaign on the part of the Afghans, as soon as their more warlike forces

can be collected. London, February 2.-A correspondent at Candahar, after mentioning the disastrous resuits of the strife between the Ghilzais and Huzaras, without the British lines, adds that similar news of internecine war comes from the direction of Farah. The representatives is putting the country under contribution. giments, six guns and 2,000 horse against Ibrahim. Other accounts, however, say these

troops of Ayoub Khan refused to march. A Cabul despatch says prophecies of impending defeat and disaster are published in. some newspapers, which have been read here with astonishment. The data of the writers are as inaccurate as their deductions are gloomy. Mahmoud Jan was not a soldier of great repute in the wars of Turkestan. Until lately he was an unknown subordinate officer of artillery. General Gough never was in danger during his march to the relief of Cabul. Roberts was right when he reckoned on his ability to bring up reinforcements. He never had to fight his way around the city to Shirpur. He had in December firewood for four months, and forage for fifty-four days. The idea of a forced retreat on Jellalabad never suggested itself here.

A Loosing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsborg said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of ill health, and of his inability to cure her, "try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it incarnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.

Lennon, January 31.-The Marquis of ingleses, a Liberal member of the House of Peers, is dead; aged 59.

VALUABLE AND RELIABLE _ "Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are valuable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in Coughs, Colds, esc.

A WOMAN WHO WAS CONSTANTLY craving food, and grew thin by cating so-much, tried some of BROWN'S VERMITIGE. COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, on the recommendation of her physicians. -She was relieved of thera, and then her food nourished her. Before, it only fed the worms. Many persons are sick only from worms.

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY FOR

Bilious and Liver complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Giddiness of the eyes, Habitual Costiveness &c., is Dr. HARTRY'S AUTI-BILIOU SAND PURGATIVE PILLS containing neither mercury or calomel in any form, mild in they operation, they create appetite, and strengthe, a

the whole nervous system.

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