

TOUT SORTE DE CHOSES.

Of 1,012 convicts in North Carolina, 894 are negroes.

PROF. LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP is highly recommended for the cure of Eruptions, Chafes, Chapped hands, Pimples, Itch, etc.

Boston's new sewerage system has proved a success.

The sudden change in temperature from a heated ball room to the chill midnight air has to account for many serious pulmonary ailments. European physicians have recommended **JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF**, and it is now the correct thing at fashionable parties to have it served hot in the hall as guests are leaving.

Tobacco raising in North Carolina beats gold mining. A Warrenton farmer refused \$1,000 for his crop on seven acres.

The most discouraging cough, as well as Bronchitis and Hoarseness, yield at once to the influence of **DOWN'S ELIXIR**. Pamphlets free. Send address to Henry, Johnsons & Co., Montreal, Que.

Fifteen widows of soldiers of the war of 1812 are said to be living now in York County, S.C.

We recommend Carter's Iron Pills to every woman who is weak, nervous and discouraged; particularly those who have thin, pale lips, cold hands and feet, and who are without strength or ambition. These are the cases for which Carter's Iron Pills are especially prepared, and this class cannot use them without benefit. Valuable for men also. In metal boxes, at 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. See advertisement elsewhere.

Ohio has coal in thirty or thirty-eight counties and put out 8,220,229 tons in 1883, a gain of 1,000,000 tons.

GENTLEMAN—Having been a sufferer for a long time from nervous prostration and nervous debility, I was advised to try Hop Bitters. I have taken one bottle, and I have been rapidly getting better ever since, and I think it the best medicine I ever used. I am now gaining strength and appetite, which was all gone, and I was in despair until I tried your Bitters. I am now well, able to go about and do my own work. Before taking it, I was completely prostrated.

MRS. MARY STUART.

The British Columbia Assembly proposes a law limiting the amount of land that one man can own to 640 acres.

NATIONAL PILLS act promptly upon the liver, regulate the bowels and as a purgative are mild and thorough.

During the past year there was, throughout the country, a decrease in the manufacture of stoves amounting to 4 per cent.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine for everyone in the spring. Emigrants and travelers will find it an effectual cure for the eruptions, boils, pimples, eczema, etc., that break out on the skin—the effect of disorder in the blood, caused by sea-diet and life on board ship.

New Orleans cotton mill girls have struck against going to work before daylight.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults.

Color blindness is almost totally among women.

Thos. Sabin, of Eglinton, says: "I have removed ten worms from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure."

An Ironmouth, Ga. genius wears a stuffed blackbird for a necktie.

AMONG THE WARMEST ADVOCATES of the use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure are ladies formerly in delicate health whose vigor and bodily regularity have been restored by it. Cases of debility of long standing, chronic biliousness, weakness of the back and kidneys, feminine ailments, and obstinate types of nervous indigestion, are overcome by it.

Key West has \$25,000 worth of uncolored sponges held back for better prices.

Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve of Dunn, writes: "Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery from Mr. Harrison, and I consider it the very best medicine extant for Dyspepsia. This medicine is making marvelous cures in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc., in purifying the blood and restoring manhood to full vigor."

Queen Victoria has received hundreds of amateur poems or the death of John Brown.

Mrs. W. J. Lang, Bethany, Ont., writes: "I was one of the greatest sufferers for about fifteen months with a disease of my ear similar to mumps, causing entire deafness. I tried everything that could be done through medical skill, but without relief. As a last resort, I tried Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and in ten minutes found relief, I continued using it, and in a short time my ear was cured and hearing completely restored. I have used this wonderful healer successfully in cases of inflammation of the lungs, sore throat, coughs and colds, cuts and bruises, etc., in fact it is our family medicine."

Several Mormons were disfigured last week at Salt Lake for round dancing.

Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes: "I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and found it the best article I ever tried. It has been a great blessing to me." Beware of similarly named articles: they are imitations of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

There are in the cities of San Francisco and Oakland fifty-one labor unions and twelve local Knights of Labor societies.

Mr. H. F. MacArthur, Chemist, Ottawa, writes: "I have been dispensing and jobbing Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for the past two years, and consider that there is no better preparation of the same kind in the market. It is very palatable, and for chronic coughs it has no equal."

DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP has removed tape worms from 15 to 30 feet in length. It also destroys all kinds of worms.

A hams-maker of Templeton, Mass., who is ninety-three years old, made ten hams last year, doing all the cutting by hand.

NEW BOOKS—THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, by Rev. Wm. Stang, 2 mo., 12 pp. Price 10 cents.

SHORT MEDITATIONS to aid pious souls in the recitation of the HOLY ROSARY, 24 mo., 388 pp. Price, bound, 75 cents. MR. F. P. FLETCHER & CO., Publishers, 85 Barclay St., New York.

An old stage in Wall street attributes Gould's success to his spending his evenings at home and coming to the office in the morning with a clear head.

FRANK'S WORM POWDER is required no other purgative. They are safe and cure to remove all varieties of worms.

A work called "Industrial Surgery" will soon be undertaken in France. It is said that wounds made by many of the new tools and machines used in the arts in France are often of a nature to require a special treatment, the principles of which are not laid down in the current books.

Lawrence Barrett will write his personal recollections of the stage.

THE FRIENDS.

Mr. R. T. Bentley, a member of the estimable community of Quakers at Sandy Springs, Md., says he was severely affected by rheumatism in his right hand. Mr. Bentley applied St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure, and by its continued use, in a short time was completely cured.

"Fred Douglas stove polish" indicates the mean advantage an enterprising advertiser has taken of a recent martial alliance.

WARNING.

If troubled with constipated bowels, never neglect it, or the system becomes clogged, the secretions dried up and the system poisoned with foul gases. Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation by unblocking the secretions and regulating the glandular system.

NOVA SCOTIA DEMANDS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 21.—The House of Assembly has been largely occupied for the past few days in a revision of the provincial statutes. Mr. Fraser to-day gave notice of his intention to move at a future day the following resolutions:—Whereas the present revenue of the Province of Nova Scotia is entirely inadequate to the requirements, and whereas policy as well as justice on the part of the Federal Government demands that each province should have sufficient revenue to maintain its public service, and whereas the principal sources of revenue enjoyed by the Government of Nova Scotia prior to 1867 have since that date been absorbed by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and whereas the aggregate receipts derived from those sources of revenue in Nova Scotia are at present greater than at any time previous to the union of the Provinces, and whereas it is evident that were the Government of Nova Scotia in receipt of the revenue accruing within the Province during the current year from customs duties and from excise the financial difficulties that now embarrass and hamper the Government would not have arisen, therefore, resolved, that in the opinion of this branch of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, it is the duty of the Government to earnestly press on the attention of the Federal Government the necessity that exists of Nova Scotia having granted to it such an increase of subsidy as will maintain the public services of the Province in a like state of efficiency as existed prior to confederation; and further resolved, that, falling a favorable answer from the Government of the Dominion to the prayer expressed in the foregoing resolutions, it will then become the imperative duty of the Government of Nova Scotia to demand a repeal of the British North America Act of 1867, carrying the appeal for justice or separation, if necessary, to the British Government for adjudication.

PROOF POSITIVE.

If you suffer from pain in the region of the shoulders, headache, irregular bowels, faintness, sick stomach, variable appetite, bad taste in the mouth and salivary complexion, your liver and biliary organs are seriously affected, and Burdock Blood Bitters is the prompt and certain remedy.

Nelson Myrick, of Lyons, N. Y., spent \$120,000 for drink at two drinks for a quarter, and is now in charge of a conservator.

SHE DECLARES IT SAVED HER LIFE. Mrs. F. Taylor, of Toronto, was a great sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, which for a long time baffled all treatment. At last she tried Hagar's Yellow Oil, and declares it saved her life.

Tennessee and Kentucky Mormons are making trouble for the saints in Utah, and a secession movement is contemplated.

A CERTAIN RESULT.

If your blood is impure it will burst forth in blotches, pimples and sores, festering and unsightly. Burdock Blood Bitters will thoroughly cleanse the blood and eradicate all foul humors from the system.

During the last year Mrs. Horace Turner, of South Adams, Mich., has broken one of her legs twice and made 600 yards of cotton.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

There is always great excitement in case of sudden accident and injury. Every one should be prepared for an emergency. Hagar's Yellow Oil is the reliable friend in need; it is for internal and external use, curing Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Lameness, Croup, Sore Throat, Rheumatism and painful affections and wounds.

Jefferson Davis has erected a fine monument over the grave of Mrs. Dorsey, the New Orleans lady who killed him her fortune.

HOPE IN HOPEVILLE.

Mrs. McArthur, of Hopeville, declares she could not keep house without Hagar's Pectoral Balsam. It is a remedy in which the sufferer may safely hope for speedy relief and effectual cure of Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung Troubles which neglected end in hopeless consumption.

John L. Sullivan's income from his eluding exhibitions is about \$25,000 a year.

THE ENJOYMENT OF EATING AND DRINKING AND ITS PENALTIES.

We need not state that volumes have been written on the above subject since the days of the renowned *bon vivant*, Cornaro, down to the latest treatise designed to enable us to judge for ourselves in the appropriateness of our habitual eating and drinking. It is impossible to deny the great utility of such information; but, unfortunately, mankind in general lends a deaf ear to warnings when the tastes and the passions are in question.

As the world wags, we fear the people would continue to eat and drink just according to their taste and humor for a long time yet to come, especially when they get rid of all the constitutional disorders caused by over-eating and intemperance, a few of these Pills sufficing in the majority of instances to set a man "all right." All over-living—every act of intemperance—must necessarily contaminate the blood, and the vitiated blood must necessarily impure every organ through which it flows. Now, in order to correct this effect, a radical remedy is required, and such is the invention of Holloway. Perhaps this results, not only from the power of their purifying agency, but also from their gentle and almost imperceptible regenerating action—without any inconvenience in the general routine of life—requiring no extraordinary precautions to prevent "catching cold" or morbid resolutions. If reports be correct, no medicine stands in higher repute at our fashionable clubs and officers' quarters than Holloway's Pills.—*The Adviser.*

MR. HERBERT SPENCER ON RELIGION

In his recent articles on religion in the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. Spencer has aimed a very solemn sneer against five of the great Truths of Christianity. It is truly ridiculous on his part to imagine that he can thus overturn the foundations of the Christian religion. At the same time it is a satisfaction to find, although, of course, not surprising, that he can only say what deserves no answer apart from his own name and fame. It would be impossible in a short article to explain these Truths which he has so flippantly attacked. It will suffice to show the radical defect in his mode of thought. First of all, it is worthy to note that Mr. Spencer travesties the doctrine before he assails them. In every case but one he describes the Truth as it is not taught by Christianity. This by itself is a confession of weakness. To show the defect of his mode of thought it will suffice to take one of the doctrines he attacks, as an example of his unsatisfactory method.

He describes Original Sin as "the visiting on Adam's descendants, through hundreds of generations, dreadful penalties for a small transgression which they did not commit."

Before proceeding further I wish to remark that I am not proving this doctrine, or even explaining it. Such a task is unnecessary in a Catholic journal. All I wish to do is to meet Mr. Spencer on his own ground. My remarks will bear the character of an *argumentum ad hominem*. I shall briefly show that Mr. Spencer proceeds in a sophistical manner to prove nothing; that he has ignored plain facts and argued in a circle. Now, let it be observed that his description of Original Sin is his own invention. Christianity does not teach that it was a small sin, &c., quite the contrary; neither is it true to say that Adam's children did not commit it, meaning that they had no share in it. Adam, by the very force of his position, sinned in his posterity. The relation of parent and child requires this.

It is the habit of philosophers, as we know, to sit at home and forget the world. The Ideal Man is ever before their eyes; the Real Man is either not existing, or else is a being completely at their mercy to permit or extinguish. What is the real world of men? Is it not something utterly at variance with Mr. Spencer's ideal of an innocent and orderly creature seeking a pardon from an enraged tyrant? Is not the real world a seething mass of sin, confusion and misery? Do we not find a pitiable and stunning contradiction between man's nature and powers and his work and happiness? He is lord of the earth, yet his life is shorter than the dust beneath his feet. Insignificant obstacles thwart his grandest designs. Destitution and uprightness walk hand in hand; crime and prosperity are no strangers to each other. I need not amplify so familiar a picture. I am only concerned here with its meaning. Let us ask, What is the source of these appalling anomalies? No one with any reflection will fail to see that they come in some mysterious way from man himself. The world yields everything we can desire for our happiness; there are wealth and food enough for all. A philosopher could not conceive a sphere more plenteously endowed with all the materials of contentment; but still the wide contradiction repeats itself from age to age, which has baffled all the sages who ever pondered it. The conclusion is forced upon us that man's nature is at fault; that he is not what he was meant to be. By the process of reason alone we are thus brought face to face with a problem which Mr. Spencer does not attempt to solve, because he cannot, nor all the philosophers together with him. He and they are in presence of a Mighty Fact which grinds all their idealities to powder—Human Nature as it is. Now this Fact is quite independent of the Creed or the Church. It makes not the slightest difference whether we hold Original Sin or not. The same fact is forced on the Christian or unbeliever.

The race of mankind is pursued by an unrelenting misfortune from age to age, and even religion itself can only alleviate its hardship. Mr. Spencer overlooks this Fact. He puts the cart before the horse; he puts the Doctrine first and the Fact afterwards. He seems to imagine that the Fact was created by the Doctrine. Instead of the Doctrine by the Fact. The Doctrine of Original Sin gives the only explanation of man as he is which Reason can accept. Where there was darkness there is now light; where there was confusion there are now order and law. Mr. Spencer calls Adam's a "small" sin. We know what this means. An apple is a small thing to be mixed up with the destinies of the human race; but the commandment of God, whatever its object, is not small; and it was this which Adam sinned against.

The Original Sin may be considered in four parts or stages—the Commandment—the Sin of Eve—the Sin of Adam—the Excuse. The Commandment was not to eat the apple—Eve disobeyed, Adam also—both excused themselves, but neither repented. The sin, of course, lay in disobedience to the supreme command of God. It was an easy one to fulfil; there was indeed no temptation, *per se*, to disobey it. It was a pure and simple test of submission and obedience, free from everything that could obscure its character. The temptation enters in the only way we could think possible—from outside.

Adam and Eve were hitherto sinless and perfect, with none of that proneness to evil which is part of our being. The tradition of evil which sweeps as onward—a corrupt example—false public opinion &c., for them did not exist. They had no tangible effort to gain—all the resources of the world were lawfully theirs. They knew with perfect clearness that the command was from God. Their sin, therefore, was not only the greatest ever committed; it was different in kind from any other. It was a sin committed with the most perfect deliberation; Eve was tempted and fell. Adam was still innocent, and if he had stood firm, with this warning before his eyes, the result, as theologians teach us, would have been widely different. But he fell, and the ruin was complete, yet we may think not quite complete. Was there not room for repentance? But repentance there was none. When arraigned before their Judge our guilty parents did not utter a word of sorrow. They simply threw the blame on another.

Now, as to Adam's descendants. It appears strange that a modern philosopher, versed in the principle of Heredity, should see only injustice in the transmission of Original Sin, taken of course, not as a personal act but as the state resulting from that act. Let him explain how could Original Sin be transmitted? How could Adam pass on to his descendants that which he had not himself? Mr. Spencer may say that the human race should have been suppressed—I think the human race as now existing would say, thank you for nothing.

We are familiar with the hereditary principle in all its forms, good, bad, and indifferent. That principle works for evil as well as good towards individuals, because it is a law. To require that we should suffer no inconvenience, whatever from the rebellion of our

First Parents is against Reason itself. We see by our eyes instances of particular vices propagated by inheritance, but it never occurs to us to blame anyone but the human cause of such miseries. It is altogether a fallacy to assume that Adam was the guilty father of an innumerable race. The innocent race never existed save in the fancy of sophists. Adam was our father; we are his children. The relation binds us together in one, and because of it we are sharers in Adam's sin, and guilty of it as children can be. Thus it is clear that Spencer ignores the Fact before he attacks the Doctrine. Sweep the Doctrine clean away, and the Fact is remaining. It was the Fact which gave rise to the Doctrine, not the Doctrine to the Fact.

We can turn on him and say, "If you wish to put out the light of Christianity what do you give us in its place?" You simply have man engulfed as before in his misery, but without hope. It is all very well for you to wrap yourself up in Eternal Energy and other clouds without water, but a man must have a comfortable income before he can find a support in these things. Christianity glides the future of human lot with hope. It pours the oil of a sweet consolation on the turbulent waters of life and reconciles us with our Creator. This is not mere sentiment—though, if it were, ought it to be destroyed? The explanation given by Christianity is in complete harmony with facts. It is proved to be true by every title and sign through which truth can be known. If it is not true, there is no truth, and Mr. Spencer may shut up his books, and quit the function of a man perpetually gazing at what has no existence outside of his own brain. Mr. Spencer argues with the simplicity of a Methodist from the Bible, and with the ignorance of a child from the Doctrines of Christianity. The Bible is to him a purely British book of the Nineteenth Century, composed in English by Englishmen, bound in octavo, and addressed to the popular mind. The Sciences of Hermetism and Exegesis, which interpret the Bible, he has never heard of. All the evils in the world, Christianity teaches, according to him, come from Original Sin. It teaches nothing of the kind. The millions of sins committed by individuals are to be counted in as each one a drop in the ocean of human tears. There is the Old and the New Testament—at the beginning of each stands one great sin—the Original Sin, as he may call them both—the covenants they ushered in, the rejection of God by Adam, the rejection of Christ by the Jews. Again and again has the Creator begun anew with the human race. He chose Noah, He chose Abraham, He raised up the Church with its arms of mercy all round the world. The true wonder is that with all the sin there is so much happiness in the world.

This is enough to show the fallacy of the filmy method adopted by Mr. Spencer. He looks on the Christian Doctrine as a mechanical and rigid formula invented and imposed on mankind arbitrarily. He does not say who invented it, nor how it came about that it was imposed on the human mind. These are great difficulties which completely shatter to pieces Mr. Spencer's position. He must surely see that no doctrine whatever could have obtained so wide a hold unless it were in harmony with facts—unless it were true.

Thinkers who rigidly uphold the reign of Law in the Material Universe are often nothing but sentimental drillers in presence of the Moral World. But Law is wider in its application than they imagine. It extends to every sphere. In the Moral World the Law is Justice, which infallibly subdues every creature to the Supreme Will of the Creator. Sentiment has its place, but not as the ultimate principle of government in religion as anywhere else. In stating his objections Mr. Spencer gives the first place to sentiment. It is always to be the man of his school. They exhaust their mind in material science, and can see no Law in the Moral Universe. But that law will overtake them if they do not find it out. They may notice it, but it exists all the same.

Let it not be thought presumptuous in me to have come forward against Mr. Spencer. He has not attacked me, but the Christian Tradition, and in defence thereof the insignificance of the defender only shows more clearly the Tradition which enables anyone to say something at least which cannot be put aside as undeserving of notice.

1883.

THE ONTARIO BUDGET.

LIQUOR LICENSES TO BE RAISED—NEXT YEAR'S ESTIMATES—THE BROWN LANDS—THE DOMINION ACCOUNTS.

TORONTO, Feb. 21.—In the Legislature to-day Hon. Mr. Ross, Provincial Treasurer, made his budget speech. The receipts for the year amounted to \$2,439,941, and expenditure to \$2,887,037. There had been an over-expenditure under several heads—on civil government \$11,000, legislation \$26,600, public institutions maintenance \$41,111, immigration \$78,141, agriculture and arts \$14,620, bureau of statistics \$7,249. The investments of the province amounted to \$4,740,654 and the liabilities to \$3,564,413, showing a surplus of assets of \$4,384,241. Referring to THE TIMBER LIMITS

he said they had 20,000 square miles yet, which at \$500 per square mile, would give them an income of some \$10,000,000 to recuperate the surplus. With regard to the expenditure for 1884 the estimates were in excess of those of 1883 by \$37,000, but the government would keep within that sum. There were exceptional items this year, one being the sum of \$38,000 to cover arrears on colonization roads. The estimated receipts for 1884 were \$2,604,669. The Government proposed to increase the rate for

LIQUOR LICENSES, and in so doing they believed that they would be following in the wake of public opinion. The wholesale licenses they proposed to increase from \$150 to \$225, tavern and shop licenses from \$400 to \$160, taverns and shops in townships from \$80 to \$175, and vessel licenses from \$100 to \$125. By these increases the government expected to raise the revenue to the sum placed in the estimates. He would leave the further discussion of the matter to the Provincial Secretary, when he introduced the bill making the necessary changes. His estimates had been based upon a possible reduction of the number—the same number of licenses as issued last year at the increased rates would give a revenue of \$213,000. In conclusion he referred to the accounts with the Dominion, which he hoped would be settled before next year, and that the sum in the hands of the Dominion government would not be \$2,900,000, but that the province would have the \$5,000,000 it ought to have. The hon. gentleman spoke for three hours, and resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

Indianapolis complains that Matthew Arnold's dooks do not fit him.

Joe Cook's latest new word is "melancholic," meaning "little knowledge."

In Northern Louisiana the ground was frozen from Jan. 23 to 27, an unusual thing in that region.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The debate upon Sir Stafford Northcote's motion censuring the Government was resumed to-day in the House of Commons. Mr. Ellis Bartlett (Conservative) spoke in favor of the motion. He said that the Government, by allowing the destruction of General Hicks' army, had brought about the present situation in Sudan and thereby earned the execration of the world. Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor (radical) also supported the motion.

Mr. Joseph Cowan (Radical Reformer) said the Government knew perfectly well that the mongrel machine set up to govern Egypt would not work. The blundering policy had created ruin. They were responsible for the fact that the Sudan had been given up to Mahdi and the slave dealers.

The Marquis of Hartington said that the Government had not abandoned hope of a native government for Egypt, which government, however, might have to be aided by English advice, perhaps permanently.

Sir Stafford Northcote said the present Government had spoiled the late Government's Egyptian policy. (Roars of laughter.) The Government had not answered the charge of inconsistency and vacillation, and a division on his motion would not settle the question.

The division was then taken on Sir Stafford Northcote's motion, which was defeated, the vote standing 111 to 262.

Sir Stafford Northcote will take the usual course of resigning his seat and offering himself for re-election.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Mr. John O'Connor Power made a speech in the House of Commons to-day in which he criticized the course of Parnell and his followers. He asserted that the present unfortunate condition of Ireland was the greatest difficulty England has to overcome. He censured the so-called National party for wasting the time of the house in the discussion of factional disputes instead of the social improvement of Ireland. He excused Parnell because he was surrounded and urged on by certain lientants, who were hoping to arrive at similar prominence. He was strongly opposed to the amendment of Mr. Parnell, which he characterized as very disappointing, and failed to condemn with sufficient emphasis the present policy of stimulating emigration, and made no mention whatever of the importance of the development of Irish resources. Neither Nationalists nor loyalists had any right to either designation. "While Mr. Parnell," said Mr. Power, "was posing before the country and complaining that his safety had been threatened by a portion of his countrymen, I quietly awaited the public vindication of my course. My declaration that intimidation was a brutal and immoral practice now comes from the lips of Mr. Parnell. A member of the National League has no more right to rob me of free speech than to steal money from my pocket." Mr. Power proceeded to indict the national leaguers for their own speeches, and said he was convinced Parnell inwardly dissented from many things which his disciples did, both inside and outside of the house. The Parnellites had been pursuing a policy adverse to the interests of Ireland since the land act was introduced. Irish discontent was due not only to historical events, but also to the fact that Ireland was smarting because equal privileges were withheld from her. But better times were coming, when strife would be at end and England and Ireland would be more closely united than ever, when Ireland would share in equal privileges. Power was frequently interrupted by applause, and when he resumed his seat the cheering was tremendous. The Parnellites maintained a sullen silence.

Mr. T. M. Healy replied to Power's speech and compared it to dancing on a tight rope. He spoke of Power as balancing between the Orangemen and the Whigs, reproached him for deserting his party, said the Government was in league with the Orangemen, and concluded with describing Lord Rosemore as a "bigoted, malevolent young pup."

Mr. Justin McCarthy accused the Orangemen of seeking to involve the country in civil war.

The House was full, and Power's onslaught upon the Parnellites caused a great sensation.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The House of Commons was a scene of great uproar to-day when the question of admitting Bradlaugh was broached. Sir Stafford Northcote moved that the House reaffirm its previous resolution preventing Bradlaugh from taking his seat. After a stormy discussion, the motion was carried by 226 to 173.

An amendment offered to-day in the House of Lords by the Duke of Richmond to the bill designed to afford better protection against the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease from abroad, makes the bill still more stringent in its restrictions upon the importation of foreign cattle. The amendment was adopted. It prohibits the importation of cattle from all countries where foot-and-mouth disease exists. The Government will try to defeat it in the House of Commons.

The debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment condemning the Government's policy in Ireland was resumed in the House of Commons this evening. Mr. F. H. O'Donnell said England's safest policy would be to allow the Irish people to conduct their own affairs. If he did not do so a large accession of nationalists in a future parliament might some day greatly harm England.

Mr. Gladstone said the country ought to know that the undue prolongation of the debate to the hindrance of other business was the work of a small coterie against strong feeling on the part of the rest of the house.

The Irish party, in order to mark their sense of the conduct of Speaker Brand in suspending the Irish members in the session of 1881, have determined to oppose the vote of thanks which will be proposed on Brand's retirement from the speakership.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE LAST SURVIVOR OF GENERAL HOOD'S EXPEDITION TO IRELAND IN 1798.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The readers of the *Examiner* may remember that more than two years ago (17th December, 1881), an article appeared under the above heading, in which I gave an account of an interview I had with the venerable old man, who was, in 1798, on board the line of battle ship, the *Cassard* (74 gun), that entered Bantry Bay on Christmas eve.

Not having heard of his death, I wrote to a friend, who is his neighbor in the village near Paris, where he lived, and received the following answers to my enquiries:—

"The old man is still living, and after a residence of some months in Paris, has returned with his daughter to his little cottage. He is as sound (solid) as ever, and always anxious for amusement, so much so that his daughter at the dinner hour, had lately to go for him to the cafe, where he was playing billiards."

Anxious to see the old sailor once more, I

went with two Irish friends yesterday to pay him another visit.

He remembered me at once, and I had a long and interesting conversation with him on events that he witnessed before the century began, and on some of those he was present at since.

He gave me his portrait and his signature written in my presence, which I enclose.

Alexis Jean Peysson, and not Pesson as I gave it in my first article, was born in the Rue Galdande, near the Pantheon on the 3rd of September, 1779, and is consequently in his 105th year. His father was "Intendant" (steward) to the Duke of Penthièvre, father, I believe, of the virtuous Dukes of Orleans, mother of Louis Philippe; he died in the Rue St. Dominique, long after the revolution began. His mother was a Miss Bogle, of English or Irish origin, he could not tell which.

Peysson was ten years old, when the Bastille was taken, and living quite close saw the whole affair. He saw Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette on their way to the scaffold, and the Girondists and Danton, Robespierre, St. Just, &c., carried to the Place de la Republique, where 2,800 victims, innocent and guilty, fell at the age of 16. In 1798 he enlisted with a few young men in the navy, and sailed from Brest in the *Cassard*, Captain Du Ray, for Bantary Bay.

He was in several engagements on sea and land, but never boasts of any personal act of bravery. "J'ai fait seulement mon devoir," was his answer to my enquiries. "But you saved the life of your general," I said, "at St. Domingo." "Yes," said he, "some negroes were going to kill him, when I arrived in time and killed two of those black and cruel fellows" (Mistral was the name of this officer). He had a vague recollection of the death of Lieutenant Walsh, father of the late Count Walsh, who was shot by the negroes, and spoke of General Leclerc, who with so many fell victims of the fever in that fatal expedition.

He said he saw Nelson, but could not remember where—of Hoche he spoke with enthusiasm.

He was thirteen years in the navy, from 1796 until 1809, from the latter date until 1842 he was in the service of the Douane (custom house), when he retired on a small pension, and a few years since received the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

It is astounding to think that this fine old man, who, as his daughter told me, has an excellent appetite, sleeps soundly, reads and writes, and though less active than when I last saw him, is in full possession of his faculties, witnessed the last years of the reign of Louis XVI., the First Republic, the Directory, the Consul, the First Empire, the reign of Louis XVIII., of Charles X., of Louis Philippe, the Second Republic, the Second