

Treacher, are of value. For Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce beneficial results.

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE. MAY BE true, but a stitch in the side, resulting from cold or otherwise, is not so nice. It often prevents a long breath and causes intense pain, but all may be made right in a few minutes, by rubbing in BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It doesn't mind a stitch.

TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many, many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and gives rest and health to the child, and comfort to the mother.

PARNELL LAND LEAGUE FUND.

Brought forward..... \$1,89 00

Hull Relief Fund.

Evening Post..... \$10 00
J. J. Curran, Q. C..... 2 00
O. J. Devlin..... 2 00
J. A..... 5 00
John Norton, Lachlan..... 1 00
John Nagle..... 1 00
D. McGrath..... 1 00
Loughman & O'Flaherty..... 5 00

"True Witness" Irish Relief Fund.

Brought forward..... \$2,138 10
McNaughton Bros., Huntington..... \$10 00
Henry Mills, Grand Falls, Que..... 1 00
John Doody, St. Mathias, Que..... 10 00
Jas. Mullins, "..... 5 00
Wm. Lacy, "..... 5 00
Chas. O'Connor, "..... 1 50
J. Gallagher, St. Marthe, Que..... 2 00
Mrs. Garraher, "..... 2 00
F. Burke, "..... 1 00
Friend of Ireland..... 1 00
Contributed by the residents of St. Patrick, Tingwick, Que..... 33 70
Contributed by the residents of St. Marthe, Que., per J. & E. McCabe..... 58 50
Contributed by the residents of Rockburn, Que., per Henry Duffin..... 27 00
From the residents of Chambly, Que..... 48 75
Patrick Duggan, Carden, Ont..... 1 00
Thos. Dwyer, Three Rivers..... 3 00
W. Cooper, L'Epiphanie..... 3 00
W. Leblanc, Three Rivers..... 2 00
Thos. Daley, Lorette..... 1 00
L. Telfer, L'Epiphanie..... 1 00
Jean Cloutier, Three Rivers..... 1 00
E. Many, "..... 50
U. Walsh, Quebec..... 5 00
R. J. Flanagan, Quebec..... 5 00
Thos. Powers, Piles Railway..... 5 00
J. J. Rogers, Three Rivers..... 5 00
Jas. McCaffrey, Three Rivers..... 4 00
And. Hickey, "..... 4 00
M. J. Hogan, Quebec..... 4 00
E. Reynolds..... 3 00
David O'Grady, Lombardy, Ont..... 2 00
M. O'Mara, "..... 2 00
James Murphy, "..... 2 00
J. H. Leblanc, 547 Craig street..... 5 00
O. McCarragher, Moncton, Que..... 1 00
From Rev. F. Woods, St. Joseph of Huntington, Q., per William Hassam, Jr..... 27 00
From Rev. C. J. Duffin, Kemptville..... 57 00
D. J. Curry..... 2 00
J. Lynott..... 1 00
From Pembroke, per Mr. Dowley..... 90 00
Jas. Dunlavy, West Bedford, Q..... 50
Parish of St. Patrick of Beauvillage, Q., per Rev. L. A. Gauthier..... 60 00
From Carrillon (2nd list), per Mr. F. J. Maguire..... 22 00
From Trenton, Ont., per Mr. F. J. Maguire..... 212 00
Cash from a Lady..... 1 00
Parish of Rigaud, Q., per J. Madden..... 3 00
M. Sweeney, St. Kemptville, Ont..... 1 00
Parish of Farnham, Q., per Mr. J. Kavanagh..... 32 75
Township of Hemmingford, per Mr. P. Clancy..... 201 38

Sherrington, Napierville County, collected by a committee of the parishioners, under the direction of Rev. J. H. Carrière:

William O'Meara \$5, Malrow McCreedy \$5, Raymond Robert \$5, David Bilbow \$5, Stephen Keough \$4, Patrick Kelly \$4, Rev. J. B. Carrière \$2, Jas. Casey \$2, Dennis Henney \$2, Patrick Halpin \$1, Thos. Halpin \$1, Thos. Halpin \$1, James Halpin \$1, John Fitzgibbon \$1, John McNeill \$1, Nicholas O'Meara \$1, John O'Meara \$1, Adolphe Girardin \$1, Dr. L. S. Verner \$1, Joseph Fontaine \$1, Lawrence O'Meara \$1, Patrick Coolahan \$1, John McBride \$1, Jeremiah O'Connell \$1, Mrs. J. O'Connell \$1, Daniel O'Connell \$1, George Rourke \$1, James McGrail \$1, David O'Meara \$1, Robert Edgar \$5, Charles Grenier \$6, Joseph Giroux, Sr. \$6, George Gagne \$6, George Busby \$6, Edouard Catudal \$6, Napoleon Cardinal \$6, Isaac Tetreault \$6, Mrs. Ed Catudal \$6, Julien Fredette \$6, Charles Edgar \$6, Nicholas McGrail \$6, Julien Lefebvre \$6, Pierre Gagne \$6, John Stringer \$6, Miss Bridget Stringer \$6, John O'Meara \$6, Narcisse Boutin \$6, A. Friend \$6, L. Eug. Tetreault \$6, Amable Gagne \$6, Richard Lamarre \$6, Joseph Benard \$6, Jules Caron \$6, F. X. Lamarre \$6, Moise Pierre \$6, Isaac Beaudoin \$6, Simeon Renaud \$6, Isaac Davidson \$6, Mrs. Th. Daigneau \$6, Toussaint Boule \$6, David Thibert \$6, Theophile Patenaude \$6, David Hebert \$6, A. E. Trudelle \$6, Mrs. Joseph Beaudin \$6, Andre Provost \$6, Louis Perras \$6, Moise Faubert \$6, Jacques Dubois \$6, Mrs. Deneault \$6, Jerome Giroux \$6, Joseph Larin \$6, Marcelline Fredette \$6, Albert Provost \$6, Joseph Giroux \$6, Moise Giroux \$6, John Sellers \$6, Alfred Guerton \$6, Narcisse Guerton \$6, Gideon Regnier \$6, Paul Payant \$6, Modeste Gibeau \$6, Pierre Menard \$6, Edouard Beaudin \$6, Mrs. J. Bisailon \$6, Edouard Guerin \$6, Nazaire Lefebvre \$6, David Dauphinais \$6, Patrick McCabe \$6, Mrs. R. Greer \$6, Miss Mary Greer \$6, Ovide Gagne \$6, Olivier Perras \$6, Medard Betourne \$6, Mrs. James O'Meara \$6, Toussaint Boucharde \$6, Ollaire Bourdon \$6, Moise Thibert \$6, Francois Gelineau \$6, Miss Marie Hamel \$6, Medard Robert \$6, Mrs. Paul Perras \$6, Benjamin Lefebvre \$6, Edouard Patenaude \$6, Pierre Lefebvre \$6, Lucien Gagne \$6, Mrs. John Lefebvre \$6, Louis Gagne \$6, Narcisse Bombardier \$6, Theophile Remillard \$6, Frederic Gauthier \$6, Vital Thibert \$6, Mrs. Th. Robert \$6, Alexis Chaput \$6, Moise Douglas \$6, Michel Suprenant \$6, Pierre Legrand \$6, Vital Larin \$6, Ovide Daigneau \$6, Julien Galarneau \$6, J. Bte Cardinal \$6, Vital Hamelin \$6, Miss Isabelle

100, Wilfred Lussier 100, Paul Pinaud 100, Ferdinand Lefebvre 100, Mrs. Jule Daigneau 10, Edouard Tremblay 100, Francois Blain 100, Noel Gibeau, 50, Jules Daigneau, 50, Alphonse L'Esperance, 50, Pierre Giroux 50, Isaac Fredette 50, Julien Patenaude 50, Octave Giroux 50, Joseph Giroux 50, Jules Provost 50, Joseph Daigneau 50, Moise Trottier 50, Eliezer Vian 100. Total, \$81.10.

REUBEN.

A SKETCH.
"Reuben, Reuben, Reuben,"
The house just rang with "Reuben."
It was Reuben here, and Reuben there,
And Reuben always—everywhere:
The air was rife with—Reuben.

Had any business to be done,
From early morn till late of even,
Came the boys here, and the boys there,
Twas Reuben drove the rig to town,
Twas Reuben brought the letters home.

He bowed the boys and kissed the girls,
He teased them, pleased them, pulled their curls,
And set them nearly crazy:
Then smoothed their brows, or won a smile,
So slyly could the rogue beguile.

Now whistling, singing, roaring, racing,
After youngsters wildly chasing,
As if he were busy,
Now sitting still in quiet thought,
Musing deep, but saying naught.

But now he's gone and we are lone:
Slow, tick, tick, tick, the clock goes on.
And all is dull and daisy:
Who could believe there lurked such art,
Such witchcraft, in one boyish heart?
Oh Reuben! Reuben! Reuben!
Where art thou now, Reuben?
These are the boys here, and the boys there,
And boys always everywhere,
But there is but one Reuben.

J. L.

POSTERS.

—The task of transforming Rome into a modern city has proved a very costly affair, and the undertaking is now at a halt from lack of further funds.

—The Rev. Mr. Perrin, of Springfield, proclaims from his pulpit that checkers, chess, backgammon, and croquet are sinful under any circumstances.

—A Detroit mule accomplished the feat of kicking two men at once. Although they stood several feet apart, each received one of the beast's hind feet in his face.

—Forgeries have of late been frequent in France, 1000 bank notes, printed by way of precaution in the United States, with an English heading, having been closely imitated, and counterfeit coin is now common.

—The postmaster at Victoria, B.C., recognized the handwriting of a rival on a letter addressed to a young woman to whom he also was paying attentions. He could not resist the temptation to open the envelope and read the epistle. His crime was detected, and he was fined \$50.

—Longfellow's "Hiawatha" and "Evangeline" have been translated into Bohemian, and a second edition of the Bohemian translation of Shakespeare's "Othello" and "The Merchant of Venice" has appeared.

—Dr. Peck of Indianapolis has amputated the legs of a young girl on account of decay in the bones, produced by excessive rope jumping. He advises parents and teachers to prohibit this play under all circumstances.

—The electric light will be again used at the French Salon this season, although the jury of painting protest strongly against this mode of lighting as too unequal and glaring, injuring almost invariably the effect of painting and not improving that of sculpture.

—Emile Augier's play of "L'Avanturiers," in which Sarah Bernhardt makes her appearance in London, was first produced during the revolutionary year of 1848, and was rewritten ten years later for the Theatre Francaise. It is well known here by the adaptation made by Mr. Robertson under the title of "Home," and has had more than one long run at Wallack's.

—The late Lord Derby and Mr. Gladstone's favorite author was Homer. The present Lord Derby said recently of his father that "the only thing he knew perfectly was Homer, and even at that Mr. Gladstone best him." Mr. Bright's favorite author is Milton, a copy which he always carries in his pocket. Mr. Lowe, in his great speeches on the reform debates of 1868, laid Virgil and Ovid heavily under contribution.

—At Monaco, a few days ago, while the Monte Carlo gambling room was crowded, an explosion broke the windows, looking glasses and timepieces, and threw down and slightly injured several persons. It is believed that a dynamite bomb was thrown into the room for the purpose of robbing the bank during the panic, and one player was attacked and robbed by four men, but as the officials all remained at their posts no further plunder was effected.

—A negro woman was entering the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, five years ago, with a ticket which she had purchased. Admission was denied, and an usher was ordered to put her off the premises. She resisted stoutly and was considerably injured before the man finally ejected her. She sued for damages and got a verdict of \$300. Mrs. John Drew, who manages the theatre, contested the case to the utmost, but the Court of Appeals finally sustained the verdict.

—Mr. Gladstone, in taking upon himself the duties and responsibilities of the office of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, follows an example set by several of his predecessors in Downing street. The two posts were held simultaneously by Walpole, Stanhope, Polham, Grenville, Pitt, Addington, Perceval, Canning, and by Peel in 1834 and 1835. Mr. Gladstone himself also, at the close of his last administration, acted as his own Chancellor of the Exchequer.

—Mrs. Wilkins of Oxford, N.C., had three children of her own and was stepmother to a boy. The latter annoyed her by stealing eatables from the pantry, and she tried in vain to prevent his depredations. She locked the daintiest of the food in a chest, and he opened it with a skeleton key. Finally she poisoned some cake, put it in a closet and went away for a day's visit. On her return, instead of finding that the boy was dead, she saw the remains of two of her children who had been killed by the poison.

—The Princess Frederica of Hanover's marriage to a private gentleman, who was equestrian to the late King of Hanover, was opposed by her brother, the Duke of Cumberland, and de jure King of Hanover, but Queen Victoria, who approves of love matches, and who gave one of her daughters to the son of a Scotch nobleman, as head of the family even encouraged it, and lent it the sanction of her presence. Morganatic marriages have been almost the rule in the house of Brunswick. In one instance even the descendant of a morganatic family sat on the throne. Duke George William of Zell married morganatically a young French woman, Eleanor d'Oubresse, and their daughter became the wife of George I., was the mother of George II., and is, therefore, an ancestress of the Queen and the Princess Frederica.

THE HOME RULE CONFERENCE.

A meeting, convened by circular, of Home Rule Members of Parliament, was held on Tuesday in the City Hall.

There were present—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph Neale M. Keene, Mr. Phillip Callan, Count Arthur Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel Colthurst, J. F. Smithwick, E. Leamy, Wm. Shaw, Maurice Brooks, George Errington, Sir Patrick O'Brien, C. H. Meldon, F. H. O'Donnell, P. Martin, Q.C.; P. J. Smyth, Major O'Beirne, The O'Gorman Mahon, Eugene Collins, C. J. Fay, J. W. Foley, and D. F. Gabbett.

On the motion of Mr. Shaw, seconded by Mr. Meldon, the Lord Mayor took the chair.

Mr. Meldon stated that he had been his action with regard to the convening of the meeting, as was already explained in the published correspondence. He then read letters which had been received within the past few days, and which had not been already published in the newspapers. Mr. J. O'Reilly Lever, M.P., wrote:—"Engagements of an important character connected with efforts I am making to promote the material prosperity of Ireland render it impossible for me to be in Dublin on the day you mention" (laughter.) Mr. Rodmond, M.P., wrote regretting that it was not in his power to be present. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, M.P., in his letter, said he was of opinion that the meeting could be held with greater advantage at a later day. Mr. Molloy, M.P., wrote, on Monday, saying he presumed the meeting would be held in London, and in reply to a telegram from Mr. Meldon, stating the fact, wired that he would be present if possible. Mr. Villiers Stuart, M.P., and Mr. McFarlane wrote declaring their inability to attend. Mr. O'Shea, M.P., said he hoped to be present, and similar communications were received from Mr. James Leahy, M.P.; Mr. Denis O'Connor, M.P.; Mr. Mitchell-Henry, M.P.; Mr. Blake, M.P.; Mr. Whitworth, M.P., &c.

Mr. Shaw, M.P., who was warmly received, proposed—"That the election of chairman, committee, and officials be postponed to a future meeting, to be held in Dublin on a date to be arranged hereafter, and that the honorary secretaries and whips elected last session be requested to act *ad interim*. That Messrs. Gray, Meldon and Brooks be requested to arrange with the members not present a meeting of the party in Dublin on such a day as may be most calculated to secure the fullest and most representative meeting. That we hereby affirm the resolution passed in 1874 as follows:—(1) 'That in the opinion of the meeting it is essential that all members elected for Ireland on Home Rule principles shall form a separate and distinct party in the House of Commons, united in the principle of obtaining for Ireland self-government as defined in the resolutions of the Home Rule Conference of November, 1873, and endorsed by the country at the general election of 1874.' (2) 'That, deeply impressed with the importance of unity of action in all matters that can affect the position of the Home Rule party, or the interests of the Home Rule cause, we engage to each other and the country to obtain that unity by taking council together, by reasonable concessions to each other, by avoiding isolated action, and by supporting each other in the course thought best to promote Home Rule.' Some reference had been made to a speech which he had delivered in Cork, and it was alleged that in that speech he implied that there would be a division in the Home Rule party. That speech was delivered without any preparation, but he would be ready to repeat the statements he then made. But the gentlemen who had then quoted passages from that speech had forgotten to quote another passage in which he expressed as strongly as a man could express it that the Irish party, to be effective to do any good for the country, should be a united party, and should not, if possible, be broken up into sections. Of course, if there were a matter of great principle involved on which they could not agree, they could not act together as a body. But he did not anticipate that any such questions would arise, and he hoped that when the members of the Irish party, many of them men of great ability and experience, met together and exchanged views, personal and sectional feelings and irritations would disappear, and that they would again stand before the House of Commons a united party, (hear, hear.) Of course they should support the great Liberal party as far as possible. There was no question as to their line of conduct in that respect. That party sympathized with a great many of the Irish demands, and in proof of that he need only refer to the questions of the franchise and of registration. They might also hope for a great deal of good in respect to the education question, which he should say, he was treated in a rather perfunctory manner during the last election. Some people seemed to think that the education question was settled. Primary education, he would say, was in a disgraceful state in this country; the people did not get anything like fair value for what was spent. They wanted to have the people of this country placed on an equality with England and Scotland as regarded the training of teachers and primary education generally. As to university education they had got only an outline; they had advanced a step, and he had no hesitation in saying that if the members of the Home Rule party had not acted as they did that question would not be settled even so far. It was their duty, as members of the great Irish party, to watch these questions carefully, to measure the forces opposed to them, and to try and meet these forces in the wisest and most judicious way. They had most difficult work to do in the House of Commons with regard to the Land question. They had opposed to them the prejudices of landowners in England and elsewhere. They had now at the head of the Government a statesman whose ability, honesty, power of organization, and power of carrying out everything he took in hand, had never been equalled in the history of politics. Mr. Gladstone understood the wants of the Irish tenants, he knew the weakness of his own Land Bill, and he believed he was thoroughly in earnest in endeavoring to settle this question. It would be the duty of the Irish party to meet again and discuss the subject more fully, but he thought it would not be their duty to meet now and separate without expressing a distinct and decided opinion on the subject (hear, hear). He thoroughly concurred in the wisdom of postponing to a future meeting all questions that might prove to be of a controversial nature, and he hoped that when they met again they would discuss those questions amicably and generously, and that the result of their consultation would be that the party would become stronger than it ever was before.

Count Moore, M.P., seconded the resolutions.

After some remarks from Sir Patrick O'Brien and The O'Gorman Mahon, Mr. P. J. Smyth said his principles remained absolutely unchanged from that which he held for some years past, but he saw that it was imperatively necessary, and he was there to work with his brother members

in the spirit of absolute unity. He had no desire to attend a sectional meeting of their party (hear, hear). If there were to be sections it was better, in his mind, that there should be no party at all (hear, hear). He, for his part, knew nothing of sections or individuals. They were there to promote great principles, and to those alone they should look, and to promote those every man knew and felt that it was by a united and cordial harmony alone the attainment of those aspirations could be accomplished. They had to contend against united parties and a united House of Commons. He thanked them for the kindness with which they had received him amongst them, and he hoped that from him at least disunion should never enter their ranks (hear, hear).

Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., in supporting the resolutions, said if he found himself present, it was entirely because he was guided by the same principles which had been so admirably expressed by the member for Tipperary. There was no one could feel more deeply than he the urgent and pressing necessity for establishing reforms which would protect the tenantry from systematic spoliation, and root the people of Ireland in the soil of Ireland. It was with pain he saw, not only the English journals, but also some of the journals of the Continent, congratulating themselves upon the practical disappearance of the Irish cry, as it was called, for self-government, and the appearance in its place of the demand for land reform. Now, they were all land reformers; they were all tenant-righters; they were all in favor of a peasant proprietary, which would be the strength and sinew and the pride of their country, and in no distant future; but, above all, they were Irish Nationalists, and, even in obtaining the highest material advantages for their country, they must never cease to demand their national right of self-government.

Mr. Shaw then moved—"That we pledge ourselves to use every legitimate means to bring about a complete and satisfactory reform of the existing land system, and by the abolition of unfair rents and capricious evictions, and the establishment of a peasant proprietary, secure the Irish people in their rights of their native soil." Referring to the position he had occupied for the past two seasons, unopposed by himself, and at the wish of the members of the party, Mr. Shaw said that during the whole of that time, as regards divisions and all that kind of thing, on every question on which it was of the slightest importance that the party should be united they were united, and there was no practical division amongst them (hear, hear). In conclusion, he begged to move the resolution.

Mr. J. W. Foley seconded the motion. Mr. O'Donnell, in supporting the motion, said that in the land and other similar reforms there was no certain finality. They might not be able to gain more than "so much" this session or "so much" next session, but that by no means precluded them from going further later on. Whatever might be the most perfect land system, they were not justified in refusing minor reforms because they could not get that which they considered to be the supreme reform at once. Mr. Callan heartily concurred in the resolution. Most of the farmers in Louth were of the same opinion as Mr. O'Donnell as to accepting what could be now obtained instead of expecting the immediate realization of the utmost of their hopes (hear, hear).

The resolution was passed unanimously. The remainder of the business was transacted in private. The meeting made arrangements for the business of the session. Amongst other matters it was decided to bring the following subjects before Parliament:—Election of county boards, election of poor law guardians, rating of towns, sea fisheries, disfranchised boroughs, registration of voters, removal of paupers, waste lands, borough franchise, municipal franchise and absentee landlords.

It was moved by Mr. Shaw, and seconded by Mr. Errington, that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor do leave the chair, and that Mr. Brooks be called thereto. A vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor was passed unanimously for his distinguished conduct in the chair, and for the able manner in which he presided. The Lord Mayor having replied, the meeting adjourned until the date to be fixed by the committee appointed.

IRISH RELIEF.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST.
DEAR SIR,—Will you be kind to give publication in the columns of your worthy paper the reply of the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin, in regard to contributions sent by the Catholics of Brown's Mills to His Lordship.

P. N. O. GAINNERY, P. P.
Brown's Mills, May 17, 1880.

MY DEAR REV. FATHER,—I am deeply grateful to you and to your warm-hearted Irish flock for your remittance of £51 5s. 5d. for the relief of my poor diocese. The kind contributors shall be remembered fervently and frequently in the prayers of our clergy and their flocks.

The destitution is still undiminished in this diocese and other parts of the country, and will continue so until the new crops come in, in August. So far, the all-bountiful Providence of God has enabled us to supply the necessary food to our poor famishing people, and we have every hope that the relief funds will be sustained for a few months longer.

Begging the help of your good prayers and those of your flock, and again assuring you of my profound gratitude,

I remain, my dear Rev. Father,
Yours sincerely in Christ,
SLIGO, April 27, 1880.

Shaw refuses to adhere to the Parnell party if their views are synonymous with those expressed in America.

A bottle was picked up on Lake Ontario, announcing the sinking of the schooner Firefly, of Kingston, with all on board.

The Irish Land League of America has elected P. A. Collins, Boston, President. Among the Vice-Presidents is the Rev. B. Cronin, of Buffalo.

It is stated that the work of the Dominion Line and Beaver Line of steamships, at Quebec, has been taken from the Union Canadiana and given to the Ship Labourers' Society, so that the labor troubles there will now come to an end.

A meeting of the Provincial Central Committee of the Irish Land League was held yesterday afternoon to effect a permanent organization and devise the best means of carrying on the organization through the Central Union delegates from different cities and towns.

MEMORY.

While the gentle breeze is sighing,
For the happy days that are flying,
While the evening shadows fall,
While I list the vesper call,
I'm dreaming of the happy days
That passed beneath a mother's gaze,
With sisters loving, blithe and gay:
Where, where is she? Oh, where are they?

"Neath Irish earth my mother sleeps,
While over her grave a willow weeps.
Rest, mother dear, your work is o'er,
Trouble or grief thou'lt know no more.
You loved me with a mother's love,
You watch me from your shrine above,
And when my soul from earth shall fly,
Till be to meet you there on high.

The fond companions of my youth,
Those shining gems of spolia trails,
Are far away o'er ocean foam—
Away in our once happy home.
Dear sisters, when you kneel to pray,
Remember me as far away,
And when you think of our loved mother,
Don't forget your absent brother.

Quebec, May, 1880. ALONZO C. GAHAN.

FRANCE AND IRELAND.

The following are translations of two cards with which we have been favored by the distinguished families of Espagnet and Nugent, who have been united in the bonds of matrimony:—

"The Marquis and Marchioness d'Espagnet have the honor to inform the editor of the *Irishman* of the marriage of Mademoiselle Christine d'Espagnet, their daughter, with Count Patrick Nugent, Lieutenant in the 134th Regiment of the Line.

"Aix en Provence, 31st March, 1880."
"The Count and Countess de Nugent have the honor to inform the editor of the *Irishman* of the marriage of Count Patrick Nugent, their son, Lieutenant in the 134th Regiment of the Line, with Mademoiselle Christine d'Espagnet."

"Chateau des Meunets, pres Montfort."

"Amaury (St. Omer), 31st March, 1880."

In the *Tribune*, which has been forwarded to us, we find the following notice of the illustrious ancestry of the bride and bridegroom:—
Count Patrick Nugent, Lieutenant of Infantry, has been married to Madlle. Christine d'Espagnet. The Marquis d'Espagnet, the bride's father, is the representative of a family who have contributed, for eight generations (from 1573 to 1790), many eminent members of the Parliament of Provence. One of them, Mark Anthony d'Espagnet, was the faithful friend of Henry IV. The present Marchioness is sister of the Count Du Demaine—formerly member of Vaclause—whose ancestors, originally belonging to Brittany, settled in Provence in the reign of Louis XIV. One of the Demaines served under the Duke de Crillon, and was present at the siege of Mahon. The paternal uncles of the Marquis d'Espagnet held commissions in the Body Guard of Charles X., and his maternal uncle was M. de Mons, Archbishop of Avignon.

The Nugents crossed from Normandy to England with William the Conqueror, and they settled in Ireland in 1172. The present representative is the Earl of Westmeath, Anthony Francis Nugent, 9th Earl. A branch of the family returned to France in 1688, and Nugent's Cavalry was called after their name. The Nugents have given a Marshal to England, a Marshal to Austria, a Captain-General to Spain, a Generalissimo to the Republic of Venice, and three Lieutenants-General to France. One of the grand uncles of Count Patrick received fourteen wounds in Fontenoy, and in 1870 Patrick's eldest brother was left for dead on the battle-field of Chatillon, near Paris. His grandfather who followed Louis XVIII. to Ghent, and Charles X. to Holyrood, was the last surviving officer of the Irish Brigade; and his father it was who presented the golden spurs to Henry V. at Prague in 1833. His mother, Madlle. de Malart, belongs to the oldest families of Normandy, and is connected with the Montmorencys.

Another marriage announced in the *Tribune* is that of the son of Monsieur le Baron de Belle (O'Reilly), the Deputy for Tarn, with Madlle. de Mackau (Mackay—in anglicized Irish), daughter of Ange-Fredric-Arnaud, Baron de Mackau, and of Marie-Josephine Mathilde Maizon, daughter of Count Maizon, and Madlle. Diana Domercq, a descendant of Marshal Maizon.

The father of the Baron was Count O'Reilly, Marshal of France, born at Antibes in 1775, and died in Paris in 1860. He distinguished himself in the campaigns of Italy and Spain. After the fall of the first Empire he married Madlle. Victoire Massena, daughter of Duke de Rivoli. The family of Mackau, Minister de France with the Stuarts. At the close of the last century they were represented by Monsieur de Mackau, Minister to France at the Court of Wurtemberg, and subsequently at the Courts of Florence and Naples.

THE FINANCES OF MANITOBA.

It is time some scheme were devised for setting the Province of Manitoba free from its financial dependence on the Dominion. The circumstances in which that Province finds itself are peculiar. Each of the other members of Confederation had a political autonomy before entering it, and was in possession of a Crown domain, including not merely the land but the timber and minerals found on or in it. Manitoba, on the other hand, was carved out of territory belonging to the Dominion. At the time of its creation as a separate Province its population was extremely small, and the great mistake was made of so limiting its area that its inhabitants never can by any possibility become numerous until its boundaries are extended. The Crown lands were not handed over to the Provincial Government by the Dominion Parliament, and experience has shown that the financial provision made in lieu of a Crown domain is quite inadequate. The people of Manitoba cannot be justly charged with special folly in the matter of unwise expenditure. They were granted a double chamber Legislature by the Conservative wisacres then in power, and they were placed at the outset under the administrative control of a Minister of the then Dominion Government; but they speedily cashiered the Premier sent up from Ottawa, and long ago wisely rid themselves of the superfluous upper chamber. The general work of administration seems to be managed as economically as possible, and there have been no scandalous expenditures brought to light by Opposition ferrets.—*Toronto Globe*.

"What between Newmarket and my gun by day," wrote Charles James Fox to Mr. Wakefield, "and between Ovid and Voltaire by night, I have forgotten that Pitt has an overwhelming majority; and that there ever was such a place as the House of Commons."

Lord Beaconsfield has somewhat the same feeling. He writes to Lord Bradford to say that he is "going down to Hushenden with a batch of the last novels, and now that spring is yielding to summer he hopes, with their aid, to enjoy in the country some pleasant time."

THE BIDDULPH TRAGEDY.

REMOVING THE INCENDIARIES TO TORONTO.

TORONTO, May 17.—Mr. Sheriff Glass, of London, arrived by the 10.30 train to-day, having the Biddulph prisoners in custody, preparatory to making a return of their bodies to the Courts of Common Pleas and Queen's Bench, obedient to a writ of *habeas corpus* served on him in the Crown by James Carroll, John Kennedy, Martin McLaughlin, Thomas Ryder, Jas. Ryder, Jr., and John Purcell. The prisoners were brought in cabs to Osgoode Hall. Shortly afterwards they were arraigned in the Court of Common Pleas before Chief Justice Wilson and Justices Osler and Galt, when they pleaded not guilty. Mr. McMahon appeared for the prisoners. Mr. Irving, Q.C., for the Crown, after disposing of the usual formalities, said that he prayed the return of the *certiorari*, he proposed to support the application for change of venue from Middlesex to the County of Wellington, at being most convenient to any other county in the pleasure of the Court on the strength of the affidavits filed. In connection with the previous application for such a change to which some new matter had been added, he then read the new matter in the 5th and 11th clauses of the affidavit by Mr. Hutchinson, County Crown Attorney for Middlesex, which set out that deponent had asked a number of parties residing in the vicinity of Biddulph to make an affidavit of fact within their knowledge which would show that a fair trial could not be had in the County of Middlesex, but that they had refused to do so, fearing that it would prejudice their interests. They attributed such feeling in the neighborhood to the popular prejudice that existed against the Donnelly family. It was well known that the faction opposed to the Donnellys had retaliated and had committed wholesale murder, and that no vindictive act of the Donnellys had approached in atrocity the act of the opposing faction. The burning of the house of Michael O'Connor, father of the chief witness for the Crown, had probably been the act of an incendiary, and if not it had the effect of exciting the public mind all the same. A farmer of the township had said that if he was placed on the jury he could not bring in a verdict of guilty, because his property would be destroyed if he did. The concluding part of the clause gave statistics with reference to the jury list for the County of Middlesex, to show that the jury, no matter how carefully it was selected, must necessarily be prejudiced. After some discussion it was arranged that the argument should be heard on the 25th inst. The prisoners were then taken to the Court of Queen's Bench, where the same proceedings were taken, the argument being fixed for the 26th inst. The prisoners were then committed to Toronto gaol, pending the result of the application.

FOMENTING DISORDER.

DEMANDERS DENOUNCED BY THE ARCHBISHOP.

QUEBEC, May 18.—The following is the pith of the pastoral read in the Roman Catholic Churches in this diocese on Sunday: "We have heard with grief, our dearly beloved brethren, that during the last weeks serious troubles have occurred in this city and environs, and that in spite of the exhortations of your pastors and of the warnings of the civil authorities the troubles are likely to continue to the great detriment of souls and temporal damage to our city. Let every one remember that man's labor is his own and that he is at liberty to sell it at whatsoever price he pleases. He has the same control over his labor that a man has over his own farm. Therefore, labor unions sin grievously against justice whenever they attempt to force men to join these unions or to work for the price fixed by these unions. Men who do not belong to these unions have an equal right to fix for themselves the prices at which they will work. We, therefore, warn Catholics not to be in any manner