TESTIS IN CŒLO FIDELIS

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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SOUTH AFRICA

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

GREAT BATTLE.

IMMENSE LOSS OF LIFE.

GEN. COLLEY KILLED!

General Roberts Appointed to Command.

THE OPINION OF THE PRESS.

A Gallant People.

LONDON, Feb 26 —A despatch from Durban says that heavy fighting has taken place at Pocheistroom. The Boers are busy around the defences of Laingsnek. Heavy rains have fallen.

DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOUR.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The following has been received at the War Office:—From the General Officer commanding in Natal and Transvaal to the Secretary of State for War. Received 11th February, 1881--10th February, 1881. The following is a corrected list of the casualties on the 8th:—Staff Captain MacGregor, R. E., Assistant Military Secretary; Mr. M. Stuart, Resident Magistrate (my interpreter), killed. King's Dragoon Guards—One man wounded. Royal Artillery—Captain Greer and three men killed; Lieutenant Parsons and ten wounded 58th Regiment—Two men killed. 60th Rifles—Lieuts. Garrett and O'Connell and 56 men killed; Second Lieuts. Pixley, Haworth, Thistlethwayte, and 52 men wounded; Lieut. Wilkinson and eight men missing. Army Service Corps—One man wounded. The wounded are all removed to Newcastle. The dead buried on the field. Lieutenant Wilkinson is believed to have been drowned crossing a stream, taking aid to the wounded after the engagement. In searching for the body Daworth dangerously wounded, Pixley and Parsons severely and Thislethwayte slightly. Nominal rolls of the dead will follow. The following is the list:—Killed—N Battery, 5th Brigade R A—Gunners Cassidy, Snowling and Webster; 58th Regiment—Lance-Corporal Bayer, and Private Lyons; 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles—Colour-Sergt May, Sergt Buckingham, Corporals Bristow and Nash, Lance-Corporal M'Cullagh, Bugler Howe, Privates Ashworth, A Bailey, Botten (856), Brown, Burnett, Buckett, Bull, Burke, (1,983), J Clarke, R Coleman, Finn, Forsyth, Guthrie (631), J C Harris, H Hodges, F Dome, Hayter (3 831) W Jackson, Knoles, Kynam, Merry (1.964) J Murray, Millard (2,253), F Morgan (776) W Murphy, W J M'Cann, M'Nulty, Merchant, Nelson, Phiby, Pike, Pankurst, C Russell, Randall, M Russell, Kadford, J Roberts, (1,754), G Smith, Sucking, F Seymour, W Seymour (2 061), E Smith, Stunt, (3,505), Stone, Snook, Stinson, (1,810), R Taylor, J Thomas (3,533) W Wilson (897), and W Watts. Wounded—1 Dragoon Guards—Farrier Davis. N Battery, 5th Brigade R A—Shoeing-smith Steel, Bombardier Slime, Gunners Ashton, Bowen, Hales, Hallaghan, Drivers Forster, New Rowlands and Woods. 3 60th Rifles—Sergeants Millman and Prince, Corporals Horton, Lovett, and J Watson, Lance-Corporals Eady and Hambling, Bugler Field, Privates Exford, Brett, J Berry, Babington, Broker (897), Bryant, Collyor (2,171), J Cotton, Cordery (3,056), D Corbett (2 087) Clarke, Carton (1,067), E Davies (3,517). Edwards, Fribbans (3,455), A Greene (1,480), R Grey, T Gillman, Gostelow, Dawson, Herridge (3,508.) Harris, Harwood, Inman, H. Lovelock (2,811), T Lyons, Maple, Macrow (1,265), W Mash, Poplett (1,581), C H Palmer, T Pocock, F Sawyers, W Styles, Soames, Somerville, Simonds, Steer (3,470). W Turner (2,503), W Wood, Wiseman (1,523), and R Welch (1,595). Army Service Corps—Trumpeter Flonn. Missing—3 60th Rifles—Privates 994, J Connor, Poodey, Grave (4,492), R Jackson (2,426), E Lovelock, Paintin, Smowton and Whybrow.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A despatch from Durban says a great battle has been fought in the Transvaal. On Saturday night, Gen. Sir Geo. P. Colley proceeded with twenty officers and 627 men of 58th, third battalion 60th and 92nd regiments and naval brigade, to occupy Mageta mountain, which overlooks the enemy. The Boers attacked the position on Sunday morning, and by midday the firing had increased. Then there was a sudden change of position, and much confusion on the hill, and at 2 o'clock the British lost the hill, and the men were obliged to retire under heavy fire. Col. Bond reports that Gen Sir Geo. Colley was killed Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood telegraphs to the War Office later details He says the British were driven back, and it was while they were retreating that they lost heavily. He confirms the death of Gen. Colley. There are no details as to how many men were lost; it is feared that the list will be heavy. Col. Bond will send to the field of action for the purpose of removing the wounded and burying the dead. Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood says he will go back to Newcastle.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A despatch in the second edition of the *Telegraph* says General Colley was shot through the head. The loss to the 60th Foot is supposed to be light, as all the officers escaped. The other regiments suffered heavily. Commander Romilly, of the Naval Brigade, is said to be dead.

The dismay caused by the news of General Colley's defeat, the almost entire extinction of the 58th Regiment, and the killing of Colley himself, is widespread and intense. As later and fuller details of the terrible calamity arrived, the overpowering character of the defeat is more and more apparent. When the ammunition of the English was exhausted, the slaughter became terrific. The Boers closed up on them and mercilessly shot them down. The English made a desperate rush to break through the lines of the Boers, but were too late and driven back to death. In leading the charge, General Colley was shot through the head and fell dead on the field. Only seven members of the 58th Regiment escaped; all wounded. The Boers are everywhere triumphant, and are loudly rejoicing over the victory. A consultation regarding the situation at Natal is now being held at the War Office Officials express the fear of a general rising of Boers in South Africa. The situation is considered most alarming. Latest reports from the scene of trouble say it is believed the correspondent of the London *Standard* was killed at Laing's Nek.

A Mount Prospect despatch says the Boers carried the British position at Spitzkop by a rush. A correspondent was taken prisoner, but afterwards released. He says Colley's body is on the hill. It is clear that the loss of the hill was not due to any failure of ammunition. Colley over-estimated the strength of his position, and left its most vital part which the Boers attacked in force, but was poorly defended.

LONDON, March 1.—General Roberts has been appointed to succeed Gen. Sir G. P. Colley, and he will proceed to Durban at once. It is hoped, however, that Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood will have done his work well before Gen. Roberts arrives. The *Standard's* correspondent, who was among those that escaped the slaughter at Magila mountain, says the Boers are very civil, and ascribe their victories not to their bravery, but to the righteous cause in which they are fighting.

The terms offered to the Basutos are peace on condition that they give up their chief and arms, and place their territory at the disposal of the Cape Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—On account of the reported reverse to the British arms in the Transvaal, the War Office has ordered the Admiral to get the troopship Orontes ready to embark the 9th regiment at Bermuda, the Euphrates the 85th regiment at Bombay, and another steamer at Colombo to take the 100th regiment and 2nd regiment to Durban, with the greatest promptitude.

LONDON, Feb. 28 — Just when the delinquent Britons were daily expecting news of the wiping out of the Boers and when the peace loving section of Englishmen were hoping that conciliatory legislation would lead to a cessation of hostilities, news comes that the Boers are now victorious, that the British were defeated with great slaughter and that General Colley has been killed. It painfully recalls the defeat at Isandula. Gen Colley is condemned generally, and the utmost horror at the number of lives sacrificed is expressed amid condemnatory ejaculations and expressions of confidence of a future victory, a demand for more reinforcements and the vindication of the British arms. There is not one sympathizing word, not one just acknowledgement of the bravery of the handful of Dutchmen, who bravely fought their right to independence and liberty.

The *Standard* says:—"Hitherto it has been with impatience and with an uneasy sense of shame that Englishmen have heard that their Government was negotiating on equal terms with the victorious and defiant rebels. This is all at an end. There can be no more talk now of conditions until the victorious British general at Pretoria publishes the terms which shall be granted to such of the defeated insurgents as shall come in and sue for pardon. There is more to be done than to settle terms with the Boers The stigma of defeat must be wiped out, and the honor of the British arms triumphantly vindicated."

The *Daily News* says:—"The Boers will certainly not prove more tractable than before. Whole concessions from our side have been rendered tenfold more difficult."

All the newspapers say that the credit of the army must be vindicated at any cost. This too, is the feeling in military circles.

The *Echo*, a strong Radical paper, says bitterly:—"Peace will only now be brought about by further bloodshed and additional misery. In the presence of this national humility the Radicals, who made the platform less than twelve months ago, roar with their indignation at the war in Zululand, and the fathers of liberalism, where are they? In office. The cause of the defect is attributed to Gen. Colley's own imprudence as to his endeavor to imitate Lord Chelmsford by securing victory to wipe away the disgrace of past mistakes. All agree that the moral effect of the Boer victory will be the chief result, as the Dutch throughout South Africa need but little encouragement to join their forces with the Boers. The Boers themselves are now comitted to war to the end. As one paper remarks: 'they are in the position of Macbeth.'"

LONDON, March 1.—General Roberts will have by the time he arrives at Natal 19,000 men. Detailed accounts render it certain that the British were driven from Spitzkop because they were fairly beaten. The fight ended in a rout. The most moderate estimated loss places it at 300 killed and wounded. The latter lay exposed to a heavy rain from Sunday afternoon until early on Monday morning.

LONDON, March 1.—A correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of the late engagement: Spitzskop is about 300 yards from the Boer position. Two companies were left at the base of the hill, the remainder of the troops toiled up the hill which was very steep on their hands and knees. The whole force reached the summit before daylight and about five o'clock began firing. The Boers were completely surprised but promptly returned the fire. Our men had little cover. I estimate the number of Boers at the base of the hill at 2,000. Up to midday their loss was certainly heavier than ours. General Colley was conspicuous for coolness and courage. He kept up a constant communication with the camp by signal. Shortly after noon, the Boer fire, which heretofore averaged about 50 shots a minute, increased to a terrific volley. Our men wavered, but rallied, wavered again, and ran. The Boers climbed the hill and followed them with a terrible fire as they went down the other side.

This correspondent was captured by the Boers, who treated him well and gave him a pass to return to the camp. He identified the body o Colley on the field.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE FUNDING BILL—THE N. Y. "HERALD'S" INTERVIEW WITH JAY GOULD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The Washington special to the *World* says: Bayard is hopeful that the Funding Bill will pass with Carlisle's amendment struck out.

The *Tribune* says: There is much speculation as to how far Sherman can go in his efforts to relive the monetary stringency It is generally agreed he will, if necessary, anticipate the requirements of the Sinking Fund up caused by the retirement of circulation to the end of the fiscal year, making allowance for the bonds called thus far. The balance of $8,500,000 remains available for bond purchases any time before June 30. Assistant-Secretary Upton says the Secretary cannot pay out any part of the money deposited by the National Banks to withdraw bonds, as it constitutes a separate fund for the redemption of outstanding national bank notes. Randall is determined the Funding Bill shall not fail to pass if he can prevent it.

The *Herald* reports a four column interview with Jay Gould, in which the latter says:—"Corporations are powerful, corporate property was never so widely scattered in this country as now. If corporations menace our institutions then danger to our institutions comes from the people. When you hit corporations you hit the people. My theory of investments is to go into everything that promises profit. I believe in the future of this country and its almost boundless resources. We are all slaves, and the man who owns a million dollars is the greatest slave of all, except he who owns two millions. No man can control Wall street; it is too vast and full of eddies and currents. The thing to do is to watch them, exercise a little common sense, and come in on the top of the wave of speculation. Public opinion and newspapers magnify the individual man in Wall street. I was interested in the American Union. We found we could not compete with the Western Union, which has a system of cooperation with the R R's. Competition was ruinous and consolidation resulted. Tolls will not go up if I can prevent it. I look for returns upon a greater volume of business When tolls are low messages are longer. If the Western Union should fail in serving the public I think Government control is inevitable, but the Western Union will not fail. There is not a city of any consequence along the investment belt of the country which does not contain Western Union stockholders. By investment belt I mean the line of country feeding and bordering on the great trunk lines. The great bulk of the bonds and stocks in this country are held by residents of that region. It is not safe for capitalists to monopolize great commercial enterprises. To scatter them is the surest and strongest safeguard of capital. We shall have our new cables round the world laid in two years and two to Ireland will be laid this summer. Railroad business is strong and healthy, not being overdone except in one or two directions. The principal theatre of the railroad developments is south-west, and what we want now is foreign markets, especially the Mexican market. I look for an immense development in that direction. I do not think De Lesseps is in earnest about his Panama Canal scheme. There is nothing in it. It would not pay; business across the Isthmus and across the Continent will be done by railroads not canals. The Canadian Pacific Railroad is visionary. It will be a good excursion line for English tourists and Canadian statesmen when Parliament adjourns. Our country is most prosperous. There is one peril, viz: injudicious interference by Congress and State Legislatures with business. It was legislation that precipitated the panic of 1873, and Granger legislation of the north-west, some years ago, cost the country more money than it will ever know. Nothing is so easily frightened as capital. As to his controlling the Associated Press Gould said:—"This is the most absurd of all. No man in this country, outside of a lunatic asylum whom I know, imagines for a moment he could control the press or mould the opinion of this country." As to subsidies, Gould said: "I am opposed to subsidies for both railways and steamships. I believe they are wrong—and vicious. I believe that was the great mistake made by the gentlemen who built the Pacific Railways. They have been worried and harassed ever since."

FURTHER AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.

HARRISBURG, Pa, March 1.—The House of Representatives last evening passed resolutions of sympathy for Ireland.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE COERCION BILL PASSED

THE IRISH MAGISTRACY

The Speaker's New Rule

AND THE WAY IT WORKS.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The House of Commons to-night, took up the Protection Bill, as amended in Committee, and several clauses moved by the Home Rulers as additions were rejected. The clause moved by Sullivan, providing that no person be discharged at a greater distance than five miles from place of arrest, was agreed to. Forster's amendment limiting retrospection of the bill to the 30th September, 1880, was carried.

In the course of the debate Parnell declared the Fenian organization in Ireland was never less active than at present. Paris was Stephens' residence, and he had merely returned thither from a tour in the United States, where he had been opposing the Land League.

Harcourt said the Government had grounds for believing Fenianism still existed, and still designed carrying out its object by most abominable and detestable means. He referred to O Donovan Rossa's utterances in the *United Irishman*, and the violent speech by John Devoy, formerly a political convict, in America.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the Commons to-day Gladstone gave notice that if the consideration of the Protection Bill, as amended, was not concluded to-day, he would give notice of motion for having the amendments put forthwith at seven to-morrow evening and for immediately afterwards commencing the debate on the third reading.

The question of the evacuation of Candahar is exciting increasing interest. The subject will be shortly raised in the House of Lords by Lord Lytton, supported by the whole strength of the Conservatives. To excite public feeling against the evacuation, and for preparation in this debate, a series of meetings are being held, the first at St. James Hall yesterday. Twenty members of Parliment were present. On the other hand Col. Gordon to-day published a letter in favor of evacuation.

It is understood that Mr. Gladstone will not make public the details of his proposed Land Bill until he introduces it in the House with reasonable prospects of having the bill come to a vote at an early day without its being subjected to fruitless delays and obstruction.

In the Commons, the consideration of the Protection Bill continued in a dilatory manner. Two Home Rule amendments, intended to introduce distinct provisions in the Bill, that prisoners be leniently treated, were rejected, Mr. Forster saying that the Government would do its best to prevent hardships T. P. O'Connor was warned and Healy silenced by the Speaker for irrelevancy and repetitions. The consideration of the Bill was not finished when the House was obliged to rise by the rule governing Wednesday's sittings.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—In the House of Commons last night, under the use of the *cloture* rule, all of the amendments made by the Committee to the Coercion Bill were passed. Mr. Forster, in about a dozen words, moved the third reading of the Bill. Mr. McCarthy moved its rejection, and after further obstruction by the Home Rulers the debate was adjourned.

It is believed that if the present intentions of the Government are carried out, the Land Bill will be introduced in the Commons on Thursday. It is intended that a division shall be made on the third reading of the Protection Bill to-morrow night, that the bill may reach the Lords on Monday.

LONDON, Feb 26.—The House of Commons last night passed the Coercion Bill. The Home Rulers fought to the last extremity. Mr. Forster made another strong speech, in which he said that he would have passed the bill of his own free will if he could; it would have been premature last November, but he had waited until January, in order to marshal facts. The Government would not forget how the Irish people were tempted to outrage by those thinking themselves safe. Parliament had delivered Ireland, and he hoped to settle the land question so that no more coercion would be necessary. Mr. McCarthy's amendment to reject the bill was negatived by a large majority. The third reading of the bill was then carried by a vote of 303 to 46 after further opposition from the Home Rulers. The measure was passed amid immense cheers.

Bradlaugh, Burt, Labouchere, Thomson, McDonald and Cowen, voted against the third reading of the Protection Bill.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Lord Hartington said it was no fault of the Government that the Land Bill was so long delayed. It was the fault of those who wasted time over the Protection Bill. The supplementary votes for the army and navy in connection with the Transvaal war and the Irish Constabulary are very pressing, and it was necessary to pass them early.

Sir V. Harcourt said he would move tomorrow for leave to introduce the Arms' Bill.

Lord Hartington said it was impossible to name a day for the introduction of a Land Bill.

On a motion for going into Committee of Supply, O'Donnell (Home Ruler) moved an amendment that the conduct of the Irish Magistrates in refusing bail for bailable offences was most unjust.

Several other Home Rulers supported the amendment.

After some discussion O'Donnell's amendment was rejected.

McCoan, Home Ruler, called attention to the constitution of the Irish Magistracy and to the whole body of county officials, and condemned them as operating against Catholics.

Johnson, Liberal, stated that the appointments of Magistrates are made without any regard to religion, and if county officials are wrongly appointed the remedy must be found in the forthcoming reform of the county government.

The Home Rulers continued the discussion, thus preventing the Secretary of War from introducing the Army Estimates.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

It is evident from the following taken from the Winnipeg *Free Press*, that Ireland has a friend, and one who knows something, in the distant North-West:—

SIR,—It is creditable to your judgment and sense of justice that the speech of Professor Blackie on Hielan' lairds appeared in your issue of Saturday last. The case put for the Hielan' peasantry is that of their Irish kindred, and the Professor's strong declaration that "neither the Lords nor the law made any provision for the protection of the peasantry" is, in its every word, applicable to Ireland, as witness the dictum of an Irish (Tory) Chief Justice, Pennefather, in addressing a jury in Dublin not many years ago: "The entire landlord and tenant code, he said, goes to give increased facilities to the landlord. It never entered the head of the legislature to make provision for the tenant; and all these enactments, at least thirty-two, are invasions of the common law, without any declared intention to invade." Is it to be wondered at, then, that a Tory peer, the Earl of Devon, reported to his Queen, some thirty years since, that "the Irish agricultural laborer was badly fed, badly clothed, badly housed, badly paid for his labor, and suffered more, and with more patience, than any other man in Europe." And is it to be wondered at that agrarian crime, even the occasional slaughter of a landlord, should result from such a system? When people denounce these savage crimes, how often do they forget the savage provocation. Lord Melbourne, when Chief Secretary for Ireland, uttered a judgment on one victim which unhappily might stand for many of his class:

"If one half of what is told me of him be true," he wrote, "and it comes from many different quarters, if he had forty thousand lives there would have been no wonder if they had been all taken." (McCullough Torren's life of Lord Melbourne, vol. 1, p. 228).

A remedy, in some form or other, for the ills of Ireland cannot be far off; but I fear it will not be found in the expulsion from the House of Commons of such men as Sir John Gray, Justin McCarthy, O'Connor Power, and even Parnell. The cool judgment of the world will decide that these men were thus treated, not because they were wrong, but because England is strong—the only apology she can possibly offer for her long continued injustice to Ireland.

OBSERVER.

Feb. 7, 1881.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED

Tuesday, March 1.

A revolt has broken out in Albania.

Rev. J. F. W. Ware, of Boston, the eminent Unitarian clergyman, died on Sunday.

In France there are 70,000 Catholic schools which continue open in spite of the Government.

The Rev. John Hewitt Jellett, B. D., has been appointed Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

The citizens of St. Eustache, Que., propose to use the water of their pretty river by means of an aqueduct.

Mr. A. E. Robitaille has established a factory for the manufacture of vinegar in the Parish of Lotbiniere.

A Canadian named Exilda Lachapelle recently won $113.75 in a pedestrian tournament at San Francisco, Cal.

Edward Hanlan arrived in New York yesterday, and was enthusiastically received by a number of friends and admirers.

Carl Schurz has accepted an invitation to attend a public dinner to be given in his honor by prominent citizens of Boston.

Twenty-five members of the next House of Congress have formed a "Free-Trade Congressional Alliance." Sunset Cox is the President.

According to rumour a branch line will shortly be constructed to connect the Passumpsic Railroad with the Quebec Central at Lennoxville.

Carlyle bequeathed his Dumfrieshire estate to the University of Edinburgh, for founding an endowment for indigent students in the Faculty of Arts.

Rev. Father Lacasse is at present visiting the Counties of Beauce, Lotbiniere and Megantic. Colonization is progressing rapidly in this part of the country.

The Princes George and Albert Victor, sons of the Prince of Wales, though still boyish enough, have been received with all sorts of social honors in South America.

Prominent physicians declare that the winter cholera, which is prevailing to an alarming extent in Chicago, is traceable to the extensive use of bufferine, in the composition of which hog products largely enter.

The Belleville City Council on Saturday night appointed a deputation to proceed to Ottawa to oppose the Quebec & Ontario Railway Bill. They will also ask for an increased appropriation for the Murray Canal.

THE POET'S CHILD.

LINES ADDRESSED TO THE DAUGHTER OF RICHARD DALTON WILLIAMS, BY FATHER RYAN.

Child of the Heart of a Child of Sweetest Song!
The Poet's blood flows through thy fresh pure veins;
Dost ever hear faint echoes float along
Thy days and dreams of Thy dead Father's strains?
Dost ever hear,
In mournful times,
With inner ear,
The strange sweet cadences of Thy Father's Rhymes?

Child of a Child of Art, which Heaven doth give
To few, to very few as unto him!
His songs are wandering o'er the world, but live
In his child's heart, in some place lone and dim.
And nights and days
With vestal's eyes
And soundless sighs
Thou keepest watch above thy Father's Lays.

Child of a Dreamer of Dreams all unfulfilled—
(And thou art, child, a living dream of him)—
Dost ever feel thy spirit all enthralled
With his lost dreams when summer days wane dim,
When suns go down,
Then song of the dead singer,
Dost sigh at eve and grieve
O'er the brow that paled before it won the crown?

Child of the Patriot! Oh, how he loved his land,
And how he moaned o'er Erin's ev'ry wrong!
Child of the singer! he swept with passion hand
The octaves of all agonies, until his song
Sobbed o'er the sea;
And now through thee
It cometh to me,
Like a shadow song from some Gethsemane.

Child of the Wanderer! and his heart the Shrine
Where three loves blended into only one—
His God's, thy Mother's and his Country's, and 'tis thine
To be the living ray of such a glorious sun,
His genius gleams,
My Child, within thee,
And di thy dreams
As stars on the Midnight sea.

Child of thy Father! I have read his songs—
Thou art the sweetest song he ever sung—
Peaceful as Psalms, but when his Country's wrongs
Swept o'er his heart he stormed! And he was young.
He died too soon—
Women will say—
Before he reached Fame's noon.
His songs are letters in a book—the author Ray.

LAND LEAGUE CONVENTION.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 26.—A call has been issued for a Land League State Convention in this city on March 27, to provide for the complete organization of those who approve of the principles of the Irish National Land League, to the end that a similar Convention may be held in every State and Territory.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE.

The forty-seven Irish societies of Chicago, following the wise lead of the Irish societies of Boston, have resolved not to parade on the 17th of March, but to have a great meeting, to be addressed by eminent men, and send the proceeds to the Irish Land League.

The Societies have invited General Butler and Wendell Phillips to be the orators, and we trust that at least one of these gentlemen will be able to accept their invitation.—*Boston Pilot.*

PARNELL'S LETTER TO HUGO.

PARIS, Feb 26.—Mr. Parnell has sent the following letter to Victor Hugo:—

PARIS, Feb. 24, 1881.

ILLUSTRIOUS SIR,—The nobility of heart, the deep sympathy with human suffering, and the exertions in favor of oppressed nationalities which have distinguished you through life, encourage me to invoke your powerful advocacy in defence of the suffering Irish people. The question is not a sectarian question. In its present aspect it is a purely social question. It is the cause of five millions of working men struggling for justice and for the right to live by their labor in their own land, against a small and privileged class, foreign in their origin, foreign in their aspirations, and supported in their injustice and tyranny by the armed force of a foreign nation. What have been the results of the domination of this class? They are written in the history of recurring famines, decimating generation after generation.

No human words can paint the miseries and sufferings which have been witnessed even by the youngest among us. Millions have been driven from their homes in despair. Hundreds of thousands have perished miserably of hunger in a land teeming with food. Half of our population exist constantly on the verge of famine, while 10,000 landlords, many of whom have never seen Ireland, riot in extravagance and luxury on the confiscated product of the people's labor. It is against the system which has produced the evils that we struggle.

It is to put an end, once and forever, to this detestable state of society that we appeal to the consciences of all good men, without distinction of creed, of party or of nationality, to aid us in shaming the Government of England to do justice to our people.

To you, honored sir, who have known how to awaken the sympathy of mankind for "Les Misérables," we feel that we shall not appeal in vain when we ask that your voice shall be raised in behalf of a brave but unfortunate nation.

Accept, illustrious sir, the assurance of my high esteem.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.

The French papers describe Parnell as one of the greatest characters in history.

All the British Columbia newspapers express satisfaction at the passing of the Syndicate Bill.

The Emerson, Man., *News* advocates the extensive cultivation of the high bush cranberry in the North-West.