



IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND. THREE DAYS IN DERRY. LETTER FROM JAMES REDPATH.

LONDON, August 12, 1881. The Editor of THE POST: Since the date of my last letter to you I have been in London, Liverpool and Carlisle, in England; at Melrose, Dunse and Berwick, in Scotland; at Glasgow, in Scotland. I feel strong enough now to face the fatigues of jaunting my way along the western coast from Donegal to Cork. This is a great holiday in Londonderry—the joy-bells are ringing in the Cathedral; a battery of cannon is firing from the walls of the city; there are Protestant processions, carrying partisan banners, in the streets; and from a pulpit in a church, from the site of which its Catholic owners were evicted (without compensation), I have heard a Protestant clergyman giving thanks unto God for a merciful deliverance from Popish domination, wrought by the bravery of a little band of apprentice boys about 200 years ago. For this is the anniversary of the closing of the gates of Londonderry against the forces of King James II. Ever since the "Popish King" retired in despair from before the walls of Londonderry, the event has been celebrated here like the Battle of the Boyne, as one of the great historical events by which religious and civil liberty was established in Ireland. But Orangeism's notions of civil and religious liberty differ as much and as radically from American ideas of political and religious equality, as Orange Protestantism in Ireland differs, both in its history, and character, and tendency, from Protestantism of every color and shade in the United States. What was this establishment of religious liberty in Ireland for which I heard the Orange clergyman rendering thanks? It was the beginning of a new and bloody era of religious persecution. It was the inauguration of an epoch in which laws enacted and enforced a code of penal laws against the Catholics, which for ingenuity of malignity and persistency of cruelty have rarely been equalled and never surpassed in the annals of Western Europe. Protestantism in Ireland has never been synonymous with religious equality, but always with the ascendancy of a sect; it has never stood for freedom of belief but always for proscription; it has never meant the championship of a race or a creed oppressed, but has always been the watchword of persecution for the conscience sake. Scotch Presbyterianism in Scotland, and still more in America, has essentially changed its spirit, if not the words, of its creed, during the last two centuries. But in the North of Ireland it is as true to-day as when Lord Clarendon said it two hundred years ago, "the religion of the Scotch consists in having the Pope," and as far and just as long as the Church of England clergy have had the power in Ireland, they have been true to the faith on which they were called—delivered with "apostolic blows and knocks"—that the Papists and the Presbyterians were alike and almost equally "an abomination in the sight of the Lord."

don (styled for this special duty or proprietorship "The Irish Society"), have practically confiscated the buildings erected by the old lessees, and where they rented houses (that they built themselves) to city tenants, the London Corporation now leases the rent itself! Whenever a new lease is granted it charges £1 per running foot frontage, whether the lot is large or small, on a main street or in an alley. It would be bothered about remonstrances! When the old leases first began to fall in, the Society refused to renew them. The land agitation alarmed it. Whenever its exorbitant exactions are accepted, it now gives leases for sixty years. Within a year it has given some perpetual leases. This Society owns the land all around the city and around Coleraine—a very fertile tract of country covering an area of three miles. The Society is said to act honestly with its rural tenants. The Ulster custom protects them. But the Society has not retained only, but permanently arrested the growth of Londonderry. As we were strolling up the Foyle a Scotchman pointed out the advantages of the river banks for ship building. He stated that a company of Scotch capitalists had offered to establish a great ship building yard in Londonderry, but that they found it impossible to secure the necessary encouragement. "Why?" I asked. "Oh, the want of enterprise in the people, you know." Of course—of course—it is always the Irish who are to blame! Now, what was the true reason for this Irish obstinacy in refusing to permit the Foyle to become a rival to the Clyde? It was the London Corporation—King James's "Irish Society!" It was the dead hand of a worthless Scotch king that drove away from Londonderry those "live" Scotch capitalists! How? They would not sell the land and they would not lease it for more than sixty years. The company went back to Scotland discouraged and disgusted. A lease for sixty years would not have paid them for the extensive and expensive plant needed for the prosecution of their work. James gave the land on which Belfast is built and the surrounding county to the Donegal family. Their needs forced them from time to time to sell these estates. The buyers got deeds in fee simple. "For that reason only," said a Londonderry scholar to me, "Belfast has gone ahead of Londonderry, although it could not be compared with us in importance at the time of the Union." Yet the Irish Society is the best of all the London corporations to whom James gave great estates in Ireland. The Society alone was given its grant in trust, with the understanding that the revenues were to be expended, after the expenses of the management, for the promotion of the interests of the City and Liberties. The Society has constructed this obligation in a pecuniary sense—for although a part of its vast revenues has been set aside for schools, the "expenses of management" have been not merely extravagant only but deliberately dishonest expenditures. They include an annual visit, or visitation, of a large party of the Corporation, who indulge in riotous living at the charge of the city revenues. Similar and still more onerous and indefensible taxes are levied by other London corporations in Ireland—by such trade guilds, for example, as the skinner, the grocer, the mercer and the draper. These absentee corporation landlords, as a rule, have done nothing, or next to nothing, during these long centuries to improve their Irish estates. All the County Derry was given away to London guilds! They still own the greater part of it. They tax its people without giving them a voice in determining their taxes—and the people who would fight against their levies if they were called taxes, pay them without murmuring because they call it rent. The son of James I. was beheaded in England for levying taxes without Parliamentary permission, and educated Englishmen glory in the scaffold on which he perished—and yet they think it perfectly right that King James should have granted permission to a class of Irish shamble-boys and rich counter-jumpers in England, and their descendants forever, to drive industries from their ports and comfort from their cabins. The English are not lacking in virtues, but they are a little selfish and very much middle-brained! "When the Irish Society," I asked a Londonderry lawyer, "cancelled the leases of their old tenants, whom you call middle men, did they never reduce the rents?" "Yes—sometimes; not always," he answered; "but, at the same time they raised the rent to twenty times the amount they originally charged; for while, originally, they only charged for the ground rent, in blocks, now they charged each house separately, and taxed the house as well as the ground. In other words they mercifully confiscated the improvements of their tenants in charging them rents for these houses as if they were their own property. Whenever the tenants refuse to pay, they evict them, and take their houses without giving them compensation. Neither the Land Bill of 1870 nor the Ulster Custom gives a Tenant-right in city property or improvements." In addition to owning the ground on which the city is built, the Irish Society claims an absolute right to the fisheries in the rivers near by—and it leases them for £5,000 a year. The rental of the Irish Society for Londonderry is £25,000 a year. Imagine New York trying to levy such taxes on New Orleans. I reckon New Orleans would pay the rents—in sulphur. New York would not be to pay, but a hotter place than New Orleans. But to return. About one-tenth of the city and liberties of Londonderry were reserved for the support of the Church of England. The Act of 1869, disestablishing the Church, compelled it to sell its lands. This compulsory decency has

already greatly benefited Londonderry. In the Bishop's part of the city building lots have been sold in fee simple. Although it was in the suburbs and not in the section in which growth would naturally be expected, it is now the most progressive part of the city. Long streets of pretty cottages and of comfortable homes have been erected during the last ten years. King James has done more ill to Londonderry alone than all the Stuarts that ever lived did good to any and every one. The Church was well paid for surrendering its ancient privileges. The Episcopal Bishop of Londonderry alone received as his personal share of the plunder, since 1869, over £70,000, or 350,000 dollars. He is very loyal. It is said that he is the only Bishop in Ireland who has contributed to the Emergency Fund. There is honor among thieves in Londonderry. Between Henry VIII. and James I. the Irish Catholics have had to pay dearly for their fidelity to their old faith in Londonderry, and the working classes of the Protestants have been taxed with an equal severity for their loyalty and prejudice! Yet the common people of both creeds have been so thrifty and industrious, that there is not more poverty in Londonderry than in any city of similar population than I have visited in England or Scotland. JAMES REDPATH. THE IRISH LAND BILL. JOHN BARCLAY, M.P. FOR FORFARSHIRE, INTERVIEWED. Mr. John Barclay, Liberal Member of Parliament in the British House of Commons, for the County of Forfarshire, Scotland, is in New York for the first time, with a party of friends, on a visit to the principal cities in the Union, for the purpose, as he put it, "of seeing, hearing, and learning." Mr. Barclay looks to be about forty-four years of age; he is strongly built, a little above the medium height, of very dark complexion, and is a thoroughly representative Scotchman. He looks like an intelligent mechanic. He has won distinction in his country for his earnest advocacy of the claim of the Scotch crofters in Skye, whose patient endurance under much suffering, owing to the arbitrary character of the Scotch land system of tenure, has won for them the sympathy of the Edinburgh Scotsman, and even of Mr. Gladstone himself, whose tribute to him a generous eulogy during his celebrated series of speeches in the county of Midlothian, on the eve of the last general elections. Mr. Barclay is essentially a practical man, who has made his way in the world, not so much by any pretentious display of his talents as consistent hard work. He is a connection of the well-known firm of Barclay, Bevan, Triton & Co., the London bankers. In an interview, speaking of the IRISH LAND BILL, he said:—"The Scotch members regard it largely as an experiment, or, as I may term it, a feeler, so that we can measure by its capacity the amount and character of the legislation that is likely to be granted to Scotland. It is a mistake to regard the Irish Land Bill exclusively as a piece of legislation for Ireland. It is something more than that, for the great principles that underlie it are but the preliminaries of an improved order of things, both in England and Scotland. Therefore you will understand how necessary it was that the Bill should go through." Next alluding to the recent trouble between the two Houses of Parliament, he stated that "in THE INEVITABLE CONFLICT, the constitution of the Lords must necessarily form a special and independent feature of legislation, and that legislation will, of itself, occupy a long session. In the meantime, the Irish people will be enabled to profit by such legislation as they have already obtained, and from their experience England, Wales, and Scotland will be better enabled to judge of the best methods by which they can secure a more improved system of land tenure for themselves. The Irish Land Bill, if anything, is too elaborate. In dealing with SCOTTISH LAND TENURE, liberal Scotch members are agreed that a more drastic measure is needed. The Scotch crofters, for instance, in Skye suffer, in many respects, far more than the Irish peasant, but they are a law-abiding people and bear their ills with exemplary patience. The time has almost come, however, when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, but I am hopeful in thinking that the good sense of the Scotch people, coupled with a persistent determination to have their wrongs righted, will carry them a long way to the goal of ultimate success. You may rest assured that a change is impending in the great question of British land legislation. It may take, and doubtless it will, a few years before it is satisfactorily carried out, and I am in hopes that with the present advantages the Irish people have secured that the House of Lords will see more clearly than they appear to have done the drift of national sentiment. If not, they must take the consequences. What these consequences will be it is too premature to say, beyond adding this fact that the liberal sentiment of Great Britain will look well ahead before it either accepts or rejects the various propositions that will come up for its consideration. I do not anticipate revolutionary methods in their violent senses." PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES. OTTAWA, Sept. 5.—On account of the threatening state of the weather yesterday, the pilgrimage to Lourdes by the Roman Catholics of the city was sparsely attended. After 8 o'clock Mass a procession formed opposite the Basilica, headed by the St. Anne's parish band, and proceeded to Lourdes. About 300 persons formed the procession, the Bishop's carriage being surrounded by a body of young men on horseback. Arrived at Lourdes, High Mass was celebrated by the Bishop, assisted by Rev. Fathers Froe and Smith, of the Ottawa College. The processionalists returned to the city in the evening.

POPE LEO'S PROTEST. THE POPE'S ADDRESS TO THE CARDINALS CONCERNING THE INSULT TO THE LATE SOVEREIGN OF ROME, PIONONO. [Allocutio in the Sacred College of Cardinals] We have hastened, venerable brethren, to call your august college before Us in order that the provisions We have to make for several churches may afford Us the opportune occasion for opening Our mind and communicating to you the grief we have recently suffered because of the execrable and disastrous events which have happened in Rome during the removal of the remains of our predecessor, Pius IX., of happy memory. We enjoined upon Our beloved son, the Cardinal Secretary of State, that he should without delay report the unexpected and unworthy case to the Sovereigns of Europe, nevertheless the insult offered to Our great predecessor and the outraged dignity of the Pontificate absolutely obliges Us to raise our voice to-day in order that the sentiments of Our heart may receive public confirmation from Ourselves, that the Catholic nations may understand that We have done all in Our power to guard the memory of the most holy personage, to defend the majesty of the supreme Pontificate. As you know, venerable brethren, Pius IX. ordered that his body should be buried in the Basilica of San Lorenzo Fuori Le Mura. Wherefore, having to carry out his last will into effect, it was in intelligence with those whose duty it is to guarantee the public security established that the removal from the Vatican Basilica should be made in the silence of night, and during the hours which are usually the most quiet. Similarly it was decided that the translation should be made in the matter permitted by the present condition of Rome instead of in the splendid form proper to the Pontifical majesty and the traditional usages of the church. But the news suddenly spread throughout the city that the Roman people, mindful of the virtues and benefits bestowed by the great pontiff, had strenuously manifested the desire of rendering to their common father the last tributes of respect and filial affection. That manifestation of gratitude and affection was intended to be thoroughly worthy of the gravity and the religious sentiments of the Roman people, who had no other intention than that of associating themselves decorously with the cortege, and assisting numerously and reverently at its passing. On the day and at the hour fixed the cortege moved from the Vatican Temple, while a great multitude of persons of all classes crowded from all sides. Many were around the funeral car, very many behind it, and all were of tranquil and serious bearing. Intent on reciting the fitting prayers they neither uttered a cry nor committed an act which could provoke anyone or give cause in any way for disturbances. But behold from the very beginning of the religious accompaniment, a handful of noted miscreants disturbed the sad ceremony with riotous cries. Gradually increasing in number and boldness, they redoubled the clamor and tumult, they insulted the most holy things, saluted with hisses and contumely persons of the highest respectability, with a threatening and contemptuous aspect, they surrounded the funeral cortege, dealing blows and throwing stones at them. Moreover, what even barbarians would not have dared, they dared, not respecting even the remains of the Holy Pontiff, for not only did they implicate the name of Pius IX., but they threw stones at the funeral car which carried the corpse, and more than once was the cry raised to throw away the ashes unburied. Throughout all the long way and for the space of two hours, the indecent spectacle lasted, and if they did not commit greater excesses, the merit is due to the long suffering of those who though long provoked by every violence and wantonness, preferred to resign themselves to the insults rather than permit their pious office to be saddened by more mournful scenes. From every side tokens of exaltation of such a disgrace and enormous misdeeds, reach us daily. But above all, the deepest grief and pain caused by the atrocious crime rests upon Our soul, and inasmuch as Our duty constitutes Us the vindicator of all that is attempted to the detriment of the majesty of the Roman Pontificate, and of the venerated memory of Our predecessor. We solemnly protest before you, against these deplorable excesses, and We loudly denounce the insults, the entire blame for which falls upon those who did not defend either the rights of religion nor the liberty of the citizen from the fury of the impious. And from this also the Catholic world may judge what security there is left for Us in Rome. It was already well and openly known that We are reduced to a most difficult and for many reasons, intolerable condition; but the recent facts of which we have spoken have made this more clearly manifest, and together they have demonstrated that if the present state of things is bitter to us, the more bitter is the fear of the future. If the removal of the ashes of Pius IX. gave cause for such unworthy disturbances and such serious tumults, who could give warranty that the audacity of the wicked would not break out in the same excesses when they saw Us pass along the streets of Rome in such a manner becoming our dignity? And especially if they believed they had just motive because Ourselves through duty went to condemn unjust laws decreed here in Rome, or to reprove the wickedness of any other public act. Hence it is more than ever evident that in the present circumstances We cannot remain in Rome otherwise than as a prisoner in the Vatican. Moreover, whoever pays attention to certain indications which here and there manifest themselves and consider at the same time that the sects have openly conspired for the extermination of the name of Catholic, has reason to affirm that more pernicious intentions are being matured to the injury of the religion of the Supreme Pontiff, and of the hereditary faith of the Roman people. We certainly, as is our duty, follow with attentive watch the onward

movement of this most savage struggle, and at the same time prepare the most opportune means of defence. Reposing all our hopes in God. We are resolved to combat to the very last for the safety of the Church, for the independence of the Supreme Pontiff, for the rights and the majesty of the Apostolic See; and in such a combat we are resolved to spare no labor; and to fear no difficulty. Nor shall we combat alone, inasmuch as in your virtue and constancy, my venerable brethren, we in every respect place the greatest trust. RICHMOND ITEMS. The ladies of the R. C. church are busy preparing for their annual bazaar. The articles collected are both numerous and costly. Proceeds for paying off the debt on the new church. Success to the ladies. There has been an immense quantity of hemlock bark delivered at Richmond during the past summer; price five to six dollars per cord. One of the horses belonging to "G." Battery was badly hurt a few days ago. The New Rockland Slate Co. are sending a specimen to the Montreal Exhibition. Beautiful harvest weather and a splendid harvest. RAIN. VISIT OF FATHER NUGENT, OF LIVERPOOL, TO CANADA. OTTAWA, Aug. 28.—Rev. Father Nugent of the Catholic Children Protective Society of Liverpool, Eng., is in the city and will to-morrow interview Hon. Mr. Pope on the question of immigration. Eleven years ago the rev. gentleman attended a convention called by Sir John A. Macdonald in Parliament House, when Hon. Mr. Dunkin presided over the Immigration Department. The encouragement then held out enabled him to speak most favourably of Canada as a field for the European immigrant. Since that time many Irishmen have found their way to our shores, and have laid the foundations of happy homes for themselves and their posterity. During the past two years, however, the rev. gentleman has devoted his energies towards the settlement of Montana, where he has sent some 400 families. He believes, however, that Canada is a more desirable country, and will visit the North-West before returning to Liverpool so that he may speak with better knowledge of its resources. It is understood too that this visit is to enable him to report how the immigration clauses of the Land Bill can best be carried out. The reverend gentleman last winter visited some of the distressed districts in Ireland, and suggested immigration to Canada as permanent relief. From the position he holds in England and the confidence the Irish people have in his opinion, there is every prospect of this country being thus favoured with a large immigration of both young and old in the future. The first contingent arrives to-morrow, and Bishop Dunham has undertaken to secure them places. The Protective Society is organized under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church to provide for the children of the orphan and destitute class in so far as their worldly welfare goes. A similar institution supported by Protestants exists in Liverpool and is doing a good work. It is proposed to found a home in Canada and another in Liverpool, where the children will be provided for until placed out at work. Several thousand pounds will probably be expended in this direction during the coming year. THE DECLINE OF ENGLISH MANLINESS. (From the Pall Mall Gazette.) On Monday afternoon fifty strongly built and well dressed Englishmen stood round the basin in Kensington Gardens and deliberately watched a little girl of 4 years of age drown in two feet of water. It would be a comfort if we could persuade ourselves that this chance sample of the nation all happened to be so exceptionally thick-skulled that they did not know what to do in the emergency; but a review of the whole circumstances admits of no other conclusion than that they simply did not care to wet their boots. An old man, who had brought another child out ten minutes before, entreated them to repeat his action, as he was himself too feeble at the moment, but none of the selfish cowards would move. One hero asked his dog to do something, and the four-footed brute set the best example he could to the bipeds who stared in astonishment at his prowess. Falling the dog, his proprietor tried the effects of a pole, but the pole being too short, the philanthropy and invention of the assembled company were exhausted, and the poor child was left to perish. If any one had said beforehand that of fifty Englishmen taken anywhere at random twenty-five of them, singly or hand in hand, would not have dashed even into deep water in a moment and on a mainly impulse, he would have been indignantly told that he was slandering the race. Monday's humiliating proceedings, however, reveal to us how we actually stand, explain it as we may. "THE BEAST IS A BEAST," says a quaint old book, published in London three centuries ago, "whose flesh is good for mankynd; his fat is good, with laudanum, to make an ointment to heale balde-headed men to receive the hayre agayne." We know of many "balde-headed men" who would be glad to "receive the hayre agayne," but we do not desire to encourage them in a trial of bear's fat and laudanum. Far from it. We, however, do not hesitate to commend Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s Hair Vigor, which not only has the effect in some cases of making the hair grow on heads once bald, but cleans the scalp and restores gray and faded hair to its original color and vitality, imparting to it the glossiness and softness of youth. The evidences of its utility are too numerous and of too high a character to admit of any doubt. It required years of study and scientific experiment to decide upon the combination of ingredients that would accomplish what Ayer's Hair Vigor now does.—The Interior, Chicago, Ill.

IRELAND The Land War. LONDON, Aug. 30.—Mr. Farnell addressing a meeting of the Land League at Oldham, thanked the members for having expressed their hatred for the Government for its course in imprisoning Irishmen whose only offence was uttering words lawful in England but made illegal in Ireland. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., has been advised to resign his seat in Parliament on account of the condition of his health, but, in deference to general opinion, will not finally decide until the expiration of the period of quiet ordered by his doctors. Mr. Johnson, Secretary of the Irish Labourers League, has issued an address to the electors of Tyrone in the interest of labourers. LONDON, Aug. 31.—At the Land League Convention to-day at Newcastle, Mr. Cowen's speech was mainly devoted to denouncing the Coercion Act. DUBLIN, Aug. 31.—Mr. Sexton, speaking at to-day's meeting of the Land League, said, before the country settled down, the Emergency Committee and the Property Defence Association should be disbanded. The League, he repeated, would not be satisfied until landlordism was altogether destroyed. Mr. Farnell, speaking in the County Tyrone to-day, said the Bill the Leaguers wanted was one which would give landlords and tenants severally what they had respectively put into the land. LONDON, Sept. 1.—After speaking at Strabane yesterday, Mr. Parnell proceeded to Derry, where, just before the commencement of the proceedings, Captain Bursford, aid-de-camp to the Duke of Abercorn, when the Duke was Viceroy of Ireland, ascended the platform and began to denounce the agitators. Captain Bursford was soon attacked by his listeners and had to be rescued by the police. DUBLIN, Sept. 1.—At the annual meeting of the Property Defence Association to-day, it was resolved to put the organization on a permanent basis for three years. The Society has 120 men out as caretakers and 150 engaged in saving crops. DUBLIN, Sept. 2.—At the weekly meeting of the Land League to-day it was announced that £150 had been received since the last meeting. There had been no remittance from America. Mr. Sexton repeated that the League would not be satisfied until landlordism was altogether destroyed. The Times' Cork correspondent asserts that he attacked upon the tenants of Sir George Colthurst on Sunday was exaggerated. It is generally believed that there were only fifteen persons in the attacking party. Only one person was wounded by a bullet; four others were slightly hurt. While a party of men were raiding a house for arms the police arrested the raiders, who fired and probably fatally wounded a policeman. Another party of police, arriving, fired at the raiders and killed one Hickey, who was not concerned in the raid. LONDON, Sept. 4.—Archbishop of Cashel and Bishop Ross have been permitted to visit Michael Davitt. Mr. Lowell, American Minister, has directed attention of the Government to the bad health of Walsh, the naturalized American, who is now confined in Kilmalmain jail, and it is expected that Walsh will be released. At the annual meeting of the Property Defence Association at Dublin, yesterday, it was unanimously resolved that a voluntary tax of one-half of one per cent. upon the valuation of their properties should be paid for the next year by the members of the Association. It is estimated already from the number who have signed their concurrence with the proposal that £24,000 will be this year raised from the tax. LIMERICK, Sept. 4.—A conflict has taken place here between the police and public, caused by soldiers making insulting remarks about the Pope. The police fired upon some persons who were throwing stones, and fifteen were wounded, some dangerously. Mr. Egan declines to become a parliamentary candidate. CORK, Sept. 5.—The Coroner, in spite of the verdict of the jury, refused to sign a commitment against the police officers who shot and killed Hickey near Mill street. LONDON, Sept. 5.—Bishop Nulty, of Meath, writes to Parnell that the Government only passed the Land Bill when it could not, with any regard to its own safety and dignity, withhold it a moment longer. The true spirit of the Government is shown, he says, in the persistent prosecution of the man who made the passing of the Land Bill necessary. DUBLIN, Sept. 6.—The Corporation to-day resolved to further passan proprietary by a sale of their agricultural property to occupying tenants whenever compatible with the interest of the rate-payers. The Limerick military and police are confined to barracks. Large reinforcements are arriving. There will be a magisterial investigation into the trouble on Tuesday. Three of the wounded are not expected to recover. LONDON, Sept. 5.—Larking, of the New York Irish World, at Blr, King's County, made a violent attack upon Harcourt, as a supporter of the people adhered to the lines of the Land League they would have the assistance of American money. He hoped they would soon be in a position to fight for independence. A warrant has been issued by the Vice-Admiralty Court at Quebec, for the arrest of the steam tug "Magnet M," as she now lies burnt at River du Loup. The tug is taken for \$5,500 on an action for salvage by the St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Company.