

IRELAND!

THE COERCION BILL!

THE FIRST ARREST!

THE PATRIOTS IN KILMAINHAM

Arrests Due to Personal Hate.

IRELAND SHOULDERS TO SHOULDER

INTERNATIONAL QUESTION!

LONDON, Mar. 8.—The first arrest in Ireland under the Coercion Act was made to-day. Joseph Walsh, merchant, of Castlebar, was taken under a strong military guard to Kilmainham jail, which has been specially prepared for such prisoners. Numbers have been arrested in Kerry and are now on their way to Kilmainham. A great number of arrests will follow all over the country. The excitement produced by the arrests is universal. As yet no disturbances have followed, but serious outbreaks are feared in many quarters.

Michael P. Boynton, League organizer and one of the Travellers, was arrested at Kildare on a charge of inciting to murder and other acts of violence. He protested against the act in the name of the American Republic.

Boynton, on being arrested, declared he was an American citizen, and claimed the protection of the United States. It is understood that Harrington and Power, of Tulse, have also been arrested. Each prisoner to-day was presented with a copy of the warrant specifying the charges on which he was arrested. Kough is an extensive farmer. Walsh's warrant charges him with intimidation in the County Mayo. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Nally, one of the Travellers. A fresh batch of warrants issued to-night.

DUBLIN, March 8.—Cornelius Kough has been arrested on a warrant issued under the Coercion Act.

The Land League intends to investigate every arrest carefully and place the particulars before the British public. It is understood that the Land Bill is complete and will be introduced on the 21st.

CASLEBAR, March 8.—Joseph Walsh, who was arrested under the Coercion Act, is a cousin of Michael Davitt. He was followed to the train by a large crowd cheering him and shouting at the police. The crowd was great excitement.

Boynton is an American citizen of Irish descent. Walsh is a cousin of Walsh, one of the Travellers, who is now on his way to New Zealand.

The Gazette proclaims the County of Westmeath under the Coercion Act. At a meeting of the Land League to-day Brennan stated that Parrell would not visit Cork until he knew the provisions of the Land Bill. Martin O'Halloran, a prominent Land Leaguer, has been arrested at Loughrea.

Further arrests are announced in West Cork and County Clare. So far upwards of 20 persons have been arrested in the country districts under the Coercion Act. No arrests in the city yet.

Walsh and Kough are charged with inciting persons to compel others to quit employment. The prisoners were cheered on the way to jail. Elaborate preparations were taken to prevent a rescue. O'Halloran is Secretary of the Kiltulla Land League, and is charged with "Boycotting."

A quiet meeting of the Land League was held to-day. Dillon was present. The speeches were very moderate.

As the prison gates were closing on Mr. Boynton he cried "Down with landlordism." A cry was raised by the small crowd assembled. Mr. Brennan Secretary of the League obtained from the prisoners copies of the warrants which they got. Other prisoners will arrive to-morrow. A cheer was raised for the Irish Republic.

NEW YORK, March 9.—A cable despatch to the World contains the following:—"An immense procession took place in Cork last night. The speakers counselled passive resistance to the Government. The military blocked the way of the procession, which then broke into gangs, which patrolled the streets, singing Fenian songs and halting in front of the clubs, shouting for the Government and the landlords. There were also demonstrations at Queensferry and Youghal."

DUBLIN, March 9.—Walsh, arrested yesterday, was known for some time as an outspoken politician. His connection with the Land League was somewhat broadly marked by his extreme views, but outside his own district he had not been much heard of on public platforms.

At a meeting of the League yesterday, the following resolution was adopted:—"Whereas a general union is taking place between Protestants and Catholics in Ulster in the cause of the League; therefore, we earnestly appeal to the Catholics in Ulster to hold no demonstrations on St. Patrick's Day in order to prevent religious discord." Dillon said the men of the County Derry had already consented to abandon their procession.

DUBLIN, March 9.—At noon to-day fifteen arrests under the Coercion Act had been made, chiefly in the West. Eight members of the Land League were arrested at Carrick-on-Shannon.

The members of the executive council of the Land League, at a meeting at Dublin yesterday, discussed the situation in a very moderate tone. Arrangements were perfected for mass meetings on Sunday. The impression prevailed that the Government will prohibit them. It was resolved that the families of arrested Leaguers should receive a weekly allowance.

Fifteen additional arrests are reported to the constabulary here. The prisoners are on the way to Kilmainham Prison. They are principally of the farming class. The charges against them are almost exclusively intimidation or inciting thereto. The arrested persons include eight Land Leaguers, including Hannegan, Secretary of the Drumcolleger Branch, which has been notorious for "Boycotting." A process-server named Hunt, has also been arrested.

A Dublin correspondent says:—Fury, a farmer of Galway and a President of a branch of the Land League, has been arrested for inciting to unlawful assembly, riot and violence. Kearney, a farmer of Galway and a tenant of

Thomas H. Burke, Under-Secretary for Ireland, has been arrested for inciting to arson. Kennedy, who was arrested yesterday, is charged with inciting to take up arms. Gordon, one of the Travellers, has also been arrested. There are now eight prisoners from the South and eleven from the West in Kilmainham Jail. Dillon and Brennan have visited the prisoners. Twenty warrants for arrests in the County of Westmeath have been issued.

The attention of the American Minister will be called to Boynton's arrest, and the United States will be asked, through Lowell, to demand either the trial or release of the prisoner.

CORK, March 9.—About 28 arrests have been made in this vicinity, and others are expected. It is stated that the prisoners will be transferred to English prisons.

The President of the Castle Island branch of the Land League, and many others, were to-day arrested under the Coercion Bill. Castle Island is a town and parish in Munster, Kerry county.

It is stated that Parnell has promised to attend a great tenant-right demonstration at Enniskillen on Monday week. The Ulster Land League are making great preparations for the meeting. Precautions at the armories and magazines of volunteers are being gradually relaxed, and rifle shooting has been resumed.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The World's cable despatch says: John W. Nally, of Balla, one of the Travellers, arrested under the Coercion Act, is half-witted. The Land Leaguers of Mayo say that Nally is crazy and does not belong to their organization, and they should not be held responsible for his utterances.

LONDON, March 10.—Mr. O'Donnell, the member suspended from the House of Commons, writes to the Times that the Speaker has informed him that the conduct of Mr. Parnell could be impugned by a motion on the House going into Committee of supply, and that he will make a motion to that effect without delay, and the House will be invited to decide whether it is illegal for a member to speak to a point of order which he is forbidden to explain, and whether it is legal for the chairman to forbid a member to explain the point of order sought to be raised.

LONDON, March 11.—Michael Boynton has asked Mr. Lowell, American Minister, to interfere in his behalf, on the ground that he is a citizen of the United States. Mr. Lowell has requested particulars of the case. It is reported that the American Government has resolved to protect its citizens in Ireland and to protect a speedy trial for them.

DUBLIN, March 11.—A quantity of arms were discovered at Kanturk to-day, and under the town bridge one hundred croppie pikes were found by a policeman. The pikes appear as if they had been buried some time.

LONDON, March 11.—Parnell has issued a manifesto to electors at Coventry, in which he is very hard on the Liberals, and says the Tories would have produced a better Land Bill than the present one. He urges the weakening of the present Ministry.

LONDON, March 11.—A Dublin despatch says more arrests under the Coercion Act will be made on Thursday. The total now in jail is 30. The French press denounce the arrests under the Coercion Act.

LONDON, March 10.—London friends of Boynton are sanguine that they can procure his release through American intervention. They quote the cases of John McCaffrey and William Macay, tried for treason and felony in Court in January, and who were, on proof of being foreigners, admitted to bail on their own recognizances, and told by Justice Keogh that if they left the country they would not be required to come to trial. Six months ago Boynton applied for a renewal of his American passport from Ireland, which was refused. Boynton is a brother of Paul Boynton, the well known swimmer.

DUBLIN, March 10.—Three further arrests have been made to-day under the Coercion Bill. The men arrested have no political or social prominence, and their arrest is said to be due chiefly to personal animosity entertained against them by influential residents of their vicinity. The Dublin Mail to-day commenting on the arrests, asks whether the leaders in the land reform agitation are to be allowed to escape while their dupes and followers are daily arrested and dragged from their homes and shut up in prison without hope of release, their families meanwhile being left to starve or their business thereby ruined.

Only four more prisoners have been lodged in Kilmainham Gaol. One is lodged in Cork Gaol, who will be brought to Dublin on Friday. The Queenstown harbor officials and agents of the steamships' lines there say very few Leaguers have left for America, and none of any prominence.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The Herald's Dublin correspondent telegraphs:—"I visited the prisoners in gaol to-day, and found them lodged in cells on the second range of the three stories forming the building. They are very liberally treated, and express themselves well satisfied with the courtesy and kindness of the Governors. Their meals, with wine or beer, are sent in from a neighboring hotel. Smoking is allowed, and for six hours each day the prisoners may associate for conversation and exercise. Two large common rooms, comfortably furnished, are devoted to the prisoners' use for meeting their friends and transacting business. Messrs. Dillon and Brennan called to-day and saw Messrs. Boynton and Walsh. Mr. Boynton said that his quarters reminded him of a stateroom on board a steamer, and added that, as he had left his sitting behind him in Kerry, he was not unhappy in imprisonment. But he still describes his arrest as a violation of his rights as an American citizen. Mr. Boynton has his books and engineering maps taken to Kilmainham and placed in his cell. Mr. Nally received Dublin to-night by the ten o'clock train from the West. The platform was crowded, and when he was being put into the cab he shouted, "For every man arrested let one be laid prostrate." At Kilmainham Gaol he cried out, "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." Both exclamations were loudly cheered. The latest arrests reported are three at Claremorris, namely, J. P. Quinn, J. Gordon and D. Aherne, members of the local Land League branch. There is considerable excitement at Dublin to-night, but the whole proceedings are generally viewed as a good subject for sport. A large number of prisoners will arrive by the mail train at 4 a.m. from the south.

DUBLIN, March 10.—The World's special says: Your correspondent had an interview with Consul Burrows regarding Michael Boynton's claim to be treated as an American citizen. Mr. Burrows states that he had no official intimation of Mr. Boynton's arrest. At about four months ago Mr. Boynton called on him and left his passport, which was issued about three years ago for purposes of travel, but since his imprisonment he has not communicated with Mr. Burrows. I have good authority for stating that the American Minister at London is inclined to view the case very much as the then Minister viewed the cases which arose in the Fenian trials of 1865, namely, that Mr. Boynton, having contravened the laws of the country he must

bear the responsibility. The cases, however, are slightly different. The Fenians were brought to trial, whereas it is not proposed to bring Mr. Boynton to trial, and he may finally claim to have the charge against him decided by the ordinary tribunals. It is not expected that Mr. Boynton's appeal will have the desired effect.

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IRELAND IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

HOW THE IRISH MEMBERS FORCED THE HANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Frank Hugh O'Donnell Closes the Debate

THE CLOTURE PUT IN FORCE

The following graphic sketch is taken from the London correspondent of the Dublin Nation:—

On Friday evening (Feb. 18th) the debate in committee on the Coercion Bill appeared likely to collapse. The Irish party had a large number of amendments on the paper, but the chairman, Dr. Lyon Playfair, at the very commencement of the business, ruled that they were out of order, and could not be put. There were, for instance, amendments proposing that certain districts should be exempted from the operation of the Act. Mr. Gray moved that Carlisle should be exempted; Mr. Corbett wanted that Wicklow should be exempted; Mr. McCarthy wanted that Longford should be exempted; and so on through more than half of the Irish counties. There never was any chance of the adoption of those amendments, for the Government could fairly argue that the condition of those places, however peaceable at present, might become turbulent ere long; and that, as there was to be a Coercion Act at all, it would be absurd to withhold from the Irish executive the power of applying it wherever it might be needed. However, the Irish members felt that it was not for them to consider what, or how cogent, the arguments of the Government might be; what they had to do was to fight the measure on every point, and whether their ground was good or bad made very little difference to them, because they were sure to be crushed and overpowered in the end. When the chairman had ruled out the amendments above mentioned, and several others, on the ground that they were inconsistent with decisions already arrived at by the committee, the Irish members began to catch the concealed meaning of some remarks made by Mr. Gladstone on the previous evening with regard to the condition of business. He threatened that if the bill did not get through committee at the Friday sitting he would on Saturday move, under the new rules, that the discussion should be closed; "but," said he, "notwithstanding the unfavourable appearance of the notice paper, I am not without hope that at that sitting we may be able to close the committee stage of the bill."

This threat of Mr. Gladstone to strangle the debate put the Irish members on their mettle. They considered that if they allowed it to die a natural death it would be said that they had intimidated them; and besides they preferred that the Prime Minister should be put to the necessity of committing that detestable act of violence. They at once took the resolution of continuing the debate up to the time at which he said he would cut it short; and they thought they had on the notice-paper all the material requisite for doing so. But now here was fully three-fourths of it swept away from them with one wave of the chairman's hand! Feelings of anxiety and alarm rose amongst the Irish ranks. Imagine the state of mind of the residents in a besieged city, or of the crew of a ship far at sea, on suddenly discovering that they are short of provisions, and you will have some idea of the mental condition of the "Advance section" when they heard this ruling of the chairman. Very grave and thoughtful looked Mr. Justin McCarthy, who in the absence of Mr. Parnell leads the Irish party with such tact and spirit as to leave nothing to be desired; gloom, black as midnight, rested on the brow of Mr. Lyaght Finigan; the face of Mr. McGowan glowed with suppressed wrath; Mr. T. P. O'Connor, to whom nature has not given a rufous countenance, seemed to be much impressed by the serious turns of affairs; and a shade of sadness came even upon the features of Mr. Blighar. What was to be done? Nothing, except to fight out the remaining amendments as long as possible, and trust to the chapter of accidents for some unexpected relief.

And it came. Fortune favors the bold. Sudden breezes, white squalls, and even tornadoes sometimes burst forth in the atmosphere of the House of Commons, and a smooth sea is in a few minutes converted into a turbulent ocean. Matters began to get somewhat lively when Mr. Parnell and some of his colleagues complained that they had been watched by detectives in Paris, and were being followed by them in London. But they quickened up still more when Mr. Gray's amendment was reached, proposing that members of Parliament should not be liable to arrest under the new Act until the matters of which they stand suspected shall be communicated to the House, and its opinion taken upon the question of their commitment. Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan said that for his own part he wished for no immunity from arrest, and he desired to stand in that respect on the same level with his constituents. Mr. Gladstone complimented the honorable gentleman on the spirit of his observations, and said no immunities had at any time been enjoyed by members of Parliament which would save them from arrest for indictable offences. In so saying Mr. Gladstone perpetrated one of those little tricks of consideration that if they allowed it to die a natural death it would be said that they had intimidated them; and besides they preferred that the Prime Minister should be put to the necessity of committing that detestable act of violence. They at once took the resolution of continuing the debate up to the time at which he said he would cut it short; and they thought they had on the notice-paper all the material requisite for doing so. But now here was fully three-fourths of it swept away from them with one wave of the chairman's hand! Feelings of anxiety and alarm rose amongst the Irish ranks. Imagine the state of mind of the residents in a besieged city, or of the crew of a ship far at sea, on suddenly discovering that they are short of provisions, and you will have some idea of the mental condition of the "Advance section" when they heard this ruling of the chairman. Very grave and thoughtful looked Mr. Justin McCarthy, who in the absence of Mr. Parnell leads the Irish party with such tact and spirit as to leave nothing to be desired; gloom, black as midnight, rested on the brow of Mr. Lyaght Finigan; the face of Mr. McGowan glowed with suppressed wrath; Mr. T. P. O'Connor, to whom nature has not given a rufous countenance, seemed to be much impressed by the serious turns of affairs; and a shade of sadness came even upon the features of Mr. Blighar. What was to be done? Nothing, except to fight out the remaining amendments as long as possible, and trust to the chapter of accidents for some unexpected relief.

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nearly drove their supporters wild. Sir William Vernon Harcourt rose, and treated the noble lord to a bitter and sarcastic speech; Sir Stafford Northcote in a fatherly sort of way defended his young friend, and argued that the Home Secretary had not treated him fairly; Mr. Forster evidently in a white heat of passion, repelled indignantly the charges brought against him by the noble lord, and so the row went on, while the Irish members, fading the Englishmen's slapping by, got into a state of great enjoyment. "This is glorious!" said they to one another: "what a piece of good fortune—just when we thought we were fairly stranded! After this it is plain that in a good cause people should never despair."

But there were yet wilder scenes to come! The next amendment which was not out of order was that of Mr. Corbett, proposing to exempt women and children from the operation of the Act. For this exemption the Irish members contended with great and genuine earnestness, and many of them believed the Government would give way on the point. But not only did they refuse to exempt women and children from the operation of the Act, but they refused a still smaller and more reasonable request. It was proposed by Mr. Lemay that no arrests on suspicion should be made between sunset and sunrise; the Government would not accede to the motion; it was then suggested, by way of compromise, that women and children should not be liable to arrest at night within their own houses. But not even on that point would the Government give way. When the Irish members found that even this small exemption would not be conceded, and that it was opposed even by Mr. Gladstone, they determined to make the refusal as ugly a piece of business as possible for the Government and their supporters. They denounced the cowardly and brutal proposition that power should be given to policemen to break into people's houses in the dead of the night, order the families out of their beds, and march off to the nearest jail. Never had the Irish party a fairer subject for scorn and anger, for protest and denunciation, than they had now. And they "let them have it." For a time the English members tried to get some fun out of the discussion; in every sentence they endeavored to find some hidden cause of merriment; but with this tendency they were openly reproached by some of the Irishmen, who complained that at every turn their arguments were being met with "delicate and virtuous laughter" by the supporters of the Government. Mr. A. M. Sullivan put this charge against them very strongly and plainly, contending that the feelings of Irishmen towards their wives and their daughters were not to be gauged by those of honourable members opposite, whose habits were of an entirely different order; and Mr. Daly of Cork put the contrast even more pitifully when he said that Irishmen appealed to the hearts and sentiments of women, but Englishmen appealed to their heads and limbs with their boots. Throughout a great part of this portion of the debate the scene was uproarious. But of course it could not be indefinitely continued. A division was taken, and the amendment proposing that there should be no arrests under the Act between sunset and sunrise was defeated by 172 votes against 36. Another division on the question that the second clause of the bill do pass, was then taken, and the affirmative being carried, the committee adjourned at a quarter past two on Saturday morning, leaving still on hands a fair share of work to engage the attention of the House during a portion at least of the ensuing week.

At the opening of the proceedings on Monday the House was crammed. Every seat was occupied, the side galleries were filled, and a number of members were glad to get standing room inside the door. It was known that the unprecedented course which had been threatened by Mr. Gladstone for the closing of the debate would probably be taken at the midnight hour, and the greatest anxiety was manifested to be present at the scenes that would lead up to it. After the questions and notices of motion had been concluded, Mr. Gladstone, without note or comment, moved his resolution: "That, in committee upon the Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Bill this day at twelve o'clock, the remaining clauses of the bill, and any amendments and new clauses then standing upon the notice paper, be put forthwith." This was the closure pure and simple, the heaviest blow yet given to the ancient forms and privileges of the British Parliament. No debate was permitted on the question; on its being put by the Speaker the response of "aye" came in strong and deep volume from hundreds of throats. Then the "noes" were called for, and the Irish members, helped by a few English friends, gave out the cry loudly and defiantly. The division which followed showed 415 votes in favor of the motion to 63 against it; "so the ayes had it."

And then the Irish party settled down to their night's work. This work was to keep the debate going until twelve o'clock, and so compel the Government to put the hateful closure into operation. Ere long, however, they got caught for an alarm very similar to that which had come on them on Saturday morning. The Chairman ruled several of their amendments and their proposed new clauses out of order. One of these clearances of the paper took place after a clause proposed by Mr. O'Shaughnessy had been divided upon, and this fact carried consternation into the Irish ranks, for said honorable members, "if we had only known that this was to occur we might have kept up the debate on O'Shaughnessy's clause for another hour." It was a beautiful clause, affording large and liberal scope for oratory, but now, goodness only knew where another holding-ground could be had. Mr. Richard Power seemed to get into a cold sweat over this perilous condition of affairs. Regretful utterances passed among his colleagues. But it was agreed that there was no use in crying over spilled milk, and that the thing to do now was to keep "a firm grip" of their next clause that would be declared by the Chairman to be in order—if any such clause there should be. But was there such a thing on the paper? Yes, happily, yes. It was one which had been put down by Mr. T. M. Healy, proposing "that any policeman, magistrate, or Government official seeking to detain any person from doing anything which he is by law entitled to do, by threatening him with pains or penalties, or any pain or penalty, under this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable upon conviction to any penalty not less than six months' imprisonment, at the discretion of the judge before whom such offence shall be tried."

Here was the last chance for the prolongation of the debate, and did not the Irishmen avail of it? Lovingly and tenderly they handled that clause, as if they desired never to part from it. Mr. T. P. O'Connor fondled it; Mr. Finigan dandled it and caressed it; Mr. A. M. Sullivan exhaustively set forth its beauties, and several other members had some good words to say for it; but the hour was still twenty minutes short of twelve when Mr. F. H. O'Donnell rose to give it his tribute of admiration. By this time the

Irishmen knew that they had the game in their hands; and they were in high spirits. The House, which had been nearly empty during some previous hours of the debate, now filled in again, for all knew that the denouement was approaching. A buzz of conversation filled the chamber. On went Frank Hugh with his argument, never once interrupted or called to order—for the chairman and all others knew that if he were stopped someone else would take his place, and the purpose which the Irish members had in view would be carried out. On he went, occasionally asking his friends who sat near him (for his back was turned to the clock) "How much more have I to do?" Five minutes, O'Donnell; keep it up! Three minutes, O'Donnell; keep it up! One minute more, O'Donnell; bravo old boy! And then, both hands of the clock pointing to twelve, up rose the Chairman, amid a storm of cheering from all parts of the House, and down sat Frank Hugh, with all his blushing honors thick upon him, his task accomplished, and his party in a state of absolute jubilation. For fully three minutes after the Englishmen had ceased to cheer, the Irishmen kept up their joyful shout for what they regarded as a victory. The Chairman then put the question that closed the debate; it was carried by a vote of 392 to 43. The question that the Chairman do report the bill as amended was then put and carried in like manner, without debate. Another division, apparently "for the fun of the thing," was taken by the Irish members on the question that the Chairman do leave the chair. And so ended the first night of the closure in the British House of Commons.

SHREWDNESS AND ABILITY. Hop Bitters so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters, whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—Examiner and Chronicle.

Ross Bros., of Buckingham, Que., are about to purchase the Gaudet Limits on the Du Lièvre.

Parnell's followers in the Commons will take no part in the division on the Candahar question.

English papers announce the death of Alec Keene, a once celebrated puglist, in the 60th year of his age.

A London cable announces the cession of Lorenzo Marquez, on the east coast of Africa, to Great Britain.

Sir Garnet Wolseley is to receive the Peerage under the title of Lord Wolseley. This is doubtless to soothe his wounded feelings on account of his virtual suppression by Roberts.

It is now an established fact that the state of the hair has a good deal to do with the health. Weak, thin hair, betrays a weak constitution, while a strong, glossy chevelure on the contrary, shows sound health. It is well known that a few applications of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer work wonders towards the latter. Sold by all chemists. 13

O. BORTLE, of Manchester, Ontario Co., N. Y. writes:—"I obtained immediate relief from the use of Dr. THOMAS' Eucalyptic Oil. I have had the Asthma for eleven years. Have been obliged to sit up all night for ten or twelve nights in succession. I can now sleep soundly all night on a feather bed, which I had not been able to do previous to using the Oil."

Josh Billings remarks that "Those who are too proud to enquire what a thing costs when they buy it, are the first ones to find fault, when they come to pay for it."

"Too true, too true, Josh; our neighbor is troubled with some derangement of the stomach; it may be biliousness or dyspepsia; he calls in the aid of a doctor. Our neighbor is too proud to ask the probable cost of getting cured, and is treated for days, after which a large bill is sent in and great growling and grumbling is the result. The doctor's bill need not be paid if Baxter's Maudsley Bitters are used. The result will be great joy and satisfaction. 31-11

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act incorporating an institution under the name of "L'Hopital Notre Dame," in Montreal. 30-5

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Three acres in breadth and forty acres in depth good stone house, 42x38 feet, three stories, large good pabbling for cattle, and two houses to accommodate a young, thriving orchard, which will be bearing fruit next year.

Terms: One-third Cash and balance in Six Months.

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A Farm containing seventy acres, twenty-five acres under cultivation, the balance in standing bush; good house and barns.

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