# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# THREATENING COERCION.

THE QUEEN INSISTS ON PROTECTING THE INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS OF HER IRISH SUBJECTS.

And Recommends Parliament to Bevise any ... inadequate Laws relative thereto-A Beform in the County Government of Ireland under Proparation-Great Britain's International Relations.

London, Jan. 21.-The weather to day was inanspicious for the reappearance of the Queen is public. It was a dull, heavy day, and the streets were covered with snow and sluth. Promptly a 1.30 p.m. the royal party left Buckingham Palace for the House of Lords. The route of the royal pageant had been covered with gravel. This prevented the horses from falling and enabled a more rapid progress to be made. Her Majesty rode in an open carriage drawn by eight horses. The household cavalry acted as escort to the Queen, and large crowds lined the streets through which the reyal procession passed. Her Majesty was greeted with hearly cheers all along the route. The scene in the House of Lords was very brilliant. The peers and peercesses, judges, ministers and bishops were present in large numbers in full court dress, and gaslight was used in the Chambers, owing to the absence of sun. This cold.

#### PARLIAMENT OPENED.

F Parliament was formally opened to day by the Queen in person. There was a brilliant assem-blags in the House of Lords when the Queen's speech was read. Her Majesty, in her speech, said her relations with other powers continue friendly. The differences with Russia regarding the Afghanistan boundary have been satis-factorily a justed. She trusted the work of the Russo-English frontier demarkation commission already advanced, may tend to secure a continuance of peace in Central Asis. Referring to the rising in Eastern Roumelia, Her Majesty says her object in the negotiations which followed the outbreak was to bring the inhabitants of that country, according to their wish, under the Prince of Bulgaria's rule, while maintaining the unimpaired essential rights of the Sultan. The Queen regrets she had been compelled to declare war against King Thebaw, of Burmah, owing to acts of hostility by himself and subjects. The gallantry of the forces under Gen. Pendergast had rapidly overthrown the Burmese forces, and she had decided that the most certain method of ensuring peace was to be found in the permanent incorporation of Burmah with her empire.

Negotiations respecting the rights of the French on the coast of Newfoundland had been satisfactorily concluded. With Spain also the agreement had been reached giving the British the same commercial rights as the Germans in the Caroline Islands. Parliament would be asked to adopt certain measures rendered ne cessary in the convention relative to inter-national copyright, to which the Queen has agreed. Turning from international affairs, the Queen said :

THE FEELING IN IRELAND ON LEGISLATIVE UNION.

# Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN :-I regret to say that no material improvement can be noted in the condition of trade or agri-culture. I feel the deepest sympathy for the great number of persons in many avocations of life who are suffering under a pressure which I trust will prove transient. I have seen with deep sorrow a renewal, since I last addressed you, of an attempt to excite the people of Ireland to hostility against the legislative union between that country and Great Britain. I am resolutely opposed to any disturbance of that fundamental law, and, insisting on it, I am convinced that I shall be heartily supported by my Parliament and my people. The social no less than the material condition of that country engages my anxious attention. Although there has been during the year no marked increase of serious crime, there is in many places a concerted resistance to the enforcement of legal obligaized intermidation continues to exist. I have caused overy exertion to be used for the detection and punishment of these crimes, and no effort will be spared on the part of my Govern-ment to protect my Irish subjects in the exeruse of their legal rights and the enjoyment of individual liberty. If, as my information leads me to apprehend, the existing provisions of the law should prove to be inadequate to cope with these growing ovils, I shall look with confidence to your willingness to invest my govern-ment with all necessary powers. Bills will be submitted for the transferring the representative councils in the countries of Great Britain local business which is now transacted by the courts of quarter sessions and other authorities. A measure of reform of

Referring to Ireland the Prime Minister said the Government had refrained from renewing the Orimes Act because there had been a prospect of returning order in that country. The experiment, however, had failed, although every chance had been given to make it succeed. Nothing, he said, could exceed the patience of the Earl of Carnarvon in carrying out his mission of peace. The dis-ease, said Lord Salisbury, existed in Westminster and not in Ireland and the Government must try to stamp it out here. The words of Mr. Gladstone, he declared, were answerable for many Irish evils. Mr. Gladstone had not spoken, he said, with sufficient firmness concerning the integrity of the Empire. The Prime Minister's speech was received with cheers.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone said the conduct of Lord Salisbury in the Roumelian matter was honorable to him and worthy of his name, and was a credit to Lugland. The opposition would render Lord Salisbury every assistance and grant him every indulgence in connection with the settlement of the Roumelian and Burmese questions. In regard to Ireland Mr. Gladstone said he wished the Queen's speech had been more explicit. He was convinced that only a gentle and conciliatory handling of the Irish question would te effectual. He had always striven to eliminate the elements of champers, owing to the absence of sun. Init arways survey to entiminate one contents of enhanced the beauty of the scene, as it showed | wrath and passion in discussing Ireland. The more fully the brilliancy of the jewels and exercise of candor and justice could alone splendor of the dresses worn by those present. The Queen looked as if she was suffering from culty. "Whatever," he continued, "it culty. "Whatever," he continued, "it may be necessary to do for Ireland should be

done promptly. In the name of heaven, let us maintain the union. We have been maintaining it for eighty-five-yes ! six hundred -vears. Let us not deviate from the path of good temper and self-command, but, forgetful of every prejudice, let us strive to do justice to the great, the gigantic interests committed to our charge." (Loud cheers.) Mr. Gladstone spoke for an hour and twenty minutes, and was greatly applauded through out.

MICKS-REACH APPEALS TO PATRIOTISH. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the

exchequer, thanked Mr. Gladstone for his kindly words. He challenged the Opposition to come to a decision in regard to their atti-tude toward the unity of the Empire. If they disagreed with their Government, " let them," he said, " move an amendment to the If address in reply to the Queen's speech." they agreed with the Government they should declare so. If the majority of the house so wished the present Government would remain in office. He humbly and earnestly acked all the members, to whitever party they be-lorged, to support the Government in order to enable it to conduct the affairs of the country.

### GLADSTONE ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

Mr. Gladstone said that in seeking re-election he was mainly guided by a wish to proceed with proposals in regard to both the legislative and the social position of Ireland. Unly the government, however, was able to act in such a matter. He, believing it would be mischievous to do so, did not intend to introduce proposals of his own, but he would reserve his opinion. He could also reserve his decision, whether to alter or to add to the proposals embodied in his election manifesto. He pleaded for a patient hearing of the opinions of the Irish Nationalists.

## BOYCOTTING TO DE SUPPRESSED.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that it was boycotting, not agrarian crime, that had increased in Ireland. The new Chief Secretary for Ireland would consider the question whether the ordinary powers were sufficient or whether special powers would be needed to suppress boycotting.

#### PARNELL'S VIEWS.

Mr. Parnell said that he had always believed that if the principle were admitted that Ireland was entitled to some form of selfgovernment the statement of the details would | statements they made of purchases and sales. not be found a formidable task, and that there | Casual observers attributed this indifference tions, and I regret that the practice of organ- would be no great difficulty in securing the to his superabundant wealth, and to the con-Empire against separation. He himself, although a Protestant, feared no danger to the minority in Ireland from the Catholics. The had so far recovered his strength in Cuba, that whole question was one of reasonable or exorbitant rents.

An American Tale of Real Life.

WHAT WILL THE WORLD SAY?

BY RHODA E. WHITE.

#### CHAPTER XI.-Continued.

" One other fact I will tell you. A handsome mulatto woman attracted my wife's attention when she was visiting a family at the South. She was attentive to her mistress, but so sad that my wife's sympathy was excited, and she inquired if she had recently lost a relative. 'Not a relative, but a com-rade,' was the reply. The mistress of her comrade wasa high-tempered, indolent woman, who had no control over her violent passions. The slave had offended her by an act of trifling disobedience. In a frenzy of anger, her mistress ordered a negro to tie her by the thumbs to the door knobs of her mistress's room, and lash her on her bare back till she cried out for mercy. The woman was mute, but fainted and, died that night. No notice was taken of the event. It was only the

death of a slave ?" "I believe it," said Mr. Courtney. "The South is doomed to suffer here or hereafter for the loss of every drop of blood. The sooner slavery is wiped out from our land the better."

"Every sign of the times," said Mr. Livingstone, "tends to show the necessity and near approach of such an event,"

" If you heard the heart-cries of the slaves in their religious meetings, and the promises the old folks make to the young ones of the the old folks make to the young ones of the 'good time a-coming,' you would have to be-lieve that, as true as there is a God in heaven, He will deliver them," said Mr. Courtney, looking at his watch. "What night hawks we are !" he added. "It is two o'clock. I must not allow you to remain longer out of your bed."

"What hour do you usually go to your room ?" asked Mr. Livingstone.

"Not often earlier than this," was the reply. "I have ... nights." "That is slow murder, Courtney." """ a.m., a "I have the bad habit of sleepless

The next day, at eleven a.m., a barouche and four magnificent horses were at the door. The two friends were soon seated in the carriage, and started for a drive to visit the plantations. They were models, surely, of what estates can be, where master and laborers work together in accordance with the Divine laws of kindness and obedience laid down for both. And these were not the only plantations South where slaves were kindly cared for, and where they worked faithfully, loving their masters. The cases of extreme cruelty were often among masters of Northern blood, who had not been long accustomed to the authority given to the owners of slaves. Their brutal natures abused the power. The man Patterson, who is not deserving of the name of man, was a Northerner, who had only been at the South a few years. There is a very large class of the human family that cannot be trusted with absolute power over others. The history of the past and the present is a witness of the truth of this assertion.

During the visit of Edward Livingstone at the Hall it was crowded with gentlemen paying homage to both Mr. Courtney and his guest. Daniel was obliged to seem to drown his cares in the "genial bowl" of pleasure; while, like many others, the bitter dregs of sorrow at the bottom left his thirst unsatisfied.

It was remarked often, by those most intimate with him, that of late he was often dejected. When a pause occurred in con-versation he was absent-minded. In the office Riggs and Blunt observed that he took but little notice of their accounts, and of the what suits the peculiar circumstances in great a bleasing her recovery has been to you, which she is placed. It is retired; and Mr. Beauvais!" Angelina's time has been mostly at her own "Yes, I am favored, Miss Raymond, at disposal during the past year, since isabelle has been able to study with masters, and Angelina has become fond of reading, and improving herself in music and the languages. Her talent for the latter is extraordinary.

At all times she was reserve 1 in her intercourse with Mr. Beauvais ; and, under no circumstances, ever remained in conversation alone with him. It was easy for her to avoid greater. it without making it appear that she did so for a special motivs. Miss Raymond visited the good Captain

and his wife occasionally, and always found the same welcome, that taught her that these were friends to prize. The Captain could not give up the idea that Angelina would be happier in their quiet

and comfortable little nest, away from danger and care, than leading the life of subjection she had chosen for the sake of independence. So he was persistent in his desires that Mrs. Hart should do more to urge her to give up her present laborious engagement.

"Wait a bit, dear John," said Mrs. Hart. "The last time, the child came home, she looked a little more contented, and who knows? Who knows ?" inquired the Captain.

"Who knows but she may be Madame Beauvais, by-and-by a bit ?"

"I don't know that it would be sure to better her condition, Bess, dear. It is not always riches that give us what we like most. I've an idea there is something weighing on her that will kill her yet, if she can't get it can't marry, and be happier for it !"

"Angeline has not told me if Mr. Beauvais has a wife living or dead," said Mrs. Hart. 'But I have my thoughts that she is dead." One morning Angelina and Isabelle were taking their accustomed walk in the garden that surrounded three sides of the house, and it was like a delightfully shaded bower, so shut out from the sun.

Mr. Beauvais looked unnaturally grave when he came towards them. Greeting Isabelle first affectionately, he turned to Angelina, and said : "Miss Raymond, I wish to speak to you

on an important business matter. May I ask the favor of seeing you alone, for that pur-

pose, a few moments? Angelina bowed her head in assent.

"Shall w. go into this summer house now, or do you prefer the library ?" he asked. "As you please, Mr. Beauvais," she answered, without showing the slightest agita-

tion or objection. She supposed it was a aubject respecting Isabelle upon which he wished to consult her. "Then I shall walk back with you and

Isabellu to the library," he said. At the door Isabelle left them, and ran to

the greenhouse to cut some flowers. Mr. Beauvais and Angelina went to the library. Mr. Beauvais closed the door and placed a chair by the side of the table for Angelina, and sat down on one not far off, by the same table. With a trembling voice he said :

" Miss Raymond, for sometime past I have felt that it is my duty to express to you my gratitude for your noble conduct. In your painful position in my family t was my mirfortune to be obliged to require that you should make no inquiries respecting my private family. I have been deeply sen sible of how much I owe to your self-sacrific ing generosity, in yielding to this painful life imposed upon you. I have been in admiration of your tact and tender patience with my daughter's infirmity; but I hope, Miss Raymond, that her sincere love for you has been a small recompense to you ; and the good you have done must be a greater and never ending

source of happiness to you.' Mr. Beauvais looked into Angelina's face,

and waited for a reply "I beg, Mr. Beauvais, that you will feel

under no debt of gratitude to me," she answered. "My life of labor was self-imposed. I have only done my duty. I am grateful for your daughter's love, and still more so for her recovery.'

"It is not right. Miss Raymond." said Mr

having this one tie left to me. It has made me thank God for a longer existence."

"Even one tie will make life sweet," was Angelina's reply. "I have not even one tie, but have broken all ?"

"Are you so desolate ?" asked Mr. Beauvais, almost losing sight, for the instant, of his own loneliness, in hers, which was the "I am indeed alone in the world, and must

always remain so," she answered sorrowfully. "I dare not ask for your confidence, Miss

Raymond, but when you wish to grant me the privilege, it will be held sacred," said Mr. Beauvais. "It is not in my power to give it to you. ]

thank you, Mr. Beauvais, for the kindness and respect you have paid to me while I have been with you. I know that my silence on the subject of my family has appeared strange to you. I only ask you to believe that I am not an unworthy companion for your daughter. I have been, but not in the same way, a child of misfortune like yourself."

"Strange and incomprehensible, but merciful and just are the ways of Providence, in His immutable laws that govern the moral world," said Mr. Beauvais. " Had we both not suffered. I believe we could not have benefitted one another as we have done. I do not believe that out of evil good can come, but I know that evil sometimes gives an opportunity to do good. The man who was robbed, beaten, and lefton the roadaide nearly out of her mind; and, sure a woman like that dying, gave an opportunity to all who passed can't marry, and be happier for it !" by him to do a work of charity; out of the many who saw him, only one accepted the opportunity. The good, in this instance, as in all others, came from out the charity of the Samaritan, and not from the evil that befell the traveller.'

"I never thought of the subject in this light; it is often said that for good evil may be done. I shall not believe it in future, said Angelina.

"To return to ourselves, Miss Raymond, Dr. Fleury advises a change of residence on Isabelle's account. Her health is re-established, and we hope permanently, but the Doctor thinks she needs new associations, and a good deal of young company, to avoid any return of mental difficulty. We have thought of Florence. I doubt if we can select a more desirable place, in every respect. She will need a wise and an agreeable companion ; one whose guidance will be necessary in matters I cannot understand as well as her own sex can do ;-and dare we hope that you will go with us? I do not know how Isabelle could part with you. She is very dependent upon your companionship. This is the subject upon which I wished to consult you, Miss Raymond."

"I see the necessity of giving Isabelle her own way in this matter, particularly at the critical time of making the experiment of a change of residence, and greater excitement in her life. I shall accept your kind offer to go with you to Florence, and thank you." Augelina said nothing of the pain it would give her to part with Isabelle after two years' attachment to her, because she placed herself only in the position of a governess, to be engaged or dismissed at the will of Mr. Beauvais. She desired that he should under stand, also, that towards him it was her wish to continue the reserve of manner she had preserved from their first acquaintance.

Angelina rose to leave the library. Mr Beauvais expressed his gratitude to her for consenting to go to Florence, and hoped it would be an agreeable change to her as to the others.

The new project was told to Isabelle. She was, child like, wild with joy.

All that night the sad story of Isabelle's mother haunted Angelina. She wondered if the former ever thought of the misery to herself and Mr. Beauvais her wicked love of that villain had caused. She pictured the desertion and the death of its victim in squalid want ! What retribution ! What the marvellous beauties of nature and its explation ! And then came a searching of her own conscience. Had she been too hasty in leaving Daniel and Purs? A little longer, a so well as in Florence, could this craving be satisfied, and the marvels of nature's little more patience, and might not both prodigality of beauty so enchant her. their lives have been otherwise than the tortures they suffered. Was not her own life a bendage? And his? If she had driven him hours in the picture galleries before these to a life of degradation ? Had she acted the part of a good wife? Would this resentment of hers not bring upon Pura lifelong misfortune? What had Mrs. Harper thought of such conduct on her part? She wondered what Daniel had done when he found she had gone ? Was it possible that he would marry miss Crawford ? This thought half induced her to think of going back to him. What would she do if he had really married Miss Crawford ? Would he deny the matriage with her? Most likely ! Poor Angelina turned from side to side in her bed to try to check these questions that were nearly maddening her, and then she tried to find consolution in self defence. What she did, she thought right at the time. It was too late now to regret what was past and could not be remedied. Daniel would only cast her off, and why not continue her life among friends who loved and respected hor. But the terrible mystery-the concealment of it ! Could she live long under such a burthen ? Poor mistaken Angelina. Alas! Hed she remembered the udvice of Mrs. Harper to Daniel, that it is never 100 late to remedy a wrong act, so long as life lasts-and had she acted upon it at this period of her troubled life, before she went to Florence, it would have been better.

happiness imparted to her by the earth, the aky. and the air she breathes.

Angelina, who knows no such childhood, trembles for Isabelle when the awakening from this sweet dream will come, but she asks herself would it not be cruel to with. draw the veil from so, enchanting an illu.

sion, The "Beauvais Villa" soon became known to the nobles of Florence, and the young daughter of the owner was received with kind welcome into their circle. Mr. Beauvats was, on account of his connection with the old

nobility of France, entitled to their highest consideration.

To those who visited at the Villa Angelina was always introduced, but no persuasion could inquice her to accept an invitation from them to visit outside. Mr. Beauvais and his daughter urged in vain that she would accompany them when invited to visit. She knew that duty to herself obliged her to use the severest discretion so long as she was, in the eye of the law, the wife of Daniel Courtney, and that any other course would only plunge her, as it did him, into deeper difficulties. She was right. Discretion of the severest kind was her only safeguard. The mystery of her love of seclusion excited the curiosity of some gossips in Florence, but Angelina's affability disarmed their uncharitableness. It must be confessed, however, that her beauty was not

so easily forgiven by the envious of her sex ! In spite of her reserve, Angelina captivated more than one admirer, who sought in vain for an opportunity to pay his homage.

Mr. Beauvais accompanied Angelina and his daughter in their visits to the gallevies of art, the palaces, and churches. The study of the Old Masters was a new

education to Angelina. The supernatural exaltation of joy or hope or sorrow, as depicted in the faces of the saints and martyrs, was something she had not dreamed of, and it opened to her mind conjectures of another world, into which they seemed to be gazing with faith and ecstatic joy.

One day, contemplating a painting of St. Francis of Assisi, in prayer, she said to Mr. Beauvois.

"Surely, St. Francis must have known more of heavenly visions than is granted to What an expression of ecstacy there is 18. in his face !'

"It must be believed by those who study such paintings, that these old masters were inspired to catch the light of the souls of these holy men !"

"It is not earthly," redlied Angelina. "And Raphael's St. Cecilia at Bologna, listening to the music of angels," said Mr. Beauvais, "is something really divine, like Murillo's Immaculate Conception in Seville, and Luini's holy faces in Milan.

"We must see them all, paps," said Isabelle.

When they were tired of the galleries they would drive to the Cascine, the grand park outside the city, through groves of grand old trees, ilex and pine, and through meadows of velvety green sward, more like a tairy scene than anything they had yet visited. Numberless carriages of the nobility, filled with ladies and gentlemen, passed or drove side by side with them going the whole length around this enchanting ground. Women with flowers were stationed here and there, that tempted Isabelle to fill the carriage with roses; "Just for the sake of the poor woman, one

more bunch, papa," she would plead, and toss a silver piece to the delighted flower

Days and weeks passed like single hours, there was so much each day to delight them, and still they had not seen one quarter of the art that Florence had stored up for ages. It would only weary the reader to follow them day by day.

Faith in the Divine, which Angelina learned in her childhood, had become buried in the ills of her material existence. The only sign of its faint life within her was the natur-

al craving she showed for knowledge of a something beyond what she had found in this world, and a growing wonder in her mind of adaptation to the wants and happiness of the

of sitting for

So she grew fond

#### COUNTY GOVERNMENT IN IRELAND

is also in preparation. These measures will involve a consideration of the present incidence of local burdens. A bill facilitating the sale of glebe lands in a manner adapted to the wants of the rural population will also be submitted the you, as well also as bills removing the difficulties which prevent an easy and cheap transfer of land; for mitiand cheap transfer of land; for mit-gating the distressed condition of the poorer classes in the western hizhlands and the islands of Scotland . for a more effectual prevention of accidents in mines ; for extending the power of railways, in regard to the regulation of rates, and for the codification of the criminal law.

I trast that results beneficial to the cause of education may issue from the Royal Commission which I have appointed to enquire into the working of the clucation acts.

Prompt and efficient despatch of important business which, in an ever-growing proportion. fails to you to transact, will occupy your atten-tion. In these, and in all other matters pertaining to your high functions, I carnestly commend you to the keeping and guidance of Almighty God.

#### GLADSTORE ASKS FOR A PATIENT HEARING OF THE NATIONALISTS, BUT RESERVES

#### HIS OPINION ON THE LEGISLATIVE AND SUCIAL PUSITION OF IBELAND.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Abercorn moved the address in reply to the Speech from the Turone. He spoke of the grave responsibility of those who directed the affairs of Government, and said that one cloud hung over the empire, and that was the state of Ireland. He mentioned a number of duties which the Government must perform in relatich to that country, among which were the maintenance of the Union, the suppression of persecutions, of which, he said, the National League was guilty, and the defence of the loyal leich minority. He said no statesman, whatever he might be, would sacrifice the interests of his country. The Earl of Scar-borough seconded the motion of the Duke of Abercorn. Earl Granville congratulated Lord Salisbury on his possession of two such eloquent supporters.

#### LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech outlining the policy of the Government, suid that Germany had given assurances that she did not intend to annex Samoa. With regard to Burmah. he said it would be better to await the arrival of popers from Lord Dufferin before making why statement. The Government was using resultuence to prevent any important breach it is tecnational laws. On this point Lord S.3 -) may said he felt strongly b cause it had a cen reported that he had given encourage-...... to Greece. This statement he emphatidenounced as untrue, and declared that all England desired peace in the East.

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Ι.

#### THE GOVERNMENT WILL NOT SENCTION AN IRISH CHAMBER.

Neither Liberals nor Parnellites appearing o be inclined to challenge the Government, Lord Randolph Churchill, secretary of stute for India, proposed that the debate be adjourned. He wished the House to clearly understand, however, that it would be impossible for the present Government to sanction an Irish Parliament. He added that the Government would be prepared, when the proper time arrived, with a scheme to improve local government in Ireland.

#### RESULT OF THE DEBATE.

The debate left the impression that both parties are anxious to conciliate the Paruellites, and have no desire to enforce strong coercive measures. At the same time it is believed that there is no chance of either Conservatives or Liberals proposing at this session any home rule measures likely to satisfy the Irisb. The tenor of Mr. Parnell's speech gave evidence of a rapprochement with Mr. Gladstone and of the abandonment of the hope of an alliance with the Conservatives. It is expected that the debate will continue all next week.

AMENDMENT OF THE IRISH LAND ACT. In the House of Commons, Mr. Connelly, Nationalist member for Longford, gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the Irish Land Act. This announcement was received by loud cheers from the Home Rulers.

### TOPACCO GROWING IN IRELAND.

Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor, Nationalist, gave notice that he would introduce a bill to provide for the cultivation of tobacco in Ireland.

### AN ULSTER PARTY.

Lord Claud Hamilton has called upon the Ulster members to meet at the Carlton club on Monday next, to form an independent party in the House of Commons.

#### TO ABOLISH THE LORD LIEUTENANCY.

Lord Kilmorey in the House of Lords, and Mr. Henenge in the Commons, will move that the lord-licutenancy of Ireland be abolished.

## PROPOSAL TO SUSPEND EVICTIONS.

LIMERICK, Jan. 21 .- The board of guardians of the poor law union has resolved to ask Mr. Parnell to demand of the Government a suspension for six months of the law relating to evictions in order to allow time for a settlement of the dispute respecting rents. The board claims that such action of the Government is vital to the peace of the country.

#### " BREAKERS AHEAD."

DUBLIN, Jan. 21.-United Ireland, in an article entitled " Breakers Ahead," says the suppression of the National league will inevitably lead to conspiracy, invinciblism and dynamite will replace the leaguo's open methods, for which the Government will be answerable. United Ireland warns Lord Salisbury to beware, and exhorts the Nationalists

futence he had in his clerks. News came in due time that Mr. Harper

Mrs. Harper advised and insisted they should buy a sugar plantation, and remain there so long as Mr. Harper found it more bene-ficial to his health than Louisiana. The loss of the companionship of these valuable friends was an additional sacrifice to Mr. Courtney. It seemed to him now that everything he loved had been taken from him, and that he stood "in the world alone," though surrounded by riches. Alas ! they could not satisfy his heart, and to friends he could only give the outward form of friendship. Coming home from Florence, two years after Mr. Eilis had taken Pura, Mr. Courtney confided to Riggs and Blunt the fatal secret of the existence of the child Pura with Mr. Ellis. He had found her well and happy, a beautiful child, and loving her adopted parents. Of the mother he had as yet no tidinge. It was a belief in his mind that all hope of seeing Angelina must die out of his life, a life that every day became darker to him. The duty

left to accomplish appeared to be that of securing to his child Pura her birthright; and he must, without delay, make all the legal documents, to save her from having to contest her legitimacy. Folios of documents, descriptions of proper-

ty, deeds and mortgages, were prepared and recorded by the best and most careful lawyers of the day, in which his immense estates seemed almost of incredible value. And to these were added Eaniel Courtney's will, in which, with the exception of legacies to Riggs and Blunt, and to some dear friends, the entire possessions were left to his lawful and only child Pura, whom he declared he Having everything preloved devotedly. pared to his satisfaction, he took his clerks into his library, and with them read over the documents and the will. Lubin, his well-tried servant, was present. A large tin box had been made in which to lock up these valuable papers. When the reading of them was finished, he ordered Lubin to put them into the box with care, in the presence of Riggs and Blunt and himself, and to come with them and deposit the box on a shelf at the foot of Mr. Courtney's bed, where it would remain during his life.

Riggs and Blunt went away from the Hall, not a little surprised and discomforted. They had calculated on falling heirs to these estates, and were utterly confounded at the result. But they were too wise to betray their disappointment. Together, they were contriving, and of one intention. There was time left to take advantage of the opportunity that Mr. Courtney's confidence in them gave them; and then a great point in their favour was the secret which they were bound to keep during the life of Daniel-the marriage, and

the birth of Pura. "We are fools," said Blunt, "it we can't feather our nest yet."

#### CHAPTER XII.

Angelina has been two years devoted to Isabelle. The future of the former still looks dark and dangerous; that of the latter is bright, and full of promises of enjoyment. Mr. Beauvais is happy. His child's health is restored, it is believed, by the un-

Beauvais, "that I should keep from you longer a knowledge of the deep shadows that fell upon my married life during the childhood of Isabelle. They will account to you for what otherwise would seem a strange mystery, perhaps tyranny, in my domestic arrangements.

The poor man's mind was flooded with dark memories of his past troubles, and he became much affected. Half bewildered. he scarcely knew how or where to begin : and yet he wished to make Angelina acquainted with the entire history. He began : '' I loved my wife ; our home was a beau-

tiful one. Our Maison de Campagne was delightful ; and we were, for two or three years, very, very happy. There was nothing that I could do to please her that I was not glad to do. Isabella was our only child. When she was three years old I introduced Count ---- to my wife. I cannot name him. He visited my house seldom; but carried on a secret correspondence with Madame Beauvais. Miss Raymond, can you believe it, that she left me and her child for the base love of this villain ?"

Angelina covered her face, and could not look at poor Mr. Beauvais, he was so agitated ; but she said, in a low tone :

"Pity her, and, if you can, forgive her ! I am sure she has been more wretched than you have. Oh, pity her !" "Miss Raymond, she is gone. I hope God

pitied and forgave her. After her decease, I learned that she had died in abject poverty, and deserted by the wretch who misled her. "I have long since forgiven her I"

"I left my ancestral home and came to Havre to live among strangers. Isabelle was under no maternal control, and, at times; she was irritable and self-willed. She became restless and dissatisfied with every house I I could provide for us. When about fourteen years of age, she had such moods of ill-humor and jealousy, that she pained me very much. These increased in violence to such a degree, that it occurred to me that it might be sickness. I then changed my residence to this house, to please Isabelle, and I consulted Dr. Fleury on the subject of her mind. He examined her case, and pronounced it insanity. As you may suppose, I was overwhelmed with grief. The Doctor ordered strict discipline, and confinement to a suite of apartments. This occasioned, at first, a violent opposition on the part of Isabelle. We found, if we asked for a nurse, it was impossible to find one who would be, in every respect, satisfactory. Her mind was at times calm, and this justified me in advertising for a governess. Before you came, there seemed scarcely a hope that the poor child would recover her reason. Those who had charge of her were impatient, and grew weary of the restraint necessarily imposed by the Doctor. Miss Nanny was constantly quarrelling with her, and represented to me that she was obliged to use force with her, in self-defence. My impression now is, that she terrified my poor girl, and that such unkindness was increasing the violence of the disease,"

"I believe it was," said Angelina: "Isabelle cannot speak of her without shud-

She did not, and darkness deepened in Daniel's home.

Very soon after this interview. Mr. Beauvais was in Florence with his family. On the hill of San Miniato, renowned for its beauty, and bordering the outskirts of Florence, Mr. Beauvais purchased a grand villa. Everything in and around it made it a paradise to thing in and around it made it a paradise to thou be the Son of God, come down Isabelle. From the balconies they looked out from the cross !" Foor Angelina, she upon villa after villa, and their gardens were of such dream-like beauty, they thought it Fairy-land.

Beneath this mountain home lay Florence, "La Bellissima," from which poets and painters have for generations drawn their inspiration. Its extensive gardens and palaces, hedged in by vinecovered walls, and trees and roses, give these places the appearance of ideal pictures of the abodes of the blest. Through Florence flows the Arno, reflecting in its waters the buildings of ages, sacred from historic memories. The Cathedral and Tower of Giotto-the latter more beautiful than words can describe---rise high above the city against the clear blue sky. One is never tired of looking at these masterpieces of architecture. In bold relief are other buildings in sight; Sta. Uroce, the Pitti Palace, the Bobolo Gardens, and the city towers. Look as long as they will, there is always something more to admire from the balconies. Angelina and Isabelle are half brain-weary the first days !

In her Florence home Isabelle becomes gay, demonstrative, hopeful, hnd songful as the birds in the trees that embowered the villa. Her world now is a great paradise, in to look at the child. Fura's large dark eyes which she finds every day new sources of were turned upward to look at the young lady enjoyment. It is peopled with angels, for who was looking at her. In a few moments the to prepare for action. The restaurant privilege of the National House of Representatives pays a profit of \$6,000 a year.

sacred paintings to be instructed by them, and they warmed her soul, as one who is chilled is warmed by sunlight. It was a new education to her, this study of holiness and divine love, which are found portrayed in the faces of the saints and martyrs. There was something so exalted and triumphant in the expression of the eyes of St. Sebastian, and such ecstatic joy in the face of St. Francis of Assisi, and such deep tenderness and love in the Divine Infant, that Angelina longed to understand what they foresaw in the victory gained over suffering and death, and she wished that she could feel that love and faith that must be a foretaste of heaven, if heaven there was. And after Isabelle had fairly dragged her away from the contemplation of these masterpieces of art, the memory of the divine in them would haunt her like a good angel. Then she would weep when alone, and wonder why the was so cold and of little faith. if God loved her as Mrs. Hart had said ; and if she were created for another and a better existence than this in which she had found so much unkindness and misery. The cathedral and the many other churches of Florence were treasuries of art most heavtiful, and here in them, as indeed everywhere in Italy, Angelina read the history of the redemption ci men of good will, by the coming, death, and resurrection of our Lord. "Ah! it was said that the glad tidings were for men of good-will, and I cannot be of that number," said Angelina. "I stand alouf from those worshippers and look on, as did those among the crowd at the crucifixion who wagged their heads and doubted, saying :

from the cross!" l'oor Angelina, she was standing with a crowd of all classes in the beautiful and solemn church of the Annunziata, where many strangers of different creeds came in and out to visit the church. from curiosity to see the marvels that faith and inspiration had left here for ages as witnesses of the truth of the religion of the apostles.

While she was listening with tearful eyes to a solemn and plaintiff litany that was being chanted by a pious crowd around the altar of a side chapel, a feeling of desolation came over her, as if she saw these people at the gate of the blessed abode, and that it was closed for ever against her ! No one remarked her; though her closely voiled face and figure in any other place would have attracted attention. The solemn litany, with the chorus of "Pray for us," went on, sinking deeper and deeper into her heart, "Ora Pro Nobis," Angelina answered, joining involuntarily in the re-sponse. Just then Mrs. Ellis, a maid, and Pura passed Angelina and knelt in front of her. The child was beautifully dressed in

white, and held the hand of the maid, who was enveloped in black. Pura moved a little around, and saw Angelina, who lifted her veil to look at the child. Fura's large dark eyes