

(Continued from Third Page.)

## THE COSTIGAN RESOLUTIONS

## DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

govern Ireland properly. But when the representatives of the great daily newspapers of this Dominion and of the neighboring Republic sent representatives to examine into the state of affairs in Ireland, and when their representatives came back to this country people were shocked, even the people of Manchester and London were shocked, as were the people of Montreal, and here in Ottawa, and the general opinion was it certainly could not be the case. The first reports were looked upon as having probably been cooked and sent in the interest of some association on the other side. We know that another correspondent was sent across the Atlantic with instructions to send only legitimate news and we find the news coming through the correspondence over the wires, gleaned from every day life in Ireland, was of the one nature, the one character. We find on comparing this information with the cablegrams to the daily papers of New York, that they were as different as day from night, and people were at a loss to understand how two such different accounts could be published of one thing, but the solution was easily arrived at when it was found that some of these correspondents were in the pay of parties whose object was to prevent this question from being brought to the notice of the world. Then the *Globe* correspondent was sent over, and it was commented on in the press of the country, every one hoping he would send home legitimate news, as much as to say he should have some sort of a patent combination affair to grind out news to suit the ideas of the people; but when we read those letters as they appear in the *Globe* one is struck with their actual correctness as compared with those of Nasby and other correspondents, and nothing has tended more to throw light on the true position of Ireland. In a small country like Ireland you may choke the press, but you cannot choke the press of America, which gathers the news from all quarters of the globe. We know that correspondents have gone to all parts of the known and unknown world for news, and it was not possible that this terrible state of affairs in Ireland could exist without the attention of the press of America being directed to it.

But words are things and a small drop of ink falling like dew upon thought produces that which makes thousands, perhaps millions think.

I may say, as an Irishman, standing here, I feel sorrow and regret every time Ireland has to appeal to the world to be assisted in her difficulties, and I do hope that the day will come, sooner or later, when the country will be as contented, as happy, and as blessed in the enjoyment of Constitutional government, as we are in this Dominion of Canada. I may say with regard to this particular item which forms a very large portion of the stock in trade of the grievances of Ireland, that the people of the small Province which I have the honor to represent, had to deal with a question which seems to me so analogous that there is really no difference except its size. Ireland has 20,000,000 of acres while Prince Edward Island has 2,000,000. We had in Prince Edward Island tenant leagues, we had riots, imprisonment, everything almost in connection with our trouble which Ireland has at the present time. But we have lived to see the thing settled amicably, and I do not see why the same happy result should not be arrived at in the case of Ireland. I am glad to see that my hon. friend alongside of me, who has been forty-four years in Parliament, and who remembers well the struggles and quarrels about this question from its inception for many years, voted in favor of a fair settlement of the matter. It was settled satisfactorily to the people, and they are today happy and contented. Landlords got paid for their land, and the lands have been sold back again to the people and no harm has resulted. I do not advocate the landlords of Ireland receiving nothing for giving the land to the people free, but I do say that it has been proved beyond any doubt in the correspondence which I have read at this time, that for the last two or three years it has been impossible to pay rent in Ireland, and not only there, but in England and Scotland. I remember well last year a Scotch representative of an emigration society there was called upon at St. John, N.B., and was asked if he was a practical agriculturist himself. He said yes. Then the following conversation took place:—

Question—How much land do you farm?  
Answer—118 acres.  
Q—What rent do you pay?  
A—I pay £237.  
Q—Do you find any difficulty in paying that rent now?  
A—Yes.  
Q—Why?  
A—Well, the difficulty arises from the fact that we are met in the markets of England by the cheap products of the cheap lands in America.

There was the question in a nutshell. It is not a new one, for we find the same idea pervading the speeches of the great Edmund Burke when he was advising the British Government to acknowledge the independence of the United States. Those who have read his eloquent utterances will remember that he clearly pointed out the fact that these people, speaking the same language, having the same traditions and coming from the same stock as the people of the older country, necessarily in this new country would direct a large immigration from among their friends and relations in the old country, and that after a while commerce would find out some easy way by which their products would be laid at the doors of the older countries. There were no steamers at the time; they were not dreamt of, but it is now a fact that freights between Liverpool and New York, and Montreal and New York, differ very slightly from those between Belfast, Wexford, Waterford or Cork, and that is one particular reason why these exorbitant rates cannot not be paid. It has been proved beyond any question that there is no class of people in the world who could live upon less money than the Irish; I do not even except the Chinese, for I have not been proved, by an investigation which took place lately, that the Irish doctor and his family are supported upon less than any other race, and even then these people are unable to pay their rents. If I desired to get a vote on this question in England or Scotland, I would take these facts and show the English and Scotch people the actual state of the case, making them thoroughly aware of what these different grievances are, and I believe these people, once thoroughly satisfied upon this particular question, would be the very first to advise such action by the Imperial

Parliament as we now suggest, namely: that they should pass remedial measures for the purpose of blotting out the ouchetion of the country the stain which now exists. But it may be said in this case, "what have we to do with all this, we are only needlessly troubling ourselves, and are giving our attention to matters which do not concern us." I say the welfare of the empire concerns every subject of that empire, and it is as impossible to affect one part without the whole feeling, as it would be for a man to place his hand in a vice without the other portions of his body suffering. So with regard to the great flag which floats over us; it is impossible for any portion of the millions of the Irish people scattered throughout the various parts of the empire not to be interested, and therefore I make this suggestion, which is like the suggestion of a son to a father. I go further and say that in this country we may be called upon at any moment—just as well as the people of Cork, Wicklow, Wexford or other Irish cities—to shoulder our muskets in the defence of the British flag. Therefore we have every interest, every right to make a suggestion of this kind. But over and above and beyond that suggestion, we must remember this fact, that there are 8,000,000 of Irish people on this continent, and that there are 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 more looking across the ocean to-day, that their eyes are fixed on this country, where they hope to find a home. And I ask is it not in the interest of Canada that we should sympathize with these people and have them for our friends? Further, I would dwell upon the fact that we have 250,000,000 acres of land stretching out in the North-West waiting to receive the industry of these Irish people, and I maintain that if we had this 250,000,000 acres years ago at our disposal, the emigrants of 1854, 1863 and other years, who went to form some of the great American cities of the southwestern portion of the United States, would now be dwelling under the British flag. The wheat lands of the Western States are now filled, and the day may come when this great northwestern country will be thoroughly peopled and divided up into provinces of a proper size, and we then may find there a large portion of the people composed of Irish emigrants contented and happy under our flag. These are some of the reasons why the Imperial Government should consider the expression of the people of this country and of their Parliament. Again we hear it said that in this matter we are possibly interfering with the rights and duties of the British Government, and I would be very sorry that any remarks of mine should be in any manner construed in that way. There is, however, this all practical politician must see: I believe that no leader of a Government can carry out exactly what he would wish at all times; he must be subject to the opinions which surround him. And I ask where is the man who can tell me that if the leader of the English Government is desirous, as I believe he is, to settle these unfortunate grievances in Ireland, he would consider it unwarranted on the part of 4,500,000 of people in this country to express their feeling on this subject. What greater strength, what greater power can be given him than the support which his liberal conduct in this matter would receive from Irishmen in Canada? We are among the most loyal people in the world, each one is happy and contented in the exercise of rights and privileges which are enjoyed under the constitution which has been given us, and that very fact has made Canada respected throughout the world. Surely, therefore, it is but fit that the Parliament of such a people should be unwilling that any portion of the Empire suffer, without, at all events, expressing their sympathy. I say we have every interest and every right to do so, and this is particularly the case in view of a rumor which has occurred within the past few days—rumors which I hope will soon become a fact—namely: that Ireland will be ruled shortly by the Viceroy who will rule this Dominion as faithfully and so well. It cannot be denied that Lord Dufferin in his administration in Canada, considered every portion of the Dominion. Not one country was overlooked, but felt that their rights and privileges were respected. Nay, more, he has a full knowledge of the great North-West; he has travelled over it and knows its value; he knows also that the Canadian people, when they take it upon themselves to give an expression of this kind, do so in the greatest friendliness, and with the greatest respect for the British Government and British flag. He could not tell the people of the country that he has been amongst us here for many years, and that so far as disloyalty is concerned, it would be impossible to have passed in a House of 200 members of this Dominion any measure which was not characterized by devoted allegiance to the Empire. Therefore, I say, it is a mere chimera, it is like chasing flies, to question the loyalty of the people of this country. I am greatly obliged to the House for the patient hearing they have given me, and I have but few words to say before I resume my seat. I wish distinctly to be understood that in any remarks I have made touching this delicate question, nothing was further from my wishes than that I should hurt the feelings of any hon. gentleman here in any possible way. If I have done so, I hope that the fact of having to treat a delicate question like this will cause every allowance to be made for the shortcomings of the humble member to whose lot it has fallen to make this motion. I beg to move that the blank before the words "House of Commons" in the Address may be filled up with the words "Senate and."

On Thursday night his remains arrived at the Palais d'été, accompanied by his nephews, Rev. B. J. Waters, P. P. of Goderich, Ont., and Dr. G. McGauran, of New York, and his old and sincere friend, Father Connolly, P. P. of Biddulph, Ont., and formerly of St. Patrick's Church of this city. At the station the reverend Fathers of the St. Patrick's Church, a number of clergy of the diocese, and a greater part of the St. Patrick's congregation were drawn up to receive the remains of him, who was ever dear to them in life. The utmost silence prevailed, and the scene was most impressive. The box was opened containing a beautiful casket, in which were enclosed his remains, and, on being placed in a hearse in waiting, the funeral cortege proceeded towards the Church, followed by Rev. B. J. Waters, T. McGauran, M. D., (nephews) and Father Connolly, and relatives of the deceased then came. The Rector of St. Patrick's Church, Father Lowenkamp, and fathers and priests of the diocese, followed by the St. Patrick's Literary Institute in regalia, who were followed by a large concourse of people of different nationalities and persuasions. The streets on the line of march were crowded, and every respect shown to the body of the deceased. Wherever it passed, the gentlemen stood with heads uncovered, and the utmost silence prevailed. When the procession reached the church the sacred edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity. Rev. Father Lowenkamp, C.S.B., vested in surplice and stole, met the coffin at the door, sprinkling it with holy water, and reciting the *de profundis*, the coffin was carried up the right side aisle, and placed on the Catafalque, the *Miserere* and other psalms being in the meantime recited by the Rector and the responses given by the attending clergy. After prayers the congregation and others retired, leaving the members of the St. Patrick's Literary Institute to watch all night.

## MONTREAL BRANCH LADIES' LAND LEAGUE.

The Ladies' Land League held their usual meeting in the Weber Hall last evening, Miss McDonnell, President in the chair. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, a report was given of the progress and financial condition of this Branch, and proved very satisfactory. A choice programme of vocal and instrumental music, recitations and addresses were then given, the following ladies and gentlemen taking part:—Miss Maggie Haynes, Miss M. J. McDonald, Mrs. Evans, Miss Brady, Miss Charlotte Lane, Mr. B. Dunn and Mr. J. Lambert. There was a large attendance and a very pleasant evening was spent.

The following letter has been received from Patk. Egan by the St. Gabriel Branch of the Land League:—

99 AVENUE DU VILLIERS,  
PARIS, 3rd May, 1882.  
MY DEAR SIR,—Herewith I have the pleasure to hand you voucher for £20.7.3, received on 1st ultimo, and I beg you will accept my best thanks for your generous and continued support of our movement.  
I remain, yours faithfully,  
PATK. EGAN.

JAMES McNAMARA, Treasurer,  
St. Gabriel Branch I. N. L. League.

## OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

FOUNDED OBSERVES OF THE LATE REVEREND RICHARD MCGAURAN, FORMERLY OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

On Tuesday morning the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Patrick's Church, in this city, received a telegram from Goderich, Ont., stating that the Rev. Father McGauran had breathed his last that morning at half-past five o'clock. Before an hour had elapsed the sad news spread all over the city, and sorrow was pictured on the countenance of almost every person who knew him. His Grace the Archbishop was prompt in making the announcement through the proper official channels. And when it became known that the deceased would be brought to this city for burial, every preparation was made for the removal of his remains.

The deceased, Father McGauran as a Priest, as a Citizen, and as one holding a leading prominent position for eighteen years as Pastor of St. Patrick's congregation, had gained the respect and esteem of all classes, creeds and nationalities. His frank, straightforward manner; his genial disposition; and his Apostolic charity towards all men had endeared him to the community at large, and the natural outcome was fully demonstrated when the news of his decease was made known yesterday. The following biographical sketch of the lamented deceased will be found interesting: He was born in the parish of Bilsodare, county Sligo, on the 14th August, 1821, was educated at the College of St. Anne, de la Postolre, and was ordained at Quebec by Archbishop Signay the 23rd April, 1846, and was immediately appointed vicar of St. Francois du Lac. In 1847 he was appointed Chaplain at Grosse Ile, and was the first priest stricken by the fever of that terrible year, from the effects of which, and the labors he underwent, he never fully recovered. In the same year he was appointed vicar of St. Patrick's, Quebec. In 1848 he was appointed missionary in the Eastern Township, his mission including nearly the whole of the present diocese of Sherbrooke, and as during his incumbency of this very extensive mission, the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway was in operation, his labors were neither few nor light. Resigning his charge through sheer exhaustion in 1854, he was named *desservant* of L'Ange Gardien and later vicar of St. Joseph of Levis. In 1856, he was appointed Rector of St. Patrick's, Quebec, which he resigned, and retired from the active ministry in 1874. In 1871, on the occasion of his silver jubilee in the priesthood, he was presented with an address accompanied by a gold watch and chain by the committee of St. Patrick's Church.

In the year 1872, he visited Europe, where he remained for a year. The crowning work of his life was the foundation of St. Bridget's Asylum, which has since constituted so much to the advancement in life of Irish orphans and the home of the friendless old, and today is a monument to his memory.

## ARRIVAL OF HIS REMAINS.

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The streets on the line of march were crowded, and every respect shown to the body of the deceased. Wherever it passed, the gentlemen stood with heads uncovered, and the utmost silence prevailed. When the procession reached the church the sacred edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity. Rev. Father Lowenkamp, C.S.B., vested in surplice and stole, met the coffin at the door, sprinkling it with holy water, and reciting the *de profundis*, the coffin was carried up the right side aisle, and placed on the Catafalque, the *Miserere* and other psalms being in the meantime recited by the Rector and the responses given by the attending clergy. After prayers the congregation and others retired, leaving the members of the St. Patrick's Literary Institute to watch all night.

## FUNERAL SERVICE.

This morning at 10 o'clock the funeral services commenced, His Grace the Archbishop, Vicar-General Hamel, Reverend Messrs. Plamondon, Lemoine, Proulx, Leclerc, Legrand, O'Leary, Connolly, Lowenkamp, Burke, Corduke, and other priests assisting. The Rev. Father Connolly sang the mass, assisted by Father O'Leary as deacon, and Father Waters as sub-deacon. The church was crowded, and among those present were several of our Protestant citizens. Rev. Dean Fothergill, rector of St. Peter's Church, was also present throughout the service.

After the mass, the Rev. Father Burke, O.S.B., preached a very eloquent sermon on the life of the deceased, and many were moved to tears. His Grace the Archbishop sang the *Liberia*, after which the procession formed in the same order as from the Station to the Church, but much longer, and attended by more clergy. The funeral cortege passed up St. Stanislas street to John street, no Fabrique street, by the Post Office to Ann street, passing the St. Patrick's Literary Institute, which was draped in mourning extensively; up Ursule street to Lewis street, thence direct to the Woodfield Cemetery. The streets all along the line of march were crowded, and many shops closed as a last mark of respect to the remains of the good priest, who was beloved by all who ever knew him.

MAYO.

The French Government has been very busy of late in erecting fortifications on its eastern frontier. The highest points on the line from Montmedy to Belfort have been cleared of trees, and are to be crowned with forts; and military roads, trenches, and earthworks of all kinds are being made on the plains below. Toul is now the strongest of the French fortresses on the side of Germany. Being on the railway from Paris and Strasbourg, and surrounded by high hills on all sides, it is well adapted as a site for a large fortified camp; and six forts are being built on the hills around it, which are 1,000 feet above the level of the sea.

## A BLOODY DEED.

Frightful Murder of a Swedish Emigrant in the California Hotel—The Suspected Murderer Immediately Arrested—Overwhelming Evidence of his Guilt—The Inquest this Morning—Robbery the Motive of the Terrible Crime—A Blood-stained Prisoner.

A murder almost unparalleled for atrocity in the criminal records of the city was committed last Thursday, shortly after seven p.m., in the California Hotel, St. Paul street. It appears that on Tuesday morning last, two Swedish emigrants, freshly landed from Europe, arrived at the hotel where they took up their quarters, being allotted a double bedded room on the third floor. Their names were Johannes Olofsson and Johannes Jacobson. They brought with them two carpet bags and a trunk, were apparently on terms of most intimate friendship and spent most of their time together. Olofsson spoke a little English, his companion, however, understanding nothing of the language. Last evening at about seven o'clock Mr. Dumouchel, the proprietor of the hotel, was lying on a sofa in the bar when the servant-maid called his attention to Jacobson, who was leaving the house stealthily, carrying with him the two bags belonging to his companion and himself. His board not having been paid for Mr. Dumouchel stopped him and asked him where he was going. In reply Jacobson tried to say something in English and pressed a purse containing money into the proprietor's hand. This latter refused, returning the purse to Jacobson, who thereupon took from it \$1.75 which he gave Dumouchel. Mr. Dumouchel had meanwhile sent his servant man up-stairs to make enquiries of Olofsson concerning the two carpet bags. The man, however, returned and said he was unable to wake Olofsson. Mr. Dumouchel, therefore, went up-stairs, closely followed by Jacobson. Finding to arouse Olofsson, who was in bed with the quilt over his head, so he removed the bed clothes and all a towel covering the man's face, when he was horrified to discover that Olofsson was lying in a pool of blood and covered with wounds. On his left temple was a fearful gash, which had been inflicted by a bottle shattered to pieces by the force of the blow. There was also a deep cut in the throat, severing the jugular vein, a deep gash on the right side of the face, and a stab in the region of the heart.

Mr. Dumouchel turned around from the blood-stained floor and saw the terrified face of Jacobson peering over his shoulder. The man was trembling like an aspen and muttering unintelligible words to himself. Dumouchel immediately left the room, handing back the money, which he noticed was blood-stained, to Jacobson. Telling two men to detain him he went for the police, Sergeant Richard and a constable effecting Jacobson's arrest a few minutes afterwards and taking him to the Central Station. There he was searched by Detective Arcand, who found upon him a knife capable of inflicting such wounds as those upon the dead man. It had stains, but it was impossible to tell upon a cursory examination whether they were blood stains or not. They have a close resemblance to blood stains, but a chemical analysis would be necessary before the fact can be established. His pants were stained with blood, and his hands also. A letter which he had in his pocket also had a number of blood stains upon it. There was found upon the man four sovereigns and some five dollars in bills and silver and a few silver watches, all of which, it is believed, belonged to the murdered man. The value of the latter was filled with dirty linen, ship biscuits, having tackle, and other odds and ends. The other, a respectable-looking carpet bag, was locked and attached to it was a label showing that the man had come from Liverpool by the Dominion Line. Upon the label was inscribed the name Johannes Jacobson. When the prisoner was interrogated by the police after the arrest, all that could be got from him was "no understand." He submitted willingly to the inspection of his clothing, and made no attempt to escape from the hotel while the proprietor went for the police, although not under the influence of liquor.

The inquest was opened by Coroner Jones at about ten o'clock, when Mr. Johan F. Wolff, Swedish Consul, was sworn in as interpreter. The jury was composed of French-speaking citizens. The following are their names:—F. Dion, Louis Lapointe, Antoine Vezina, L. S. Rivet, F. Toupin, F. Brulaisiere, A. Allaire, E. Lacaze, J. G. Richard, S. Laroche, F. Lamontagne, D. Bédard, A. Cote, C. J. Juchand and J. Houle. The prisoner was brought in hand-cuffed. He appears to be a man of about 55 years of age, bald-headed, and very revolting in appearance. His small blood-shot eyes wandered restlessly around the room and finally settled on the floor. During the time the evidence was being taken he sat with his head down, holding his hat over his face. He talked a great deal in whispers with the Swedish Consul, Mr. Wolff, seemingly protesting his innocence. Appearances are, however, very much against him. When allusion was made to the blood being on his hands he held them before him and gazed at them in a stupid way. The fingers on his right hand are blood-stained and on several places on his coat red marks are visible. In the pocket book found on the victim is a certificate from the Agricultural College at Altona, near Stockholm, dated October, 1855. This document was covered with blood stains. A letter was also found from the agent of the Allan Steamship Company, to the deceased, thanking him for services rendered the company.

The inquest on the body of the murdered Swede, Olofsson, was concluded before Coroner Jones yesterday afternoon at the California Hotel, St. Paul street.

The jury declared themselves fully satisfied with the evidence produced, and after a short deliberation returned as follows:—

"That on the 25th day of the month of May, in the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, one Johannes Jacobson, did feloniously, wilfully and of malice aforethought, kill and murder one Johannes Olofsson, labourer, against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen Her Crown and Dignity."

The verdict was translated by the interpreter, Mr. Wolff, to the prisoner who received it in the most unconcerned manner possible. The witnesses were then bound over to appear before the Court, and the different articles produced at the inquest given into the charge of the High Constable. The prisoner was then driven to the Police Court and fully committed on the Coroner's warrant to the common goal to await his trial before the Court of Queen's Bench, which opens on Thursday next.

Mr. S. Dunn, a commercial traveller, was robbed on Sunday night, the eve of his marriage, in Hamilton, of \$200.

## THE NEW MINISTERS.

HON. MR. CARLING.

The Hon. John Carling is the youngest son of Mr. Thos. Carling, of London, Ont., a native of Yorkshires, England, who came to Canada in 1818, and settled in Middlesex, Ontario. He was born in the township of London, January 23rd, 1828. He is a member of the firm of Carling & Co., brewers, of London. Mr. Carling was returned as member for London in the Canadian Assembly, December 18th, 1857, and he held the seat continuously from that time until Confederation, when he was re-elected in August, 1867, to the House of Commons, and held the seat until the general election in 1874. He was also returned to the Ontario Legislature in 1867, holding the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture and Public Works in the Sandfield-Macdonald Government, from July, 1867, until December, 1871, when the Government was defeated and retired from office. He was Receiver-General in the old Government of Canada in 1872; was a Director of the Great Western Railway for a number of years, and also a Director of the London, Huron & Bruce and London & Port Stanley Railways. He was elected a Water Commissioner for London in 1878 and subsequently appointed Chairman of the Board. At the last general election, Mr. Carling was again returned for his native city, London, defeating his opponent, Mayor Walker, by a majority of 64.

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN.

Mr. Costigan was born at St. Nicholas, P. Q., February 1st, 1835, and educated at St. Ann's College. He has been Registrar of Deeds for Victoria, N.B., and Judge of the Superior Court of Common Pleas. He sat for Victoria in the New Brunswick Legislature from 1861 to 1866, and at the general election in 1867 was returned for the House of Commons. In 1872, 1874 and 1878, Mr. Costigan was re-elected to the Dominion Parliament. He moved an Address on May 20th, 1873, praying His Excellency to disallow the New Brunswick School Act, on the ground that said law is unjust and causes much uneasiness among the Roman Catholic population; and on May 14th, 1873, that "the Government should advise His Excellency to disallow the Acts passed by the New Brunswick Legislature," which was carried. On 6th May, 1874, Mr. Costigan moved an address to Her Majesty, praying to cause an Act to be passed amending the B. N. A. Act by providing that every religious denomination in New Brunswick shall continue to possess and enjoy all such rights with regard to their schools, as they possessed and enjoyed at the time of the passage of the said Act, etc., which motion was subsequently withdrawn. On March 8th, 1875, he moved a resolution praying for the passage of an Act amending the B. N. A. Act by providing that the Roman Catholic inhabitants of New Brunswick shall have the same rights, privileges, etc., as to separate or dissentient schools as are enjoyed and possessed by the Roman Catholic minority of Ontario and the Protestant minority of Quebec, which, after amendment, was carried. In the session of 1877, he moved for an enquiry into the case of Prof. O'Donohue, charged with having aided in the North-West rebellion, and in the session which has just closed Mr. Costigan moved a series of resolutions upon the subject of the difficulties in Ireland, which were unanimously adopted.

## THE "JEANNETTE"

ARRIVAL OF THE SURVIVORS AT NEW YORK—CONGRATULATIONS BY THEIR FRIENDS—MEETING OF LIEUTENANT DANENHAUER WITH HIS PARENTS—DEPARTURE OF LIEUT. MELVILLE.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The White Star steamer "Celtic," which sailed from Liverpool on the 18th inst., was sighted off Fire Island at eleven o'clock to-night, and arrived at the dock at about six o'clock this morning. Among her passengers were four of the "Jeannette's" survivors, the party consisting of Lieut. Danenhauer, Dr. R. S. Newcombe, naturalist of the expedition; Jack Cole and Longsight, seamen. Mr. and Mrs. Washington Danenhauer, parents of Lieut. Danenhauer, and Walter Danenhauer, his brother, who came to the city in order to greet them, chartered the steamer *Birkbeck* to take them down the bay to meet the brave survivors and bring them up to the city. They were accompanied by Judge Daly and other members of the Historical Society. The *Birkbeck*, with the party on board, met the *Celtic* at quarantine at 3 o'clock in the morning. A large delegation went down to welcome Danenhauer and his companions. Among the number were many of Lieut. Danenhauer's personal friends from Washington and representatives of prominent newspapers throughout the country. By special permit obtained by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Lieut. Danenhauer was transferred to the *Birkbeck*, upon which, awaiting his arrival, were General Grant, Chief Justice Daly, and Mrs. Delong. It is said that the meeting between Mrs. Delong and Lieutenant Danenhauer was very affecting, as well as the meeting between his parents and himself. What transpired in the interview was of course not enquired into, but on emerging from the *Celtic* it was noticed that the Lieutenant's eyes were reddened with the emotion which he must have experienced. The rest of the trip to the city was occupied with welcomes and congratulations between the Lieutenant and the guests on the *Birkbeck*. He will be tendered a public reception at the rooms of the American Geographical Society on Tuesday next, and the following evening will be the chief guest at a banquet at Delmonico's.

Cole, who is still demented, recognized his son and brother, greeting them affectionately. Immediately after, however, his mind again wandered. He will be sent to the asylum, and it is thought will recover under proper treatment. Lieut. Danenhauer stated that there would be a searching examination into the disasters attending the expedition. The attack on Lieut. Melville was unjust and cowardly. Melville did all in his power and did that well. His language concerning Melville was misconstrued. Newcombe was very indignant over the treatment of Melville, saying it deserved the highest censure. Lieut. Danenhauer has little hope of any traces of Chippewas of the suffering they endured.

Mr. C. S. Douglass, of the Emerson, Man., International, has, it is said, been appointed to the Collectorship of Customs at Emerson, N.Y.

The census bureau at Washington has issued a circular showing that there are 11,162 manufacturing establishments in New York, with a capital of \$165,000,000, and employing 218,000 persons. The value of the annual product of these establishments is \$448,000,000.

The Home Rule party in the House of Commons have in contemplation to depute one of their number to visit Canada and address the Dominion Parliament on the condition of Ireland. Mr. Sexton, one of the members for the county of Sligo, will probably be the delegate on this occasion, and will "claim the floor."

## ROUND THE WORLD.

The C.P.R. Syndicate take possession of Ottawa and of the Q.M.C. & O. Railway on the 1st prox.

Among many signs of changed tendencies at St. Petersburg is the recent decision to stop the publication of the letters and papers of Peter the Great.

Humboldt told Sir John Bowring that all the dabbles of Europe were the descendants of a few seeds he had gathered in Mexico and sent in a letter to Lady Holland.

The Marquise of Hertford, from having been almost the richest, is now almost the poorest of English Marquises, three-fourths of the estate of Thackeray's Lord Steyne having passed by will to Sir Richard Wallace.

Mr. Robert Browning completed his seventieth year on Sunday, May 7, and to commemorate the event some friends of the poet presented to him a set of his works, handsomely bound, and enclosed in an oak case emblematically carved.

A Boston widow married an English clergyman, a few years ago, and gave him outright half her fortune of \$500,000. He at once retired from the ministry, became a drunken spendthrift and gambler, and abused his wife so much that she has sued for a divorce.

The asthmatic will rejoice to learn that an ounce of the *Eurhorbia pilulifera* (indigenous to Queensland, Australia) placed in two quarts of water and allowed to simmer until reduced to one quart, will, taken a wineglass-full at a time, relieve the most obstinate asthma.

A miserly farmer of Litchfield, Mass., has been buying broken-down horses every spring, working them hard all summer, and killing them in the fall. As he paid hardly anything for the beasts, and avoided the cost of wintering, the plan proved profitable, until a Beigh society had him heavily fined.

The fittings of the magnificent stables which were built in Paris during the reign of the late Emperor Napoleon were sold at the Louvre in Paris a few days ago, and the stables themselves have been converted into storerooms for the statues and marbles for which room cannot be found in the Louvre.

The western Missouri town of Liberal is zealously anti-Christian. Believers in Christianity cannot buy land there, and are excluded from residence as far as possible. The founder is an atheistic lawyer named Walsor, and he has gathered a population of about 300 infidels, who, however, differ widely in their own theories.

Earl Grey, the Reform bill agitator, vehemently opposed the Irish Union. His last eminently prophetic words were: "Though you carry the measure, yet the people of Ireland will wait for an opportunity to recover their rights, which, they will say, were taken from them by force." Three peers voted against the measure—Grey, Derby and King.

A woman refused to pay a Boston photographer for a dozen pictures of herself on the ground that they did not do justice to her face. He sued, and in the trial the woman and the photographs were submitted to the jury. She was dressed carefully, her hair was arranged in the most becoming manner, and she put on her pleasantest expression; yet the verdict was that the portraits were accurate.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the Divorce bill of M. Naguet to its final reading by 334 to 124, so that its becoming a law may be regarded as certain. The bill permits a marriage to be dissolved in cases where judicial separation gives only inadequate relief to the aggrieved party to the contract. In the course of the discussion it was resolved to abrogate Article 258 of the Civil Code, which precludes an adulterous husband from marriage with his mistress.

A colley, or shepherd's dog, belonged to a farmer who held a farm near Beaumaris, in Wales. The farmer disposed of this holding and went to a farm in the south of Carnarvonshire. Of course, he took his dog with him. The animal, however, had come into the world not to herd sheep in any part of the world where his master might take up his quarters, but in the neighborhood of Beaumaris. In ten days the animal returned to Beaumaris and resumed his job on the old farm.

Some years ago the Bank of Ireland was robbed heavily by a clerk who absconded. The Irish and English ports were closely watched to no purpose. A year had elapsed when a bank official received a letter from the absconder, dated from a leading Dublin hotel. He was asked where he had been. "Touring among the English and Irish watering places," he said. He hadn't been such a fool as to go where the police were sure to look for him. Likely enough the Dublin assassins have taken a leaf out of his book.

A priest of Ravenna, named Ravaglia, has constructed an electrical apparatus which can be set in operation by simply pressing a button, and by which the doors of a large building can be instantaneously opened. The apparatus was tried at the Alighieri Theatre, in Ravenna, with the most satisfactory result. All the nine doors opened simultaneously, as if through some spiritual agency. The inventor hopes to improve his apparatus, so that should a fire break out on the stage of a theatre the rise in temperature would itself set the machinery in motion.

## BOYCOTTING DECLARED ILLEGAL.

Hon. Justice Mathien rendered judgment yesterday in the case of *Lynch vs. Osoun*. The particulars of the case were as follows:—In March last the men employed at Osoun's foundry, Longmell, struck work, demanding an increase of wages. Mr. Osoun resisted the demand, which the men met by a system of boycotting, and the result was that the factory had to be shut up for some time. Shortly after this one of the men, Antoine Lucier, sued Mr. Osoun for a small balance of wages due, which the latter met by an incidental demand for damages which he alleged to have suffered by the strike. The Court granted Mr. Osoun \$50 damages, and at the same time allowed the plaintiff \$10 for the balance of wages due him. His Honor, in giving judgment, said that an employee had a perfect right to strike when not satisfied, but that any system of boycotting was illegal and must be put down.