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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

gir Charles Dilke's speech at Birmingham-Lord Randolph Churchitl at Edinbu-gh-The Franchise in Irelaud -" The Grand Gld Man"-Conference of the litch Parliamentary Perty.

Boxe, Dec. 18,-Prince Frederick William went this morning to the Vatican with the German ambassador and had an audience with the Pope. The Prince will speak in the name of the Emperor of Germany in any communication he may make to the Pope. The Crown Prince was received by the Pope with great cordiality and affability, and was visibly effected. He expressed satisfaction at being able to manifest his respect for His Holiness. A private interview between the Pope and the Privoe lasted an hour. The latter, upon leaving the Vatican, appeared to be deeply moved. The Crown Prince also received the grand dignitaries of Italy, the president of the Banste and deputies and the diplomatio body. He frequently expressed himself as being deeply impressed by the cordisity of his welcome. A state banquet wes given in the Prince's honor this evening. He leaves Rome on Thursday. The length of his interview with the Pope is much remarked on. The Moniteur de Rome says tho visit is the outer me of Biemarck's project for federating the on arvative forces sgainet the andacious democracy, and that the place of honor in the alliance has been assigned to the Papacy as the first influence in the world.

NEW Yerk, Dec. 23 -The Tribune's Lon don disputch tays three orators have occu pled more or less attentian during the week. Bir Charles Dilke's elaborate speech at Birmingham is coplously praised. He instated that the ministry are able and ought to carry during the coming session three great measures, the franchise, London government and county government bill. He caused surprise by advocating a diminution of the jurisdiction of the Loca! Government Board, of which he himself is president, and the transfer of its powers largely to the pro-pored county boards. This step points directly to further decentralization, even in Ireland. Sir Ohas, Dike actonished the motley group of social reformers by declaring that no fresh laws are needed for improving the dwellings of the poor, as he intends availing himself of those already existing in order to secure needed reforms. Mr. Chemberlain's brief speech was chiefly remarkable for a parease Intended to identify Sir Chas. Dilke and bimself in political questions and for an invita-

way of Mr. Chambarlain's reforms. Dilke's speech was that he insleted strongly on the county government and London reterm | that they but not egreed on a verdict, and being dealt with, as well as a reduction of the franchize, and that he favored Herbon Gladatone's idea of the postponement of the dissolution until the Lords shell have rejected the Franchise for a second time in the session | discharged. ot 1885.

Of the third orator previously mentioned. the Tribune's correspondent says :- Three long speeches from Lord Randolph Churchill at Edinburgh were devoted to Egypt, the franchise and Ireland, abounding in the grossest personal attacks upon Gladstone; Hartington and Trevelyan containing a wild scheme for recalling Arabi, and much de-nunciation of English laborees as unfit to vote, and finally proposing to replace the Tories in office as the sole panacea for the Irish troubles. Churchill's performance, as a whole, drew down on him a stinging rebuke from his friends, amazed people who have hitherto been disposed to con-sider him as a serious politician, and amured and delighted his opponents. The Sun's correspondent seems to join in the denunciation, and says his speeches were reported verbalim in the Times, and have been engerly read by friend and foe. The speecher, while marked by ability far beyond anything he had done before, by fine diction, outting epigram, slashing and inspiriting attack, are marred by coarse personalities, extraverant charges and wild proposals. He stopped to speak of Mr. Gladstone as the "Grand Old Man," heaped on Tewfik insults as shrill and as numerous as those of Hamlet on his uncle, proposed a childish scheme of European cortrol in Egypt, and while admitting that Mr. Parnell will have seventy followers under the present and a hundred under the reduced franchiso, has no better policy for Ireland than the refusal of all concessions, which would madden the people, and a gigantic system of prountary supplies for railways, tramways and fisheries, which would utterly demoralize them. The speeches have done Lord Randolph the mischief of causing him to be still regarded as an unbalanced politician, and the good of getting him favorably contrasted with the commonplace Northcots and the inane Cross, while a majority of political speculators back him as their favorite for the Tory leadership.

The Fenian scare is subsiding, dwing to the repeated official contradictions of sensational rumors which are chiefly traceable to the Central News Agency. The United Irishman demands that the Legislature should step in and check the organized circulation of these falsehoods which, it says, belp to fan the English crase about dynamite and Invincibles, "Through these lies," the United Irishman says, " the English mind becomes inflamed into the passage of coercion bills.'

Parnell intends to summon a conference of the Irish parliamentary party for February 5, in Dublin, in order to concert a plan of campaign in the next session of Parliament.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

THE OBJECT OF THE OROWN PRINCE'S VISIT-THE

INTERVIEW WITH HIS HOLINDSS. New York, Dec. 23 .- The Tribuni's London

long deferred return visit of the Emperor of Austria to the King of Italy, which has hither to been prevented by Ultramontane opposition. Now it seems possible for the Emperor to visit both king and Pope at the same time. A remarkable article in the Cologne Gazette halls the crowelog of the triple sitiance, rejoices in the secure success of the German policy, declares that an attack on Gormany beaceforth means war with Germany, Austria and Italy united, and predicts that the proud alliance which dictates peace to Europe will new be formally sealed. France, meantime, is simply playing Prince Bismatck's game. The Sun's Lundon correspondent says:-

Notody believes one word of the various accounts of the interview between the Prince and the Pope. They were absolutely alone during their hour's interview, and adds, that the universal interpretation is that Bismarck and Leo XIII. are tired of their fight. It is significant of the general softening of political relations which the present Pope has brought about and of the Crown Prince's tact that even the Roman mob made no objections to his visit to the Vations, that Filiz and the Italian King parted with gushing emotion and that fithe Itale-German alliance is be-

lieved to have been made closer than ever.

A special cablegram from another source on the same matter says : The first fruit of the visit to the Pope of the German Crown Pince is seen in the appointment of Gen. Von Lie, a Roman Catholic, to the chief command of the sighth corps of the German army. He relleves Gen. Von Thiel!, who is tetled from active service. The ultramoctance have long demanded that the head of thearmy corps stationed in the Bbine provinces and in Westphalis should be a Catholic. Another significant vindication of the rop prochment between Germany and the Vatican is found in the communications proceeding between Prince Blamatok and Herr Windthors, the clerical leader in the Garman Relchstag, on the future action of the Catholio Parilamentary party. It has not been decided whether the Emperor of Austria shall visit the King of Italy. It is reported that Blamarck is urging that the visit be made so as to give an external confirmation of the triple alliance. If the programme of Prince Blemarck is carried out the Emperor of Austria and the King of Spain will meet in Rome in the spring and the King of Italy and the Emperor of Austria will afterwards visit the Emperor of Germany at Berlin.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND. THE MAYO CONSPIRACY TRIBL-SERIOUS STRIKE

IN LIMERICE. Cenk, Dec. 22.—In the Mayo conspiracy trial to-day the counsel for the prisoners and for tion to the House of Lords to clear out of the the Orowa addressed the jary. Judge John-way of Mr. Chamberlain's reforms. The Sun's cable says the important point in hours. The jury retired, and forty minutes way, neither banquet nor extended would be hours. The jury retired, and forty minutes way, neither banquet nor extended would be necessary, while the specials of a poor but has professed himself of one mind at the construction of the foreign returned and amounted approach to the foreign returned and approach to the foreign returned and approach to were not likely to sgree for come time. After having deliberated for five hours, the entire jury returned to the Court room, re-ported that they had falled to agree, and were

> LIMEBICE, Dec. 23 .- The employees of the gus works have struck for higher wages, and soldiers have been put at work in their place to prevent the city being left in darkness. The police and soldiers guard the works.

THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

The Government's Ambitious Pro--The Orange Investigations-Poole and O'Donnell-Spies ut Work.

[By Cable from Irish Special News Agency.] LONDON, Dec 22 .- "There is unhappily no ground for believing," writes the Conservative Globe to-night, "that Mr. Parnoll is declining or likely to decline in power and influence. The signs, on the contrary, tand all the of suspicion which it awoke in Ireland, that other way." It is a remarkable proof of the English intriguo had endeavored to do in truth of this that while the English journals | Bome what Foreter's calumny had tailed to continue to how against the banquet speech, | accomplish in Westminster-to discredit Mr. they and the Liberal leaders urge vehement. is the inclusion of Ireland in the Franchise | cause.

NO ELECTIONS TILL 1885. The present indications are that the general election will be delayed till 1885, Gladstone refusing to dissolve until the Franchise Bill

has been twice rejected. frish members masters of the situation.

THE BOUNDARIES OF DUBLIN. A cool reception was accorded by Earl Spancer to the proposal to extend the bonndaries of Dublin so as to make the inhabitants

A FARGICAL INVESTIGATION. The inquiry into the attempt of the Orengeman to murder Lord Mayor Dawson in Londonderry was so soundslous a farce that the Nationalists withdrew. Nevertheless, evidence very damaging to the Orange magistrates was elicited.

O'DONEELL AND POOLE.

O'Donnell was learning to read and write from Father Fleming while waiting for ex- and thus will terminate one of the most sucecution. All accounts agree in saying that he bore himself with perfect courage to the Ireland, since the famous O'Connell tribute. last. The same is true of Pools. There was an exciting scene at the latter's execuis looked forward to as likely to be one of that which, through its representatives both into the sea. Several of the safters drowned from, his feet being found touching the much importance. With the exception of in the House of Lords and Commons, is conthemselves in despair. The fire spread with ground. But the doctor declared him dead two short addresses one at the National stantly, allying itself with its kindred such rapidity that everybody became panic previously.

SPIES IN LONDON.

to the Pepe is now authoritatively declared to | inent Irishmen in London by the superhu- closing of Parliament last August. During in Great Britain. To continue uphold. persons were seen on the burning vessel and have been intended to smooth the way for the man activity of the detectives.

Mr. Parnell and the National Cause.

THE BANQUET AND TRIBUTE TO THE IRISH LEADER.

FRANCHISE BILL

The Extension of Household Suffrage

Pushing on the Struggle Against Landlordism and Castle Rule.

Special Correspondence to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

Eublin, Dec. 8th, 1883.

The event of the coming week here in Ireand will be the Parmell Banquet. The Round Room of the historic Retunds, Dublin, will be the scene of the festive gathering. Over five hundred gentlemen, representing the national politics of the country, will assemble on the occasion, while an equal number of ladies are to be accommedated with places in the gallery. The entire parliamentary following of the Irish leader is expected to be present, so that nothing will be wanting in the political prominence of the guests, the representative character of the assemblage, or the brillisney of the tout encemble to mark the occasion as one of special significance.

To quite a number of Mr. Pamell's most elucero admirers, the idea of a costly public banquet was very repugnant. We are a poor people. Our country's cause partakes of that poverty, necessarily; therefore, the man who are fighting the battle of that cause ought not to participate in or encourage this public fearings regarding Ireland's right to be ite fearing. To the Nationalists holding included in the measure extending household these views, it would be far more dir. soffices, to counties, and no is doubtless sirwith the Retional tribute in his own home at Avondale, which a grateful Irleb lege granted alike to the taree countries. But people has generously redsomed from morigages contracted on their account. In this mere than one swallow merces summer. No appreciative nation freeling the home of its leader from debts incurred in its service, would lose nothing in effective significance by the observance of a Coriolanus simplicity on the part of both leader and people. The opposite feeling has, however, provided, and the presentation is to be surrounded with the pamp and circumstance belitting its importance. There is much to be said in favor of this resolution having been come to. It is a oustom associated with big political and party triumphs, and the cignal success of the national tribute is looked upon more in the light testimonial to Mr. Parnell. Its initiation was prompted, chiefly, by the envenomed attack which Mr. Forster, ex-Ohief Becretary for Ireland, made upon the member for Cork at the commencement of the last session of Parliament. The unscrupulous nature of that gramme-Dublin's Boundaries | attack, and the favorable reception which it got from the English press, roused the public soutiment of Ireland to the manifestation of a counter feeling, and it was felt that no more fitting response could be made to the onslaught of English prejudice than that of an Irish National testimonial. The part which the celebrated Propaganda circular has played in this testimonial movement is now matter of history. The cause which it was expected to damage, if not to destroy, was only the more stimulated by the feeling

> Parnell as the popular leader of the lrich The outcome of the whole opposition has been such as to render the movement which is to terminate so successfully on Tuesday evening next, a significant lesson to all who underrate the strength alike of the Irish national cause and Mr. Parnell's hold upon upon for national, charitable and religious contributious, the amount of money which Ireland has subscribed to the Parnell tribute near £3,000, while the poorest of the poor, landlord-robbed Connaught, sends £1,430. From external sources about £5,000 more what has come in since the publication of the above summary-close upon £33,000. A obeque for this amount will be handed to Mr. Parnell on Tuesday next by Lord Mayor Dawson, acting on behalf of the subscribers, cessful movements of the kind attempted in

Mr. Parnell's Speech the interval Sir Stafford Northcote has "12. ing this class in Ireland at the cost of several bodies in the water.

Mr. Parnell in the Quarterly Review, while ral the Irish question has been the theme of public men, of both English parties, upon fity platforms in Great Britain. As the responsible leader of the Irish National movement, Mr Parnell will be called upon to define his position towards the two English parties whose respective powers be will to able to balance, to a great extent, during the coming fight over the household suffrage bilt. His speech on Tuesday will therefore be more eagerly watched for in England than even here in Ireland. The proposal of the extension of the household franchise to the countles will be a political death struggle between English Liberals and Tories, while the issue will only affect the Irish parliamentary Party in a secondary degree. If the Gladstone Government succeeds in carrying the measure through Parflament, its tenure of office is not only sure to be prolonged, but it will come back to power. after an appeal to an extended electorate with such an sugmented majority as will render the Literat party in the Commons sufficiently powerful to defy even a Convervative and Irish National combination vote.

On the other band, if the Franchise Bill of the liber. Wis detented in the coming session -and the , in all probability, can only be an complianed by Mr. Parnell voting with the Tortes-in immediate dissolution of Parliemust will take place, with the chance that as the general election would have to be decided upon the existing electorate, the Tory party wife come back to effice with a small majority, w ch would leave it, practically, at the mere; of the compact party of sixty or seventy water Ireland would, in the meantime, have returned un the National League

ticket, under Farneil'a leadership.
It will be easily seen, from this cutline of the situation, how indifferent is the position of Ireland regarding the issue involved in the coming franchise conflict, while it can readily be decided one way or the other for England and Scotland by the action of the Irish members. It is this casting-vote position of Mr. Parnell's party, on this queetlou, which will lend such interest to his speech next week, though it is by no means certain-or. from his point of view, necessary -that the two English parties shall be onlightened as to the side which Ireland will take in the struggle. It is true, that Mr. Chamberlain is outspoken in his nified to have presented Mr. Parnell cete in his nesertions when he says he is most anxious to see equal electoral privione minister does not make a cabinet any suc's men as Hartlagton, Dorby, Harcourt

The extension of household suffrage to Treinnd would, of course, strongthen the position of the Irish National Party in the representation of Ireland. Probably eighty-five out of the total one hundred and three members now allowed to Ireland in the Imperial Parilaof a victory for the country than as a mire | mint would be elected on the popular ticket, with a corresponding decrease to the Anti-National interest, but then the in-crease to the Liberal ranks in Great Britain would more than balance with the addition to Mr. Parnell's following, thus reducing the pressure which he could pring to bear upon the relative strength of English parties in Westminster, and thereby lessening the power of his influence for Ireland in that assembly. In addition to this examination of Mr. Chamberlain's gift horse, there is the further danger, that in a Redietribution of Seats Bill-10 which the Liberal party is also pledged-Ireland may be deprived of 8 or 10 members for the benefit of Scotland. This would be in thorough keeping with the spirit of English legislation for band is already deviateg ways and means by which an equivalent can be taken be in no harry to fling herself into the arms of Mr. Chamberlain; and that before any pledge of support is made by the leader of the Irish party, guarantees as to the ultimate intentions of the Cabinet towards this country chould not only be looked for, but in-

B's'ed upor. Government are attempting an ambitious the popular mind of his country. When it programme next session, which will make the is borne in mind what a comparatively im-The extension of the tranchise to two or poverished people is ours, and how frequently the forthcoming Reform Bill, would, our working and trading classes are called considered apart from the reasons 1 have indicated, altimately tell in favor of both our social demands and aspirations daries of Dubiin so as to make the inhabitants of the wealthy suburbs share the taxation of the metropolis with the city artizens. This heads the four provinces with a few pounds short of £11,000; Musster the London Reform Bill.

A FARGIGAL INVESTIGATION.

A FARGIGAL INVESTIGATION. for self-government. This new electorate of Itish Land Lesgue movement, the reflex is the battle of the industrial classes every. the Irish aristocratic class, which the Engof social and political ascendency over us, is Parliamentary Conference in Leeds-the sembiles, in voting against every bill or pro-

vaded Uister," Lord Belisbury has attacked Irish discontent and lacrensed general taxation, will clearly not be the policy that will most recommend itself to the newly enfranchised workers in English and Scotch countries. There is, consequently, every reason to hope that the widening of the basis of popular action in Greac Britain will ultimately prove more advantageous than otherwise to the cause of Ireland; and for this reason, independent of the other contingencies involved in the passage of the Household Suffrage Bill next year -even with Ireland not included in its operations-it will tell more for then against the interests of the Irish National movement.

Whatever may be the outcome, to Ireland, of the impending franchise fight between English Liberal and English Tory, our duty, in the meantime, is clear and well defined. Push on the struggle against landlordism and Castle rule, with cool heads and determined purposs. Principles rather than policies will work in our favor at a time when popular thought in Great Britain is agitated as it never was before by those great questions of political and social economy, the practical solution of which will be one result of our present Irish movement.

The suppression of the Nationalist meeting in Newry, and the conviction of O'Donnell, are events one week old, particulars of which will have reached your readers before this letter. The jury evidently decided to bring in a verdict of manufaughter again. L Carey's slayer, but both crown and judge determined that he should be found guilty on the capital charge. O'Donneils execution will bo a huge bounder if allowed to be cerried out. The man committed no murder. The belief is general, that he shot his unscrupulous autagonist in self-defence. If Sir William Harcourt turns a deaf ear to the demands that are being made for a rep love, S.r William will not be promoting the cause of future law and order.

UHICAGOAN CORRUPTION.

MICHAEL DAVITE.

Cricago, Dec. 21.—The hurrled passage by the Common Council a week ago of an ordithace granting the Unicago and Evansion railway the right of entry into the heart of the city, gave ald: to a rumor that a corruption fined of a hundred thousand had been placed in a city hotel, to be distributed among the councilmen on the final adeption of the ordinance. As a result the Grand Jury subpreated rearly all the proprietors, editors and reporters of the loosi press. These testing ing yesterday throw little light on the mattor, but it is reported there were sharp pas eages between the witnesses and juryon n. Joseph Mediii, of the Tribune, asid no could s case to men of taking part in the alleged bribery, but he suggested places where valuwith the President of the Board of able feetimeny could be found. M. T. Tixele regarding its land, and we know that Some, of the Aces, said he old not care to give any information which would be fidered and the catire Whig section of the Gladetone | through a cleve and go back to a gang which Cabinet are opposed to giving snything to had its representative on the Grand Jury. Iraland but Crimes Acts and Coercion Bills. a flas any ex aldermon called upon you? asked one of the jurymen. "There are few aldermen I would admit in my office,' said Stone. Stone intimated that if the jury was really in search of information they could probably obtain it. A subposta is out

THE CATHOLIC COUNCIL AT BALTI-MORE.

or Mayor Harrison .

Archbishop Gibbons Created Deleaste spostolic-The Coming Council and the Irish Question.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22 .- A despatch from Rome says the Pope has created Archbishop Gibbons the Delegate Apostolic to preside at the Catholic Council in Baltimore in 1884. Archbishop Gibbons will virtually, though not nominally, hold the rank of Papal Legate The Archbiehop under date of December 5th writes that the matters discussed by the this country, which, while giving with one American Bishops with the Pontifical repre sentatives related entirely to ecclesiastical discipline. The Itish question in this counaway with the other. Under these circum- try had not, nor would it be, at all mentioned stances it is quite natural that Ireland should in the conference. The Holy Father will not send any admonition to Ustholics of America on the Irish question.

THE ILL-PATED ST. AUGUSTINE

TERRIBLE SCENES ON THE STEAMER.

THE CAPIAINS DEATH.

Dover, Eng., Dec. 22. The str. Grantully Castle has lauded here one passenger, the chief engineer and fifteen men, who were action of which agitation is now at work rescued with great difficulty from the burning From external sources about £5,000 more among the large centres of population from steamer St. Augustine. These men were the has been received, making, in all—including London to Glasgow. This awakening mass last that left the ship. The second mate of common sense and rational selfish- shot himself and a saller stabled himself ness is beginning to see that the during the fire through fright. The steamer hattle which we, here in Ireland, John Williamson resoued six more men from have been waging with land monopoly, the St. Augustine and landed them in the Tyne. The survivors report that the scenes where; while they are also perceiving that on the steamer during the fire were appaling. Something fell from aloft cutting off the lish Government is sustaining in its position captain's leg. At his own request a weight of social and political ascendency over us, is was tied around his waist and he was thrown that which, through its representatives both into the sea. Several of the sailors drowned two short addresses—one at the National Stands allying leads with the amount of the stands with the limit of the stands of the s member for Cork has been silent since the possi for the extension of popular liberty as the men were drawn on board. Other py end of De Long and his party were discovered by the control of the party were discovered by the control of the care of t

THE THREE MASSES ON CHRISTMAS.

ny " L v. m."

The midalaht bells are sounding clear Their summous clear and wide.

Their summous clear and wide.

Once more the "Gloria's" notes we hear.

From angel voices mingling near.

And angel beings half appear.

About our paths to guide.

Through lonely fields, 'neath starlight reen.'
In crise, child violry night,
Or through the stept city steet,
Quickly, with eager, burrying feet
We speed, with coating hearts to meet.
Our send's most dear delight.

With hush of unacus'omed awe,
From out the treaty night,
We pass the periods, dark and dim,
Just as the paling dirich one hymn
Procisims the advent swift of film
Our hope—our joj—our light.

We kneel before the altar's blaze; Hefore our franced oper, And souls, in awful reverence bowed, Through carling mists of incense cloud, That choice, but half & nowe, eachroad, Strange, heavenly visions rise.

We see-what still we cannot see-As knowing not, we know How he an Father's B. som berne, As if snew o chemning nor.
The Everes ing word it born, And lowberger we bow?

We know-and yet we cannot know-His uning and yet we extend the nation of the Bow'de red by the mostle the gold at wrong to be perfectly to near is orough. Eleralty to near is orough, by Forget ing selfand ourth—

We pass beyond the realms of space, Into the everage, Where the dalone with dod doth dwell, in bits no word—no thought cound tell. The n, while the incense counds dispels.

Our trembling souls adore. Again returned to time and space,

We kneel-but hardly yet. Our sous-so lest in the ush) profound. In swe said selection bound. And up to higher noing wound— That vision can forget. II.

But soon to our expectant eyes
Another loometh near:
Our nearts again to earth to gitled
Feel stealing ofer them i. flacores mild
And lo, we see a little third,
In mask stigules, appear. Elemity is narrowed down-Again Wales of the 2 mg ; But, adding each for the number sound. We enter in and goza around A rank-new a every strong hard-house. Wild cost with firsty time.

The cur feet meanse changes now The currier incline changes now to be the defect and as;
We settle a, in their nin emprise, chains with wishin, o aniest ayes, as questioning who myseries. In their dumb presence pass.

We non-intiliging a sight-A King open sixe and hat, But no with read purple draped. Nor yet in cost y emine hap ed, Nor by the linear sitty wrapped, Nor with rich laces speed.

And yet the King of Kings is here, this word credinn's new; shivening in naked wan, and cold, A Babe, yet but an hour old, Yet He wither years can never be told. Lies couched on prickly scraw.

His royal coach of side;
A Virgin Mother, calm and fair,
Lost in adoring rapture there.
An aged man, with heary hair,
And face with joy clate.

His court—His kingly court attend

Some toll-worn men, with staff and cross To And garments worn and poor.
Their weary feet in sandats bound,
Uncouth and honsely, stand around,
Their journey's and but newly foundThe widely open door.

The King-the Saylour promised lone. At length has had his birth;
Hark I flusting in the upper air,
From angelic choirs hovering noar,
The "Gioria in Excelsia" hear,
Peace, hope, hath dawned on carth

O feeble, shievering, weeping Babet
O King—at kings above t
We send with humbled heart and knee—a
Thy royalty of lov; we see.
Our God! our Saviour! unto Thee
Our bemage is our love.

An inner shrine, unknown to a:l Save One, and the slone; Of has He tried the key to win, Of has He sued to enter in, His whistered words, 'mid earth's rude day? Pload in pathetic tone:

"Open to Me-O soul beloved !
I watch and wait without;
With dow My Garments chill and wea.

I stand in weary waiting yet; How canst then all My love forget. My power and mercy doubt?" A codden touch of grace divine—
The portal opens wide?
And io, the Suppliant enters now
As Victor, at whose feet all bow—
As bound by holiest tenderest yow—
As Bridegroom to His bride?

He enters in a thousand souls,

He givelh Himself to each;
To each, as to that soul alone,
'to each, us to His only one,
His whispers, in love's gentlest tone
Love's tenderest secrets teach. He enters in a thousand forms-

He bringeth to each shrine
Rome gift He only can bestow,
Some grace that sonl alone may know,
Whispaing the storet, soft and lowAll beautons—all divine!

We kneel before the altar still—
(How on we bear to go?)
Each head in humble revorence bear,
Aione in stient prayor intent,
Yet all—in adoration blent—
One God—one Baylour know.

THE JEANNETTE VIOTIMB. IREUTIK. Dec. 31 .- The remains of Commander Deleong and his rolleagues of the ill-fated Jesunette expedition, have arrived here. The remains were borne in process through the etreets to-day, essented by a detachment of treeps. A multitude of people joined in the cortege. Many wreaths were placed upon the cullus, and printed copies of poems describing the exploits and unbertributed among the crowd. The remains will

be taken to America,