

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1880.

MAC-AN-CHEANAIGHE.

(A JACOBITE RELIC.) " Translated from the Irish." A vision bloss'd my eyes erewhile, Itevealing scenes sublimeand airy ! The genius of green Erin's isle, Stood by my touch, a gorgeous fairy-Her blue eyes' g.ow, her ringlets, flow, And pure, pale brow exceeding my, Proclaimed, with pride, that at her side, Would sit, her true-jove, 'Macan Cheanaighe.'

Her voice is sweetest music's sound To us who for her love are dying; Proud sporse of Brian, conquest-crowned. I mouin the doom that leaves the sighing ! When Saxon might assails thy right, I dread, fair queen, beloy'd of mine, That o'er thy brow, dark sorrow's plough. Shall come, ere cometh ' Mac an Cheanaighe.'

Myriads languish for her love, And burn to clasp her form of beauty— For her have kings and heroes strove, Ilivals high in love and duty.— But joy's bright trace ne'er lights her face, She lears her foemen flerce and many; No hope iraught ray to cheer her way, Will come, till cometh 'Mac an Chennaighe.'

" My brethren," said the beauteous maid, "Were kings supreme and chiets of glory, Conn of the blood red battle blade, And Arf. the theme of ancient story. And o'er the deep, where tall barks leap, Shall heroes come renown'd and many." Alas the day '--thy charms decay Shall come, ere cometh 'Mac na Cheanaighe.'

"There's glory for thy future day, The bauner green shall yet be flying," I cried-but 'neath the vision's sway, In distant Spain I saw her dying! As burst my cry, she gave reply, One shriek, the wildest far of any-My bitter grief found no relief, Till fled the keener, ' Mac an Cheanaighe.'

FAMINE IN IRELAND.

Threatened With Beath-Relief Fands Hanging Fire-Bellef Works-Rioting Prevented - Inadequate Relief-The Famine of 1847-Protecting Process-Servers-Davitt, Daly and Killen to be Prosecuted—The Situation in Ireland An Extreme Crisis—The Cabineton the Situation-The First Death-Thanks to America for Prompt Ald.

LONDON, January 13.—The interposition of priests prevented much bloodsned at Maam, Ireland, yesterday, where three hundred peasants surrounded the farm houses and refused to permit the serving of ejectment processes. The Riot Act was read and the police charged on the crowd, but without firing or bayoneting the people, who fled in all directions. The whole country is aroused and further serious trouble is feared.

baronial sessions for the object of taking into with their fixed bayonets. In this attitude, and employment for the unskilled labor of

and ability to fund and properly disburse all funds contributed for the relief of the distressed people of Ireland unaided and unhampered by politicians. They, therefore, again invite charitable people of all lands to forward contributions to them directly, without the intervention of third parties. The system of Government Ioan is declared to be progressing satisfactorily, and to be satisfying the people. It is also alleged that the commonest insignificant disturbance is

GREATLY MAGNIFIED AND DISTORTED, thereby doing great injustice to the character

of the Irish people. A despatch from Galway states that distress among the unemployed poor is increas-ing, and that numbers of them are parading the streets crying, "We're starving." The situation among the people is constantly growing worse. Hundred of families are in great destitution, and none of the means of relief thus far devised seem adequate to meet their necessities.

ROME, January 14. - The Vatican organ, in a long leading article, advocates Home Rule for Ireland.

The Ultramontane newspaper, the Univers, has a violent article on the Irish crisis. It represents the English Government as absorbed in African and Afghan affairs, and heedloss of the sufferings of the Irish, and speaks of the Duchess of Marlborough's re-lief fund and the foreign subscriptions as utterly inadequate to alleviate the popular distress.

New YORK, January 15.—The *Herdel's* London special says Lord Randolph Churchill, son of the Duke of Marlborough, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, writes to the Times contradicting Mr. Parnell's statement that Queen Victoria gave nothing to relieve the distress of 1847 in Ireland. He says Her Majesty subscribed £2,000, Prince Albert, £500, and other members of the Royal family £500. As soon as the present fund of the Duchess of Marlborough was opened the Queen subscribed £500.

DULLIN, January 15.-A despatch from Claremorris, Mayo county, states that a large force of armed constabulary have gone to Knockbrickard as a protection to a number of process servers, who are to serve ejectment papers at the latter place to-day. Great ex citement prevails at Claremorris and along the route taken by the constabulary, and the people are said to be detarmined to resist the people are said to be determined to resist the

consideration methods for providing work they were pretty badly cut up by missiles thrown at them by the populace, some of the Ireland so far as practicable. Works are to be undertaken at once, and are to be under supervision of landed sanitary authorities. Irish clergymen declare their willingness RETREATED WITH FIXED DAYONETS,

RETREATED WITH FIXED DAYONETS,

and charges still in their rifles. It is observed that the Constabulary underlake the protection of process servers with great re-luctance, and protect them as little as possible, consistently with their duty. The Irish Constabulary, although one of the most effective and zealous in the world of its kind, is made up from the people, and the fact is becoming more and more apparent that the disaffection so prevalent through the country is

also fully shared by them. DUBLIN, JANUARY 16.—The write Served on Davitt, Daly, Killen and Brennan, indicted for sedition, being returnable to day, they at-tended at the Crown Office, but were informed that they have still four days' time before surrendering. The proceedings connected with the surrender will be formal but private. Many formalities, probably occupying over a week, must be observed before the trial commences.

LONDON, January 16 .- Mr. Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland, attended to-day's Cabinet Council, and again reported that the trials of Davitt, Daly, Killen and Brennan, for sedition, will be dropped.

The following cablegram from Michael Davitt to the Irich World will excite surprise :---

prise :--DUBLIN, JANUARY 15, 1880. -- Messrs. Taomas Brennan, Daly. Killen, and myself have been summoned for Queen's Bench next Friday. Trials then will be postponed till next March. Will cable proceedings to the *Irish World*. Process-serving disturbances in the West are over for the present. If the landhords persist in evicting, the people will be driven to resist-ance. All FROM PARLIAMENT.

ALD FROM PARLIAMENT.

DISTRIBUTION.

DISTRIBUTION. The five hundred pounds (2500) cabled by Par-nell to us was received by the Irish National Land League yesterday, and will be distributed to-morrow among twenty districts from the coast of Kerry to Donegal by the clergy and the hranches of the Land League established throughout the distance. The Duchess of Mariborough is the wife of the Lord Licutenant of Ireland. She has been rais-ing a fund also, and it is now being distributed through the Landlords and the workhouse agency to those only who have pald their rent and taken no part in the Agitation. A FAVORABLE CHANGE.

A FAVORABLE CHANGE.

MORE MONEY FROM AMERICA.

from Czenstochow to Wilna and Dunaburg. In the three Governments bordering upon Germany and Austria via Warsaw, Wilna and Kieff, are quartered nineteen foot and nine horse divisions, besides a great force of fully equipped batteries, and they are constantly increased by tresh arrivals.

AFGHANISTAN.

Immediate Offensive Operations.

LONDON, January 15.—In consequence of fresh gatherings of Kohistans near Lundi, Kotal and Dakka, those stations have been reinforced with a view to immediate offensive operations. The Bombay correspondent of the Standard states that an expedition is preparing at Candahar for a movement against Ghuzni and Herat, as a counterstroke to an apprehended junction of the hostile Afghans of Herat and Ghuzni for another attack on Cabul. This secons improbable, as the season is too far adv .need for a movement of any considerable force. The News' Labore despatch states that Shirpur is being rapidly fortified. CALCUTTA, January 15.—A despatch from

Peshawur states that a large body of Mohmands, under command of Ali Boghan, were attacked and defented near Lundi Kotal, and subsequently crossed the river and took re-fuge on an island, from which the pursuing British detachment completely routed them. Brigadier-General Doran is reported to have left the station at Lundi Kotal for the purpose of attacking the Mohmands wherever he may find them. It is expected that the Mohmands will form a junction with some fugitive par-tics of Kohistans in the interior. Loxpos, January 16.—A despatch from

Cabul says Mohmands had attacked Lundi Kotal, but were repulsed ; they were also defeated with heavy losses on the road between Dakka and Kamdakka.

Grattan and His Contemporaries. When Grattan made his first appearance in the British House of Commons, his fame as an orator and statesman had of course preceded him. Lord Holland, whose observations and remarks are perhaps occasionally somewhat biassed and careless, indeed says that both Pitt and Canning regarded him with scorn. But not so the House, in which, when he rose to speak on the Catholic question we are told 'you might have heard a pin drop.' He commenced his earnest appeal in a long deepfetched whisper; his first sentences were brief, and as he proceeded became so antithetical-so different from the rounded, stately periods of Pitt, whose style must have been somewhat like that of Gibbons' " Decline and Fall"-that a smile curled the lips of the son of Chatham. Pitt who sometimes gave the cue to the House on the appearance of a new speaker, on more than one occasion employed some of his father's dramatic manner in thus dictating opinion. For instance, when Erskine began Lis first speech in Parliament, Pitt assumed an attitude of absorbing attention, demonstratively holding a paper and pen in his hand to take notes of an address which promised much from Erskine's reputation as a forensic orator. By degrees Pitt's attentive expression changed to one of indifference, and at length, dashing the pen through the paper, he turned aside and began to converse carelessly with his neighbour. As, however, Grattan proceeded with his argument-as his eloquence began to ning's face lighted up as he listened to its illustrative fancies, and Pitt beat time on his thigh to its harmonious cadences, the House charmed alike by those excellencies and still more by the earnest feeling, reason, and benevolence, which animated the ad-dress, applauded again and again, and Grattan's triumph was complete. The engraved portraits of William Pitt do not very well realize his appearance. He had a ruddy and fair face ; was tall and stiff ; his eye proud and habitually up-looking, turned more to the air than to the earth, and his public look and demeanour stately, forbidding, somewhat How amiable he was in deterent. private life was well known. He was reserved, had few intimates; and indeed the man who had to manage George the Third and fight Napoleon, had a considerable weight constantly on his mind-a weight which finally crushed it. Pitt and the king have been censured by a school of politicians for leaving those kingdome 700 millions in debt-a consequence of the expenditure arising from the struggle ; but with the 'continental system' excluding the commerce of England, on which her power as a state depended, it is not easy to see how, without so vast an expenditure in opposing so tremendous and versatile a phenomenon as Bonaparte, they could have attained "peace with honor." The amiable nature of Charles Fox- the most Demosthenean orator since Demosthenes'-has formed the theme of genuine eulogy, not only by his Whig friends and ad mirers, but by every one who, in correspondence or memoir, has made allusion to him It is pleasant to read of those simple and endearing traits which have distinguished the private life of great men whose speeches or actions have powerfully influenced mundane affairs, and who stand forth in the aspect of power, on the stage of history, as statesmen or warriors : such as the anecdote of Lord Nelson being observed passing a whole evening andeavoring to amuse a little child by spinning a testotum, with the only band which war had left the naval hero. Or of Charles Fox at a friend's house at Hackney. where the company included a number in celebritics-among them Sheridan, Madame de Genlis, Pamela, Talleyrand-forgetting their presence while he devoted all his attencome from school) with whom he conversed

Parnell and Gilmore at the Academy. To-night the people of Brooklyn will have an account of the distrers in Ireland and the causes of it, presented by Mr. Parnell, the distinguished Irish leader. To-morrow night another Irishman, and a not less distin-

his performance what Mr. Parnell maintains, that a typical Irishman is not less apprecia-tize of justice and liberty than others, and that when he has a fair field genius and exertion combine to make him a most desirable citizen. It is the immemorial sophistry of tyranny, after it has degraded and disheartened a people, to cite their low condition as an evidence of their unfitness for self government; and the not less anciert answer of democracy is in pointing to the complete vindication of man-hood made by those who, escaping from the restraints of servitude, have been placed by fortune where they could exhibit the capacity of their nature. Let those who first shut their eyes to the bad laws which have made want the portion of industry in so many parts of Ireland, and then charge the poverty complained of upon the victims, explain how it is that in all other lands the Irishman, seeking no odds nor receiving any, has attained to distinction in every department of human effort? Is it possible that heaven has so cruelly constituted him that he is fitted to shine everywhere save in the land he loves, the land of his birth-there dooming him to darkness ? No person will argue so, for even

bigotry would disown the absurdity The truth is that those who gabble in that vein never stop to examine the meaning of their language. Without regard to the merits of Mr. Gilmore's anthem, we take it that a good

many of our citizens when they assemble to be entertained by him to-morrow night, and with the appeal of Mr. Parnell still in their minds, will conclude that there is something seriously wrong with the government when the country from which Patrick Gilmore sprang and others like him have risen to high favor with the American people, cannot sus-tain its children. In every city of this continent Mr. Gilmore's name is known and known to his honor. Millions have been instructed and delighted by his genius. The greatest music festival the world ever saw was organized and conducted by him. The Princes of Europe sent their musicians at his solicitation to play bofore our people. Yet had he remained in Ireland all the probabilities are that he would have reached a spiritless manhood, and that the friends of the government would have said, had he complained, that the fault was in him and not in the laws. We mention Mr. Gilmore as a familiar type of what the Irishman has done and can do when he has a fair field; but the illustrations could be multiplied by tens of thousands in this country. Whether his anthem is destined to become national or not, in the true sense, we of course cannot tell. What we can say is that the spirit of intense patriotism which inspired it is in itself a sufficient rebuke to the pretentions ignorance which encourages misgovernment by charging upon Irishmen the crimes of their oppressors .- Brooklyn Eagle.

TERMS: 81.50 per annum In advance.

The Sonper's Hymn.

Soup and salvation—"without money and without price"—cheap and nasty. (From the Nation.) I.

night another Irishman, and a not less distin-guished leader in another domain, will pre-sent to our people an American national an-them, of which he is the author. Mr. Parnell will argue, and in our judgment, justly, that the famines which have repeatedly smitten the Green Isle spring, not from any evil in the people, but from laws that have, according to John Stuart Mill, made it " the only country in the world where industry cannot enrich a man nor indolence render him more wretched." Mr. Gilmore without arguing will prove by his performance what Mr. Parnell maintains, that a typical Irishman is not less apprecia-

11.

Arrived upon the Irish shore, We took the starving districts first, It seems so clear the very poor Were naturally the very cursd. On Kells some Brothers brought to bear Their Bibles, beef and mutton hones,— But 'twas no go, for all the air Grew dark around with paving stones, Thence, plastered o'er, we hurried South, And sought the track beyond the Shannon, Infent to argue will the mouth, And work conviction with colear-on. Bravely thus our kitchen troop Marched onward sleek and stendy. With cauddrons thil of sacred soup, the And heaps of Bibles ready, the

111.

At length the cultury crew Found one sweet spot—the powerts is As yet, where things looked wondrous blue, A place not far from Skibbereen: Here ranged we every pot and tub And Bible of the latest version. And standing amid heaps of grub Proclaimed our mission of Conversion; Come white cravated Saints and stand Beside us on this frish sod, Come surpliced Ladies, lend a hand Large boned, strong minded women of God, In mother Luther's household froop, We marched sleek and stendy. Pour in the outmend, stir the soup, And keep the Bibles ready !

IV.

tome shivering poor, enrich you minds. The work will warm the cold like fuel, Come erring children, week and blind. And be baptised in saving gruet ; Wheever ents the mission'd meal, His stomach's filled, his sins forgiven, Whoever attacks our soup must feel Already on the road to heaven; Wheever takes our holy mess Will shine with full conviction's light; Thus, in the mouth of witnesses, Our truth shall be established quite; Come to mother futther's troop And eat your victuals steady; We've eatment, libble, tracts and soup-All, all for you are ready. v.

"Tis, to be sure, a sight to cheer, When our fat converts come to Church, Yet of we fear from what we hear, Even they will leave us in the lurch. Moll Reflix, tell us without cant, What changed your faith, my honey—eh ?"
Says Moll, "Sure I'm a Protestant, On sugar, shuff, and lots of tay."
One asks Tim Doolan keen and sly,
"What turned you from eternal wrath?"
He cocks a caubeen on his eye, And winking, mutters " mutton broth."
A hope forlorn our kitchen troop, Work sadly and unsteady, Though backed with British beef and sosp, And Bibles new and ready.

The value of the distressed, the Ex-uate to the needs of the distressed, the Ex-cutive Committee of the Home Rule Con-the response to the Home Rule Conon behalf of Ireland, not having proven ade- out the following appeal for aid for suffering quate to the needs of the distressed, the Executive Committee of the Home Rule Confederation have determined to organize a comprehensive system of sub-committees for the relief of the Irish poor.

DUBLIN JANUARY 14 .- Archbishop MacEvilly, co-adjutor to Bishop McHale, the prelate, not intended to interfere with the large colwho is, moreover, an ecclesiastic of moderate opinions, and antagonistic to Mr. Parnell and his movement, writes to the Dublin Diocesan Relief Committee in the following terms :---" In Galway during the course of the present | receive a respectful acknowledgment by mail. month

THOUSANDS WILL BE IN ACTUAL WANT.

This terrible misfortune is no fault of the people. Eleemosynary aid is useless; public works are useless; the acts of the Government are handing the people over to certain death . ?

The London correspondent of the Irish Times says :- " I fear it must be reported that the Irish relief fund started at the Mansion House by Lord Mayor Truscott, at the instance of the Duchess of Marlborough, hangs fire most ominously. The sum contributed since the outset is but a mere trifle compared with the donations sent in response to many other appeals of far less urgent and less intimate character. A fund for the relief of the distressed French peasantry in 1871 ran up to £10,000 the first iwo days. The subscription opened for the succor of the inundated districts of Spain the other day was more successful than that set on foot in aid of the destitute populations of the south and west of Ireland. In fact, I believe the Rowland Hill monument fund has, making allowances for the generously large sums sent in by a few subscribers to the Irish fund, evoked far wider and more popular response. Perhaps

THE STREAM OF BRITISH BENEVOLENCE

requires time to thaw, and that we shall have a holden current by and by. The fund insti-tuted by the Duchess of Marlborough for the relief of distress in Ireland now amounts to nearly £17,000. The following declaration has been published in Dublin :- "We, the undersigned members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, deem it to be our conscientious duty to declare before God and the conu-'try that the eleemosynary systems have be come a mockery and a delusion, if intended seriously and honestly as an adequate remody for the deep and dreadful famine that is looming in the distance. Our committee met to day in order to distribute relief, but, to their horror and dismay, they found 15,000 applicants to feast on £12 10s. Every word of Mr. Henry's letter is endorsed by every adult in this quarter. Begging systems, indeed, are an abomination, and are sure to demoralize the most independent people

that over lived, and ADLE-BODIED MEN WILL BE SENT ADRIFT TO STARVE or beg. It is hard to decide which of the al-ternatives is the "res degrading. The Very pockets and took away from him all the proternatives is the "res degrading. The Very Rev. Dean McManus, Director; Rev. W. Rhatagan, Rev. Thomas Flannery, Rev. Peter called upon a detachment of constables, who forcoran. President, Mr. Michael Joyce; were numinally there to protect him in the Vice-Presidents, Mr. Thomas O'Neil, Mr. execution of his duty, to fire upon the people Secretary, Patrick MacManus,"

Ireland having made personal application for relief for the families of famine threatened and already suffering poor Irish people, I respectfully ask you to aid me by contributions in raising a sum for them. This is lections which, after a while, will be sent them; it is only a quiet, modest but cheering harbinger of great things to come. Every contribution, however small, will DUBLIN, January 15 .- The Duchess of Mari-

borough fund for the relief of the distress now mounts to £19,000. There are indications that the distress in

County Kerry, Ireland, will amount to a famine.

The Dublin correspondent of the Pall Mall Guzette says it is now thought certain that the Government intend to proceed with the trials of Messrs. Davitt, Daly, Killen and Brennan for sedition.

LONDON, January 15 .- All accounts agree that the situation in the distressed districts of Ireland is becoming extremely critical. A Cork correspondent states that .ixty able bodied men with families were vesterday admitted to the Killarney workhouse. A woman applied for admission on Tuesday with three children, and one dead in her arms from hunger and exposure, the woman having walked forty miles. The Mayors of Sheffield and Brighton and other towns have opened relief subscriptions. The universal opinion is that private relief cannot cope with the distress. Government's plans for meeting it will probably be determined at the Cabinet

Council specially called for to-day. The Mayor of Sydney, N. S. W., has telegraphed that \$10.000 bas been subscribed in that city, and Liverpool merchants engaged in the American provision trade had subscribed \$5,000 to the relief of the Irish distreas.

NEW YORK, January 15 .- Mr. Dillon called on the Mayor to-day in regard to opening a subscription for the Irish Famine Relief Fund. The Mayor, acting in conjunction with leading wealthy residents, has decided to open subscriptions at his office to-morrow. Sarisofield, Mass., January 15 .- A public neeting held to night to mise funds to relieve the Irish famine, was presided over by the Mayor and addressed by Bishop O'Reilly and leading Protestant clergymen. Over \$500 were collected.

LONDON, January 16 .- At a Cabinet Council esterday it was believed that Irish affairs would come in for a share of attention. All accounts agree that the situation in the distressed districts is becoming extremely critical.

DUBLIN, January 16 .- As. a process server by name of O'Donnell was endeavoring to serve a number of cjectment papers in Mayo, he was seized by the people, who, after handthe constabulary declined to shoot, con-

MICHAEL DAVITT. LONDON, January 18 .- At a Land meeting at Williamstown, County Galway, to-day, Davitt was present. The Government reporter and a number of police were in atten-dance. The Council of the Home Rule League have passed resolutions thanking the people of America for their prompt aid to the listressed in Ireland. The Duchess of Marl. borough fund now amounts to £100,000.

A woman has died of starvation in Kilkenny. Ireland. There is a large influx of tramps into Kilkenny from the distressed districts and, in consequence of the insufficiency of the police, unnecessary burglaries are committed.

Charles Stuart Parnell and the St Patrick's Society.

The following communication from the great Irish agitator has been received by the President of the St. Patrick's Society. We commend the energetic action of the Society for helping to bring about such a visit, which will be a pleasure to the citizens of Montreal, irrespective of class, creed or nationality. We have no doubt that no matter how large a hall be provided for the occasion, it will be filled to overflowing. We understand that the Academy of Music has been rented for the night of the 17th. A meeting of the presi dents of societies and of prominent Irishmen will be held on Monday night to make final arrangements :---

NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1880.

F. B. McNamee, Esq., President St. Patrick's Society :

My DEAR Sin,-I am very much honored by the kind invitation of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal to visit their city. I shall endeavor to make arrangements to do so before returning to Ireland, but am not at present in a position to speak definitely.

Will you permit me to direct you atton. tion to the urgent necessity of at once taking steps to relieve the distress in Ireland ? would suggest the immediate formation of a committee in Montreal for this purpose. To delay in view of the imminence of famine now pressing upon the west would be criminal and dangerous. Have read the resolutions passed at your meeting, and think that they form a valuable basis for the discussion of the land question.

Yours, truly, CHARLES S. PARNELL.

Russia Secretly Arming.

VIENNA, January 16 .- Notwithstanding all the peaceful professions of Russia, she is secretly continuing her preparations for war. The directors of her rifle manufactories have heen directed by the War Office quietly to prepare as many breach-loaders as possible; therefore, 70,000 will be manufactured at Sestroniez, 800,000 at Isvziz, and 500,000 abroad. A very trustworthy correspondent who has just visited all the larger towns in Russian Poland, on his way, via Warsaw and tion to his little dear and dumb son, (just Wilns, to Riga, writes that not only all the larger towns in that district, but also places by signs, 'their eyes glistening on each other Michael Lyden ; Trensurer, Mr. Bernard Lee ; and help to secure his papers at any cost, but | which previously had either small garrisons | as they talked on their fingers ; -an occasion or none at all, are now crowded by troops of on which Talleyrand remarked, 'How strange Dublin, January 14 -The Government this tenting themselves with warding off the all arms. This is chiefly the case in respect it was to dine with the first orator in Europe afternoon issued regulations summoning onset of the crowd as well as they could to those places lying west of Warsaw, en route and only see him only talking with his hands. I week.

The Merry Movarch and "Blithe Cockpen."

While Charles II. was sojourning in Scotland, before the battle of Worcester, his chief confidant and associate was the Laird of Cockpen, called, by the nicknaming fashion of the the times, "Blithe Cockpen." He followed Charles to the Hague, and by his skill in playing Scottish tunes, and his sagacity and wit, much delighted the merry monarch. Charles' favorite air was "Brose and Butter;" it was played to him when he went to bed, and he was awakened by it. At the Restoration, however, Blithe Cockpen shared the fate of many others of the royal adherents he was forgotten, and wandered upon the lands he once owned in Scotland, poor and unfriended. His letters to the court were unpresented or disregarded, till, wearied and incensed, he travelled to London; but his mean garb not suiting the rich doublets of court, he was not allowed to approach the royal presence. At length he ingratiated himself with the King's

organist, who was so enraptured with Cockpen's wit and powers of music that he requested him to play on the organ before the king at divine service. His exquisite skill did not attract His Majesty's notice, till, at the close of the service, instead of the usual tune, he struck up " Brose and Butter," with all its energetic merriment. In a moment, the royal organist was ordered to appear in the

King's presence. "My liege, it was not I! it was not I!" he

cried, and dropped upon his knees. "You !" cried his majesty, in rapture ; Cockpen presented himself on his knee. "Ab, Cockpen! is that you ? Why, man, I was like to dance coming out of church."

"I once danced too, said Cockpen ; " but that was when I had land of my own to dance on."

"Come with me," said Charles taking him by the hand ; " you shall dance to Brose and Butter' on you own lands again to the nineteenth generation ;" and, as far as he could, the king kept his promise.

-The People's Bank, of Fredericton, N. B., has declared a dividend of 31 per cent for the half year.

-The Bink of England gained £119,000 in specie during the week, and increased its reserve from 39 per cent of liabilities to 41 15-16 per cent. The posted discount rate remains The specie in the Bank of at 3 per cent. France decreased 3,034,000 francs during the

Edison's Electricity Expires.

NEW YORK, January 16 .--- It is said now that defect exists in the glassware of Edison's electric lamps, and that he is exercising his ingenuity to do away with it. A morning paper says that the Edison electric light stock, which in consequence of recent sensational publications went up to \$3,300 per share on December the 30th, 1870, was quoted yesterday at \$1,500. A visitor to the office of the Company in this city was told yesterday that the Company are not yet prepared to sell privileges to anybody. They were not through with experimenting, and until they had demonstrated the practicability of their light through the construction of a regular system, they did not propose to put it in the market.

The Empress Elizabeth will leave Vienna for Paris, en route to Ireland, early in February. Her Majesty has bired the chateau in the county Meath which she occupied last year. Her Majesty will spend some four to six weeks in Ireland. She will spend several days in Paris. Austrian and Hungarian sportsmen are anxious to test the great fox-hunts in Ireland, and it is possible that many will proceed to that country about the same time that her Majesty visits it.

COUGHS AND COLDS .- THOSE WHO ARE SUFFERing from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

WE WOULD BY NO MEANS RECOM-MEND any medicine which we did not know to be good, particularly for infants. But of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, we can speak from knowledge. In our family, it has proved a blessing indeed by giving an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night .- Boston Freeman.

FOR CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH NO-THING equals BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PA-NACEA and Family Liniment. It is purely vegetable, and may be used internally or externally with perfect confidence. No family should be without it. It goes right to the part affected, and gives instant relief. All

druggists sell it. A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR Billious and Liver complaints, Indigestion, Wind Spasms, Giddiness of the eyes, Habitual Costiveness &c., is DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOU SAND PURGATIVE PILLS containing neither mercury or calomel in any form, mild in their operation, they create appetite, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

SURELY I' IS WORTH TWO YORK Shillings to get rid of worms. It costs more to feed them for one week, than to expel them by means of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COM-FITS or Worm Lozenges, which cost only 35 cents. Besides the economy, it is better for health and strength. Food digests better without the worms.