eart o

dis.

ing.

unt Emily telling, me he has been laid up ith low feverifor over tendays. And he is my weak, the doctor says, and no one is with m. And pape is in Paris, and Lord Sartoris with Lady Moncton, and Dorlan no one nows where Dorlan is 79 manager and one " Most extraordinary his never getting any ne to write you a line!"
"Doesn't that only show how terribly ill must be? Jim, you will help me, won't

This appeal is now to be put on one side. "Of course I will," says Scrope; "you know st-or you ought. What do you want me "To take me to him. I want to see him

th my own eyes." "To go by, yourself?" says Sir James, exeme disapprobation in his tone. "You

nst be out of your mind." "" al am not," returns she, indignantly. 1 ever was more in my mind. And I am gong anyway." 1ched What will your father say?"

He will say I was quite right. Dear, dear in," slipping her hand through his arm, nd basely descending from hauteur to coaxng-do say you will take me to him. go't be wrong! Am I not going to be his

e got wife in a month's time?" Sir James moves a chair out of his way with ost unnecessary vehemence. "How that alters the case I cannot see.

he says obstinately. «You forsake me !" says Miss Peyton, her 198 filling with tears. "Do. I can't be men unhappier than I am, but 1 did depend on you, you were always so much my friend." Here two large tears run down her cheeks, and they, of course, decided everything.

"I will take you," he says, hastily. "To-18 kes

The sooner the better, I suppose." "Yes; by the next train. Oh, how obliged to you I am! Dear Jim I shall never forget k to you!" This is supposed to be grateful to bim, but

itis quite the reverse. 'I think you are very foolish to go at all," he says, somewhat gruffly. "Perhaps I am," she says, with a rueful glance. "But you cannot understand. Ah!

if you loved, yourself, you could sympathize with me." «Could 1?" says Sir James, with a primace that is meant fer a smile, but as such is a most

startling specimen of its class. So they go up to town, and presently arrive at the house where Horace lies unconscious of all around him. The door is opened to them by an unmistakable landlady—a ist, indolent person, with sleepy eyes, and a large mouth, and a general air about her suggestive of perpetual beeisteaks and bottled

l on alda This portly dame, on being questioned, tells, them "Mr. Branscombe has just been AM given his drait, and now he is spoozin' away as peaceable as an infant, bless him." "Is he—in bed?" asks Sir James, diffident-

ly, this large person having the power to reduce him to utter subjection. "Lawks! no, sir. He wouldn't stay there; he's that contrairy. Beggin' your pardon, sir, he's your brother."

Sir James nods. She may prove difficult, this stout old lady, if he declares himself no relative.

"To be sure!" says she. "I might have known by the speakin' likeness between you. You're the born image of him. After his dmit we laid him on the sois, and there he is now, sleeping the sleep of the just. Jim step up and see him; do now. He is in a state of somus, and not expecting to get out of it for

two hours." "The young-lady-will go up," says Sir James, feeling somehow, as if he has insulted Clarissa by calling her " a young lady." " She on the stout landlady) "to see him alone, just at first."

"Just so." says Mrs. Goodbody, with a

broth!"

"What a charming room i" says Sir James, hypocritically; whereupon the good woman, being intensely flattered, makes her exit with as much grace as circumstances and her size. will permit.

Clarisss, opening the door with a beating heart, finds herself in a pretty, carefullyshaded room, at the further end of which, on a sola, Horace lies calmly sleeping. He is more altered than even her worst fears bad imagined, and as she bends over him she marks, with quick grief, how thin and worn

and haggard he has grown. The blue veins stand out upon his nerveless hands. Tenderly, with the very softest touch, she closes her own fingers over his. Gently she brushes back the disordered hair from his flushed forehead, and then, with a quick accession of coloring, stoops to lay a kiss upon the cheek of the man who is to be her husband in one short month.

A hand laid upon her shoulder startles and deters her from her purpose. It is a light, gentle touch, but firm and decided and evidently meant to prevent her from giving the caress. Quickly raising herself, Clarissa draws back, and, turning her head, sees-

Who is it? Has time rolled backward! A small light, gray-clad figure stands before her, a figure only too well remembered! The brown hair brushed back from the white temples with the old Quakerish nestness, the dovelike eyes, the sensitive lips, cannot be mistaken, Clarissa raises her hands to her eyes | To the worthy

to shut out the sight. Oh! not that! Anything but that! Not Ruth Annersley!

A faint slok feeling overcomes her; invol-

untarily she lays a hand upon the back of a chair, near her, to steady herself; while Buth stands opposite to her, with fingers convul-sively clenched, and dilated nostrits, and eyes dark with horror." What brings you here?" asks Ruth, at

length, in a voice hard and unmusical. To see the man whose wife I was to have been next month," says Clarissa, feeling compelled to answer. "And"-in a terrible

tone_it who are you my tho and a made it. "The woman who ought to be his wife," says Ruth in the same bard tone, still with

her hands tightly clasped.

Olarissa draws her breath hard, but returns no answer 'ynd then there falls upon them a long, long silonce, that presently becomes unarable. The two women stand facing each other, scarcely breathing. The unnatural atiliness is undisturbed gave by the quick irregular gasps of the sick man.

Once he sighs heavily and throws one hand and arm scross his face. Then Ruth stirs, and going swiftly and noiselessly to his side, with infinite tenderness draws away the arm and replaces it in its former position. She moves his pillows quietly, and passes her cool hand across his fevered brow.

"Ruth !" he recent, unessily, and she answers, " I am him darking," in the faintest, sweetest whileer.

swootest whileper, had been something within Clarisse's heart, gives way. At this moment, for the first time, she realises the true position in which he has

conquers her weakness, and crushes back, too. the rising horror and anger that have aprung into life. A curious calm falls upon her-s state that often follows upon keen mental anguish. She is still completing the victory. she has gained over herself, when Ruth

speaks again. "This is no place for you!" she says, coldly, yet with her hand up to her cheek, as though to shield her face from the other's gazo.

Olarissa goes up to her then. "Bo you are found at last," she says, somewhat monotonously. "And of all places, here! Is there any truth in the world, I wonder? Was it shame kept you from writing, all these months, to your unhappy father? Do you know that an innocent man-his bro ther"-pointing with a sbivering gesture to the unconscious Horace-" has been suffering

all this time for his wrong-doing?" "I know nothing," replies Ruth, sternly. I seek to know nothing. My intercourse with the world ceased with my innocence.' "You knew of my engagement to him?"

says Clarissa, again motioning toward the couch.

"Before you left Pullingham?" "Not no, no !-not then," exclaims Buth, eagerly. "I did not believe it then. Do not judge me more harshly than you can help."

The dull agony that flashes into her eyes quickens into life some compassionate feeling that still lies dormant in Clarissa's breast. "I do not judge you at all," she says, with infinite gentleness. Then, with an impulsive movement, she turns and lays her hand upon her shoulder. "Come home with menow!" she says. "Leave this place, Ruth, I implore you, listen to me?"

(To be continued)

A "THUNDERING" ARTICLE.

LONDON, April 21 .- The Times has a violent article relative to the debate in the Commons last night. It recommends, before further remedial measures are proposed, that the agitation be crushed at all costs, as could be done in a couple of months if the Government were free from constitutional trammels which their adversaries never think of respecting. During the first quarter of this year, exclusive of persons reinstated as caretakers or tenants, 734 families, consisting of 3,892 persons, were evicted in Ireland.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Sure Cure. -The weak and enervated suffer severely from nervous affections when storms or electric disturbances agitate the atmosphere Neuralgia, gouty pangs, and flying pains, very distressing to a delicate system, may be readily removed by rubbing this Ointment upon the affected part atter it has been fomented with warm water. The Pills, taken occasionally in the doses prescribed by the instructions, keep the digestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and regenerate the impoverished blood with richer materials resulting from thoroughly assimilated food-wanting which the strongest must inevitably soon sink into feebleness, and the delicate find it difficult to maintain existence. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible remedies.

A QUESTION OF INTEREST.

THE CASE OF CULLEN VS. THE ST. BRIDGET'S MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

Judgment was rendered in the Circuit Court the other day in the case of Culien us. the St. Bridget's Mutual Building Society. The question at issue between the parties was whether under the resolution of settlement would like" (in a confidential tone that wins | made by the liquidators of the society with the borrowing members thereof, under which the now borrowing members were to receive in addition to the amount paid in by them interest wink; and Clarists is forthwith shown up- theroon, they were entitled to interest from stairs, and told to open the first door she the date of such resolution, or from the time paid their subscription. The plaintiff "And you," says Mrs. Goodbody to Sir. claimed that the latter was the correct inter-James, will please just to step in here and pretation, which pretension the Society rewait for her, while I see about the chicken sisted. The Court, after hearing the parties on this interesting question, decided in the plaintiff's favor.

It is expected that some other non-borrowing members will at once institute similar suits-this one being regarded as a test case. Mesers. Doherty & Doherty represented the plaintiff, and Messrs. Wurtele, Q. C., and A. W. Atwater, the defendants.

A VALUABLE HISTORICAL DOCUMENT.

A PROCLAMATION BY GEN. ARNOLD.

A very interesting historical document is now in the possession of Mr. L. N. Dumouchel, Notary of Montreal, being no less than an original proclamation, in the handwriting of Gen. Arnold, issued to the inhabitants of Point Levi at the time of the invasion by the Continental Army in 1775. It reads as

follows :-HEAD QUARTERS POINT AUX TREMBLES November 28, 1775 Gentlemen

You are hereby requested to prevent any kind of Provisions or Fuel going from Point Levi to Quebec or any assistance being given to the Garrison, as they are endeavouring to | number, informing them of letters, of mess-Subvert the rights and Liberties of Mankind ages, and of memorials addressed to Irish and this Colony in particular-

BENED'T ARNOLD Commander in Chief of the Continental Army at Point aux Trembles

Inhabitants of Point Levi

To Joseph Lamond Parish of St Thomas

This Joseph Lemonde was in the Commissary service of the Continental Army and was entrusted by Gen. Arnold with this document addressed to the people of Point Levi. It was found in a good state of preservation by Messra. J. B. Varin and Adolphe Beauvais, Notaries, in making the inventory of the grandson of Lemonde some years ago at Lapraire and was lately given to Mr. Dumou-chel, who purposes to have it framed. Mr. Dumouchel is an active member of "Le Soci te Historique de Montreal."

Newport Campbell, of Champaign, Ill. supposed that a neighbor's daughter was willing to marry him, but when he asked the question by letter, she replied with a refusal. "I trust you won't feel hard toward me," she wrote; "I send you a verse composed by me and you must tell me in your next letter how you like it." The verse was as fol-

You may say I am perfection,
Bay you love to see me smile;
You may say leil me that you love me,
Tho' you're lesting all the while;
You may whisper loving pleadings,
Woo me with a gentle sigh,
But your vows like chaff will scatter—
You'll forget me by and by.

It may be that the polgnancy of Campbell's grief, was not lessened, but aggravated.

bell's grief was not lessened, but aggravated, bad never been distinguished in his public ical, cheers from the Ministerial benches, by the girl's poetry window immediately benches, apeeches there or elsewhere for either brevity accompanied by loud cheers from the Irish or moderation (cheers) and now he proposed, members). The cheer from the opposite side

birth occurry a survival been paid or law ANOTHER GREAT SPEECH

BY MR. SEXTON

 ${f A}$ NEW STAR

ANNIHILATING JOHN BRIGHT.

Arisen in Israel!

The following is a full report of the im-Cloture :--

with any remarks upon the poetical percration and to the House that force was no remedy, of the hon. member for Galway (laughter). The question with which they had to deal was one merely of a practical character, and he believel they could effectually deal with it in passions of the democracy, that he did not prose (laughter). What was called the unapproachable gravity of the occason was now before them. It was doubted in some quarters a few days ago, but incidents which had lately come to light proved that in the mind of the Government, as well as in their minds, the occasion was one of

URAPPROACHABLE GRAVITY

(hear, hear). He had been accused of causing offence and of giving insult because he intimated his belief that the tactical arrangements of the Government rendered it convenient for them to imprison the votes of three members Government had broken off suddenly a delicate and confidential mission to bring one cheers). It was as unpleasant to him as it was to any member of the House to cause offence or to give insult, but when public duty compelled him he cared not what effect his words might produce in any mind (cheers), and though his conclusion might have been offensive and insulting, it had at least this remarkable and enduring merit, that it was a true conclusion (cheers). Attempts had been made to make it appear that the Irish people felt very little interest in the question now before the House. He called the attention of the House to the fact with which it was too familiar, that every avenue for the free expression of constitutional opinion was at this moment closed in Ireland (cheers); that when the leader of the people, and the clergy of the people, and some of the bravest and best among the women of Ireland were

PINING IN THEIR JAILS.

it was not a moment when the people of Ireland could be expected to dare, not muraly the civil force, but the military of the Crown, in the expression of their public feeling (cheers). What a story the Irish journals told them to-day of attempts made by the electors of Ireland—by those electors whose rights were sacred as those of electors in this country (cheers) -of attempts made by them to meet together and instruct and suggest to their representatives what course they ought. to take, and in these attempts terrorised and prevented by those outsiders in Ireland who represented the territorial interest, and by they in the House were expected to vote with silence and with tame assent (cheers). It was impossible at this moment for the electors of Ireland to give expression to their feelings. They did so indirectly when a suspect came out of the right hon, gentlemen's iail. They made him a chairman of a board of guardians in place of a lord who had beld it for twenty years (cheers). But in spite of all the difficulties which their Algerine code, and their worse than Algerine administration of it, had placed in the way of the electors of Ireland, he was proud to say that the records of this day, as shown in the Irish journals, left no doubt of the opinion of the Irish people on this question (cheers). In despite of their

MILITARY AND POLICE.

meetings had been held, and wherever they been held, one voice had gone forth, and that voice had said that any attempt to silence or to restrict the Irish representatives in that House should meet with the condemnation of the Irish people, and that any man who was accessory to the success of that attempt should meet with their hatred and their contempt (cheers). That evening had snowed telegraphic messages from the lobby of the House of Commons. He and his hon. friends about him had received telegrams beyond members who sat on the Government side of the House, praying them to have no hand in this ignoble and base attempt to silence the representatives of their people (cheers); and since the House met to night there reached his hand a petition, which the rules of tae House precluded him at that moment from presenting, and it was a petition signed in a few hours by fourteen hundred electors of the city of Dublin, praying the members for that city who sat on the Government side of the House to vote on this occasion with the Irish people (cheers). He passed from this part of the ambiect by saying that in spite of the extraordinary difficulties, in spite of the most complicated and most universal terrorism prevailing over the face of Ireland the Irish people had left no doubt of the feelings with which they regarded these attempts of the present Government (cheers). The interposition into this debate of the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, coupled as it had been with the equally significant silence of his right hon. colleague, the

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, was an episode too singular to escape from marked attention (cheers). It was not often in the House of late that they had been favored with the elequence of the right hon. gentleman, and it certainly was strange that one whose tongue for forty years had moved as freely, as actively as that of any man in the House of Commons or in England-(oh, and cheers)-it was strange that he should appear to-night as an advocate for a measure which proposed to deprive his fellow members in that House of even the right of brief and moderate speech (oh, laughter and cheers). He repeated that the right hon, gentleman

brief and moderate speech (oh and cheers) - Louse came the free admission to which he because if the Clours was ever to be put into made reference. They had pursued objects operation, and be had not doubt it would and they had sought for purposes consisten when once a majority containing some men and sompatible with that oath of allegiance who had spoken with neither brevity nor (Ministerial cheers, and counter cheers, from moderation wished the debate was closed, the Irish members), and they defied the every man who after that moment might de- Chancellor of the Duchy, and they defied the sire to speak would be shut out from doing Prime Minister to find in the action of their so, no matter how brief cr how moderate party, as a whole, or in the action of indimight be the remarks which he proposed to vidual members of it, any declarations or any address the House. Was not that shutting accents incompatible or inconsistent with out from the members of the House

THE RIGHT OF BRIEF AND MODERATE SPEECH He could understand to some extent the attitude assumed by the right hon, gentlemen. He did not concur with the views of Paley, men hated to be confronted with their cast- their great English writer, who, after six off principles (cheers). It was from the and pregnant maxim, "That force is no rehad been proved to be no remedy (obeers), oath of allegiance was open to considerable and they who knew him while the bill, to doubt, and he maintained that for any purwhich the maxim had reference, was passing poses which they had avowed, as for any through the House-they who knew how that bill would be the grave of great reputations, the moral rule of a great political partyand disgraceful failure—they knew then as for all their purposes (Irish cheers); but what well as they knew now, that force would be was the argument by which the right hon. portant speech delivered by the member for no remedy (cheers). But the hon, gentle-Sligo in the course of the resumed debate on | men supposed apparently that Irish members in the House would go on from time to time, would endeavor from time to time to accu-Mr. SEXTON, who was received with Irish mulate proof in the House of the truth of cheers, said he should not trouble the House his maxim, should endeavor to prove to him and the ease and the dignity of the Treasury Bench had had such an effect upon this man wish any longer to be confronted with his former principles (cheers). He did not wish to hear the voices of Irish members raised in not wish to hear these things-he wished for oblivion; he wanted to be left alone; like the Lotus-eater in the Laureate's poem (cheers), he wanted to lorget the past (cheers), And, indeed, after the speech which they had heard to-night, a speech full of sad tokens of

MODAL DEPROCESSION as well as intellectual decay (ob, and cheers) -after the speech which they had heard to of that House (hear, hear), but was he not in night, he said it would require a cruel heart large measure justified when he found the to wish the right hon gentleman a heavier to wish the right hon gentleman a heavier punishment than that which he would have in his still hours of reflection and moral revote from the Tiber to the Thames (ob, and trospection (laughter and cheers), which occurred in the life of every man when he contracted his present as the mouthplece of a coercive Ministry with the greatness and the glory of his intellectual past (cheers). (Irish cheers and laughter). An eminent statesman of that country once compared a set of English members to a row of extinct volcanoes. He believed that many of these statesmen were sitting at present on the Tre sury bench, but the right hon. gentleman, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was the most completely extinct volcano at present existing in the world (Irish cheers). His eruptions were full of violence and full of splendour, and they were not unfrequent, too, but now nothing remained of the magnificent democratic volcano of modern England

but an empty void and THE COLD CRUST THAT ONCE WAS LIVING PIRE (cheers). He would not dignify with the name of argument the observations with which the right hon. gentlemen endeavored to lead the opinion of that House, and to mislead, so far as Ireland was concerned, the public opinion of England. With what right or what propriety did the right hon. gentleman compare the practice of putting an end to a speech at a public meeting with the system which should be pursued in that deliberative assembly. They all knew that public meetings were not deliberative assemblies. They knew that they excely affected public opinion beyond their own vicinity. They knew that they were not composed of persons holding of registering a decree. When a speaker became unpleasant or inconvenient with a public meeting he was silenced by clamor, and gentleman ventured somewhat rashly into the question. He might have left that branch of the question to the Prime Minister. who was known to be a master of it. His rashness in dealing with the arithmetical aspect of the case appeared in the remarkable omissions which occurred. In his argument he dealt pretty exhaustively with the case of

small minorities would have

THE INTRLLECTUAL DELIGHT of being overborne by majorities much larger than themselves; but for a right hon, gentleman of so frank and so unreserved a career it was singular, to say the least of it, that he paused at the point where minorities become large, and he shrunk from giving his opinion of the moral or material worth of a majority of say 201 overpowering a minority of 200 (cheers). He came now to the attitude which the right hon, gentleman assumed with reference to the Irish members. He noticed as a singular fact that it was only politicians of fastidious lives who hurled extreme charges against other men. He did not hesitate to say that if he were to search through the speeches of the right hon, gentleman-if he were to look, for instance, at that famous passage of his about the British lion, in which he said the brute or the beast was dead (cheers)-if he were to look at those passages of fierce-he would not say, of coarse, invective (Ministerial ories had often assailed his fellow-subjects of the Orown-if he were to search through those speeches he should find many passages in them as seciously open to rebuke and even to denunciation as anything which the most exhaustive investigation could discover in the speeches of hon, members from Ireland who sat on that side of the House (Ministerial ories of "oh" and Irish cheers). What was the character of the argument by which he endeavoured to politically defile

THE IRISH PARTY? Was it for any language spoken by them in that house? Was it for any article in their public policy? Was it for any manifesto, to the utmost possible means allowed to document or speech which had ever been issued from any meeting of their party, or any member of the party, in any place under the dominion of the Queen? He spoke of the oath of allegiance... It was a dramatic touch, and the right hon, gentleman was master of dramatic touches, upon which he relied with good reason beforehand, to swaken the passions of those around him (Irish cheers). But they never awore allegiance to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (renewed cheers and laughter). They never swore allegiance to the Government of which he was a member, but they swore allegiance to the sovereign of the country (iron-

that cath (Irish cheers). He had his own understanding, every man, had of

THE GATH OF ALLEGIANCE. elaborate essays, by which he endeavored to mouth of the right hon. gentleman the terse | prove the meaning and the force of the oath of allegiance, left it in a much foggler conmedy" came (laughter and cheers). Force dition than he found it. The meaning of the objects which they had sought, the scope for free action, the scope for free expression, and the scope for public effort left to them by the they who knew that it would be a disastrous oath of allegiance was quite sufficient for them gentleman endeavored at this critical moment to cast discredit on the party to which he (Mr. Sexton) had the honor to belong? Two members of that party, the hon. member for Wexford and the hon, member for Galway, happened to be in America upon a politica mission-a mission of life and death to their people-a mission on behalf of a people who were oppressed and evicted, who were being subjected to the worst influences of despair, who were thrown into a condition of actual starvation at a time when the landlords of Ireland, with the tacit encouragement of the Government, were allowed to persevere in reproach and protestations (cheers). He did acts of tyranny and cruelty (cheers). It was the opinion of those in that House and out of it, who were instructed in the facts of Irish politics, that the great mass of Irishmen who had gone from their homes to the various countries of the world, where they were to be found, brought with them a bitter and burning hatred of the English Government

that-An English Menses, who occupied a seat on the cross benches, here interrupted with a confused remark, the effect of which was, that as many Protestants had left Ireland as Catholics.

Mr. SEXTON said the hon, member averred that as many Protestants went from Ireland as Catholics. He feared the hon, member's srithmetic was not correct (laughter), and he appeared to be unaware of the grave historical fact that the Protestants evicted from Ulster in the last century were some of the sturdiest and stoutest soldiers who fought upon the American side in the war of independence, and wrested from III, some of the coveted gems of the British Crown (cheers) The men who met at Chicago were the sons of Irish parents, who had been turned out from their humble homes in Ireland by the operation of those iniquitous land laws which no one had more elequently condemned than the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (cheers). They saw their rooftrees torn down by the crowbar, they saw the fires put out upon their fathers' hearths, they had to rend the dearest ties of men's affections, they left the shores of Ireland with eyes blinded by tears, and they went to a foreign land with bitter hatred in their hearts to that tyrannical system which caused their expatriation (cheers); and he challenged any member of the House to deny that it was

THE DRAREST HOPE of that great mass of Irishmen, wherever they were situated in this wide world, to free the people of Ireland from at least the existing system of British rule-that system which corroded the national life of Ireland, and which took out of the people of Ireland their those military and those police whose pay different opinions, but were gatherings of pertheir own kith and kin, and in the midst of Irishmen on the American continent to neaisterial benches). They did not speak beminorities, and be endeavored to show that cause they did not rice up in that assembly and make themselves the mouthpleces of the Birmingham school (cheers and laughter), or some other school of English politics because they were true to the traditions of Irish history, and true to the political gospel of the Irish race. The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster bad arraigned them in that House

TRAITORS TO THE CROWN.

If he (Mr. Sexton) had been in America he should have considered it his first duty to have been at that gathering (cries "Oh" from the Ministerial benches and Irish cheers). Not because he should regard himself bound by the proceedings of that Convention, not because he should consider the irish people at home bound by any extreme action which tions. So far the ball seems to be rolling in other countries, and under other circumstances, might be taken by the Irish race; but because he should deem it his first duty, as one concerned in fighting the cause of the Irish people, to attend that great representative gathering of Irishmen in America, to learn from them directly with his own cars the feelings of "Oh," and Irish cheers)—with which he of the Irish race in America (cheers). No politician interested in the future of Irish affairs should be without that important information, and therefore he held that his hon, friends attending that meeting were availing themselves of an educational agency of the greatest value (cheers). More significance than that he refused to give to the incident, and he could not help saying that the use made of it by the right hon. gentleman was worthy of him and unworthy of any Minie-ter (Irish cheers and cries of "Oh" from the Ministerial benches); and least of all should It have proceeded from a Minister who in his speeches and in his life had certainly gone

AN ENGLISH AGITATOR.

(Irish cheers.) The question before the House was (hear, hear)—if he had departed from the question it was because the right bon, gentiemen had persisted in taking him from Westminster to America (cheers and laughter)—the question before the flouse concerned primarily and chiefly the two great English parties (no, no.) He spoke with the most unequivosal frankness. He did not think it gravely concerned the little party. which had in the House up to that time, whatever might be thought by others, touched only the fringe, of Parliamentary activity of Skye on account of trouble with tenants (laughter and cheers.) The proceedings of who refuse to pay tent the Legislature were so complicated and cov-

SUMMER LONGINGS.

Ah! my heart is weary waiting,
Waiting for the May—
Walting for the pleasant rambles,
Where the fragrant hawthorn brambles,
With the woodbine alternating,
Scent the dowy way.
Ah! my heart is weary waiting,
Waiting for the May.

Ah! my heart is sick with longing,
Longing for the May—
Longing to escape from study.
To the young face fair and ruddy,
And the thousand charms belonging
To the summer's day.
Ah! my heart is sick with longing,
Longing for the May.

Ah! my heart is sore with sighing, And my least is sore with sighing,
Sighing for the May—
Sighing for their sure returning,
When the summer beams are burning,
Hopes and flowers that dead or dying
All the winter lay,
Ah! my heart is sore with sighing,
Sighing for the May.

Ah! my heart is pained with throbbing,
Throbbing for the May—
Throbbing for the sea-side billows,
Or the water-wooling willows;
Where in laughing and in sobbing
Glide the streams away.
Ah! my heart, my heart is throbbing,
Throbbing for the May.

Waiting sad, dejected, weary,
Waiting for the May,
Spring goes by with wasted warnings,
Moonlit evenings, sunbright mornings;
Summer comes, yet dark and dreary
Life still chis away:
Man is ever weary, weary,
Waiting for the May!

DENIS FLORENCE MCCARTHY.

THE LATE REV. FATHER VIAU. The Congregation of the Holy Cross have ust had to mourn the loss of one of its most

valuable members in the person of the Rev. Father Theophile Viau. The funeral obsequies took place Tuesday, the 18th inst., at St. Laurent, on the very day of the second anniversary of his ordination. The lamented deceased was an excellent plantst, and for a number of years was professor of music in the St. Lawrence, Masson and Ste. Therese Colleges. He subsequently abandoned the career of a music teacher and entered into business with his brother, Mr. Theodore Vian, of this city. In 1875, however, he bade adieu to the world, and at the age of thirty entered the monastery of La Grande Chartreuse de Grenoble in France, where he spent a short time. After making a partial course of theology in Europe he returned to Canada to complete his studies. On the 18th of April, 1880, he was ordained a priest and became a member of the Congregation. of the Holy Cross. Since then the reverened deceased devoted himself with zeal to the great work of education, the scene of his labors being the College of Notre Dame des Neiges. Father Vian was a person of a singularly happy disposition, and always proved a warm friend. His death is all the more sincerely regretted by the many who knew him.

RAILWAY FUSION.

OPPOSITION TO SIR II. TYLER'S PROPOSAL -THEY THREATEN RESIGNATION IF IT IS ADOPTED.

LONDON, April 17 .- The report of the Great Western Railway Company has been issued. It is impossible to mistake the attitude of the directors towards the agitation for fusion, and their suspicions of Mr. Tyler's proposals. They have resolved to resign if the shareholders agree to accept Mr. Tyler's indefinte offer. The report says that the Western has been asked to agree to day to lease its road in a year or two, supposing that the Dominion Government meanwhile exections the agreement, and the Grand Trunk feels disposed then to ratify the arrangement. Its other words, to give the Grand Trunk a valuable option over an indefinite period without a semblance of equivalent therefor. Meantime what would be the condition of the Western? It would have sold its independence without receiving payment for it. It would be estranged from and mistrusted by those with whom it does Wexford and Galway found its main business and from whom it themselves in America, and what were they derives the bulk of its income. Hereto do? Were they, in order to gratify the in probably lies the whole secret of new-found fastidiousness of the Chancellor of the renewed agitation for arrangements with the Chancellor of the Duchy could have a the Duchy of Lancaster, which they, the Ontario and Quebec. Be far from getting present of whatever value there might be in not being prophets, could not have antici- aid from the Grand Trunk, it would of nasuch an argument as that as applied to the pated (Irish cheers)—were they to keep cessity be the policy of that Company to House of Commons (cheers). The right hon sway from this assembly of their country- starve the Western that they might evenmen-were they to isolate themselves from toally secure it on terms very different from those now so estentationsly paraded. It is the great mass of patriotic and high-minded impossible to believe that the shareholders will for a moment seriously contemplate claim themselves not Irishmen but English- taking so hazardous a step as the acceptance men? They attended the convention as of this proposition. Should they determine spectators (cries of "Oh, ob," from the Min- to incur the risks and face the dangers pointed out, the directors must ask to be relieved of the responsibility which must attach to conduct and policy their experience of the Company's affairs oblige them unreservedly

> THE INDEPENDENCE OF CANADA. ANOTHER STEP FORWARD-THE QUESTION TO BE

to condemn.

AN ISSUR AT THE NEXT ELECTIONS. A few days ago the question of the independence of Canada was discussed at a public banquet held by the Club National at the Windsor Rotel. It was resoved to make it one of the questions of the day, and now another step forward has been taken by the Club Letellier, which has resolved on making it one of the issues at the next general elecwell, notwithstanding that a letter was written to the Globe by a member of the Club National, declining to abide by the declaration of independence. Now, 24 hours after this letter was mailed, this very gentleman admitted to our reporter that he would go heart and soul for independence if it was only a few years later; at the end of which time his fellow-members hope to see him retract the letter. In the meantime the Club Letellier hold a large meeting last evening, when, after a cool and lenghty discussion, the following declaration in favor of the National Independence of Canada was read and accepted with the greatest enthusiasm :---". Whereas, the Dominion of Canada pos-

and powerful nation,
Whereas, our legislators have the requisite abilities to determine by themselves our commercial and other relations with foreign countries, and, as they will be just as well able to guard our interests in all such treaties as. England has done in the treaties of Washing-

sesses within itself all the elements of a rich

ton, Ghent and Ashberton; It is proposed by Messrs A Favreau T Bedard, Che Galipeau, L O Dupout, J B Dupont, Nap Legare, seconded by MM T Bontil-lier, A Leclere, F.X. Giard, Sam Planie, Aug

Messier, P Lemire, D Renaud: "That the Club Letellier declare in favor of every movement tending towards the national independence of Canada, and that it will support the candidates who will adopt this idea and make of it one of the first articles in their programme."

Fifty policemen have been sent to the Isle

age with a war to the test of the

way At this moment, for the first time shie of moderation (cheers) and now he proposed, in the capacitant was ungenerous if not unmeaning, when from a third-storey window immediately after reading the lines, and was a peoches there or, elsewhere for either brevity, accompanied by found cheers from the lines of moderation (cheers) and now he proposed, in the capacitant of the first shie of members, and now he proposed, in the capacitant of the first shie of members, and now he proposed, in the capacitant of the first shie of members, and now he proposed, in the capacitant of the first shie of members, and now he proposed, in the capacitant of the capacitant of the first shie of members, and now he proposed, in the capacitant of the capacitant of