

WHAT IS SAID OF THE RECORD.

Mr. THOS. COFFEY. Dear Sir.—Enclosed please find two dollars (\$2.00) as my subscription to the CATHOLIC RECORD for the year 1881. I wish it that success which it so eminently deserves.

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VERY LATEST FROM IRELAND.

Letters received at New York from Davitt state that the prospects of the Land League in Ireland were never brighter. "Boycotting" is making fearful encroachments upon the treasury of the English Government.

A land meeting, which was to have been held near Tralee on Saturday, was prohibited. A large crowd, however, assembled. Four hundred troops were on the ground, and the local magistrate explained the reason for prohibition, and the people quietly dispersed.

English Radicals are dissatisfied with the tone of the Queen's Speech in reference to Ireland, and consider that the Government are too Conservative.

The batteries of artillery in Dublin are prohibited from marching into the adjacent country for exercise without a suitable escort.

A Dublin dispatch points out that the laborers have been ignored in the land struggle, but their turn will come soon if provision is not made for them.

The Times and Daily News predict that the Government will shortly take strong measures to prevent further filibustering.

A serious riot seems to have occurred in the town of Tuam, but the only certain news yet brought from that point is to the effect that sixteen men have been arrested and remanded to jail without bail.

On Monday the members from Ulster—ten of whom are Conservatives, eight (including the Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Law) are Liberals, and two Fay, and Biggar, representing Cavan, are Home Rulers—will meet to decide upon a course of action in regard to the proposed Land Bill.

A terrible outbreak of fever is reported at Tandragee, county of Armagh. One hundred and nine persons prostrated. Many deaths daily.

The three Land Commissioners, in their report to the Government, recommend the adoption of the three F's—free rents, free sales and fixity of tenure.

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BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LIVELY DISCUSSIONS ON IRISH MATTERS.

London, Jan. 6.—In the House of Commons this evening the attendance was very large. Mr. Goschen, Minister to Turkey, was present. The Ministers were cheered by their supporters. Mr. Gladstone entered, followed by Parnell. Both were cheered loudly by the respective parties. The Home Rulers were especially demonstrative.

Mr. Forster gave notice that he would move to-morrow a bill for the better protection of personal property in Ireland, also a bill respecting the carrying of arms. The announcement was cheered.

Parnell gave notice that he would oppose the bills.

Mr. Gladstone announced, amid cheers, that he would move on Monday that the bills just announced have precedence every day over all motions until passed.

Mr. Parnell gave notice that he will shortly call attention to the relations between England and Ireland, and will move resolutions.

Mr. Labouchere (Advanced Liberal) said he would shortly move that the hereditary Chamber should be a permanent institution.

Parnell gave notice that he would move for a select committee to inquire into the alleged outrages in Ireland.

Simon (Liberal reformer) gave notice that he would move for the restitution of the Transvaal.

Various questions as to the legality of the proceedings against the members of the Land League were announced, including two by Parnell. Parnell also gave notice of an amendment to the Address to the Queen, declaring that peace cannot be promoted by the suspension of the constitution.

Justin McCarthy gave notice of an amendment to the Address, as agreed upon by the Home Rule members, praying that the Queen refrain from employing the navy, police and military in enforcing enactments where the rent exceeds the Poor Laws valuation, pending the consideration by Parliament of the Land Bill.

Sir Stafford Northcote said he could not congratulate the Government on the state of affairs in the East. He attacked the Government for abandoning the Irish Peace Preservation Act and for not resorting to coercion long ago.

The government had broken down in Ireland and mischief was incalculable. The government had been guilty of criminal neglect. He refused to believe that any tinkering of the land laws would effectually settle the question. Information had reached him that not the tenth part of the outrages committed were reported, and that the mischief was growing.

Mr. Gladstone replied that there was no serious difficulty to apprehend in regard to the Greek frontier question. Every step taken had been taken in concert with the other powers, which was the best method for the solution of the question.

The government was not responsible for the Basuto war. The late government had not recommended the renewal of the Irish Peace Preservation Act. If there was any censure in connection with the subject it belongs to the late government and not to the government which only succeeded to office when the Act had lapsed and which it could only renew.

As to the accusations against the Executive, it was a fact that whenever they had prohibited a meeting that the meeting was not held. The government thought that they were bound to try the effect of the existing laws. They had not, like the late government, arrested three insignificant persons who were never brought to trial. Crime and violence had prevailed in Ireland to a far greater extent than now. He would not admit that the Land Act of 1878 had altogether failed, but he did admit that new provisions were requisite as to the assignment of tenants' interest, and that the clauses intended to give free scope to the experiment of creating peasant proprietorship had been sufficient and almost inoperative.

The government did not see their way in dealing with the borough franchise in Ireland this session. Mr. Gladstone concluded by saying that the government were addressing themselves to a task in which, owing to human weakness, they might fail, but which would redound to the honor and happiness of all if they succeeded.

O'Connor (Home Ruler) defended the action of the Land League.

Johnson, Solicitor-General for Ireland, justified the action of the government in prohibiting several meetings where they had reason to apprehend danger to life.

After several Irish members and others had spoken the debate was adjourned on motion of Parnell.

London, Jan. 7.—In the House to-day, Forster justified the recent prohibition of Land League meetings, when a scene arose. O'Kelly moved the adjournment, apparently with the intention to resort to obstruction. He protested against the illegality of the prohibitions.

Sexton (Home Ruler) and other members protested against tyranny and the shackling of the freedom of speech of those struggling for their lives.

O'Kelly's motion to adjourn was rejected by 301 to 38.

Forster stated that 153 persons were under police protection in Ireland, and that there had been 2,573 agrarian outrages up to the end of December.

The debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was resumed. Parnell charged the London press with entering into a conspiracy against the good name of Ireland. He defended the actions of the Land League, which he declared always reprobated outrages. Parnell concluded by moving an amendment to the Address, declaring that the peace of Ireland cannot be promoted by suspending the constitutional rights of the people.

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motion for adjournment. The speaker said O'Kelly was in order, but the practice was highly inconvenient, and if persisted in he believed the House would be obliged to put an end to the abuse of the practice.

The Times and Daily News call attention to the early outbreak of an obstruction in the Commons, and predict that the Government will adopt strong measures against it if continued.

The best obtainable information indicates that Forster will propose on Monday the re-enactment of the main provision of the Westmeath Act, with a permissive suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

In answer to a letter from the Trades' Union Committee thanking the Government for its promise of legislation on the land question and endeavoring to extract a pledge in favor of peasant proprietorship, Gladstone declares that it would be altogether too premature and inconvenient to state the nature of the intended proposals till explained in Parliament.

Arrangements for sending reinforcements to the Cape are so far complete, that by the beginning of February the British force will considerably exceed the numbers which the Boers are reported to be able to place in the field.

A Newcastle despatch reports that the Boers have entered the territory on the Natal side of Drakensberg. A deserter reports that they intend to oppose Sir George Colley's force in the Drakensberg, five miles on the Natal side of the frontier.

Capt. Lambert gives the following account of the disaster to the 94th: On the road from Pretoria to Sydenburg a detachment was met by two men with a letter summoning the Colonel to surrender in two minutes. The Colonel refused, and formed his men, when fire was immediately opened on all sides. The officers were instantly shot down and the force disabled, and the Colonel then ordered a surrender. Eighty-six men were buried on the field, and twenty-six have since died. Lambert estimates the number of Boers at Heidelberg at eight thousand. He met a large number of Boers going in from Orange Free State.

The commanding officer at Newcastle reports that three hundred Boers entered Natal and took up a strong position on the road to the Transvaal, about five miles within the border. They are pushing patrols to points sixteen miles from Newcastle.

Volunteers have been called for from the infantry regiments at Aldershot, to form a corps of mounted rifles for service against the Boers.

Struerman, the Caffre Chief, has joined the Boers. A large number of Orange Free State Dutchmen are also joined them.

It is reported that the British camp at Potchefstroom has been surrendered to the Boers.

The Boers have driven the Natal Mounted Police, to within three miles of Newcastle. Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Wakkerstroom.

The Boers are committing excesses on the Western borders of Natal.

The Boers attacked Rankerstrom on Friday, but were repulsed.

In consequence of Sir George Colley's remonstrances, the Boers have re-crossed the borders of Natal.

The Basutos have again crossed the Drakensberg into Grigoland East, but were repulsed with a loss of fifty men.

HOME OF JOHN SAVAGE.

The New York Sunday Times recently contained the following description of the home of the Irish poet, orator, literateur and patriot, John Savage. The Times is wrong in stating that Mrs. Savage is a sister to Gen. d'Orsona. She is his sister-in-law, her sister being married to him:—"Laurels," the home of that gentlest of all gentle savages—Dr. John, LL.D.—is among the brave hills of Pennsylvania, and one of the loveliest spots in all the land. For a few days past Dr. Savage has been entertaining a company of guests from this city, including Chief Justice and Mrs. Shea, Mrs. M. T. Fortescue and others, each and all brilliant wits. Such a fusillade of fun, such pungent puns, such wit and humor, and side-splitting stories flying thick as hailstones as this company enjoyed for four days, it is impossible to describe. Dr. Savage has a large farm on which he has a paper-mill, saw-mill, thoroughbred cows, horses, poultry, etc., so that when he grows tired of writing verses, or his book on "The Land Question," he rushes out and saws wood for a change, and when weary of chopping wood to burn in his grand Elizabethan library in a vast fire-place, with andirons over eighty years old. You know Mrs. Savage is a sister to Gen. d'Orsona. She is a very beautiful woman, and bears such a remarkable resemblance to the ex-Empress Eugenie, that when they lived in Paris during the Empire, Mrs. Savage used to be constantly taken for the empress. Dr. Savage seated his guests about a dinner-table from which Daniel Webster dined and wined in long days ago. The loveliest river in Pennsylvania—for its size—is the Ananook, a little daughter of the Delaware, meanders through the farm. Chief Justice Shea, Mrs. Fortescue, and others of the "Savage" company got to pelting it with rhymes, because it is so hard to rhyme with these dreadful Indian names. Here follows a portion of the first production of the Judge and the lady:—"Would take a pen from Parnassus, and heaven brew'd ink. Words smothered by music, in starland, I think. To sing meekly thy beauties, fair Ana-o-mink! Oh, I sit lost in love by the flower-tinged brink. Where fond ferns droop down thy swift kisses to drink. Where saucy young daisies nod slyly and wink. At that festive but fugitive flirt, bob-o-link, Where gay grasses and wild flowers, red, purple, and pink. Lift lips to the sunshine, then flutter and blink. And so on for several verses.

The Marquis de Ripon, who is the Viceroy of India, attended the last quarterly meeting of the Bombay Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and made an address in which he said: "Brethren, I was first led to join the

NOTICE--REMOVAL.

THE ECLECTIC PATH REMEDIAL INSTITUTE has been REMOVED from 24 Queen's Avenue, to 320 Dundas St., in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Going, which has lately been fitted up expressly for the purpose of a Medical Institute for the treatment of NERVOUS & CHRONIC DISEASES by the various Natural Remedial Agents, viz:—Electricity, in its Various Modifications, Electric Baths, Mollere and Turkish Baths, Swedish Movements, Massage, Compound Oxygen and Hygiene. Specialties in the following:—Diseases of the Chest, Catarrh, Deafness, Paralysis, Spinal Diseases, Nervous Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Tumors and Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Female Complaints, Indigestion, Lumbago, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, General Debility, and the various Deformities of the Body, together with diseases of the Eye and Ear, are all treated with uniform success, by the natural remedial agents—the only rational mode of cure.

J. G. WILSON, Electropathic and Hygienic Physician, Graduate of the Electropathic College, Philadelphia, and of the Hygienic College, Florence, New Jersey—Physician in charge.

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25 N. B.—Mr. Dickson joins the Firm 1st February, 1881.

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