The Old Year's Bemonstrance. BY CHARLES MACKAY.

The old Year lay on his death-bed lone,
And ere he died he spoke to me,
Low and solemn in under tone,
Mountaily representative Mournfully, reproachfully.
The fading eyes in his snow-white head
Shone bright the while their lids beneath,
These were the words the old Year said—
I shall never forget them while I breathe;

Did you not promise when I was born'—
Sadly he spoke, and not in fre—
To treat me kindiy—not to scorn—
And to pay the debts you owed my sire?
Eld you not vow, with an honest heart
Your unconsidered hours to hive?
And to throw no day in waste away;
Of my three hundred and sixty-five?

Did you not swear to your secret self,
Before my beard was a minute old,
That whatever you'd done to my fathers gone.
You'd prize my minutes more than gold?
Did you not own, with a keen regret.
That the past was a time of waste and sin?
But that with me, untainted yet,
Wisdom and duty should begin?

Did you not oft the vow renew
That never with me should folly dwell?
That, however Fate might deal with you,
You'd prize me much, and use me well?
That never a deed of scorn or wrath,
Or thought unjust of your fellow-men,
Should, while I lived, obscure your path,
Or enter in your heart again?

Did you not fall?—but my tongue is weak
Your sad short-comings to recall,'
And the Old Year sobb'd—'twas vain to speakAnd turned his thin face to the wall.
'Old Year! Old Year! I've done you wrong—
Hear my repentance ere you die?
Linger awhite! Ding dong, ding dong—
The joy-bells drown'd his parting sigh,

Old Year! Old Year! he could not hear,
He yielded placidly his breath,
I icve him little while he was here,
I prized him dearly after death.
New Year! now smiling at my side,
Most bitterly the past I rue,
I've learned a lesson since he died,
I've learned a lesson since he died,
I've learned a lesson since he died, I'll lead a better life with you.

Mr. Parnell's First Speech in America to a Vast Audience.

STATE OF IRELAND.

What Must be Done that the Irish People May be Saved!

MR DILLON'S SPEECH.

IFrom the New York Star. I

mother and sisters, accompanied by a number of ladies, took seats which had been reserved for them in the centre of the hall. He

Judge Gildersleeve, Ladies and Gentlemen I have to thank you, in the first place, for the kind cordiality of your reception, and I have to apologize in advance for my imperfections, and to regret that the great cause which I stand here to-night to plead before the people of New York has not been entrusted to far better and far abler hands. (Cries of " No, no.") But, ladies and gentlemen, I fear not for this cause. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Imperfect and inadequate as must be the way in which I shall place it before you, I feel confident that from its greatness and its justice it needs no great effort on my part to set it before you in such a way as to have the heartiest sympathy of this great and free nation. (Applause.) The American people occupy to-day a proud position in respect to this question—a position which I, as one who boasts of some American blood-(applause)-feel justly proud. And I am glad when I think I may have had some moral share in directing the attention of this country to our cause. (Applause.)

The American nation has by common consent been made the arbiter in this great struggle for land in Ireland. Within the last few lays a most extraordinary occurrence has aken place. The landlords of Ireland for the first time in their history have recognized :heir true position as culprits and have come before the bar of American public opinion to blead their cause as best they may. (Ap- | (Cries of "Never! never!" A voice, "Hardly plause.) I rejoice that the pages of the New York Herald .

ime. He continued:

There is no necessity to hiss the New York Terald. (Hisses repeated.) It has certainly men indirectly of the greatest possible service our cause. (Applause.) I repeat that I sjoice that its pages have been opened to the audlord's side of the question. ("Bravo!" and hisses) I rejoice that a man of great bility, like Mr. Kavanagh, has come forward o make the best defence that he can for the ccursed system that prevails in Irelandhisses) -thinking people in this country wind iow feel an interest in a question which they tatement. And it is fitting that the people of America should know the very best that can

Mow, I wish to explain very shortly our obeds in visiting this country, and I may say that the intention we originally formed has peen considerably modified by the pressure of indumstances. Originally we proposed only umstances. Originally we proposed only ddress you on behalf of our political orlami has culminated so rapidly—a terrible, money for the relief of the pressing dis-s in Ireland. (Applause.) We propose, , to form two funds—one for the relief of the country which has sworn to do only that ess, and the other for the purely political | which is right. (Hisses.) ose of forwarding an organization. (Ap-

the opportunity of doing as they please in the matter. It has been suggested by a very Government in general. (Great laughter.) pose?" I may state, generally, that we pro-But if we accepted the very good advice that afraid we should incur the imputation of putting the cart before the horse.

A voice-The Herald is getting well paid. The cause of the present distress is the unequal and artificial system of land tenure which prevails in Ireland. The effect of that cause is, of course, the distress; and while we take care to do the best we can-and the best we can will be but little-to relieve distress, we must also take care that we take advantage of the exampled opportunity which is now presented to us for the purpose of sweeping away the bad system. In '47 and subsequent years, when the great Irish famine took place, America came forward first among the nations with unexampled liberality. But did that liberality prevent the famine? Did it prevent millions from dying of starvation or the pestilence which followed? (Cries of No! No!") Did it prevent the banishment of many more millions? Did it prevent the scenes in Ireland in these years—the scenes on board the emigrant ships? No! No charity that can be given by America will avail to prevent Irish distress. That must we must see that we shame that Governapplause.) Where, where is the process of continually, every ten or twelve years, to appear as mendicants before the world? us from that position, help us in destroying the system which brings it on." (Applause) America subscribed, and subscribed liber-ally, in those years. The people of Ireland living in this country have been subscribing

A voice—It all goes to the landlords.

Ally friend in the crowd has anticipated me
by telling you that it goes to the landlords. Yes, your hard-earned savings that you have sent with such true devotion to your fellowcountrymen over there have gone in payment of excessive rents and in bolstering up this terrible system. I said just now that we must shame the British Government into a sense of its obligations to Ireland in this matter. ("Hear, hear.") But I regret that they have shown their usual want of recognition of these obligations up to the present. What was the Irish Chief Secretary's reply to those who waited upon him and urged him to establish fuel depots through the wastes of Ireland?for I must explain to those who are not acquainted with Irish matters that almost all Ireland is dependent for its fuel upon the turf that is cut in the bogs. This fuel, owing to the excessive rains during the whole summer, is in a state of mud. It is entirely unfit to burn : and, in addition to the pressure of the farms would be regulated by natural hunger we have added the pressure of coll. Well, Mr. Lowther — (hisses) when he was asked to establish fuel depots -and I only mention this us an example of the way in which our rulers over there treat this great question—said: "Oh! they have fuel enough to burn bonfires in honor of the release of Mr. Davitt. (Applause.) Because a few dried or half-dried furze bushes were lighted on the Irish hills in honor of the release of Davitt this paltry excuse is put forward—gravely put forward—by the responsi

ble Minister of the Crown. As Mr. Parnell stepped forward to the front | the further action of the Government we find | cost which exceeds the purchase price of it, of the platform, and waited for the cheers it equally marked by the same cold neglect with which he was received to subside, his and indifference. The Government desired to drive the people of Ireland upon the Irish poor law system, and they have replied in answer to every appeal that they cannot interfere, and that the ordinary action of the poor law is sufficient to meet the emergency. Now. it was proved in the years gone by, and it has been proved frequently ever since, that the Irish tenant will die in the ditch rather than enter the poor-house-(applause)-and he is

right. (Applause.) "The Irish poor law system is the most fiendish and ingenious system of all those we have received from England for the purpose of slowly torturing our country to death. The ties of family are broken up. The father is separated from his children; the children from their mother; the wife from her husband, and the wretched inmates of the workhouse, from the day they enter, are consigned to what is for many of them but a living death. "All ye who enter here abandon hope!" may be appropriately written upon the portals

of every workhouse in Ireland." (Applause.) A voice-Shoot them from the word "go." Now, if in 1846, before the Irish famine had commenced, the question could have been brought before the American people as it is being brought to-day, whether by one side or the other, or by both, that famine would have been impossible, for the Government would have been shamed into stopping it. But what happened? I do not want to excite your passions by reference to the past. You know the past perfectly well. The history of the past is written in letters that will never be erased from the Irish mind. ever." But we have sufficient evidence in the present for our purpose. It is At this point the speaker was interrupted now admitted on all hands that distress of a storm of hisses lasting for some little is imminent, and the discussion of this question will undoubtedly force the British Government to take suitable action. Americans will come forward, as they have always come forward, and be the first to help our people nobly and generously. They must not forget the great value and benefit that is to be derived from this question and its open discussion in the face of the nations of the world. (Applause.) But if, as we have been so frequently advised, we had allowed the present moment to go by without any attempt at organization, we should have had a repetition of 47 and its terrible scenes. Governwould not have felt upon a mere ex-parte ment neglect would have been the same as ever. The hearts of our people would have been broken by physical suffering and distress They would have become disorganized and exasperated. Evictions in multitude would have taken place. Retaliatory action would have been adopted by the exasperated masses. We should have had another ineffectual rebellion. The wild justice of revenge would have been invoked against the Irish landlords. What a contrast is there! Instead of chaos and disorganization the Irish people are and wide-spread famine is so imminent- | now present a remarkable spectacle. Firm, that we felt constrained to abandon our ori-inal intention and to leave ourselves open to within the limit of the law and the constitudelive from the people of America money for bed arpose of our political organization, and the first to set them the example of breaking that law and outstepping the constitution has been the very Government of

distinct, so that the donors will be afforded merits of our question will be known in all the opportunity of doing as they please in parts. We have saved the lives of the landtress (hisses), and that we should only join of this immense multitude, to go into many of distressed Irish landlords and the British | question; but if asked, "What do you propose to make the occupiers of the soil its own-No physical violence, no unconstitutional action is contemplated; but, in my judgment, - (Two words lost in the tumult.) As I have repeatedly said, American public opinion is one of our greatest weapons, and the laudlords themselves, by invoking that public opinion, have shown the very high value that they place upon it. I feel that itself and appear as suppliants before this great democracy. (Cheers, applause and whistles.) And they have put forward a gentleman (Mr. Kavanagh)-[hisses]-a man of signal ability, to plead their cause. And I will do him the justice to say that he has been the very best advocate that the circumstances admitted.

A voice-Where's his legs? (Laughter.) Well, never mind his legs or his arms, he has got a very good head. And this gentleman has advanced a variety of objections to our plans. He has told us that the system of ownership will entail subdivision and subbe the duty of the British Government, and letting, and he has pointed to the old history of Ireland before the famine (when subdiviment into a sense of its obligations. (Great sion and subletting did undoubtedly exist to a very great and evil extent) as a proof of the charity to end? Are we to be compelled justice of his assertion. But the circumstances, the condition of affairs that we seek to establish is very different from that which (Cries of "No! no!") Then I say to the people of this country, "If you wish to rescue famine the system or renting of land us from that position, help us in destroying the system which brings it on." (Applause) necessitated subdivision and subletting. But we contemplate to replace that system by one of rule. We desire to make land free, so that everybody who has money to buy it may buy as much as he needs of it. Under the system of renting it is impossible to sell. The difficulty of proving a title is so great under the present laws that in the case of small holdings the cost of proving the title exceeds very frequently the purchase value of the holding itself. Then, as now, the laws of entail and settlement were in full force. We desire to abolish the laws of entail and settlement-(applause)-which prevent the natural crumbling away of properties that wise nature has ordained in order to prevent the property of the world from passing into a few hands. (Applause). Local registration of land titles, such as you have in this coun-try, should also follow, so as to make it as easy to sell a bit of land as it is to sell a haystack or a bale of cotton. (Applause.) Subdivision is also produced by the system

of letting, but I contend that no injurious subdivision would take place if we had a tree system of sale of land existing in Ireland. I believe that under such a system the size of causes: that a man would not care to buy a farm which was too small for profitable cultivation. And in that way the size of Irish farms would by natural causes gradually become suited to the markets, the method of cultivation and the crops grown. Then we are also told by Mr. Kavanagh of the example of a proprietor who leased in perpetuity their farms to lifty tenants, with the result that they passed into the hands of middlemen. The duced that action also. If you sell an estate then in the course of a generation or two you would undoubtedly have those farms back in the hands of middlemen or of landlords, We, on the contrary, desire to arrange the condition so that they shall be suited to the great change that we contemplate. And we can point to the example of other countries. of France and of Belgium, where land is limited, as it is in Ireland, for the very best example of the truth of our reasoning and of the explanation that we lay before Well, those gentlemen have proceeded to make certain statements, or rather misstatements, of a rather barefaced character. (Hisses.) Now, it is a common saying in legal circles over in Ireland, "If you have a bad case abuse the plaintiff's attorney." And so I suppose Mr. Kavanagh thinks the best thing he can do is to abuse us since he knows that his case is hopeless. We do not intend to follow his bad example in this respect. We intend to treat him with the utmost courtesy and consideration, and we hope, if possible, to induce him to come before you again in order to give us opportunities of refuting him again. He tells us that we propose to apply money raised in America to buying out the landlord. He need not be in the slight. est degree uneasy, for not one cent of your money will ever go into his pockets-(applause)-and then he goes on to say that none of it will go to the relief of distress and that we propose to organize an armed rebelijon with it. (Cheers.) Well. I have no doubt country would like to organize an armed rebellion-(great cheering)-but I regret to disappoint them also-(applause)-because I must in truth and honesty tell you that however unpopular such a statement may be that not one cent of the money contributed and handed to us will go toward organizing an armed rebellion in Ireland. (Applause.)

Well, then he goes on to say that a large majority of the land is let at a fair value, and he cites himself and his own estate as an example of the fact. I told you just now that I did not intend to abuse Mr. Kavanagh, and I am of the last few years his estate was let at a fair value, although I regret to say that he, like some other Irish landlords, has refused to grant the reasonable reduction of rent which has become necessary owing to the extraordinary fall in prices, and American competition. But the fact that Mr. Kavanagh's land was rented at a fair value during the last few years landlords who have taken the last pound of fleso and the last drop of blood. We know too well that the majority of Irish land is high rented, and that a very large proportion of it by statistics that this is not the case he cannot expect to be believed in supporting the negative on such evidence.

Well, then, he says that rents are not made in respect to improvements made by tenants. Now, I shall put one landlord against another. In refuting this I shall choose the estate of a do not rack-rent their lands, and I shall choose The attention of the whole civilized world | you to recollect, gentlemen, the supposition is

plause.) These funds will be kept entirely is centred upon Ireland, and very shortly the that land is raised in respect to the tenants' peal of the Irish landlords to public opinion merits of our question will be known in all improvement. Speaking, in his "Realities in America. In Ireland, he said, they made parts. We have saved the lives of the land of Irish Life," at page 68, of the barony of lords and we have saved the lives of the people. (Applause.) Now I do not wish, in fact which he was their agent. Mr. French tells pitiable condition of the Irish peasantry and influential paper in this city that we ought to ple. (Applause.) Now I do not wish, in fact which he was their agent, Mr. French tells devote our attention only to the relief of diswas rented for the yearly sum of £250. What the committee which has been proposed by details. I can only speak very generally in do you suppose is the rental of that barony the New York Herald (hisses) for the relief reference to many branches of this great to-day? The rental of that barony to-day is to-day? The rental of that barony to-day is something like £80,000, and the added value from £250 to £80,000 has been the work of the tenants. Not anything that the landlord has been so charitably extended to us in the ers. (Great applause.) We wish, we wish to has done has added one penny in value to shape of words within the last few days, I am do this with as little injury to what may be this property. He has teiled not, neiconsidered to be vested interests as possible. ther has he spun, and is now in receipt of £90,000 out of a property which in 250 years has been raised by the exertions of these poor people from the value of £250 to £80,000, Mr. French admits that this was done by the exertions of the tenants and not those of the landlords, for he says at page 60: "It was during this period that the native inhabitants, few or some of whom were even this is a very great compliment to you, that displaced by the aristocratic owners of the the proud British aristocracy should humble soil, increased and multiplied to a great exsoil, increased and multiplied to a great ex-tent, and that the waste and wild lands were fenced and enclosed and ultimately converted into the cultivation to meet the wants of this rapidly increasing population, so that in the year 1843, only seventy-four years after the estimated value of the year 1769, the rental of the estate was raised to upward of £40,000, while the inhabitants had increased so that by the census of '41 the population amounted to upwards of 44,000 souls."

Now, ladies and gentlemen, this is the process that has gone on in every estate in Ireland. The example I have chosen was under a better landlord than the majority, and yet you see that during this period the rent-roll of this estate has been rolled up to this enormous amount, entirely owing to the exertions of the tenant. I think I am entitled to contend that I have proved by the mouth of Mr. Stuart French that Mr. Kavanagh's assertion, that rents are not raised by respect to improvement by tenants, is false and utterly groundless. Now, he tells us also that capricious evictions have not taken place. Well, I say in reply to that, that your own knowledge of the history of the Irish land question suffered in your own person, experienced by yourselves, is a sufficient refutation of such a statement. (Applause.) I have now come to the close of the few observations, I am afraid rather lengthy ones, that I venture to make to you to-night. (Cries of "Go on!")

There are others to speak. My honorable friend, Mr. Dillon—(great cheers)—the son of the late J. B. Dillon, member from the county of Tipperary, who found in 48 a congenial home in this country during the few years that he was under the ban of British law as a proscribed felon, would like also to say a few words on this important question.

I can only, in conclusion, express my conviction that the time has come when victory is about to crown the exertions of the Irish people in their great struggle for land. (Applause.) The handwriting has appeared upon the wall; and, though vain attempts may be made from time to time to misdirect public opinion, to bolster up an expiring system, I confidently look forward to the time when the tillers of the soil in Ireland may, as in other free countries, reap the benefit of his exertions—(applause)—and hand that result down to his children, and when, instead of proscribing labor, instead of offering every inducement to the tiller of the land to allow it to remain idle and barren, the great exertions which our people have shown themselves always ready to make when they are working for themselves and not as slaves, may be spent upon Irish land, and then I believe that one great step toward the freedom of Ireland will have been made—(applause)—that we same reasons that I have just explained in- shall have put a nail into the coffin of the system of English misrule in Ireland-(apin Ireland and sell the farms of the tenants | plause) - remove one great impediment to the The concession Dality on leave the laws of entail and settlement union of all classes and all religions there on my hands and knees; I was struck from this one gets away I can catch plenty more for a man to sell a small bit of land, save at a be further action of the Government we find cost which exceeds the nurchase price of it. realized that the orange and the green may be united-(deafening cheers continuing for several moments)—the Protestant and the Catholic enabled to work together for the good of their country-(applause)-and no cause may exist to prevent any class of our countrymen from doing their duty by the land that has given them their birth.

MR. DILLON'S SPEECH. When Mr. Parnell had closed his speech, and was about to take a seat on the platform, by the side of Thurlow Weed, a "Harp of Erin" was presented. He accepted it with a bow. It was the gift of Miss Bogan and Miss Wyeth, of the city of Dublin. Judge Gildersleeve then introduced Mr. John Dillon, who came forward and was most heartily received. He said that when he and his companion decided to leave Ireland and come to America in search of sympathy for the cause for which they are working, he expected a hearty welcome, but this reception cutstripped his highest hopes. After alluding to the joy with which the news of this meeting would be received in Ireland, he said he thought the feeling which prompted it was the most honorable that could obtain in any nation. He and his associate came as envoys of an oppressed nation, and had been received not coldly, but with honor. His country had been held up to the civilized world as a nation of paupers; but coming here as its representatives they had been received as ambassadors. The honorable recention which had been accorded to them as the envoys of Ireland would meet with more that many of my fellow-countrymen in this gratitude than could be felt for any mere charity. The Irish, he said, are a proud and sensitive people, who know how to set a high value upon the sympathy of a nation like the Americans.

Mr. Dillon then discussed the best way to mitigate the evils of famine which are threat. ening Ireland. The Land League, he said, has already achieved a remittance of rent to the amount of £1,000,000—\$5,000,000. That when this movement was started it was with the intention of keeping in view the history of the great famine of 1846 was well known to many of his hearers. In spite of bound to admit that during the high prices the warnings in that instance there was no remission of rents; rents exacted in November from men who died of starvation in January. In the present case, he said, they were determined that the world should know that a famine was approaching in Ireland and that the Government would take no action for the relief of the people. Their rule of conduct was now will not excuse the many rack-renting Irish to cut off the supplies of the landlords and save the people. The result, he said, is that the landlords already admit that there is a famine, and are trying to defend themselves before the American people. It is impossible. is rack-rented, and until Mr. Kavanagh proves he said, to dissociate the Land League movement from the movement for relief. In proof of this he cited the case of the Widow Driscoll. She had barely enough to keep a family for three months, and yet she allowed her old father to starve because the agent had not his mark upon the stock for rent. It was proper, then, to consider whether it would be wifer large absentee landlord, a class who, as a rule, to collect money in this country for charity or for the assistance of the Land League in the testimony of a man of Mr. Kavanagh's their work for forcing the landlords to do feed the Irish people for about three weeks workingmen-men, he claimed, who work in the shops for eight cents a day, and in some cases fell dead in the streets returning from their labor.

The Assault on Lord Fermoy.

John Shea was indicted for having on the 13th instant, at Limerick, assaulted and occasioned bodily harm to the Right Hon. Lord

Mr. O'Keeffe, solr., said he appeared for the prisoner, who instructed him to plead guilty, and to offer a few remarks, not in extenuation of the offence, but of the sentence which his lordship might be disposed to pass. The oftence was the first one charged against the prisoner in any court of justice. Up to the present he had borne a good character, and on last Saturday, whether rightly or wrongly, he was under the impression that he had sustained some injury from Lord Fermoy. While under the influence of drink, which he (Mr. O'Keeffe) knew was no excuse for the offence, but which might explain the circumstance that the prisoner had no malice or ill-will of any sort in committing the assault he did. The blow of the stick given Lord Fermoy was not of a serious character, and his lordship sustained no permanent in-

His Lordship-Oh, what are you going to

Mr. O'Keefe-To plead guilty. His Lordship-Has the prisoner pleaded cuilty ?

Clerk of the Court-No, my lord. His Lordship-Well, will you get him to

plead? The prisoner was then called on to plead,

and did so by pleading "guilty." Mr. O'Keeffe-I also wish to tell your Lordship that the prisoner has a wife and family dependent on him for support; and I am sure that Lord Fermoy will not press for a severe sentence. Mr. De Moleyns-There is an attempt made

to extenuate the offence. Mr. O'Keeffe-There is no attempt made to

extenuate the offence at all. Mr. De Moleyns-There was also a statement made outside that the prisoner was evicted from his land by Lord Fermoy, but the fact was the prisoner was not evicted but bought out of his holding. Lord Fermon was knocked down on the club steps with the blow, and only two words could characterise the offence that a more dastardly or daring one could not occur in the middle of the strects of Limerick.

His Lordship-Is Lord Fermoy here? Mr. W. Roche, (Crown Prosecutor)—He will be here in a half an hour, my lord. His Lordship-Nobody would be safe such a thing was permitted in this peaceable and splendid city of Limerick. The indictment charged the prisoner with having oc-

casioned bodily harm. Mr. De Moleyns-Yes, my lord, Lord Fermoy was knocked down with the blow of a

His Lordship said he would let the case stand until Lord Fermoy was present in court.

Subsequently Lord Fermoy attended, came on the witness table, and was sworn. His Lordship-Lord Fermoy, I just wish to ascertain some of the facts connected with

this case. Tell me where were you standing when you were struck? The Witness-I was not standing; I was entering, walking into the club, and was on the steps when struck; I felt a violent blow

Mr. De Moleyns-The stick is in court, and

His Lordship-How long were you inrensible ?

The Witness-For about a minute, but after I got up I could not see.

His Lordship-I suppose you were seriously hurt? The Witness-Well, I was knocked insen-

sible, and felt the effects for that night. There was no mark on my head, but I was very unwell when I got home, from concussion I suppose.

Lieutenant Gavin, 99th Regiment, deposed that he taw the prisoner strike Lord Fermoy a blow with the stick (produced) on the steps of the County Club on Saturday evening. The prisoner struck the blow with his full force, and Lord Fermoy was knocked down by it. Witness seized the prisoner at once, and handed him over to custody. Mr. De Moleyns-Did you hear the pris-

oner say anything?
The Witness—He said he committed the assault because Lord Fermov turned him out of house and home, where he (the prisoner) had lived, and his tamily before him for four generations.

Mr. De Moleyns-Did he say anything else?

The Witness-No; he said nothing else. His Lordship-If Lord Fermoy wishes, I will afford him an opportunity of giving evidence on the statement made by the prisoner. Lord Fermoy-I should like to do so.

His Lordship-Very well. As he has pleaded guilty I shall not state my reasons for it, but he was not evicted from his house. His rent was £2 a year, and he got £20, and was allowed three years' rent to give up the holding.

Mr. De Molevns-That is he got 13 years' purchase, which is equal to £20, and the foregoing of the three years' rent that was due by

Lord Fermoy said the following was the agreement made by the prisoner in giving up possession of the holding :- "I have this day received the sum of £20 from Lord Fermov in consideration of my giving him up the peaceable possession of the holding for which I am served with a civil bill ejectment, and I hereby acknowledge that, for the consideration aforesaid, I have agreed to release all claims upon him under the Land Act or otherwise. and all claims and demands whatsoever against him. Dated this 8th day of October, 1879. John Shea. Witness, John Hayes."

His Lordship—Has the prisoner's solicitor anything to add to what has already been stated? Mr. O'Keeffe-No, my lord.

The Prisoner-I wish your lordship would hear one word from me. His Lordship-Certainly.

The Prisoner-At the time I was served with the notice to quit I owed no rent. I was paid up to the 25th September, and six months' rent would not be due until the 25th March following. I was served with notice to quit, but it was not made out properly, and was dismissed. Mr. Connolly, solicitor, who 's in court, can prove that they then wanted own rank and proclivities, an extensive their duty. Charity, however liberal, would to make out I was holding unlawful possession and agent in Ireland. Mr. Staurt French, feed the Irish people for about three weeks side, but I was not served with an electment. sion, but I was not served with an ejectment. speaking of the barony of Far.an. I wish only. In this view of the case, he said, there I lived there with Lord Guillamore, and my was no more remarkable event than the ap- forest there lived there before me until Lord John Bolster.

Fermoy came, and I was never served with a notice to quit before this one.

His Lordship—That is all you have to say. The Prisoner—That is all, and that was the provocation that made me do it, thrown out homeless on the world by Lord Fermoy when he came there. My father's advice to me was to hold possession of the place. I

part of the story the better The Prisoner-Very well, my lord.

His Lordship, on sentencing the prisoner, said the assault was a most audacious one, and he was not certain that Counsel for the Crown should not have indicted him for felony. Under the statute the prisoner could be sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and the offence was a most serious one to commit in the open face of day, in the streets of this peacable city of Limerick. The prisoner and Lord Fermoy should be thankful to Almighty God that the blow was not followed with fatal effects. To mark his disapproval of the offence-and except in the way that disapproval affected the moral sense of the community, it would be of no avail to the prisoner if a severe punishment was not imposed-he should pass a heavy sentence. The prisoner should be sent into penal servitude for a period of five years, and his lordship hoped the sentence would be a lesson to O'Shea and other people who wish to redress wrongs, whether real or imaginary, in such a way as the present one was sought to be redressed .- Cork Herald.

All Sorts

An advertisement in a New York paper offers board and lodging "for two persons of some refinement but no flummery."

Texas has a new game of cards-one holds the cards, the other holds the revolver. A coroner holds the inquest, of course.

A man has been in the Baltimore police 22 years, and never caught anything but a cold, and really that caught him.

It was a baker who, in response to the admonition, "Go west, young man, go west," replied that he proposed to stick to the (y)east. Arthur Arnold, Liberal candidate for Man-

chester, recently said, in a speech at Salford, that the land laws of the British Isles were immoral, injurious and unjust. The most stylish black gentlemen wear red

tlanuel collars with a big white button for a

neck tie. They will doubtless add other things as the weather gets cooler. "Where's your partner, this morning, Mr. Hyson?" the neighbor asked the grocer. Don't know for certain," cautiously replied

the old man, " he died last night." "I wish you would pay a little attention to what I am saying, sir," roared a lawyer to an exasperating witness. "I am paying as little attention as I can," was the calm reply.

A little girl of four years was recently called as a witness in a police court, and, in answer to the question what became of little girls who told lies, innocently replied that they were sent to bed.

Vermont comes to the front with a horse having seven legs and five horns. The local Darwin says a horse fitted up as elaborately as this ought to be killed and stuffed, and nailed up somewhere for a hat-rack.

A Jersey man was once thrown one hundred and fifty feet by an express train; when he picked himself up he looked around for his hat, and remarked: "Well, if I don't find that hat I'll make the company pay for it."

Arabella (on her toes in a chair, clutching convulsively at her skirts)—"Oh, Maryl a mouse! a mouse! Come and catch it, quick!" on the back of my head, and I was knocked Mary-"Sure, mum, there's no hurry. If

The meat that's at the top is sometimes not as good as that's a little grain lower down; the prisoner will be identified by other wit- the upper and lower ends are plaguy apt to have a little taint in 'em, but the middle is always good.

> The following speech is attributed to a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania; -"I know wimmum, Mr. Speaker; I say it in no disrespect I know um; I have had a heap to do with um. They're a useless class, and-and yet with the best of 'em you may have trouble."

> A lady recently advertised in a New York paper that she wanted a "gentleman for breakfast and tea;" while another in the same journal asks for "a husband having a Roman nose with strong religious tendencies;" and a third party seeks to recover "a lost wallet belonging to a gentleman made of calf."

An inebriated individual in Chicago fell down a flight of stairs, and a passer by, fearing him seriously injured, ran to pick him up. But the man majestically staggered to his feet, and in response to the proffered aid roared out: "Now, you jes' let me 'lone. Wan' no slobberin' round me. I allus come down stairs that way." A Yankee reporter is terrifically "graphic"

in describing the recent collision of railroad trains in Missouri. Hear him, "The two engines rushed at each other like malign and enraged monsters, grappled with a tremendous crash, reared from the track in a mortal wrestle, and fell into helpless and disjointed fragments on the ground.' The canons of dramatic criticism have

been established in the Black Hills. Miss Fannie Prince's rendition of "Camille" is condemned by the local editor of one of the Deadwood papers on the ground that it excites none of the human passions, whereas in the same part "Clara Morris would make a mule kick its driver." The actress is invited to adapt herself to the audience. "When she could swell out like a mountain," says this gentleman "she sinks in like a gulch. That ain't right in this country. She ought to know the audience here is not the fine crowd that she would encounter back East, and when she had worked their feelings up to a scalping hurrah she ought not to give up to her lover. She presented only a fighting front when her lover's back was turned. This won't do for a frontier audience." The tendeucies of art are realistic in a raw country.

St. GABRIEL T. A. & B. SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society took place Sunday, 4th instant, in the hall of St. Gabriel's Academy, for the election of officers for the present year and other routine business, the members of the Society attending in full force. After a spirited address from the Reverend President and Spiritual Director. Father Salmon, the election was proceeded with, resulting in the election of the following gentlemen:-Mr. John Lynch, 1st Vice-President (re-elected); Mr. John O'Neill, 2nd Vice-President (re-elected); Mr. P. A. Herbert, Secretary ; Mr. P. Doyle, Treasurer : Mr. John Cogan, Grand Marshal; Mr. James Burns, Assistant Marshal. Executive Committee-Messrs. John Ryan, Timothy Sullivan, James Harrington, Jeremiah McCarthy, John Shea, James Burns, Tobias Butler, A. McVey, Michael Hennessy, Wm. Murphy,