

IRELAND!

THE AGITATION

THE LENTEN PASTORALS

SPREADING THE LIGHT IN FRANCE.

THOSE TERRIBLE FENIANS!

MR. JAMES STEPHENS

The Coercion Act.

LONDON, March 1.—At a meeting of the Irish members, after Lord Hertington's statement in the Commons, last night, regarding the position of public business, it was agreed that, at the present juncture, Mr. Parnell's place is rather at Westminster than at Paris. A telegram inviting him to return was despatched.

LONDON, March 1.—The Bishop of Cork, in his pastoral, says:—"France, the eldest daughter of the Church, under her present rulers, shudders at the revival of those maxims of anarchy, rapine, dissoluteness and hatred of God which burned an indelible stigma on the first revolution. With the defenders of such doctrines Irishmen can have no connection. These men did not participate in the movement set on foot by their humane Christian countrymen for the relief of the poor, famishing people of Ireland in the hour of sore need."

DUBLIN, March 1.—The following passage, in addition to that which was sent on Tuesday last, occurs in the Archbishop of Dublin's pastoral:—"As secret societies tend to promote infidelity and infidelity, and are detrimental to the public good, the Roman pontiff Benedict XIV., Pius VII., Leo XII., Pius IX., and others have excommunicated all who engage in or promote them."

Rev. Dr. Warren, Bishop of Ferns, commands to his flock the advice of the Pope to guard against being led into irregular and unjust acts in connection with the present land agitation, and adds:—"The slightest willful violation of the laws as truth and justice or any other moral virtue could never be tolerated by the Catholic Church, either for escapement temporal evils or obtaining the greatest temporal advantages." In their Lenten pastorals read to-day several Roman Catholic Bishops alluded to the state of Ireland.

Dr. Dugan, Bishop of Clonfert, forwards the Pope's letter to his clergymen, and adds:—"It is needless to assure His Holiness that the Irish people will receive and obey his paternal wishes with that reverential love which is characteristic of their traditional fidelity to the Holy See. His Holiness may feel consoled by the assurance that in the present anxious condition of affairs, though some incidents have occurred to be regretted, there is no danger of a departure on the part of the Irish people from the principles of equity and justice. In the meantime it is earnestly hoped that Parliament will soon, by wise, vigorous and incisive legislation, put an end forever to this burning agitation—an agitation that will not cease to exercise the public mind until it is finally settled in conformity with the eternal laws of equity and justice."

Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Clogher, says:—"Our country presents at this moment to the gaze of the world a social upheaving which is calculated to inspire all with the greatest disquietude. After being rescued by the charity of the world from the jaws of a terrible famine, the people have risen from their abjectness, and joining together in lawful combination, have proclaimed that they shall no longer submit to the conditions of life which keep the bulk of them in a state of chronic abasement and misery, to be turned into the horrors of a national famine through the failure of a single crop. It is now time that such a state of things should end, and that Irishmen, who are patterns of industry, thrift, loyalty and prosperity in every foreign land should no longer be kept in a perpetual struggle between life and death on this island which God has given for their support. While we ask the clergy to impress on their flocks the necessity of prudence, moderation and charity in the present agitation, and the need of keeping strictly within the laws of God and His Church, and of the civil laws as well, we call on the priests and people to join with us at this supreme moment in making an earnest appeal to Almighty God, that He may move the hearts of our rulers and legislators to send at length a message of relief to the long suffering nation. If political organization, a hitherto legal expedient, comes to be suppressed by coercive measures the clergy must redouble their vigilance, lest the popular enthusiasm may turn itself into other channels, and secret combinations and dark conspiracy take the place of open action and agitation. They should warn the people as vigorously against all secret and illegal societies, equally impeding their temporal and eternal interests."

LONDON, March 1.—A Dublin correspondent telegraphs the following concerning two agrarian outrages in County Mayo:—"Mr. Hearne was clerk of the Petty Sessions and land agent to the late Lord Mountmorres' brother. He was proceeding on foot to his residence, situated a mile from Ballinrobe, after attending the Petty Sessions, and was fired at when within fifty yards of his house. He received six wounds, and was not expected to survive over the night. No arrests have yet been made. A woman states that she saw three men fire at Mr. Hearne, but did not know them."

On Sunday night a shot was fired into the bedroom of Mr. George Scott, of Crossmaline, near Ballina. The bullet grazed the head of a child who was sleeping with Mrs. Scott, and penetrated the bed clothes. Mr. Scott, who is High Constable of Tyrilly, had lately taken a grazing farm which had been some time vacant. There is no clue to the would-be assassin.

The Coercion Act will be put in force on Thursday morning, immediately after the enactment. It is thought that no arrests will be made in Dublin, though for reasons appearing to be urgent to the Executive the city and county of Dublin will be immediately proclaimed. The reason of this is that since the fall of Dublin has become a rendezvous for many who have transferred their allegiance to foreign states, notably America, and whose conduct is suspiciously similar to that adopted in the years 1866 and 1867 by American emissaries. Many have been recognized as old agents of the Fenian conspiracy. Still they have committed no overt act justifying their arrest or prosecution. During the

secession debate many have fled. The same may be said of the prominent members of the League executive. With few exceptions they are now out of harm's way. It is further stated that no arrests will be made throughout Ireland, until prima facie evidence of some overt act justifying imprisonment is laid before the Lord Lieutenant. It is at present contemplated to use Kilmalham jail for the incarceration of all prisoners arrested under the Act. This jail will be very strongly guarded. There is no truth in the statement that lists of members of Parliament, etc., have been made out by the Castle authorities.

PARIS, March 1.—The correspondent further says: Mr. Parnell informed me that the Victor Hugo Committee of Honor, of which he had been asked and had consented to become a member, some days ago received a visit from an officer of the French Government, who intimated to them that the President of the Republic, at the instance of the English Government, requested that Mr. Parnell's name should be struck out of the Committee list. The Committee after mature reflection unanimously refused to comply. On this the President requested that his own name might be withdrawn.

Messrs. Parnell and Kelly had interviews with representatives of the Spanish and South American press to-day; also with M. Godette, the Bonapartist deputy, and with M. Seguin, of the *Intransigent*. Mr. Parnell was followed to Paris by Mr. Howard Vincent, Chief of the London Detective Department, who arrived on the 25th ult., and left on the 26th. The French Government no longer watches him. Victor Hugo's manifesto is expected to appear to-day or to-morrow. Messrs. Parnell and O'Kelly are still at the Hotel Brighton. Mr. Parnell will probably remain here a day or two longer.

The Land Leaguers decline to be stung into publishing their accounts by Mr. Mitchell Henry's letter in to-day's *Times*. Messrs. Parnell and O'Kelly's attention was drawn to the murder of Mr. Hearne to night. They attribute it to exasperation, caused by the passage of the Coercion Bill. "The policy of oppression," said Mr. O'Kelly, "is bearing its fruits; should Mr. Dillon be arrested he will be instantly replaced." Marshal MacMahon has written a letter consenting to receive Messrs. Parnell and O'Kelly here to-morrow.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The *Herald's* Paris special says President Grevy requested either Mr. Parnell or Mr. Parnell's name to be withdrawn from the Victor Hugo Committee of Honor. The committee refused to strike off Mr. Parnell's name.

LONDON, March 3.—A despatch from Paris says Parnell visited Henri Rochefort yesterday. He expects to be back in the House of Commons to-day (Thursday), and will reply to the charges of the Home Secretary.

LONDON, March 2.—It is understood that a special edition of the *Dublin Gazette* will be issued to-morrow proclaiming certain districts. It is said that three warrants have been prepared for the arrest of men in the west of Ireland, and that they will be put in execution to-morrow night or early on Friday morning.

CORK, March 3.—It is reported that the authorities are in possession of information that some 2,000 Fenians are here, and that secret drilling is going on.

CORK, March 3.—Dillon is organizing a series of agitation meetings, at which Parnell has promised his assistance.

DUBLIN, March 4.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has issued a proclamation in districts to come under the Coercion Bill. About thirty arrests are probable, but Mr. Forster will require good proofs before acting.

DUBLIN, March 4.—At a conference held at the Castle, to-day, by Forster, 40 Magistrates, principally from the disturbed districts, and 100 Police Inspectors were present. It was decided to place all arrested persons in Kilmalham Jail. Parnell will return to Paris shortly.

The *Dublin* correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The Coercion bill cannot come into force for a day or two. An official copy of the Act must be received here, and the forms of warrants for arrest, and the proclamation of the districts to be subject to the Act, must be determined by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, and published in the *Dublin Gazette*, the official paper."

Mr. John G. MacCarthy, Liberal member of the last Parliament for Mallow, and in favor of home government for Ireland, has written a letter to Cork newspapers on the respective methods of the Parliamentary and political procedure recommended by Mr. Shaw and Mr. Parnell, contending that Dr. Butt's policy, as continued by Mr. Shaw, was successful as far as it went, and only failed when it was reversed, but that Mr. Parnell's policy has achieved two things only, the closure and coercion. He says:—"It has retarded the introduction of the Land bill, alienated the tenants' friends and alarmed all classes with communistic theories. His policy has proved abortive. Obstruction is checkmated. The withholding of the rent is proving impossible, foreign alliances are proving disgraceful, and the deepest instincts of Irishmen have been wounded by the seeking of alliance among the atheists of England, the conspirators of America and the communists of Paris. This is not merely failure, it is a disaster, dishonor."

At a meeting of the Land League in Dublin yesterday, Mr. Dillon said that county meetings had been definitely fixed for Sunday, March 13th, when twenty demonstrations will take place to show the strength of the League and to prove that the statements that the organization was breaking up were untrue.

The *Buffalo Catholic Union*, edited by the Rev. Father Croun, says of James Stephens:—"We feel the time has come to expose this 'professional' to the Irishmen of the United States and other lands, and denounce him as an English spy! We hereby publicly declare that we can prove that the 'Irish patriot' James Stephens was for hours cloaked with the British Consul in New York, on the very day on which he sailed for Paris."

This is grave, but it is direct, and it comes from a good and judicious man. It will be remembered that the English Government used the name of Stephens against Mr. Parnell at the very time of his (Stephens') arrival in Paris. We do not like to accept conclusions hastily; but it is a very serious matter for any man connected with Irish movements to be "closeted for hours with a British Consul."—*Boston Pilot*.

Concluded on Eighth Page.

THE ORANGE PHILANTHROPISTS. A cablegram was recently received by Mr. H. Merrick, M. P., Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of British North America, from Mr. William Johnston, well known in connection with the Orange Order in Ireland, dated from Dublin, as follows:—"Orange emergency committee solicit all Canadian brethren to resist the Land League tyranny and relieve persecuted Irish loyalists." The Orange authorities are disposed to comply with the request, and circulars will shortly be issued by Mr. Merrick's lodges throughout Canada asking for contributions.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Roman Catholic Church authorities of Quebec have organized a new Temperance Society.

The Jesuit Fathers have been temporarily appointed chaplains of Good Shepherd Convent, Quebec.

Father O'Keefe, the parish priest at Callan, known for his litigation with the late Cardinal Cullen, died on Feb. 16th.

His Grace Archbishop Tache has returned to Winnipeg. He was presented on his arrival with an address by the Warden and Council of St. Boniface.

The number of pilgrims who visited the Vatican in 1871 was 13,893; in 1872, 17,477; in 1873, 8,115; in 1874, 9,129; in 1875, 15,673; in 1876, 19,780; in 1877, 34,508; in 1878, 13,625; in 1879, 10,171; in 1880, 10,827.

Leo XIII. has sent the Sultan a splendid mosaic table, as a token of good-will on the occasion of the elevation of Mr. Nassou to the Sacred College, and the Sultan has returned thanks for this "precious souvenir," which has been placed in his private cabinet.

A report is current in Roman Catholic circles in New York that Bishop John Lancaster Spaulding, of Portia, Ill., is to be appointed Bishop of Newark, N.J., to fill the vacancy caused by the recent transfer of Archbishop Corrigan to New York as coadjutor of Cardinal McCloskey.

The *Irish Canadian*, Toronto, says:—"The Archbishop of Toronto requests the priests of the Diocese to celebrate a mass for their people in their principal church, and to give them a sermon on St. Patrick's day, exhorting them to receive communion and to pray for the people of Ireland in the present crisis."

THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE REV. DR. CLAREY.

KINGSTON, Feb. 28.—Rev. Father Twohey announced in St. Mary's Cathedral yesterday that on Sunday next he would probably be in a position to state definitely what day and hour the Right Rev. Dr. Clarey, Bishop of Kingston, would arrive in the city. Several committees were appointed to carry out the wishes of the congregation in regard to the reception of the distinguished prelate. Dr. Clarey will come from Toronto in a special car on the regular train as far as Belleville, accompanied by Archbishop Lynch and several other dignitaries of the Church from Western Ontario. A special train will be made up at Belleville, and the distinguished party will be accompanied by a large deputation of the Catholics of that city who desire to be present at the reception and induction ceremonies. The special will be run on the branch line to the city to the foot of Brock street, where his Lordship will disembark.

A procession will then be formed, and proceed to the Episcopal Palace, where the new bishop will be received and proceed to the cathedral, accompanied by a large number of the priests of the diocese and several of the bishops of Ontario and Quebec. At the entrance to the cathedral the bishop will be received by Vicar-General Farrelly, Administrator of the diocese, who will hand over the cathedral to him. The bishop will then be conducted to the throne, after which the priests of the diocese will promise fealty to the pastoral commands of the bishop. The announcement that Dr. Clarey would sail from Ireland on the 20th was premature. A letter from him to the administrator was 20 days in transit, which will account for the delay of the church authorities in making any definite announcement. The musical part of the programme is being prepared with great care. The orchestra of B. Battery have kindly volunteered to assist the choir in St. Mary's, and a number of well known singers from a distance are expected to take part in the choral service. There was a meeting in the palace after the last mass of the parishioners resident in the country, and the reception arrangements so far perfected were detailed to them. The ladies of the congregation have charge of the internal decorations of the cathedral. There will probably be two arches erected, one over the front gate at the entrance to the palace, and the other over the main gate at the entrance to the cathedral.

The admirable devotion of His Grace has been fully appreciated. His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has admired and has willingly accepted this offer of Mr. Bourget. He has recommended to the clergy and to the faithful that they should make a more than wonderful enterprise undertaken by this venerable old man, who, after passing thirty laborious years in the service of the diocese, makes a supreme effort to-day, at the age of 82 years, leaves his secluded home, gives up his well-deserved rest and undertakes this fatiguing campaign.

So far he has happily met with success in every direction; in Montreal, at Joliette, at Boucherville, at Lacine, Ste. Genevieve, etc. The people, eager and happy to see once more in their midst their old pastor and father, flocked around the Venerable Archbishop and doubled their donations. The amount received during the month of January reached the sum of \$13,000. May he meet with the same reception everywhere, and may his undertaking be more understood and appreciated. I do not doubt that it will be by the English-speaking people, who will prove it when the occasion will present itself. As for myself I have received no mission; my task and my merit consist in being the companion of his Lordship in his charitable rounds and to spare him as much fatigue as possible. I authorize you to do what you please with this letter, so as to place the facts in their proper light; and I would ask you to kindly use your influence with your fellow citizens to ensure success, which will be made certain through their generous support.

I have the honor, dear Sir, to remain yours most obediently,

S. GRAVEL, ex-Cure de La Prairie.

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It is worthy of notice that Mr. Parnell makes no appeal to anything more than the reason of his hearers. For an Irishman he is singularly free from those appeals to the imagination and those rhetorical flights in which so many of his countrymen indulge.

As respects himself he is not only modest but cold. He certainly differs from O'Connell in the fact that he either does not seek to attract or is incapable of attracting men by his personal magnetism. But men cannot fail to appreciate the coolness with which he makes up his mind to stand his ground. Despite the attacks made upon him by Shaw he clearly shows that he has the courage of his convictions, without bravado or braggadocio.

If the land scheme is such as to suit the needs of Ireland, Parnell's work is over. If not he will not rest until the working men of England and Scotland are thoroughly aroused, and their candidates stand in every electoral district in England, until the shopocracy and aristocracy give to the people self-government.—*St. John Globe*.

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The public should bear in mind that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has nothing in common with the impure, deteriorating class of so-called medicinal oils. It is eminently pure and really efficacious—relieving pain and lameness, stiffness of the joints and muscles, and sores or burns, besides being an excellent specific for rheumatism, coughs and bronchial complaints.

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THE REQUIEM AT THE BASILICA.

At 9:50 this morning, the solemn requiem mass at the Basilica was sung with solemn and impressive ceremonial. The spacious edifice was crowded to overflowing with all classes of our citizens from the highest to the lowest, every element and creed of our population being represented—the Irish Catholics especially being largely in attendance. Most of our judges and public men, including his worship Mayor Brossan, Hon. Messrs. Lamer and Flynn, were also present, while almost every religious, charitable and educational institution attached to the various Roman Catholic congregations of the city were represented by deputations. The decorations of the church were most tasteful and striking. The whole interior of the building was draped in the emblems of the deepest mourning, relieved by inscriptions of white and silver, besides a profusion of floral tributes of all kinds. His Grace Archbishop

Taschereau officiated, with Vicar General Langevin, of Rimouski, as assistant priest, Vicar General Gravel, of St. Hyacinthe, as deacon, and Canon Levesque, of Montreal, as sub-deacon. Besides about 200 members of the clergy from all parts of the Archdiocese and the adjoining dioceses, there were also present in the Sanctuary the bishops of Rimouski, Sherbrooke, Chicoutimi and Three Rivers in their episcopal robes. The funeral sermon was preached by His Grace of Quebec and was a noble panegyric of the eminent deceased, of his boundless charity to the poor, his burning zeal for the cause of God, his compassion for suffering, and his long life of public and private usefulness, including his many services to poor humanity as evidenced on the occasion of the fever at Grosse Isle, the visitations of the cholera, the terrible conflagrations with which Quebec had been scourged, in his paternal care of the widow and the orphan, and in his protection of the noble institution of charity known as the Good Shepherd Asylum. The *Liberia* at the conclusion of the Mass was also intoned by His Grace of Quebec. The musical service was most beautiful and was executed by the Seminary Choir, under the able direction of Abbe Fraser.

THE INTERMENT.

The body of the regretted Prelate was then removed back to the Chapel of the Good Shepherd Convent, followed by an immense cortege of our leading citizens, including the members of St. Patrick's Institute, wearing mourning badges, and a large representation of the St. Patrick's congregation. After another *Liberia* was sung in the chapel, the interment took place in the cemetery attached to the Convent, and the grave closed over all that was mortal of Monsignor Casseau, the friend of the poor and the protector of the widow and the orphan.—*Quebec Telegraph*.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.

SIR,—Please accept my best thanks for your kindness in sending me six copies of your valuable paper of Wednesday, the 6th ult., for the item, entitled "A Laudable Mission," which you inserted in regard to the good work which is being accomplished in the Diocese of Montreal, and for the expression of the hope that this work will meet with the cordial support of the English-speaking Catholics.

I am confident that your hopes will be realized, and for my part I can have no apprehensions of any other result, when I consider the spirit of faith, the charity and the generosity which are the proverbial characteristics of this portion of the population.

I would beg, however, to rectify certain points which were inaccurately stated, owing no doubt to the insufficient information which was at my command.

It is not I, but the venerable Archbishop of Marlianopolis, Mgr. Bourget, who accomplished the "laudable mission" of which you treat. This devoted pastor, whom age and infirmity had forced into retirement, seeing from the depths of his solitude the financial embarrassment in which his old bishopric had been plunged by the crisis of the past few years and the expenses entailed in the construction of the cathedral, volunteered to canvass the diocese, and to visit all the parishes both in the city and in the country to solicit and receive the offerings of the faithful for this excellent diocesan work.

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THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Details of the Late Battle.

LONDON, March 2.—The *London Standard's* correspondent says:—"Our occupation of the hill rendered the Boer position absolutely untenable, as we took their whole intrenchments in reverse of our own camp. Although miles away it looked quite close, for we were at an elevation of two thousand five hundred feet above it. The enemy's principal laager was about two thousand yards away. The position we had secured was undoubtedly one of immense natural strength. On the summit was a plateau so that all troops not actually engaged in repelling assaults could lie down perfectly secure from fire below. For an hour the greater part of the troops rested; a portion, however, helping the sailors, who had not so far been able to get the Gatling gun up the hill.

At sunrise the Boers were to be seen moving in their lines; but it was not until nearly an hour later that a party of mounted videttes were seen trotting out toward the hill, upon which they evidently intended to take their stand. As they approached, our outlying pickets fired upon them, and our presence was for the first time discovered.

The sound of our guns was heard at Dutch Laager, and the whole scene changed as if by magic. In place of a few scattered figures there appeared on the scene swarms of men, rushing hither and thither. Some rushed to their horses and others to the waggon, and work in raking the oxen and preparing for instant retreat began at once. When the first panic subsided it could be seen that some person in authority had taken the command.

The greater number of the Boers began to move forward with the evident intention of attacking us; but the work of preparing for retreat in case of necessity still went on, and continued until the waggon was impassable and ready to move away. Some, indeed, at once began to withdraw. At about seven o'clock the Boers opened fire and the bullets whistled thickly over the plateau. The men were all perfectly cool and confident. I do not think the possibility of the position being carried by storm occurred to any one. From seven to eleven o'clock, the Boers, who were lying all around the hill, maintained a constant fire.

Their shooting was wonderfully accurate. The staves behind which our men in the front line were lying were hit by almost every shot. Opposed to such shooting as this there was no need to impress upon the men to keep well under cover. They only showed themselves to take an occasional shot, and accurate as was the enemy's shooting up to eleven o'clock, we had but five casualties.

Shortly after one o'clock a terrific fire suddenly broke forth from the right lower slopes of the hill, the side on which firing had all along been heaviest. A tremendous rush was simultaneously made by the enemy. Our advanced line was at once nearly all shot or driven back upon our main position. This position may be described as an oblong basin on the top of the hill. It was about two hundred yards long by fifty broad. Our whole force now lined the rim of the basin and fired bayonets to repel the assaults.

The Boers, with shouts of triumph, swarmed up the sides of the hill, and made several desperate attempts to carry the position with a rush. Each time, however, they were driven back with the bayonet. After each charge the firing, which nearly ceased during the *melee*, broke out with renewed violence, and the air above us seemed alive with bullets. The troops did their duty well and steadily, and trying as was the occasion fought with great coolness, encouraged by their officers.

At last the Boers, who had gathered near the edge of the slope, made a tremendous rush at a point beyond that at which they had before been attacking, and where the number of defenders was comparatively small. They burst through the defenders and poured in over the edge of the basin, and our position was lost.

The main line of our defenders, their flank turned and taken in reverse, made a rush along the plateau to endeavor to form and rally, but it was useless. With fierce shouts and a storm of bullets the Boers poured in. There was a wild rush, with the Boers close behind. The roar of the firing, the whistling of the bullets and the yells of the enemy made up a din which seemed infernal. All around men were falling. There was no resistance—no halt. It was a flight for life. At this moment I was knocked down by the rush and trampled upon, and when I came to my senses the Boers were firing over me at the retreating troops, who were moving down the hill.

As to the completeness of their victory there can be no question. They carried their sheer fighting a position which their General himself considered to be defended by the force at his command, impregnable. Even now I can hardly understand how it was done, so sudden was the rush, so instantaneous the change from what we regarded as perfect safety to imminent peril. Up to the moment when the Boers made this rush they had effected no progress whatever. A few only of our men had been engaged.

PROFESSOR BEASLEY'S OPINION.

Mr. Spencer Beasley, Professor of History in London University, has just published some views on the Irish policy of the Government. They are being quoted, says the *London* correspondent of the *Irish Times*, "with something like panic and fury." Amongst other things, Professor Beasley says:—

"At the present moment we have nothing to trust to but bayonets in Ireland, bayonets in South Africa, bayonets in the vast dependency of India. There is no military strength to measure itself with us yet; there may be, and which will pull us down. It is not force," exclaimed the Roman, as he looked round at the provinces tortured by the pro-consuls and exterminating landlords of that day, "which we have to fear. It is the misery, the complaints, the tears of nations. These are too strong for us." The Habeas Corpus Act is to be suspended, not for the purpose of stopping agrarian murders, but in order to break up a great trade-union to which alone the Irish people owe it that what would twelve months ago have been regarded as a revolutionary land reform is now about to be introduced by the Government. "If," he says, "money is wanted to carry out the Bright Clauses, England ought to find it; but in awarding compensation, the landlords' interest must not be estimated at what it was worth twelve months ago. The landlords are on their knees now, and beg must not be choosers. Property exists for the sake of society. The bad social system which has grown up in Ireland is the consequence of nearly the whole of the land being owned by a small and idle class. Next week the Prime Minister will propose the *habeas corpus* if he may hope that the concession does not come too late. No indictments for conspiracy, no suspension of Habeas Corpus—no, nor Martial Law—can ever set it up again. Passive resistance will follow them all. You cannot evict a nation; all your prisons

will not hold it. All your criminal lawyers cannot make a Land Leaguer buy and sell with a land-grabber."

SCOTCH NEWS.

Aberdeen Town Council have resolved to petition in favor of the legalising of marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

The Dowager-Marchioness of Lothian has for the third time remitted 25 per cent. of the rents on her Bickling Hall estate.

The premises of Messrs George Jamieson & Sons, jewellers, Aberdeen, were entered between Saturday night and Sunday morning, and robbed of property valued at from £2000 to £3000.—*Glasgow Herald*.

On Sunday last, while Dr. Ross was conducting the services in the Parish Church, Clislah, the congregation were somewhat disturbed by the unexpected appearance of a bat flitting about as if hunting for insects.

A new line of steamers is about to be commenced between Glasgow, Greenock, and Aberdeen. The first steamer will leave Custom Dock, Glasgow, on the 14th inst., and proceed to Aberdeen via the Caledonian Canal.

The Holy Island fishermen who succeeded in getting the schooner Maud off the rocks there have been settled with for £55 instead of £80 as stipulated with the captain of the vessel. The amount has been paid by Mr. Sinclair, Lloyd's agent at Berwick.

During the month of January 11 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 2,233 tons were put into the water by the various shipbuilding firms on the Clyde. These figures are unusually small, the trade in a healthy condition, the amount of work on the stocks being large and prospects good.

The annual exhibition of the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts was inaugurated on 3rd Feb., by a conversation held in the galleries. It was stated by Mr. Councilor Reid, who presided, that for this year's exhibition sixteen hundred works were offered, and that of these one thousand had been selected.

At 3rd Feb.'s meeting of the Glasgow Town Council attention was called to the adulteration of food in the city. The minutes of the Baths Committee recommending the immediate erection of baths and wash-houses at Weaver Street, should the Improvement Trust accept the offer of 30s per square yard for the site, were approved.

At Kelso Free Church Presbytery on 7th Feb. it was agreed by a majority of 7 to 2 to transmit an overture praying the General Assembly to withhold approval of the recent action of the Commission with respect to Professor Robertson Smith. A similar overture—it was agreed by 3 to 5—was transmitted by the Duns and Clonside Free Presbytery.

At a conference of miners' delegates from Fife, Clackmannon, Stirling, and other districts, held in Glasgow on Feb. 11th, it was agreed that the men should insist