A Letter from his Holiness the

NEW STYLE OF HUNFING

rous Address from the Orange Grand Dublin, Jan. 13.—The following letter, fated January 3rd, from the Pope, has been sent by the Archhishop of Dublin, the recipients to the Catholic clergy:—

"Venerable Brother, Health and Apostolic Benediction. We read with pleasure your letter addressed to the people of the Diocese of Dublin, and presented to us by you when you were in Rome, for in it we recognize your prudence and moderation, since while Ireland is now deeply moved, partly by a desire of better things, partly by fear of an uncertain future, you offer counsel admirably suited to the occasion. The unhappy condition of Catholics in Ireland disquiets and afflicts us, and we highly esteem their virtue, sorely tried by adversity not for a beief period only, but for many centuries, for with the greatest fortitide and constancy they preferred to endage every misfortune rather than forsake the religion of their fathers or deviate even in the slightest degree from their ancient fidelity to the Apostolic See. Mareover, it is their singular glory, extending down to the present time, that proofs of all the other virtues wings never wanting amongst them. These reasons force us to love them with paternal benevolence, and fervently to wish that the evils by which they are afflicted may quickly be brought to an end. At the same time we unhesitatingly fleelare that it is their duty to be carefully on dare every misfortune rather than forsake the religion of their fathers or deviate even in the slightest degree from their ancient fidelity to the Apostolic See. Moreover, it is their singular glory, extending down to the present time, that proofs of all the other virtues warenever wanting amongst them. These reasons force us to love them with paternal benevolence, and fervently to wish that the evils by which they are afflicted may quickly be brought to an end. At the same time we unhesitatingly declare that it is their duty to be carefully on their guard not to allow the fame of their sterling and hereditary probity to be lessened, and not to commit any rash act whereby they may seem to have cast aside the obedience due to their lawful rulers; and for this reason, whenever Ireland was greatly excited in guarding and defending her own interests, the Roman Pontiffs constantly endeavoured, by admonition and exhortation, to allay the excited feelings, lest by a disregard of moderation justice might be violated, or the cause, however right in itself, might be forced by the influence of passion into the name of sedition. The counsels were always directed to the end that the Catholics in Ireland should in all things follow the Church as AGRARIAN OUTRAGES.

A parliamentary paper has been issued containing returns of outrages reported to the Royal Irish Constabulary Office from 1844 to 1880 inclusive. The following is the return of agrarian outrages reported last year:—Offences against the person—Murder 8, firing at the person 24, assault on police 13, aggravated assault 76, assault endangering life 11, assault on balliffs and process-servers 37, cutting or maining the person 10. Offences against property—Incendiary fire 210, burglary and robbery 30, taking and holding forcible pessession 82, illegal shearing of sheep 2, ktlling, cutting, or maining cattle 101, levying contributions 1. Offences affecting the public peace—Demand or robbery of arms 19, riots and affrays 13, administering unlawful oaths 60, intimidation by threatening letters or notices 1,337, otherwise 239, attacking houses 15, psistance to legal precess 17, mjury to property 215, firing into dwellings 67, rescuing a prisoner 2, injury to telegraph wires 1—giving a grand total of 2,500 offences. The totals for each month in the year were—January 114, February 97, March 83, April 67, May 88, June 90, July 84, August 103, September 168, October 269, November 561, December 866. The following are the agrarian offences for each year from 1844 to 1880 inclusive:—1844, 1,001; 1845, 1,920; 1846, 1,303; 1847, 620; 1848, 795; 1850, 217; 1850, 1332; 1861, 229; 1862, 363; 1863, 349; 1864, 304; 1865, 178; 1866, 87; 1867, 123; 1868, 160; 1869, 767; 1870, 1,329; 1877, 373; 1872, 256; 1873, 254; 1874, 236; 1878, 301; 1879, 863; and 1880, 2,590. name of section. The counsels were always directed to the end that the Catholics in Ireland should in all things follow the Church as a guide and teacher, and, thoroughly conforming themselves to her precepts, they should reject the allurements of pernicious doctrines. Thus the supreme Pontiff Gregory XVI., on the 12th of March, 1839, and on the 15th October, 1844, through the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, admonished the Archbishop of Armagh to do nothing except with justice and moderation; and we, following the example of our predecessor, took care on the 1st of June last, as you are aware, to give to all the bishops of Ireland the salutary admonitions which the occasion demanded, namely, that the Irish people should obey the bishops, and in no particular deviate from the sacredness of duty. And a little later, in the month of November, we lestified to some Irish bishops who had come to visit the tombs of the Apoetles that we ardenally desired every good gift for the people of Ireland, but we also added that order should not be disturbed. This manner of thinking and acting is entirely conformable to the ordinances and laws of the Church, thinking and acting is entirely conformable to the ordinances and laws of the Church, to the ordinances and laws of the Church, and we have no doubt that it will conduce to the interests of Ireland. If we have confidence in the justice of the men who are piaced at the head of the State, and who certainly, for the most part, have great practical experience, combined with prudence, in civil affairs, Ireland may obtain what she wants much more safely and readily if only she adopts a course which the laws allow, and avoids giving cause of offence. Therefore, Venerable Brother, let you and your colleagues in the Episcopate direct your efforts to the end that the people in Ireland, in this anxious condition of affairs, do not transgress the bounds of equity and justice. We have assuredly received from the bishops, the clergy, and the people of Ireland many proofs of reverence and affection. 1878, 301; 1879, 863; and 1880, 2,590. ITEMS. All the colonels of regiments stationed Ireland have received threatening letters. There are sixteen Liberal members for Irish

constituencies not classed as Home Rulers.

The Earl of Devon, somer than get nothing at all, has accepted Griffith's valuation from his krish tenants.

Three houses have been wrecked at Murneen, in consequence, it is said, of the inmates having paid their rents.

The contractor for supplying Galway commissioners with ballast, has been "boy-cotted," so that no vessel requiring ballast can leave the docks.

Twenty-four persons, tried at the Golden Petty Sessions, county Tipperary, for "Boy-otting" cattle at the Golden Pair on the 5th ult., have been returned for trial at the

bishops, the clergy, and the people of Ireland many proofs of reverence and affection. If now in a willing spirit they obey these counsels and our authority, as we are certain they will, thay may feel assured that they have justified their own duty and have completely satisfied as. Finally, from our heart, we implore God to look down propitionsly on Ireland, and in the meantime, as a piedge of heavenly gift, we affectionately impart in the Lord the Apostolic benediction to you, Venerable Brother, to the other bishops of Ireland, and to the entire elergy and people.—Leo XIII."

The Archbishop, in a letter accompanying the communication from the Pope, says his Holiness entered carnestly into the question of the present candition of Ireland, a few weeks ago, at an audience to the Irish bishops, and mentioned that in the present apitation, as it is carried on, there are certain things done which he could not approve. His Brace hopes that the wisdom of Parliament may satisfy legitimate demands without violating the rights of justice. He is unwilling to give credence to the rumours in circulation that the Government scheme for the settlement of the land question would be but a half-hearted attempt to grapple with the evil. Health and security, he adds, can never be restored unless the cancer whith has been eating away the life of the nation be cut out to its last fibre. He concludes by asking the clergy to pray that wisdom may be given to the rulers and a spirit of moderation to the people.

THE GALWAY HUNT. 15th ult., have been returned for trial at the assizes.

An undertaker in the County of Down has been "Boycotted," every man in the neighbourhood having entered into a solemn engagement "not to ride in the blaggard's hears."

A counter combination of houseowners in Waterford have evicted fifty householders for non-payment of rent who had endeavoured to force their landlords to take Griffith's valuation.

valuation.

It has not been generally made known that, on the departure of the troops from Lough Mask, the Land Leaguers swooped down upon the house and farm of Captain Boycott, and levelled all with the ground.

The proble condition of fedinod, a few process, say, at an antidence, to the John process, and, a carried control to the John process, and in carried customers are controlled to the process of the proc

For many years the inhabitants of Pimlico and Belgravia have observed a remishable personage walking about their streets and attracting attention by the strangeness of his garb, as well as by his unusual appearance in other respects. It is not every day that metropolitan youngsters inve the chance of seeing what used to be called a stylish-looking gentleman, of distinctly foreign aspect, perambulating the thoroughfares in a dark military clock, and with a variety of orders, medals, and decorations displayed in front. Itreverence might suggest making fun of the eccentric individual, but there was something about the particular personage in question which commanded a good deal of respect. A tall, thin figure, a high and narrow forehead, a graceful and even majestic personal bearing, belonged to this much decorated and glittering cavalier, who seemed to have stepped straight out of the pages of some romance or novel on to the London flags. To those well versed in historical portraiture, it was easy to trace in that shapely flose, set meaning of what there will also a fact that the should have known both was, the Head Constable successed that the blood have known being a first personal to be the first of the provision of the head of the

INCIDENTAL POETRY. Some of the Stuff Current in Ireland Just

Now.

Among the lamentable features of the present agitation in Ireland, one of the most lamentable is the coming into prominence in the local press of a number of poetasters whom Apollo would certainly evict from Parnassus, no matter on what valuation they proposed to pay, and whom the Muses would relentlessly Boycott. One of these bards has contributed to a Cork contemporary an ode to Mr. Parnell. The member for Cork, if he inherits the musical ear of, his poetical ancestor, doubless regrets that the "ode" has been paid to him. Thus it begins:—

On Erin's shore, in days of yore,

On Erin's shore, in days of yore, Where Parliament was seen. In Dublin's towers those lordly powers Were twined with shamrooks green.

The sense of this verse is not very clear, though it recalls the classic remark of an Irish-Canadian orator that his French-Canadian brethren "had entwirled the tricolor with the shamrock." The bard continues:—

That soil so true, where 'tatoes grew Were brought from Western shore; That root decayed, its offspring laid A famine round the poor. After lending new terrors to the famine of 1847 by his description of it, the poet bounds lightly over thirty-three years and strikes his wild harp to the following dazzling effect.

effect:
Once more I hasten, with indignation,
To tell of England's Queen:
That onth so binding, by Gladstone's winding,
Is broke what good, I ween.
A noble stanza, 'worthy of—the author! It
is unnecessary to observe that he had not previously hastened, either with or without indignation, to tell of England's Queen, and the
second couplet defice imitation. Bunsby
alone could approach it: "Aye, aye, ship"met—is broke what good, we ween; or for
"that matter, what bad. But, awast there
"ye lubbers," and let us carry on into the
next verse:

next verse:

Is to come to Erin her woes excelling,
By Gladstone's power expand:
To drain the Farmer, he to 2 would carter,
The property of the land.

If Michael Scott had only had that verse handy he would have been spared the trouble of devising such tasks for the devil as spinning ropes of sea-sand; he could have bidden the fiend "Parse that!" But it is in the concluding stanzas, which are hurled directly at Mr. Parnell, that the poet skips up into the very garret of the heavens of invention, and carols light as lark at morn from the chimney-tops of Paradise:

And years of hunger passed o'er, I wonder,
O'er Erin's shore is seen:
At last a Hero starts up with zero,
To the land of the Shamrock green.
You need not wonder, with voice of thunder, next verse :

The second control of the control of were blown, cans were besten, and the inhabitant seemed to have become demented country houses were hastily closed up and secured; the police prepared in their beta acks for defenos, and everybody outside the Land Lague made carrian that the dreaded memont had come. The lights and the noises passed over with an one potent the august and the properties of the cause of the cause of the cause of the illumination; some said it was to celebrate the liberation of Parnell, but the facts of the trial are as well known in every hamlet, and such a reason coalie not hold water. There is no customer of the cause of the trial are as well known in every hamlet, and such a reason coalie not hold water. There is no custom of the kind on New Yuar's eve, The question of the kind on New Yuar's eve, The question of the kind on New Yuar's eve, The question of the kind on New Yuar's eve, The question of the kind on New Yuar's eve, The question of the kind on New Yuar's eve, The question of the kind on New Yuar's eve, The question of the kind on New Yuar's eve, The question of the kind on New Yuar's eve, The question of the kind on New Yuar's eve, The question of the kind on New Yuar's eve, The question of the kind on New Yuar's eve, The question of the kind on New Yuar's eve, The question of the kind on New Yuar's eve, The question of the kind on New Yuar's eve, The question of the kind on New Yuar's eve, The cash is an experiment? A few nights before the Fenian rising soundtry was observed ones night to be full of flashing pilips in every direction. Her were frantically run, which were the proposed to be with the water of the were frantically run, of the pilips of the pilips of the pilips in every direction. Her were frantically run, other the pilips of the

ECHOES FROM ENGLAND

At Sheffield a child four years old rolled if a sofa on which she was lying, and died rom compression of the brain, caused by the

The Record has reason to believe that the revised version of the New Testament will be before the public in the early part of this

H any nineteenth century Sam Pepys is keeping a diary, this inuudation of the Thames ought to furnish material for an interesting entry.

The Liverpool City Council has accepted a tender of the British Electric Light Company for the illumination of some of the principal streets of Liverpool with the electric light,

Many years ago George Eliot wrote a work on the "History of the Ideas of Immor-tality." This work was never given to the public, but it is hoped that it will now see the light.

A coroner's jury returned a verdict of wil-ful nurder against Charles Henry Sampson, file forger, Cumberland street, Sheffield, who, in a fit of delirium tremens, dashed his child's brains out.

Sir Alexander Galt will read a paper at the next meeting of the Colonial Institute, on January 25th, on "The future of the Do-minion of Canada." Viscount Bury will

minion of Canada." Viscount Bury will take the chair.

At Birmingham a man employed in a menagerie was attacked by a lion while cleaning the cage, and seriously lacerated. He would have been killed but for the lion tamer, who

Prince William of Prussia's marriage is now definitely arranged to take place on the 27th of February. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will be among the guests.

It is intended that Exeter Hall shall be transferred to the Young Men's Christian Association on the occasion of its jubilee, March 29 next, at which date all the improvements and alterations will have been effected.

and alterations will have been effected. The Rev. Frederick James Jobson, D.D., a distinguished Wesleyan minister, died of paralysis on the 30th ult., in his 69th year,

at his house in Highbury place. He was born in Lincoln, and entered the ministry in

The Birmingham Post understands that the English Watch Company of Lozells has this year carried off, in fair competition, the contract for watches for the Indian State railways, which has hitherto fallen to American

The briefs in the appeal of Castro, the "Claimant," to the House of Lords have been delivered to Mr. J. P. Benjamin, Q.C., as leader, and also to Mr. Atherley Jones, Mr. Hedderwick, and Mr. Spratt, on behalf of the appellant.

The Conservatives are trying to win back Lord Derby to their ranks. Some communications have passed on the subject, but it is said that Lord Derby has absolutely declined again to place himself under the leadership of Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. Samuel Plimsoll has written from Ma-

deria to the owners of the Penygraig colliery, inclosing for the benefit of the widows' relief fund a cheque for £26, sent him by the editor of the Nineteenth Century, for his article on colliery explosions. Miss Evans, of Darley Honse, Derby, lately died at the age of 94. She was the owner of Boscobel, near Wolverhampton, where the Penderels, whe sheltered Charles II., lived, and by her order a strong iron fence was put round King Charles' oak.

A sad ice accident has taken place at Fenton, North Staffordshire. A number of children ventured on a pool, the ice being thin at the time. They had not been on long before it gave way, and seven of the children were submerged. Three were rescued, and four were drowned. Three of the deceased were little girls.

To the land of the Shamrock green.
You need not wonder, with voice of thunder,
The Irish heart was cheered!
For Parnell standing he braves the husting,
The landlords stand afraid.
The Irish party he stands so hearty
To move in the Parliament
Their woes revealing, he too appealing
To lower the farmer's rent.
Should Mr. Tennyson depart this life before the fall of the Liberal Government (avert it, ye Muses!) we hope Mr. Gladstone will appoint the Corkonian poet laureste. He is

accompanied the children carried off the boy's cap and ran with it to the parent's house; thus giving information of the accident. Both bodies were recovered.

One of the most painful results attendant upon the incarecration of the refractory clergymen of the Church of England is the introduction of a new fashion for ladies' dresses. According to the leading journal of the modes, "the surplice or cassock mantle is now fairly introduced." Woman—all sympathy with suffering mankine—has donned the mantle of the imprisoned priest in his honour.

Mayfair was agitated recently by a rumon-

honour.

Mayfair was agitated recently by a rumour that Lord Beaconsfield had been "Boycotted" at his new house in Curzon street. It turned out, on inquiry, that the report originated in the peculiar performance of a presumably mad muffinman. This eccentric, after taking his stand in front of No. 19, had there perforsned a long fantasia on his bell, followed by certain melodious utterances which the bystanders interpreted as a proclamation of "Boycotting," because the performer had no muffins with him to show the nature of his calling.

An association is about to be formed for

An association is about to be formed for the supply of hot food to the poorer classes of labourers at the docks and in large manufac-tories about London, who now experience great difficulty in procuring hot provisions at a low price close to their work. A number of harrows or trucks will be fitted with heat

THE PARSON'S OA'

BY MRS. HENRY WOOD.

The day was drawing toward its of the young charity children, assemble newly repaired school-room of the st lage of Littleford; glanced impatiently the windows at the shadows east by clining sun; for none knew better be shadows than they that five o'clock w "First class, come up and spell," "First class, come up and spell, out the governess from behind her the wiadow.
"There ain't no time, Miss," replied the girls, with the easy familiarity appoints between scholar and teacher in iools. "It's a' most sleek on the

The governess, a fair, pleasant young woman, dressed in mourning too lady-like in appearance for the parents of a charity-school, glanced roun hour glass, and saw that it wanted minutes to the hour.
"There is time for a short lesson, cl she said. "Put aside your work as

up."
The first class laid their sewing bench, and were ranging themselve the governess' table, when a young le hat and riding-habit, followed by galloped past the windows, and reine "Governess!" exclaimed a dozer here's Miss Rickhurst." "Go on with your work, children do you mean by pressing to the w Did you never see Miss Rickhurst

Jane Hewgill, open the door."

"How d'ye do, Miss Winter?" a young lady they had called Miss Ric carelessly nodding to the governess entered. "How are you getting on? class have you up now ?"

"Spelling," replied Miss Winter,
Hewgill, why don't you shut the door

"'Cause here's Mr. Lewis and his

coming up," answered the child. 'keeping it open for them."

Miss Rickhurst hastily rose from terness' seat, which she had uncerement taken, and went to the door to meet Mr. Lewis, the clergyman of the

was a meek, quiet man of 30 years. I tain he was not ambitious, for he felt him an everlasting debt of gratitude him an everlasting debt of gratitude noble patron who had stepped forw presented him with this village living stipend of £150 per annum. He halooked for more than a curacy, and sum. His father, dead now, had curate before him, and he, the son, h to Oxford as a servitor, had taken holy and struggled on. And when the Littleford, who had silently been witness of the merits and unassuming uttleford, who had silently been witness of the merits and unassuming the poor young curate, presented him pectedly with the little village chure estate, John Lewis raised his heart in fulness to the Earl, who had thus un put want away from him for his spar Once inducted into the living, the erend John Lewis worked indefa Among other good works, he re-esta the girls' charity school, an anciently ed foundation, which had fallen nea abeyance, as many other ancient of have in the present day. The mistre Dame Fox, was old; so Lord Littlefe the clergyman superannuated her, and out for another; and while they were Miss Winter, the daughter of Farmer who was just dead, went up to Li Hall and asked for the situation.

The whole village liked Regina although she had received an educati although she had received an educatic for five years of her life, enjoyed a hom her dead mother's London relatives) for what Littleford thought suitable for ing farmer's daughter. They likewinumerous liberties with her name. It it was one they could not become with, so some called her Gina, many and a few brought out a short "Gin," her father's death, she found that any provision was left for her; and one day sat musing upon what should course, the servant Nomy, a buxom of forty, who had taken care of the of forty, who had taken care of the since its mistress

suddenly suggested that she should ap the new place.

"What place?" asked Regina.

"The schoolmississ," replied Nomy.

Earl and the parson are a-wanting to fi and they do say, in the village, it w matter of £30 a year. Surely you'd d "Too much education for a village mistress," thought Regina. "But it keep me well, with what little I h

sides."
"Go up to Littleford Hall; go rig yourself, Miss Gina, with your own tw legs," advised Nomy. "Nothing like ing to the fountain-head one's self, if bis to be done," added the shrewd wom: "Apply to Lord Littleford myself," lated Regina.
"Why not? Ain't he as pleasant-ma a man as one would wish to come One day lately, not three weeks afo

master died, the Earl was a-crossing of on horseback, and he axed me to op gate o' the turnip-field, and he kept of ting his jokes with me all the time I doing of it."
The servant's advice was good, proved so. Miss Winter made her o plication to the Earl of Littleford, a was successful, although the Earl de at her request at first, for her own sal ling her she was above the situation, an

the remuneration was very small. As the clergyman came into the scho afternoon, he shook hands with the S daughter; he then advanced and he his hand to Miss Winter. Miss Ric followed him with her eyes and curl lips; what right had the Vicar, their ass be shaking hands with a charity

governess?

"I was going to hear the class, Mr. I said the young lady, after some minut been spent in talking. "Jane Hewg my groom he may go on with the ho shall walk home. Pray, Miss Winter, did you say they were spelling? The lables! how very ridiculous! Ca-t, c-o-w, cow; that's quite as far as the

c-o-w, cow; that's quite as far as the go,"
"Do you think so?" returned Regin cold tone, for she did not like these re interferences of Miss Rickhurst.
"Highly ridiculous," snapped Mrs.
"What can such girls want with spe If it were not for reading the Bible, I say never teach 'em to read at all."
A very domineering widow was this of the clergyman. Upon his appointment the Vicarage, down she came and estall herself in it, assuring him the house never get on without somebody to man Mr. Lewis had a dim perception that Mr. Lewis had a dim perception that his house would get on better without but he never said so, and she remained Miss Winter went to the mante turned her hour glass. It was five cand the children flocked out of school Vicar, Mrs. Budd, and Miss Rickhus

"Mr. Lewis," began the young lad confidential tone, "don't you think schoolmistress is getting above her "There is such a tone of superiority the young woman—I mean implied ority," added Miss Rickhurst, correct

"I have always thought there is n real superiority about her," replied the "But I have never known anyone manners and conversation, gave one idea of implying it. And she gets dren on astonishingly: one might the their progress, she had taught the years, instead of barely one."

years, instead of barely one."
"It is of no use to arged with John Mise Winter," interposed Mrs. Budd, thinks her an angel, and nothing less.
"No. I do not," laughed the Re John. "I only think her vary supe young women in general." And Mise hurst once more curied her haughty li