a moment without kindness, without sympathy, withour considerate attention and innocent amusement. If she were querulous, no one murmured; if she were capricious. everyone yielded to her fancies; but if she smiled, everyone was happy. Dear, no le Montfort, thine was the magic that had worked this charge! And is whom were all these choice exertions made? For one whom another had trifled with, descried, ie rayed! And Munifort knew it. He dedicated his life to the consolation of a despised woman Leaning on the arm of Lord Montfort, Henrietta Temple might meet the eye of Fe dinand Arnine and his rich bride, at least without

feeling harself an object of pity ! Time had flown. The Italian spring with all its splendor, illumined the glittering palaces and purple shores of Naples. Montfort and his friends were returning from Capua in his galley. Miss Temple was seated between her father and their host. The Ausonian clime, the beautiful scene, the sweet society, had all combined to produce a day of exquisite enjoyment. Henrietta Temple could not refrain from expressing her delight. Her eye sparkled like the star of eve that glittered over the glowing mountains; her check was as radiant as the sunset.

. Ah! what a happy day this has been! she excial med. The gentle pressure of her hand reminded her of the the delight her exclamation had afforded one of her companions. With a

trembling heart Lord Montfort leant back in he galley; and yet, ere the morning sun had dung its flaming beams over the ciry. Henrietta Temple was his betrothed.

ALTHORON Lord Montfort was now the received and recognised admirer of Miss Temple, their intended union was not immediate. Henrietta was berself averse from such an arrangement, but it was not necessary for her to urge this somewhat ungracious desire, as Lord Mo iffort wes unxious that she should be introduced to his family before their marriage, and that the ceremony should be performed in his native country. Their return to England, therefore was now meditated. The event was hastened by an extraordinary occurrence.

Good fortune in this world, they say, is seldom single. Mr. Temple at this moment was perfectly content with his destiny. Easy in his own circumstances, with his daughter's future prosperity about to be provided for by an union with the heir to one of the richest peerages in the kingdom, he had nothing to His daughter was happy, he entertained the greatest esteem and affection for his future son-in-law, and the world went well with him in every respect.

It was in this fulness of happiness that destiny, with its usual wild caprice, resolved 'to gild refined gold, and paint the li'y;' and it was determined that Mr. Temple should wake one morning among the wealthiest commoners of England.

There happened to be an old baronet, a great humorist, without any very near relations, who had been a godson of Mr. Temple's grandfather. He had never invited or encouraged any intimacy or connection with the Temple family, but had always throughout life kept himself aloof from any acquaintance with them. Mr. Temple indeed had only seen him once, but certainly under rather advantageous circumstances. It was when Mr. which we have siluded, that Sir Temple Deverenx was a visitor at the capital at which Mr. Temple was resident. The minister had shown him some civilties, which was his duty; and Henrietta had appeared to please him. But he had not remained long at this place; and refused at the time to be more than their ordinary guest; and had never, by any letter, message, or other mode of communica-tion, conveyed to them the slightest idea that the hospitable minister and his charming daughter had dwelt a moment on his career to avoid ever making a friend, and had left the whole of his large fortune to the Right Honorable Peiham Temple, by this bequest proprietor of one of the fluest estates in the county of York, and a very considerable personal property, the accumulated savings of a

This was a great event. Mr. Temple had the most profound respect for property. It was impossible for the baronet to have left his estates to an individual who could more throughly appreciate its possession. Even personal property was not without its charms; but a large landed estate, and a large landed estate in the county of York, and that large landed estate flanked by a good round sum of Three per Cent. Consols duly recorded in the Rotunda of Threadneedle Street, it was a combination of wealth, power, consideration and convenience which exactly hit the ideal of Mr. Temple and to the fascination of which perhaps the taste of few men would be insensible. Mr. Temple being a man of family. had none of the awkward embarrassments of a parvenu to contend with.

large rental and a long life.

To be Continued.

POSTERS.

A telegram from Brazil states that the new coffee or pis good and anundant: that of couton is estimated at 4,250,000 bales.

It is estimated that pearly \$39,000,000,000 were paid duringing the year 18.9 through the twenty-two clearing houses of the United States.

South American newspapers are started by rich old chaps who want to hit the Government inch. They therefore contain nothing be politics and death notices.

The penalty for durling in Louisiana is two years' imprisonment and \$200 flue, but the editors who missed each other at ten paces the other day are not likely to be punished to that extent. They deserve as much as that for making such poor exhibitions of marksmanship.

Ten pounds of powder and four pounds of lead were squandered in fighting duels in France last year, and the undertaking business was now augmented a single corpse. A French duel and a Peruvian-Unit battle are principally remarkable for an absence of bloodshed.—Norristown

A Unicago clergymen found fault in an irri-tated manner with some of his co-gregation who had a habit of coming late. Some of these people became angry and said that for the future they would not come at all. Others were not so greatly displeased, and said that they would me late as often as they p'easod.

Mr. Ruskin is quoted as saying: "You fancy you are sorry for the pain of others. New, I telt just this, that if the usual course of war, instead of unroofing peasants' houses and ravaging peasants' fields, merely broke the china upon your own drawing room tables, no war in civilized countries would last a week."

A c'ergyman recently said that many a one, while apparently singing with all his might the lines. "Were the whole realm of nature mine, that were a present far too small," was diligently engaged with one hand in his pocket in scraping the edge of a three-cent piece to make sure that it was not a dime.—Breakwater Light

It is notoriously true that the black laborers are preferred in the fouth before any class of white laborers; that in Tennessee and some other fouthern states it is not a "race issue" for a black man to vote as he pleases; and that even in Mississippi there are less white people who believe it a "race issue" for a black citizen to vote as he sees fit than there were a year ago.—Memphis Avalanche.

ago.—Memphis Avalanche.

"My dear" she se hi, as they set at breakfast, who is Hi o Pedro?" When he aked an explanation, and she told him that he had talked it his sleep so much about him, he tried to awallow some imaginary object in his throat a dinurmured something about reading Brazilian history and being deeply interested in the Emperor, whose name was Hilo Pedro; and, bless her son she believed it.—Picksburg Herald.

THE PRINTER TO HIS BRIDE Come to my arms, you lovely "quad," My charming little Nell; M. bride, l'il "set" you in "beurgeois," Trimmed around with "nonpareil."

Your "form" Is beauteous to behold, And ruddy is your "face;" Your " color "glows just like to one Returning from the "cassa."

O, had I "space" to tell you all The charms that, when a girl, You did possess, and gave the" proof In "agate" and in " pearl."

I could not a "column" write, Of "pica" or "brevier." The measure of your matchless worth, Or "justify" you, dear,

"Long primer" it wou'd take to do, Your pleture and no! flatte: 'The "copy" to my heart 'Pl " press," For lack of other matter.

Were youarrayed in costly "dress," A "d amoud" in your hair, Or stripped just like a "galley" alave, You'd beto me as fair.

And should a " minion " round you fawn On him I'd put a " head;" And with my trusty " shooting stick " I'd fill him full of " lead,"

Happy through life—in every "case" This "rule" we'd rest upon! I'd ee your true manhood's "type," And you my " paragon."

Echoes from Abroad.

Professor Fredrich has succeeded the late Professor Messmer as editor of the Old Catholic organ, the Deutsche Merkue, at Munich.

- Leo XIII. has suffered slightly from cold during the present rigorous winter at Rome, but otherwise his health, it is said, never was

A sequel to Mr. Jenkins' last pamphlet, "A Blot on the Queen's Head," has been issued in London. It is entitled "B-n Changes the Motto," and is illustrated with fanciful designs by Linley Sambourne, the eccentric diaughteman of Punch.

The Whitchall Review states it is informed that at the last meeting of the Cabinet Counril the question was definitely before the Council of a scheme for the confederation of the British Empire, and the direct representation in an Imperial Parliament of all colonies and dependencies.

The Whitehall Review contains the names of the following gentlemen for whom peerages are to be provided :- Mr. Chaplin, Colonel Taylor, Sir R. Wallace, Sir C. Mills, Sir Lawrence Polk and Viscount Galway, in addition to a whole posse of conservative borough members. Among the latter, it is said, will be found the name of one or two representatives of a western scaport.

A number of Irishmen hold commands in the armies both of Chili and Peru. The chief officer of the Peruvian artillery is a Col-O'Hogan, and, according to the gazette of Lima, there are five Majors, thirteen Captains, and over two score of officers of inferior grade either Irish by birth or descent, fighting in the army of Peru, while the Irish element in the victorious forces of the hostile republic is even greater.

A unique suggestion for aiding the Irish distress is made by Industry, a weekly organ Temple was minsiter at the German Court, to of the manufacturing interests in Loudon. It thinks that the Government should authorize the establishment of a lottery similar to that organized in France for the benefit of the sufferers of the Spanish inuadations, and that a million of money could easily be raised by such an expedient if some such authoritative body as the Corporation of London were allowed to take it in hand. Something of the kind was hinted at after the collapse of the unfortunate Glasgow Bank, but the legal authorities set their foot on it.

The police of Geneva seem to be wise in memory. And yet Sir Temple Deverevx had now departed from the world, where it had apparently been the principal object of his carrier to avoid are making an arriver to avoid are making and are making a three years by a public sale. Amateurs now know where to look for the relics of the illustrious unfortunate. Many would give a fancy price" for Peace's fiddle or for the revolver of the same burglar. The Geneva col lection includes daggers, jimmys, skeletou keys, noiseless drills and lite preservers. Thus any young cracksmon starting in business has a capital chance of buying, at a moderate outlay, the implements of his craft. He not only will purchase cheap but historical weapons, rich in inspiring a sociations.

A new contract has been made between the Treasury of Cuba and the Spanish Bank of Havana, and has been approved by the Supreme Government. The Treasury will draw bills of exchange on the Colonial Ministry to the amount of \$1,700,000 to the order of the Spanish Bank of Havana, and the bank will indorse the bills to the order of a firm of bankers in Havans, who will take them in the name of respectable Madrid bankers and will pay the amount into the Treasury prior to March 5. The draft will be guaranteed to the bank by a pledge upon stamps and stamped paper. There is said to be another contract between the Treasury and the Spanish Bink, and it is only awaiting the sanction of the home Government, to advance \$2,000,000 in paper money upon the security of the lottery.

Whitehall Review :- " Much anxiety is felt at headquarters in India with regard to the movements of General Abramoff, who, three months ago, made his way with guns through the Karah Kazak Pass (14,000 feet) and advanced across the Pamir. Nothing has since been heard of him, but the return of either himself or his force to Ferghana has not been announced in the Russian papers. As Abramoff is one of the ablost of the Central Asian generals this is rightly considered to be a matter of great importance, more specially since the Muscovite proteges, Mr. Baba and Abdal Rahman, have been let slip. As the distance from Faizabad to the border of Cashmere is less than one hundred and fifty miles it would be impossible, for the Viceroy to show indifference to movements in this quarter, for Cashmere is, it must be remembered the key and silent angle of the whole Indian frontier."

London Itally News :- " Before leaving England Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. Marchioness ef Lorne, was present at Mrs. Gould's concert on behalf of the Victoria Huspital for Children. Her Royal Highness was attended by Lady Sophia Macnamara. Among others present were Count Munster, General Sir Hastings Doyle, Colonel Sir E. Y. Henderson and Mrs. Frenke. Au admirable musical programme testified to the hearty exertions made by Mrs. Gould in aid of the children's institution. At her call a goodly number of able artists had come forward to render their gratuitous service. Mrs. Gould herself executed with Mr. F. Cowen. the accompanist, a two-plane due from Doniz-tti, and prominent among the treats of the evening was a new song by Mrs. Gould, called "The Time of Roses." To Mrs. Gould's music Mrs. Osgood did every justice. The Princess Louise on leaving the concert, which she sat out from beginning to end, expressed her satisfaction with the entertainment, and desired Mrs. Gould to dedicate the new song to her.

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

WEDNERDAY.

10,000 Persian troops are approtening A Hamilton hotel-keeper is wanted for

forgery. Three of the five children born at Egypt,

N. S, have died. Citizens' rights are demanded by the Miami

Indians of Kansas. German protectionists are agitating a further increase of duties.

The Russian fleet at Cronstadt has been ordered to the Pacific.

The proposed demonstration at Phornix Park has been postpoued. Fifty persons were injured by a railway

collision near San Miguel, Cuba. The controversy between Dr. Russell, war correspondent, and Sir Garnet Wolseley waxes

warmer daily. At a debate in the Cortes it was shown that Cuba's revenue sufficed for everything except

war expenses. Lieutenant-Colonel Marino and Mariano Torres, two hated insurgents, have surrender-

ed to the Cubans. Frost and Wood's agricultural works at Smith's Falls had a narrow escape from being

burned yesterday. A number of Turcomans, believed to be under Abdul Rahman, have penetrated into

Afghan Turkestan. Book and paper men in the United States

oppose the bill asking for the decrease of the duty on their goods. The general feeling among the operatives at Burnley, Eng., is that the difference is not

sufficient to warrant a strike. Blackburn operatives have accepted a conditional advance of 10 per cent by instalments, as offered by the masters.

The British authorities at Larnaca, Cyprus, have detained the Austrian mail steamer, on account of the captain having resisted arrest. Lord Beaconsfield stated in the Upper House last night, in answer to a question from Lord Granville, that the tripartite treaty of 1856, guaranteeing the independence and au-

tonomy of Belgium, had ceased to operate. THURSDAY.

The "Blue Noses" are emigrating to Mani-

Spain wants free trade with the United States.

A Dairyman's Convention is sitting in Kingston.

One thousand four hundred and seventythree arrests in St. John, N B., last year. The steamer Canopus, from Boston, lost 247 head of cattle on the voyage to Liver-

Three persons were arrested in Prescott yesterday for the "Sickle grinding machine" swindle.

Cuba has paid to the United States \$967,000 out of \$26, 30,000 claims of American cutizens for damages sustained during the insur-

The Turcomans have resolved to strenuously oppose the Russian expedition; a levy of 60,000 men has been ordered, and aid will

be asked from Persia and India. Probably the heaviest freight train that ever passed over the Grand Trunk arrived at Belleville on Wednesday murning from Toronto. It consisted of twenty-seven loaded cars, drawn by one of the new six-wheeled locomotives.

PRIDAY.

Lieut.-Governor Wilmot has arrived at Fredericton.

for St. Petersburg.

finished in ten days.

Thirty-two thou-and Turcomans await the

Russians at Geoktepe. Ottawa has a Mr. Adams, who has not slept

wick for eight months.

A Battery will be removed to Quebec on or about the 10th of February.

Russian agents are looking in the United States for counterfeiters of the rouble. Capt. Labelle has been a pointed General

Passenger Agent on the Q., M., O. & O. Rail-Sir G. Colley has been appointed to suc-

ceed Sir Garnet Wolsely in the command of the troops in South Africa.

A number of sewer pines, seized by the Customs authorities at Sarnia for undervaluation, have been sold by auction for

Hon. Frank Smith has declined to appear pefore the Public Accounts' Committee of Untario, on the ground that he is a Dominion Sepator.

In the French Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Agriculture, speaking against the tax on wheat, said the importation of foreign breadstuffs had prev nted famine in Franco.

> HOUSE OF COMMONS. OTTAWA, February 17. RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

A message was read from the Governor-General, recommending the propriety of granting \$100,000 for the relief of the present great distress in Ire'and.

Sir John A. Macdonald gave notice of motion that on Thursday next he would move that the House do resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on Friday next to reply to the message of His Excellency.

The House then adjourned at 4 p.m. Canadian Convent Schools.

"I am more expecially pleased with what I saw at two of the most aristocratic educational establishments of Canada—Hochelaga Convent, some three miles north of Montreal, and the Villa Maria, two miles south of it. The Hochelaga Convent is under the immediste direction of Mother Scholastique, Lady Superior. She has some three hundred pupils of all ages under her care, and is a real mother to them all. They are educated in all branches and accomplishments, and for all necessities. Each branch of the school is in perfect discipline. Some of the most wonderful specimens of ladies' handiwork were shown me. In one circular music-room were fifeen pianos ranged around it, and the pupils played upon them with such perfect harmony that it seemed as if I heard but one. The Villa Maria is in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame. One of the buildings was the former residence of Governor-General Mouk. The institution could not be more favorably or elegantly situated, overlooking Lachine Rapids on the west, and looking down upon a neautiful city east. Immense additions are being made to it, as it is to be the Mother House -the home of those Sisters who have distinguished themselves by long lives of devotion and sacrifices and at last become incapacitated for more severe lubor."-Chicago Tribune Letter.

MR. PARNELL AND HIS FORE. FATHERS.

Though the contest for Dublin county was from the first a hopeless one on the Home Rule side, it was nevertheless deemed judiclous to hold a public meeting in Dublin in support of Mr. Parnell's candidature. If such a meeting could attain no other useful purpose it would at least introduce the young and unknown politician to the people he was so eager to serve. Accordingly the council of the Home Rule League convened a meeting in the Rotundo, for the afternoon of the 9th of March, 1874. On the occasion the room was filled, early as was the hour; the platform was thronged with an influential and representative assemblage, including many members of Parliament.

C. S. PARNELL'S FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE. As at this meeting Mr. Parnell made his first appearance before the public, it is worth; of some notice in this narrative. Among the M. P.'s present the most prominent were Honest John Martin; Isaac Butt, then in reality as well as in name the trusted leader of the Irish people: A. M. Sullivan, Mitchell Henry, and Richard O Shaughnessy. It was pretty generally known by them that Charles Stewart Parnell was a scion of the family which had produced Sir John, the stout and self-sacrificing foe of the Union, and Sir Henry, the life-long advocate of Catholic equality; so there was great enthusia-m among those assembled on that day in the Rotundo in favor of the relative of those two worthies, who had come forward to identify himself with the people and their cause. The popular instinct, which is so seldom wrong in public affairs, had seized on the fact that the young man was the inheritor of great reputations and unsullied memories, and interred from it that he would follow in the footsteps of his honored predecessors, and that, in whatever else he might fail, he might be relied on for honesty of purpose. This was the reason why the room was thronged at an hour when men in the city are usually minding their private business, as well as why so deep an interest was taken in the ob-

ject of the meeting. To Mr. A. M. Sullivan was committed the duty of proposing the first resolution, which warmly approved of the candidature of Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell. The speaker) ad uttered but a few sentences when there occurred one of those striking coincidences, dramatic in their effect, which dwell forever in the memory of beholders. Mr. Sullivan was expressing the delight that should be felt and the hope that should be inspired by seeing the bearers of historic names like that of Parnell coming back into the ranks of the people, when, just as the sentence was finished, a tall, slender young man came through the doorway, and, looking neither to the right nor the left, began quietly making his way through the crowd towards the platform. Of those in the room probably not a score had ever seen him before, nor ever heard his personal appearance described; yet, by some subtle process of in-unition characteristic of the Irish mind, it at once became known among the mass of the large gathering that the new arrival, so muostentatiously moving up the room, was the very bearer of a historic name to whom Mr. Sullivan had just referred. It was like the work of magic in its wonderful suddenness. Every eye was fixed on the young man; people stood on tiptoe, and craned their necks to get a view of him; while cheer after cheer resounded through the spacious hall, loud and long-sustained, and threatening, if not to raise the roof off the place, at least to split the ears of all in the assembly. Such a scene of enthusiastic but not disorderly animation is but rarely witnessed. Eyes brightened, faces beamed, hats and handkerchiefs waved in the air, voices were making themselves hoarse, yet all the while the object of the Grand Duke Nicholas leaves Paris to-day demonstration, with bent head and downcast eves, quietly pursued his way, as if unconsci-St. Gothard tunnel will probably be our of the honor paid him-or, if conscious, as though he felt it unfitting to receive popular rewards before he had done enough to deserve them. Yet it was plain that his feelings were deeply moved by his reception; for when he stepped on to the platform he was pale, and indeed exhibited the appearance of agitation. When, after the last burst of cheering, Mr. Sullivan, resuming his interrupted speech, confirmed the instinct of the audience by saving

that literally as well as figuratively his friend Mr. Parnell had come among them, there was another enthusiastic outburst, prolonged and drafeuing; and before it was over some of the thoughtful present were asking themselves if a great public career lay not before this modest-looking, youthful politician, whose very presence, unberaided, unannounced, could take captive public confidence in a manner so remarkable. As for the mass, they waited with impatience for the speech they expected him to deliver. The time came for him to speak, and he

rose to his feet to make his first public deliverance, amid a tempest of cheers. All present saw that he was laboring under strong emotion, for his color came and went, and his breast heaved perceptibly. We can fancy the thoughts which stirred the fountains of feeling within him to their veriest depths. He had resolved to devote himself to his people, to work for them with all his might; and here, at the very outset of his career—before, as it were, he had vet actually but his hand to the plough -- was he receiving an earnest of the gratitude which the Irian people are ever ready to lavish on who have even tried honestly to serve them. No doubt he knew the good deeds of Sir John and Sir Henry Parnell had paved the way for him to the core of the people's hearts; and no doubt, also, he only resolved at that moment that he would leave behind him at least the repute of being as much "a man of integrity" as any one of his forefathers. At all events, whatever his thoughts may have been, he was considerably upperved: for when he began to speak it was in broken sentences, and in a voice that faltered with excess of feeling.

It was a scene to be long remembered. There, on the front of the platform, by the chairman's table, he stood, tall, slender, pale, lofty of forehead, his lips unquivering, his chin firm and resolute-looking, his bosom laboring, his brown eyes flashing over the throng, his back well set up, and indeed with a carriage that suggested a military trainng Aud while in the excitement of that moment-an excitement the exact like of which he could never again know-his tongue grew unwilling to express his thoughts, and forced him to hesitate and to panse, a painfully intense silence fell on the enxious audience. In the chair was O'Gorman Mahon, sitting with soldierly erectness in spite of hisadvanued years, with a piercing gaze fixed on the faltering novice. From the right of the platform kindly as well as " honest" John Martin surveyed the young Protestant patriot, with a benignant smile illuminating his grave, sweet countenance; the homely genial face of Isaac Butt beamed with overflowing good nature; the grey eyes of Alexander Sullivan glowed in eager sympathy, while his whole invest him with his own power of apt and had been made, having discovered Mr. Par- Abyesinia, from Liverpool.

the left of the platform, ext. ibited an unmistakably kindly interest in the young speaker, whose native modesty and excited feelings combined to impair his delivery of the very eye was riveted on him, both from the platform and the floor of the hall, and, though great many were criticizing unfavorably his first efforts as a public speaker, it must be admitted that there was something in his appearance which impressed every one favorably, for every one, undoubtedly, cheered him

When the meeting broke up there was a good deal of discussion among groups of the candidate's success in public life. The verdict of many, who had noted only his falteryoung man. It will come out in time. Wait | an expressive Irish phrase. and see." Which section was right all know

now. The Dublia county election at which Mr. Parnell was a candidate is hardly worth reterring to further now than to say that, as was expected, he was beaten. The Tories of that county look carefully after the Parlia- of what has since been called "Obstruction mentary register, year by year; while, on the other hand, hundreds on hundreds of men possessing popular sympathies, and having Irish members of Parliament to prevent any the needful electoral qualifications, are too Administration from having everything its apathetic to take the trouble to attend at re. own way. That struggle further showed that vision sessions to secure their undoubted right to vote. It must suffice to say that at least prevent anything approaching to bad when the polling day had come and gone, and the votes cast had been counted, it was Mr. Parnell afterwards to prove that good found that Colonel Taylor had received 2,122; that Mr. Parnell's tally was only 1,141; and consequently that the former had been returned by a majority of 981.

One feature of this contested election must still retain a strong interest for the reader. We allude to Mr. Parnell's candidatorial address to the constituency. Few people have over dreamt of referring to it since his defeat; and posed; and it is to be recorded to the credit ret it cannot but be important to know en what publicly announced principles he began his political career. They furnish a safe test both of his honesty in adopting them and his consistency in adhering to them. We have pleasure therefore in reproducing the main portions of this address:-

"Upon the great question of Home Rule I will by all means seek the restoration to Ireland of our domestic Parliament, upon the basis of the resolutions passed at the Nawhich I am a member.

"If elected to Parliament I will give my cordial adherence to the resolutions adopted at the recent conference of Irish members, and will act independently alike of all English parties.

"I will earnestly endeaver to obtain for Ireland a system of education in all its branches-university, intermediate, and primary-which will deal impartially with all religious denominations, by affording to every parent the opportunity of obtaining for his child an education combined with that religious teaching of which his conscience ap-

"I believe security for his tenure and the fruits of his industry to be equally necessary to do justice to the tenant, and to promote the prosperity of the whole community. I will therefore support such an extension of the ancient and tenant-right of Ulster in all its integrity, to the other parts of Ireland, as will secure to the tenant continuous occupa-

tion at fair repts." In addition he promised to work for "a complete and unconditional amnesty;" and, atter a graceful reterence to the efforts made by his relatives, Sir John and Sir Henry, for the good of the Irish people, he concluded:

" If you elect me I will endeavor, and think I I can promise, that no act of mine will ever discredit the name which has been associated

with these recollections." No need to ask now whether any act or his has since discredited that name, He has ful-filled both in letter and spirit those early pledges given when a young, untried man. He has sought the restoration of Ireland's domestic Parliament "by all means." He has acted "independently alike of all English parties." He has not been idle in reference to the land question, nor is he "behind the door" in regard to the amnesty. He neglected not the cause of religious equality in education.

After the Dublin election nothing was heard of Mr. Parnell by the public till John Mitchel came over from America, after his long exile, to beard the British lion in his den by seeking the representation of Tipperary county. Two circumstances in connection with the event roused Charles Parnell to active sympathy on the rebel candidate's behalf. One was the opportunity given of striking a resounding blow against British domination in Ireland; the other was the indomitable, unconquerable spirit of Mitchel himself, so near akin to Mr. Parnell's own. On this occasion he merged from the privacy into which he had retired after the Dublin county election, in an admirably written letter to the papers, announcing his hearty approbation of Mitchel's course, and giving £25 towards the expenses of the contest which Mr. Stephen Moore of Barna forced on "the premier county."

Tipperary put Mitchel at the head of the poll by an immense majority, but he died. alas! in the arms of victory. At his funeral his brother-in-law, political colleague, and fellow-convict, John Martin, was setzed with a mortal illness, and within a week followed him to the grave. John Martin's death took place on the 29th of March, '75. Ireland was stricken with sorrow; but Meath county bewailed a special loss, for in gentle John Martin she had a representative as honest and earnest, as upright and firm, as ever championed the cause of "Ireland a nation" in the London House of Commons. To find a fitting successor for such a man was no easy task; but by a happy stroke of fortune Chas. Stewart Painell, having been recommended by the council of the Home Rule League, was adopted as the popular candidate by a large representative meeting of the electorate. Another Home Ruler, a solicitor of much local influence, opposed him; and a Tory gentleman of the county, beholding a prospect of division in the national ranks, and fancying that he might be able to slip into the seat through the split, also took the field. When, on the 19th of April, 1875, the votes baving been counted, the declaration of the poll was made, it was found that the members were-Charles Stewart Parnell, Home Ruler, 1.771; J. L. Naper, Tory, 902; J. T. Hinds, Home Ruler, 138, from which figures it will be seen that the mass of the electors refused to play the game of the common enemy by fighting among themselves.

There was tremendous rejoicing in Royal Meath over the victory. Enthusiastic crowds assembled in thousands to give vent to a common feeling of delight; bonfires blazed air indicated to observers a powerful desire in many quarters; and the populace of Trim, to spring to the aid of the speaker, and to in which town the declaration of the poll

quent expression; Mitchell Henry, too, from | nell walking down from the parochial house to his hotel, taid lovingly violent hands on him, carried him in triumph round their own special bonfire in the Market square, and finally set him on the head of a cask to speak thoughts surging in his brain. Indeed, a few words to them. To those acquainted with the Irish nature it is unnecessary to say that no such wild familiarity would have been taken with him if, during the course of

his canvas, he had not become a popular darling Mr. Parnell did not delay to receive congratulations on his success. Parliament was in session at the period of his election, and, moreover, the Government had just then in hands a Coercion Bill for Ireland. Mr Joseph Gillis Biggar had determined that this proassemblage concerning the chances of the posed tyrannical enactment should be met with a stiff resistance. Therefore the new member for Moath, who meant work, not ing utterance and his broken sentences, was, pleasure, hurried over to London, formally That young man will be a failure. He took his seat, and was in good time to record can't speak. But the shrewder, who had his first vote against the Coercion Bill on the noted the tirm set-up of his back and there- 22nd of April, 1875. As he was in Trim on solute firmness of mouth and chip, more the night of the 19th, it is plain that he "did sagely observed, "There is something in that | not let the grass grow under his feet," to use

The struggle over the Coercion Bill was stout and prolonged. Mr. Biggar began It. with the famous four hours speech which drove the assembled Commons at Westminster into alternate flushes of rage and despair. That struggle was the first taste they had got -a word which merely expresses briefly that it is within the power of even a few resolute even a score of resolute Irish members could measures for their country. It remained for measures could also be obtained by a continued pursuance of the same method.

Only on the 11th of Apr'l did the bill get through the House of Commons, after a consumption of Government time which caused in Great Britain a feeling of positive dismay. There were, of course, a large number of divisions over the various amendments proof Charles Stewart Parnell that, even at the very outset of his parliamentary career, he was present, and took the Irish side in every one of those divisious. Others there were of his colleagues, much more advanced in years, infinitely better known to the public, and possessing the full confidence of too confiding constituencies, who were absent again and again with no better cause than a desire to take their pleasare in London drawing-rooms. But he stood up to his work with a diligence from which tional Conference last November, and the they might have taken example. The rest of principles of the Home Rule League, of the session passed over without anything rem irkable being done by the "Irish party" in Pacliament; and during that period Mr. Parnell was by far more constant in his attendance than the majority of his fellow members. He did not address the House, but employed himself much in mastering its cumbrous and intricate forms, and the rules which guide its course of procedure.

Now there was a representative of Cork city, who, having been a hot revolutionist in 48, had taken refuge under the stars and stripes, and dwelt in America for many yeass, in the practice of his profession of civil engineer. Having amassed a fortune he returned to his native land, and set up his habitation on the banks of the beautiful Lee. He had profited by contact with the shrewd American mind; and when he had observed the London Commons for some time, he came to a conclusion which he expressed in pretty much the following fashion :-

"You will never get them to listen to you until you begin to take as active an interest in English affairs as they take in Irish ones. am too old to have the necessary energy for the work. Why don't some of you young

fellows try it?" The man who said this was generally spoken of with affectionate familiarity as "Honest Joe Bonayne." Peace to his ashes! He died in the spring of 1876. He loved Ireland well, and served her well too, and will

be long borne in her grateful memory. Charles Parnell heard the saying, and pondered deeply on it. The more he thought of it the more it appeared like a revelation, until at length he determined that, since the practised speakers among the Irish members seemed to shrink from the labor involved, he himself would test the wisdom of Joe Ronayne's dictum. And with this view he set himself to looking out for some Government measure in which he could take a tremendous interest. He selected the English Prisons Bill, which proposed to hand over the management of local prisons to the executive; and he made the selection with a view to first modifying it to his desires, and afterwards insisting that the Irish Prisons Bill which was to follow should be modelled on the precedent thus afforded. For it occurred to Mr. Parnell that the time of prosecutions for sedition in Ireland had not yet passed away, and that it would be wise to prepare for occurrences of the kind, to the extent at least of saving those convicted of sedition from the indignities and maltreatment to which hererefere they had been invariably subjected in

Ireland .- Pilot. British Grain Trade.

Innon, February 17.—The Mark Lanc Express in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says.—The wenther during the past week, says.—The wenther during the past week, says.—The wenther during the past week has been sensonable. The rule was not excessive, and ploughing has settly by proceeded. It is still feared that some autumnsown wheat has been frosted, as many fields where it should have appeared are nearly bare, and in many where it has appeared it is neither strong nor forward. Threshing has proceeded rather more freely, though the damp unfavorably affected grain, and the slight advance in price which has taken place only applies to dry samples. Last season's cop is so deficient that already in some paris of the country the stocks of home-grown wheat in farmors' hands are almost exhausted. Foreign arrived somewhat more freely, both at London and Liverpool. Nevertheless there has ieen a decidedly stronger feeling in foreign wheat, particularly lost Monday, when a brisk and healthy demand was experienced for all varieties at an advance of sixpence to a shilling per quarter on the week. This improvement was due to the legitimate effect of small imports, a diminution of stocks and an acknowledged scarcity of wheat in France. Toward the close of the week there was a tack of animation, both in London and in the provinces, in consequence of the externe demands of the holders, but Monday's in France. Toward the close of the week there was a lack of animation, both in London and in the provinces, in consequence of the extreme demands of the holders, but Monday's prices for reit and white wheat were fully maintained. Maize on the spot, owing to its extreme scarcity, improving stightly. The arrivals at ports of call have been very light. There was great firmness in the early part of the week, a large cargo of red winter fetching 57s for he continent. There has been a quieter tone since, owing to advices of easier prices from America and the continent. Maize has been in steady demand at 28s 8d for mixed American, and the coast was cleared of it at that price Wheat for, shipment has been in active request, and a samer business was done in it than for some time past, particularly in Australian. The quoiations in America for red winter are still above the level of this makel. There was an active inquiry for maize at about 25s. The sales of English wheat last week were 86 100 graat 48s 7d per gr. against of firstma ket. The water an active make at about 25s. The water of English wheat last week were 30 100 ors at 4% 7d per or, against 82.29 ors at 384 id, her or for the corresponding week last year. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending Penruary 7th were 88,132 cwts of wheat, and 197,521 cwts of

-The total number of immigrants landed at Castle Garden, New York, during the past week was 1.742, of which 640 arrived Saturday; 320 on the France, from Havre, 245 on the Westphalia, from Hamburg, and 75 on the