

VOL. XXX.—NO. 17.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annun In advance.

Mater Admirabilis.

"In Thy Conception a White and Immacu-late Rose." RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO THE REV. FATHER DOWD, PASTOR OF ST. PATRICK'S

beautious Queen Immaculate! Hail glory of our race! Levely genius of the prophets! Hail Virgin full of grace!
What holy memories cluster round those preclous names of Thine.
Thou peerless regal daughter of David's royal displayed while discharging their duty.

We think of Thee when morning beams o'er rosy land and sea, And our sunset chimes keep telling, sweet Mother dear, of Thee! we think of Thee when sorrow's cloud above our

like ours; Then comesthe thought of Calvary, where Thou the stainless one, Stood mute in anguish 'neath the Cross where died Thine only Son; Died, too, for us,—a stiff-necked, stubborn race, Who oft His priceless love abuse and trample on

We think of Thee when Joy waves high, his banner sheen unfurled, And "wings of halcons hover" above a ransomed world; somed world;
When the long hoped for hour has come the
prophets signed to see,
And men and angels sing again the anthem of

the free; When, high as heaven's portals, the loud hosannas ring, for unto us, of Thee, was born our Infant Sa-viour King.

And when we strive, in solemn hour, to pierce

are now paying the penalty of their devotion to the people's cause, and we are here to described by for, in a cottage home at Nazareth, he slum-

And thus, in Joy and sorrow, we in Thee solace find;
Thou art a baim for every ill that troubles heart or mind;
or mind;
or mind;
an old, crumbling edifice. Prison bars can
or what were earth without—avale of woe and
not hide the light of God's eternal truth and sin, And of Heaven, Thou art the golden gate by which we enter in. Now, as in ancient days of faith, Thy name sweet dour brings,
Thou art still the loy of all the saints, chaste spouse of the King of Kings;
He who loves Thee not can never know the aid, the helping power,
The tower of strength Thou'd be to him in dark temptation's nour.

O, blessed be our God, who made thee a pure and sinless one,
A bouse of gold, a temple pure, fit dwelling for And blessed, thrice blessed, be the time, the place, the hour; He made thee, with thy wealth of love, our herisin can break.

He knew we err and wander yet; He made thee our Mother still.

In that last, sad, tremendous hour, on Calvary's crimsoned bill. Then be, sweet Virgin Mother! still our guide,

sunshine of to-day; Be always near to guard us, and keep us pure within, m coubt, from pride, from envy-all the within,
From oubt, from pride, from envy—all the
littleness of sin,
Till our ransomed souls behold Him, on the
bright eternal shore,
The fruit of thy womb, Jesus, when time shall

O lovely Rose of Sharon! Hall Israel's Lily Among all the maids of Judah, none with Thee

could compare,
The prophets loved to call Thee, as they watched
for Thee afar,
The root and stock of Jesse, the bright, the morning star!
What holy memories cluster round those pre-

clous names of fline. Thou peerless, regal Daughter of David's royal line:
We think of Thee, when morning beams o'er
rosy land and sea,
While our sunset chimes keep telling, Sweet
Mother, dear of Thee.

MARY.

Montreal, December, 1879.

THE IRISH TROUBLES.

·Great Excitement in Castlebar-Crowds Cheering and Bemonstrating-Dispersion of the Mob—Brennau's Seditions Speech-Brennan in Court.

DASTLEBAR, December 6 .- On the removal of Brennan to prison from the Court House last night, great crowds, with blazing tar barrels, followed the car in which he was conveyed, cheering the prisoner and hooting the police. The crowd stopped the car, but it being well guarded, no rescue was attempted. Subsequently the police, by order of the magistrate, selzed the tar barrels. The crowd dispersed precipitately. There was threatened, and when one of the force fired on great excitement at Castlebar and neighbor- a crowd he found five minutes later that the

ances of the agitators have been the subject of and I doubt not that beneath many a a very excited discussion in the journals, the policeman's jacket a warm Irish heart following extract from Davitt's Gurteen speech having been republished and variously commented on and interpreted. As a sample of Irish Socialism, it is held to be very correct: "Rent for land, under any circumstances, in prosperous times or in bad times, was an injust, an immoral tax upon the industry of the people. Landlordism was an open conspiracy against the well-being, prosperity and happiness of the people, which ought to be crushed by those who suffered in consequence of it. The three thousand Irish landlords received twenty millions annually, or half the net earnings of the six hundred thousand tenants, without putting hand to work. That was not all; they spent nearly all that money in licentious and voluptuous living in London, Paris, and elsewhere, thus draining the country of her resources. They were not there to listen to any schemes of fixity of tenure at fair rents with periodical valuations. That was fixity of landlordism, of poverty, and of degradation. They must have the land owned by the tillers. Let the people hold by their land and pay rent only when they had a surplus after everything else, and could afford it, and labour on unceasingly for free land

Killen, who is Barrington lecturer on Political Economy, had not, it is said, met Davitt before they met at the Gurteen meeting, while they say they never spoke to each other until they both found themselves prisoners. In contradiction of the statement that the prisoners were harshly treated, it is remarked that the three parties first arrested thanked Superintendent Mallon and his men at Sligo Police Barracks for the great courtesy they

The charge against Killen, Davitt and Daly is that of "wickedly, maliciously, and seditiously contriving and intending to disturb the peace of the Queen, and to raise discontent and disaffection amongst the Queen's pathway lowers,
And we say in wild impatience there is no grief and hostility between different classes of such subjects, and to excite such subjects to break the law, and to attempt to procure, otherwise than by lawful means, the alteration of certain laws of the realm, to resist by violence the enforcement of legal process of rights by the same law established." That against Brennan contains, in addition, the charge of endeavoring to excite disaffection among and seduce from their duty and allegiance certain members of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Brennan is about twenty-six years of age. He hae always taken a prominent part in Fenian and other demonstrations, and he walked hehind the hearse at MacCarthy's funeral. His Balla speech bears a wonderful resemblance to one delivered by Meagher in 1848, of which, by some, it is said to be a plagiarism.

In the course of that violent and excited Death's awful gloom—
To paint, with trembling heart and hand, our fate beyond the tomb—
When our very life blood seems to us from out our pulses fled,
As we stand, in spirit, fore the Judge of the living and the dead—

In the course of that violent and excited speech he said: "We are here to protest against the eviction and possible death of nine of God's creatures, to protest against the unconstitutional arrest of our leaders, who are now paying the penalty of their devotion are now paying the penalty of their devotion. is secured-until that last trace of feudal landlordism is swept from the country. The English Government has come to the rescue of that accursed institution, but cannot save not hide the light of God's eternal truth, and though you and I may have to follow Mr. Davitt and Mr. Daly the cause cannot be imprisoned.

THAT CAUSE MUST TRIUMPH.

Our lives belong to our country and to justice, and we must consecrate them to the advancement of that cause for which our friends are suffering. I for one am not here to-day to nashing from your eyes and the determination wrought from the land. By what right must port a few in idleness? Think of the blasting ruin spread, of the workhouses and the emigrant ship; think of starvation, death and coffinless graves, and then tell me to-day will you be true to the preaching of our friends? common enemy. Surely if you are ever to be earnest it is now, when your best and bravest are in prison; when liberty of speech is proscribed in the land; when the gaunt spectres of famine and death are standing upon your thresholds. I appeal to the men of the tact, he would probably be much disappointed. Royal Irish Constabulary, are they content to be the destroyers of their own kith and kin? attend the investigation. Look at a possible picture; look at your own brother lying in yonder ditch, dead and naked—the last garment sold to buy a measure of meal for the poor child in whose body the tooth of the lean dog is now fastened. I say to the men of the Royal days ago, in expecting tenants to pay their Irish Constabulary, can you look on such scenes, and, strong men as you are, do you not feel your knees tremble, and is there not a curse gurgling in your throats? Now, I remember that in 1847, when called on to do work similar to that with which you are fatal bullet had lodged in the breast of the Since the arrests, the Communistic deliver- mother who bore him. You are Irishmen; beats. Are you content, then, to be the destroyers of your own people, or would a mouster meeting at Castlerea market place, you rather join and act with them and snatch capable of holding sixty thousand persons. victory from death and save the lives of the people? As for you, my friends, the crisis in your great movement has arrived. Keep before your minds the great fact that the land of Ireland belongs to the people of Ireland. Follow the teaching of the apostles of your creed, who are now its martyrs and its confessors. We tell you what has been told you from every platform in your country. tell you to pay no rent until you get a reasonable reduction. We tell you to take no land from which another man has been evicted. And should there be found so mean a wretch as to take a farm from which another man has been evicted, I say, go mark him well; hoot him out from the society of men as an unclean thing. Let no one be found to buy or sell with him, and watch how the modern Judas Iscariot will prosper. The loss of our comrades throws new duties on us, and we must take off our coats and go to work earn-

estly in this movement. Although Davitt is

now in prison he must know that not 100 but 100,000 men are prepared to take up and

carry out the work he began."

The stock-in-trade denunciatory resolutions are continually being passed up and "we consider the occurrences which have recently taken place in Ireland to be the inevitable result of the vicious land system maintained there by the British Government for the benefit of an exclusive class and to the detriment of the vast body of the people of that country."

Singular to say, as Mr. Parnell recently expressed it, all profess to be peaceable men, wishing to live withing the bounds of the Constitution, which day by day they are assailing. In ordinarily well-informed circles the opinion prevails that Government have counted the cost of their action, and are determined, at all risks, to establish in Ireland that quiet to which it has so long been a stranger. The authorities at the Castle appear to perfectly understand what they are about.

London, December 7 .- John Bright writes declining to urge the Government to adopt a great scheme of expenditure for the relief of the Irish, the results being uncertain, but he hopes something may be done, if the landowners favour the drainage scheme. He says that there need be no difficulty in carrying a Parliamentary measure to aid them. He believes the whole land question requires handling by another Government strong in Parliament, and strongly sympathixing with Ireland. He recommends the Irish members to unite with the Liberal party.

Another cable says the land agitation received a severe blow in the County of Mayo yesterday by the unconditional surrender of a large body of tenants who hold farms from Sir Roger Palmer. Three had demanded twenty-five per cent reduction, but submitted when served with legal processes. Rents are now rapidly coming in.

CASTLEBAR, December 7.—Thomas Brennan was interviewed at jail here yesterday. After formalities the visitors were conducted along several dark passages, and finally, at the end of one of these the turnkey opened a small wooden door in a thick wall. On looking through a piece of perforated zinc, one could see the face of the prisoner, who was confined in the debtor's room. He seemed cheerful and even elated. Brennan is a slim young fellow with a light moustache and pale face. He stated that he expected his arrest some time on the night before it actually withdraw anything I have ever said. And occurred; he was followed home from the whatever may be the words which Mr. Davitt theatre by detectives. He spoke thankused at the Gurteen meeting, I here adopt fully of the good treatment he rethem, and if I knew them I would repeat ceived from the Governor. He is allowed them, for I believe in my soul that they are a reading lamp, two newspapers daily, tage, our dower;
That holy compact entered made all the demons quake;
Swest bond of love; O, rosylink, that not even seem to the convenience of the resolve and the act has arrived. The which were not vouchsafed to the Sligo prisect bond of love; O, rosylink, that not even speech to-day is the indignation which I see soners. He stated that he had intended to himself, but his friends at Castlebar which rests upon your brows. Think of the had engaged the services of the local counsel. poor man who lies in yonder cabin, the hot He firmly believed that Government arrested fever darting wildly through his brain. him to prevent his attending the meeting at Think of the poor child, who, every time it Castlereagh, but he modestly remarked that asks for a morsel of bread sends a pang far Government's action would not for a moment our hope, our stay,
Amid the storm clouds of to-morrow, and the sharper than a bayonet thrust through its sharper than a bayonet thrust through its would be miserable agitation indeed if it mother's breast. Think of this and then would be miserable agitation indeed if it think of the victim. I wish the landlord were unable to bear the sacrifice of a few were here, that his ears might catch the exe- | men in prison, or, if necessary, on the galcrations of the people. Think of him as he lows. He could not understand why he had enjoys all the luxuries of life, and pockets the been arrested for his speech at Balla; he said money which the sweat of that poor man has nothing seditions, for he had not used the words of Daly and Killen, but only those of the majority of mankind work and toil to sup- Davitt, which were merely a repetition of the principles of John Stuart Mill. Brennan intended to repeat the identical words for which he was arrested, at the first opportunity. He wished it to be distinctly understood that he repudiated any connection between land agi-Shall our generation witness such scenes as tation and the commission of outrages and those of 1847? Forbid it, Heaven! I sending of the threatening letters. The land call on every one of you to-day to do every- agitators had no sympathy with such cowthing in your power to avoid it. Combine ardly intimidation. Their language was conthat you may offer an unbroken front to the stitutional. If Gladstone had used in Ireland such language as he used in Scotland, he would probably be in jail. With this the interview ended. There is little or no general

> Many outrages have taken place in the County Mavo, which local correspondents of Irish papers carefully suppress. The latest occurred on Friday night, on one of the estates of Sir Roger Palmer, whose agent a few rents, told them that all Sir Roger's poorest tenants paid, while only those who were wellto-do refused. The result was that Widow Murray, one of the poorest tenants, who was supposed to be among those who had paid, had a straw rick and stack of oats burned, which were worth £10, and were equal to nearly three years rent. Threatening letters have been received constantly by landlords' agents, but it is believed that in the end most rents will be paid.

interest at Castlebar regarding Brennan's

New York, December 6.—A Dublin despatch says:—Arrangements are making for capable of holding sixty thousand persons.
All the great leaders will be there.

CASTLEBAR, December 8. - Brennan, the agitator, was conducted to Court under a small escort and cheered by a large crowd. Mr. French, counsel for the Crown, said the Government were endeavoring to save the tenant farmers of Ireland from a body of men, the vast majority of whom are agitating purely for self-aggrandisement and popular-ity. He defined the legal meaning of sedition, and read Brennan's speech to show that

it is within its definition. After the evidence of the short-hand writer and the police witnesses were concluded, Brennan was committed for trial and bail accepted. After his release on bail Brennan addressed the crowd from the window of a hotel. He announced that whatever he said at Balla he was prepared to say again. His O'Brien, O. McGarvey, B. Tansey, and others

words were loudly cheered. CASTLEREAGH, December 8.—The meeting looked for so long by friends of the land agita tion, and so long feared by peaceful inhabit: Mr. M. P. Ryan, M.P., that this Association, week to arrange as to the disposal of the occasions while the landlord law cen count ants of the town, has passed off without any heartly concurs in the worthy object for \$6,000 now held by him; he had simply read on a single partisan in the eatire island. Connaught Telegraph.

infected with the spirit of agitation, the meeting yesterday was intended to arouse the down the country, especially in the most energies of the people. Unfortunately for obscure and least enlightened places, that agitation purposes, the landlords of Roscommon are generally regarded as easy and liberal men. They are not rack-renters. Indeed, the meeting was held at the sufferance of Mr. Sanford, a landlord, and Conservative in politics, who owns Castleres and most of the surrounding country. He gave permission for the meeting, which seemingly indicates that his class do not fear the agitation Mr. Parnell and Davitt arrived at midnight, and were greeted at the station by a small torchlight procession composed of roughs. Bonfires burned brightly. The crowd cheered lastily in spite of the fog and bitter cold. The meeting began at two. Delegations from Balla and the surrounding towns gathered about a stand raised in the market place. The men work green sastes, rosettes and sprigs of green in their hats. One delegation carried pikes in their hands, with some smeared with red paint to give them a blood-stained The square was two-thirds full; belook. tween four and five thousand men were assembled. As Mr. Parnell arrived on the platform, the pikemen presented arms, and cheered him. The band struck up a national air, each company bearing a banner. One was inscribed "Welcome to Parnell who is not to be cowed by Whig or Tory." Another bore the legend, "God Save Ireland." Martin McDonnell presided; his speech was mainly political. He asked the crowd in the name of God not to let the O Connor Don again represent them in Parliament. In fact, an impartial observer could not help noticing how much stress was laid on this point by all the speakers, giving an impression that the meeting was aimed as much at the Parliamentary seats of Roscommon as at landlordism. A startling incident interrupted this speaker, which nearly led to serious consequences. Several agitators, Davitt among them, objected to allowing the Government shorthand reporters to have a seat on the platform. A request made to that effect by the Inspector of Constabulary was decrined peremptorily, against, it should be stated, the wishes of Mr. Parnell. The Government reporters, therefore, stationed themselves in close proximity under the protection of twenty armed members. During McDonnell's speech, John Naily, a Fenian from Balla, who was on the platform, cried out to the crowd, " Shove these reporters away; shut them up." The response was a yell, followed immediately by a rush. For a moment it seemed as if the reporters and constables would be swept off the ground. but the latter raised their guns to their hips, and presented them to the people, who fell back in confusion. For several moments Mr. Parnell was trying his best to stop the tumult Execrations were heard on all sides Yella arose of "Curse the spies," &c. Mr. Parnell said he had desired that the reporters should come to the stand. The Inspector replied that the Committee had refused. Mr. Parnell guaranteed their safety on the stand if the Constabulary would withdraw. This being done the writers mounted the platform amid the jeers of the crowd. A collision would certainly have occurred but for Mr. Parnell's intervention. Mr. Charles L. Ellison, a Poor law guardian and a well known sporting character, spoke regarding the distress. He said if the people were not helped there would be a repetition to some extent of the scenes of 1847. Mr. Patrick Egan then made an effective speech. He claimed that the rents of which the landlords got for the past year or two did not come from the soil, but from America.

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL ASSOCIA-TION.

A Meeting to Devise Plans for the Relief of Ireland.

A meeting of the above association was held on Saturday evening in their hall, on McGill street, the President (Mr. Wm. Wilson) occupying the chair.

The object of the meeting was to discuss the best means of raising funds for the relief of the poor, owing to the failure of the crops,

Mr. William Wilson, in explaining the reason a meeting of the association had been called, was that he had attended the meeting of the delegates from the different Irish societies, held on Thursday last, when it had been decided as to the best means of relieving suffering Ireland. He had, therefore, called a meeting to have this all-absorbing and serious question discussed. It was hardly necessary for him to say that he deemed it the duty of every Irishman to lend his help to the charitable and patriotic object they had in view. Irrespective of creed or nationality he considered it the duty of every man to do what he could to alleviate the distress which was beginning to make itself manifest in the old land. After a few ather remarks in the same strain the worthy gentleman sat down amidst applause.

Mr. M. P. RYAN, M.P., concurred with the remarks made by the President. He thought that the time had come when something should be done, and that quickly, to aid our famine stricken countrymen. Many ideas had been advanced in regard to the best means of aiding the destitute, and although agreeing with the worthiness of the object in view, he disagreed with some as to the manner in which the money should be collected. Entertainments, lectures, etc., were very good means, but these projects were not in every instance successful. Every means, however, should be employed to accumulate the much required money. He considered that collectors should be appointed to solicit aid from everyone irrespective of creed or nationality.

Messrs. M. J. Quinn, M. C. Mullarky, W. delivered addresses in the same strain, and

The following resolutions were then framed | Feast of the Immaculate Conception and carried unanimously:-

1st. Whereas, this Association has Reard with regret of the great distress prevailing in Ireland, owing to the failure of the crops, and of the imminent danger of widespread destitution among a large proportion of the population during the present winter, unless speedy assistance be rendered them. Therefore, be it resolved :- That a committee composed of the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. W. Wilson, M. P. Ryan, M.P.; M. C. Mullarky, P. Wright, W. O'Brien, R. Carrick, J. Milloy, Edward Murphy, J. McIntyre, O. McGarvey, and B. Tansey, collect subscriptions from our fellow-citizens of all creeds and nationalities to aid the suffering poor in Ireland.

2nd. This Association deems it the duty of the Imperial Government to aid in the alleviation of the present distress in Ireland by granting loans of money for the purpose of reclaiming waste lands and constructing public works, thereby furnishing labor to the unemployed.

3rd. It is also the opinion of this Association that the Imperial Government should at the next session of Parliament pass a law to effect a more just and permanent relation between landlord and tenant; to create a peasant proprietory, and thus furnish an object and a reward for the industry of the people, which, under Providence, will prevent a recurrence of the present deplorable suffering in Irelaud.

The meeting shortly afterwards adjourned.

"Canada Gazette" Notes.

The following is the revenue and expenditure return to the 30th of November last;

Revenue.	1
ustoms\$1,013,137 66	1
Excise 409,671 88	L
Post Office	Į.
Public Works, including railways 246.056 00	l ·
HII Stamps 15 808 48	1
Hiscellaneous 98,915 20	١
Total	l
Total	Ì
\$8,165,316 84	l
Expenditure \$3,993,101,39	ì
Expenditure	l
\$0,242,090 19	ł

made next season to incorporate the Emerson and Turtle Mountain Railway, the Canada Telegraph Co., the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association and the Great West

ern Telegraph Company.
Notice is given that the Montreal Telegraph Company will apply for an Act to extend its powers and frauchises to all parts of the Dominion of Canada, to allow it to make connections and carry on business elsewhere, and generally to grant the said Company all such privileges as are now any other Telegraph Company carrying on business in the Dominion.

Messrs. Walker & McIntyre give notice that application will be made for an Act to incorporate a company for the construction of a railway at or near a point opposite Mon real, and thence westerly to a point on the boundary line between said Province and the State of New York, at or near Fort Covington, to connect with a line of railway in said State, at or near the town of Potsdam in said State, and form an extension of or connection with the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburgh Railway Company, with power to build branch lines connecting with any railroad crossing the river St. Lawrence at or near the city of Montreal, or at or near Coteau Landing, or at any point between the said city of Montreal and the said boundary line.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS. Depression of the Czar-4 Gloomy Feel-

ing Pervading the Court. Berlin, December 6 -News of much im

portance and significance has reached this rejecting food, and excluding from his companien and confidente. At intervals the Czar makes efforts to shake off the intellectual incubus which oppresses him, but these from Cannes state that the Empress is in a ants seek in vain to rouse her by cheerful conbeing left alone with her own thoughts.

Two arrests in connection with the at-Two arrests in connection with the attempt on the life of the Czar near Moscow that we have the leading politicians in Engare merely perfunctary, and the real perpetrators of the deed and ramifications of the plot have not been and will not be discovered. The press of this city speak in sarcastic terms sian police to cover up the matter, and divest it of political significance.

ST. PETERSEURG, December 7 .- It is rumored that Gen. Ignatieff will be sent as Ambassador to the Court of Rome, as a counterdemonstration to the Austro-German alopening of New Year, it is expected, will announce a practical act of reconciliation with

Hazian and Courtney. New York, December 8. -Mr. Blaikie, re-

Poland.

ferce in the Hanlan-Courtney race, said this morning that he had received no despatches from Hanlan or Courtney with reference to the race on the Pontomac, which was to have taken place to-morrow. He did not know advanced several new ideas on the subject. taken place to-morrow. He did not know Atter much discussion its was moved by whether Haplan would be in New York this

1879.

Immaculate! Immaculate! Oh hear the clarion ery. In royal triumph pealing over ocean, earth and sky. Great brazen tongues are telling it in turret and in tower,
And white robed choirs are singing it with
music's thrilling power—
Immuculate! Immaculate!

Oh Mother of our Saviour! no dark doubts e'er oppressed The hearts of thine own children that thou wert ever bloss'd,
Most pure in thy conception, a lily at thy
birth,
Oh fairest among women! oh spotless one of earth-

Immaculate! Immaculate! But Rome to-day hath spoken, and placed another gem, More lustrous than the morning star, within thy diadem, Another name to honor thee, to nations is unfurled,
And million voices joyfully proclaim it to the
world—

Immaculate! Immaculate! Majestic music's swelling on the sweet incens'd air, And possy is souring to the realm sublime of pray'r. And art brings peerless offerings to lay upon thy shrine, Each heralding thy spotlessness, oh Mother

most divine! Immaculate! Immaculate! And in celestial spheres above, where Eden waters flow,
And seruphs gazing on thee, with rapturous ardorgiow,
There cherubin with snowy wings, on harpsoc glistening gold.

Make opal halls ring with thy name in praise a hundredfold

Immaculate! immaculate! Immaculate! On let the word rise like a tempest tone
In proudest exultation to the Queen of Heaven's throne. Immaculate! Oh lead us to the light of Jesus' Immaculate! 'tis by His will we hall thee full of grace— Immaculate! Immaculate!

Landlord Law.

The people of Ireland are accused of hatred of the law, and a determination to bring it Notices are given that application will be liato contempt. Well, right willingly do we plead guilty to the impeachment, so far as landlord law is concerned. We do not only hate and detest it, but labor with all our might to bring it into sovereign contempt. It is partial and unjust, one-sided and tyrannical. If we can prove this, few will say that we are under any strict obligations to hold it in respect and veneration. Chief Justice Pennefather, in delivering an important judgment in 1843, declared in open court, that there was no clause in e land code sanctioning the interest of the tenant; every line had for its object the interest of the landlord alone, and to enforce the payment of rent. From the first to the last of the eighty-seven enactments on the Statute Book, touching the land, there was no sign that the interest of the tenant ever entered into the contemplation of the Legislature. So said the Judge from the bench, and who will question his knowledge of the subject? This code the great landed proprietors elaborated to the most refined perfection. Keen, subtle, and fraudulent in every part, nothing could be devised by fiendish ingenuity to fleece closer, or cut the pound of flesh "nearer the heart." It is radically vicious. It involves a glaring violation of equity-a standing outrage on human rights, from which natural conscience revolts; and hence it is that he who despises it, and in the wild spirit of vengeance tramples it under foot-feels proud of the deed-and is regarded as far less sinning than sinned against by his neighbors and friends. It must, reiterates Public Opinion, with terrible omphasis, be swept from the statute book by peaceful means, if possible; but, at all capital from St. Petersburg. The Czar is in hazards, the accursed penal code must be aboan extremely depressed mental condition. lished. Whoever reads attentively the famous The fits of melancholy which oppressed him before his recent journey to Livadia have rebefore his recent journey to Livadia have returned, and he remains for hours in a state of profound introspection, refusing to converse, for arguments to prove that on the rejecting food, and excluding from his face of the earth there never was a people who presence every one save his inseparable suffered so long and so much at the hands of petty tyrants as the Irish. Patience has at length become totally exhausted, and a firm determination to right themseives has seized attempts are only momentarily successful, the entire population. The rapacious hands of and he relapses into his former state. Advices landlordism, grasping at too much, bave overreached the bounds of endurance. similarly deplorable condition. The attend- pily even oppression has bounds beyond which it is dangerous to push the victim. versation, and invitations to her to take part in social and other amusements and diversions, but the Empress, without manifesting any dissatisfaction or displeasure, insists on sophy has recognised the danger of steeling the hearts of the people against

have been made, but it is believed that these land pledging themselves to aid in razing from the Statute Book the sanguinary code that has so long disgraced its pages. They heartily agree with our leaders that the landlords by their grasping, merciless, grinding rapaof the the attempts on the part of the Rus- city have been the direct cause of the poverty of the millions, and of every agrarian outrage charged against the country. We certainly have arrived at a crisis when to speak out boldly is a duty that cannot be overlooked. It is cheering to find that all our advocates are thoroughly alive iance. The speech of the Czar on the to this important fact. Let it not be said that the merchants, tradesmen, and shopkeepers of our towns and villages are not deeply interested in the agitation. Every man of them has a right to be present and take part in the meetings. It is landlord twaddle to say that none but farmers should move in the matter. Whoever eats farm produce has an interest in the land question whoever claims the right of citizenship, and loves fatherland, has a right to do all he can to advance the good of the people generally, and should be at his post if possible, on all occasions while the landlord law cen count