

THE COUNTRY CHILDREN.

(Chicago Tribune.)
I can see the happy children
As they wander through the grasses
Of the fresh and dewy pastures
Of the land of the forest and the sea
I can track them as they wander
By the trail of morning glories
I can read their happy stories
I can tell their happy tales
I know the path of children
Up the hill and down the valleys
Butterflies and daisies
Mark their routes and their salutes
By the butternuts and hickories
I can mark their resting places
And I know the many brooksides
And the wide, green, open spaces
Where the wild white plum tree blossoms
Where the grapevines swing and tosses
Where the plumes of scarlet sumach
Toss among the wayside mosses
Where the golden rod in autumn
Flames among the hazel bushes
There the troops of army wanderers
There the scouting party pushes
O but they are kings and nobles
As they wander there together
Cloth of gold is all the common
To their feet in summer weather
Up and down in field and woodland
I can see their glowing faces
And by scarlet leaves and berries
I can mark their resting places.
Hattie Lyng Griswold.

SCOTCH NEWS.

Mr. Wm. Brodie, the eminent sculptor and Secretary of the Royal Scottish Academy, died in Edinburgh lately in the 67th year of his age.

The Clyde Lighthouse Trustees have contracted to have built a fleet of four powerful dredging steamers, capable of deepening the channel to 35 feet.

Recently the drinking fountain in Jail Square, Glasgow, in honor of Sir William Collins, was unveiled in presence of 50,000 spectators, of whom 8,000 were connected with temperance societies.

James Nicol Fleming, of City of Glasgow Bank notoriety, who left the country at the time the other directors were tried, has returned to Great Britain, and is to be examined in London under his bankruptcy.

The Scotch are complaining about the wholesale manner in which the masses of the town and village population in Scotland are excluded from the pleasures of country life, and the way in which those delightful rural walks are becoming fewer and fewer every year.

An unusual export has taken place from Glasgow, from a reported failure of the crop in America, a merchant in this city having advertised on the speculation of sending two hundred bags of the very finest potatoes, gathered in several Scotch counties, out to the United States.

Mr. Henry Irving created quite a furore at the Royalty Theatre, Glasgow, where he met with success altogether unprecedented in the annals of local theatricals. The receipts for the first five nights of his engagement amounted to the handsome sum of £1,300. Mr. Irving's *Shylock* particularly has evoked admiration of all who have seen him in the part.

A short time ago there expired at Pennyland, Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire, Miss Susan Johnstone, at the extreme age of 101. She was born in August, 1780, and was one of the eighteen children of Provost Johnstone, of Sanquhar. When a girl she often visited Mrs. Welsh, mother of Mrs. Carlyle, and the wife of the historian, a year or two before her death paid a visit to Miss Johnstone. The old lady retained possession of her mental faculties to the last. Her father was tenant of the farm of Clacklith, Sanquhar.

A deputation, representing the Temperance Committee of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches, waited on Lord Roseberry and the Lord Advocate, in the chambers of the latter, Parliament House, for the purpose of urging the Government to bring in a bill in favor of the early closing of public houses in Scotland, and giving to the ratepayers the control of the licensees. The deputation was favorably received by their Lordships, who fully elicited the feelings of the deputation under the different phases of the question under discussion, and promised to lay their views before the Government.

The Scotch beef and mutton, of which so large an account reaches London at this season in the shape of dead meat, occupy, it appears, 33 hours in transit from Aberdeen. Leaving that town at a quarter to one in the afternoon, it reaches London about ten the following night, and is delivered as soon as the great city market opens—that is, from one to two o'clock in the morning. The Leicestershire meat occupies about 3½ hours in transit and delivery; the meat from Liverpool and Birkenhead on an average 12 hours, calculating from the time of departure to the hour of delivery in the market. Altogether 29,500 tons of dead meat are conveyed to London in a year, of which more than half is imported by way of Liverpool and Birkenhead.

For the past two months the Salvation Army have been holding meetings in Junction Street Hall, Leith, and these have occasionally been characterized by most unseemly conduct on the part of a number of roughs, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to prevent any disturbance arising. One night the army were as usual parading the streets, and while proceeding along the Kirkcaldy, one of the busiest thoroughfares of the town, they were attacked by a mob and rather severely jostled. All sorts of missiles were thrown at the Salvationists, and in the midst of the disturbance one of the "leaders" of the army was relieved of his hat and umbrella. Latterly the Salvationists had to seek refuge in a shop in Junction Road, and were ultimately escorted to the hall by a number of policemen, hisses and groans being meanwhile kept up by the crowd, which consisted principally of roughs.

THE FLY AND THE WATCH-DOG.

When John Ruskin, in one of his uniquely expressed and incomparable essays, holds up the house fly as the embodiment of true earthly liberty, he uses an illustration that can be appreciated. But when he would convey the idea of the most abject slavery by citing the watch-dog as the truest representative thereof, we must dissent from the opinion of our friend of art and beauty. If, in all this world—in its varying circumstances and changeable conditions, there can be found a degree of serfdom more exacting and remorseless than that imposed by sickness, we would be pleased to discover such. And when it partakes of that nature where the nerves vibrate with pain of neuralgia at the slightest touch, and the body is made unshapely by the cruel energy of rheumatism, then is it slavery indeed. However, with the bad runs the good, and with the disease is to be found near by the antidote, as the following illustrations will show:—
Mr. Thomas Clayton, Shelburne, Ont., writes:—
"I have been suffering with a lame back for the past thirty years, and tried everything I heard of without success. Not long ago I was persuaded by I. F. Belfry, druggist, in Shelburne, to use a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. I purchased a bottle, and, strange to say, be-

fore I had used it all, I was perfectly cured. I must say that it has rendered me a great service, and I can confidently recommend it to any one afflicted. No one can speak too highly of its merits." Mr. W. E. Weckley, also of Shelburne, thus mentions a matter of his experience:—
"I have been a sufferer with rheumatism for years. I was laid up with a severe attack a short time ago, and I can truly say that St. Jacobs Oil produced the quickest relief that I ever experienced. I cheerfully recommend it to every sufferer." Such the dis-ase—such the antidote.

ENGLAND AND THE VATICAN.

WHY GEORGE ERRINGTON, M.P., VISITED ROME.
A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, writing from Rome, Nov. 8, gives the following account of Mr. Errington's visit to that city. He says—

The visit of Mr. George Errington, M.P., to Rome has created no small excitement in clerical circles in the Eternal City. The articles in the *Morning Post* and the *Times* were copied into Roman newspapers; but the Vatican organs, although they copied them, made no comments. In fact, Mr. Errington, announced by English journals as appointed British diplomatic agent, has not yet been presented to his Holiness in that or any other capacity, and has visited Rome for purposes of amusement rather than of business. He has not been appointed diplomatic agent, and received no formal commission from the British Foreign Office to treat with the Pope. Doubtless he was requested by Lord Granville to express to Leo XIII. the desire of the British Minister to establish a means of direct diplomatic intercourse between the British Government and the Holy See, and to hint that at no distant time a gentleman may be sent to occupy the post formerly filled by Mr. Clarke Jervoise, and before him by Lord Odo Russell, now Lord Ampthill. When Russia and Germany shall have re-established diplomatic intercourse with the Vatican, then Great Britain will probably do the same. Not long ago the British Government made an attempt to communicate with the Vatican through the medium of Sir Augustus Paget, the British Ambassador to King Humbert. But Leo XIII. positively refused to allow any negotiations by means of Sir Augustus, whose position as Ambassador to the King renders him totally unfit to be admitted to the Vatican. Moreover, Sir Augustus Paget on several occasions gave offence to the Holy See by needlessly and most undiplomatically expressing his personal delight at the overthrow of the Temporal Power, and his contempt for things which Catholics hold dear. Therefore, Sir Augustus, whether as a private individual or as an official personage, can never be regarded as a *persona grata* in the Papal Court, and any overtures of the British Government made through him cannot be received. Mr. George Errington, however, possesses, it may be presumed, the confidence of the British Foreign Office and of the British Government, and as an Irish and Catholic member of Parliament, is entitled to a favorable reception at the Vatican Court. If Lord Granville avails himself of the opportunity of Mr. Errington's visit to Rome to make any communications to the Holy See, those communications will not be the less graciously received on account of the medium through which they are made. Some persons may think that the representations to be made to the Vatican in this unofficial and almost private mode refer to recent ecclesiastical difficulties at Gibraltar, or to the coming and partly commenced troubles at Malta, or to the appointment of bishops in India. But it is more likely that Mr. Errington's mission, if mission it can be called, is to prepare the way for the establishment of direct diplomatic relations between St. James's and the Vatican by means of a British representative resident in Rome. There is not the slightest idea of establishing those relations by means of a Papal agent resident in London.

FLORIDA'S ABLE SENATOR ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

[From a letter to a friend in Brooklyn.]
U. S. SENATE CHAMBER, Washington
Oct. 21, 1881.

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 19th inst., inviting me to be present at a mass meeting of citizens in the Academy of Music in your city on Tuesday next to express their opinion touching the recent arbitrary arrests in Ireland has been received. I regret very much that my public duties here will not permit me to be present at the proposed meeting. The recent action of the British Government in throwing into a dungeon and treating as common felons men whose only crime is their devotion to their country and the pursuit of constitutional methods to effect a redress of its grievances calls for the unmeasured condemnation of every liberty-loving man. Before the arrest of Mr. Parnell and his associates, the cause they advocated was Ireland's case, but today in their cells in Kilmainham jail they suffer for the right of free speech and every principle of freedom which is dear to every human heart, not made insensible to oppression by the long endurance of slavery. The case of Parnell is no longer the case of the Irish Land League and the British Government. But it is the cause of every freeman the world over against the oldest and worst enemy of the human race—arbitrary, bloodthirsty, liberty-destroying brute power. No wonder the tidings came from Berlin that Bismarck and William had approved of the arrest of Parnell. They knew, and all the enemies of popular freedom in Europe knew that the cause of Ireland, like the cause of America in its day, was identical with that of oppressed men everywhere, and that a blow struck against the people of Ireland was a blow in favor of tyranny in Russia and Germany. I trust that the free spirits of every land may profit by the universal fraternity of despots, and when they find, as they do, the representatives of arbitrary power and the enemies of popular rights the world over, congratulating one another over the incarceration of Mr. Parnell, they will have the courage, consistency and gratitude to show as much devotion and zeal in the cause of freedom and constitutional government as the inveterate antagonists of liberty and free speech exhibited in the cause of tyranny and oppression.

Hopeing that the meeting to be held in Brooklyn in the interest of free discussion and the rights of every people to redress their wrongs by constitutional methods may be a great success, and that its voice may carry cheer and consolation to the sufferers in Kilmainham prison, "who, because they would not bow down to power and authority, have been cast into the furnace." And let us hope, in the language of a great advocate of freedom, "that notwithstanding the heavy hand that rests upon them, there will yet be found a redeeming spirit in the Constitution which will be seen to walk with the sufferers through the flames, and preserve them unharmed by the conflagration."

Yours most truly,
CHARLES W. JONES.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

A Rome despatch announces the death of Cardinal Borromeo, Prefect of the congregation.

At the Consistory, on Friday, the Pope asked the dignitaries whether they opposed the canonization of l'Abbe de Rossi, Laurent and Claire. Unanimous approval was expressed.

The Papal Secretary of State will consult with the French prelates regarding religious affairs in France, and it is believed the Vatican will adopt a policy of temporization towards the Gambetta Government.

Rev. Father Cooney, of the Ottawa College staff, was found dead in his bed yesterday afternoon. About half an hour previously he retired to his room, apparently in good health. He was 75 years of age.

ANNIVERSARY OF RIGHT REV. DR. CLEARY'S EPISCOPAL CONSECRATION.

The anniversary of Right Rev. Dr. Cleary's Episcopal consecration, commemorated in the Convent of Notre Dame on the 21st, recalls many souvenirs of the infancy of the institution in Kingston.

The entertainment was a real success. The decorum, elocution and modesty of the pupils attesting in 1881, as in 1841, to the worth, tact, ability and literary attainments of the teachers of the institution.

Forty years ago two Sisters opened a school on King street, opposite the market thoroughfare; those were Sisters St. Alexander and Edward, the former having the management was often compelled to apply her talent in manual and fine arts to procure the necessities of life, whilst the latter was indefatigable in the discharge of her duties to her pupils. Being dissatisfied with authors then used, she devoted all her leisure to the compiling of works for her class, cultivating in them judgment, taste, more than memory, thus her lessons were of practical utility.

The manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves of the various parts assigned them in the evening's entertainment recalls vividly the sterling qualities of the founders.

In the address, which was a real gem in literature, allusion was made to the charming feast of the presentation and to the fact that it was also on the 21st of November that two humble missionaries under Mary's banner, opened in our midst the first convent school, the Alma Mater of all the religious houses of the western Province. Congratulations and warm wishes were presented to our beloved Sisters on this first anniversary of their Lordship's consecration. Twelve months ago, in the Eternal City, the Vicar of Christ is heard in our behalf, "Feed my lambs, feed my sheep." The commission is re-echoed in St. Peter's, and the worthy, illustrious Dr. Cleary assumes the responsibility of the Mother Diocese of Ontario.

Bishop Cleary in his response eulogized the method adopted by the Sisters in imparting instruction, wishing them hundreds of years of continuance in their laudable efforts; he thanked them for the education of the children not only in this diocese but in all Canada.

May heaven protect our venerated Bishop, and may his sojourn in our midst be prosperous, long and happy, is the fervent wish of all, particularly

AN OBSERVER.

PENDING CHANGES IN THE CATHOLIC DIOCESES IN IRELAND.

[From the Irish Times.]
The death of the Archbishop of Tuam will lead to important territorial changes in several of the dioceses in the West of Ireland, changes some of which have been long completed, and which there is now afforded an opportunity of effecting.

There have been for more than seven centuries in the Catholic Church in Ireland four ecclesiastical provinces, neither coincident with nor called after the civil provinces, but after the see or of the Archbishop. Thus, Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam. Under each of these are suffragan sees, which have from time to time been lessened in number by union of two or more, or increased by new creations, so that at present the Province of Armagh, includes 9; Dublin, 4; Cashel 8; and Tuam, 7, or a total of 28 dioceses, four of which are held by archbishops, and 24 by bishops. One of these dioceses, however, consists of the united sees of Kilmacdagh (in Galway) and Kilkennora (in Clare), and though under one bishop he is suffragan of the Archbishop of Tuam in respect of Kilmacdagh, and to the Archbishop of Cashel in respect of Kilkennora, there being no other case in Ireland of such dual subjection. Each of these sees was so small and poor, quite inadequate to the support of a bishop, that the Holy See united them in 1750, on the death of Bishop O'Daly of Kilkennora. It was then provided, in order to prevent jealousy of precedence, that

THE FIRST BISHOP OF THE UNITED SEES should be styled Bishop of Kilmacdagh and Administrator of Kilkennora, and his successor Bishop of Kilkennora and Administrator of Kilmacdagh, an alteration which some modification was continued until 1800, since which date the word 'administrator' has been suppressed in the terms of the appointment, Kilmacdagh with Kilkennora, or vice versa, being substituted. The last bishop so appointed, in 1853, was Dr. Fallon, but the Papal brief conferring the appointment specially reserved the right to separate the united diocese. Thus it is clear that the Holy See had, nearly 30 years ago, foreseen the desirability of removing this anomalous union from the Irish Episcopate. Dr. Fallon, appointed in 1853 to Kilmacdagh, having fallen into delicate health in 1860 applied to the Propaganda for a assistant. An election took place, when the clergy recommended the names of three desirable priests for the coadjutorship to the See, but when the two archbishops and all the bishops of the provinces of Cashel and Tuam came to give their opinion, they recommended, almost unanimously, that Dr. McEvilly, Bishop of Galway—the see adjoining on the north side—should be appointed Apostolic Administrator of Kilmacdagh and Kilkennora, to which charge he was elected by Propaganda, and confirmed August, 1866, by the Pope, *durante bene placito Sanctae Sedis*. The death of Dr. MacHale, and the succession of Dr. McEvilly, as Archbishop of Tuam, vacates the Administratorship of Kilmacdagh and Kilkennora, as well as the See of Galway. The separation of these sees, united since 1750, may be expected, and with it their restoration to their respective provinces.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF GALWAY.

Like the settlement of the place, is also peculiar. In early times Galway was included in the diocese of Ennachdune, or Annaghdown; but the bishopric was united to that of Tuam in 1540, as we find Donat O'Murphy Archbishop of Tuam and Bishop of Ennachdune. On memorial, by the inhabitants, Pope Innocent VIII, by a constitution, dated 8th February, 1484, exempted the corporate

town and vicinity of Galway from the diocese of Annaghdown and placed it under the jurisdiction of a Warden or guardian and Vicars, all elected by the lay members of the Twelve Tribes, the former triennially, with right of re-election, and the latter for life. After the installation of the Warden by the Collegiate Chapter he exercised Episcopal jurisdiction during his triennial term of office. Visitations were held every three years by the Archbishop of Tuam. This form of government continued from 1484 to 1831, a period of 347 years, when the grave abuses of the electoral lay system led to its overthrow and to the creation of the present See of Galway. The last Warden was Edmund French, O.P., who was consecrated bishop of Kilmacdagh and Kilkennora in 1824, and died in 1852, having continued to hold also the office of Warden of Galway until 1830. That year the Holy See appointed by brief two Commissioners, Drs. Crolly, Bishop of Down and Connor (afterwards Primate), and Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Down, to visit Galway and obtain the consent of the scribes to the abolition of the Wardenship, and to make arrangements for the creation of a bishopric, to facilitate which Dr. French resigned his Wardenship into the hands of Pope. A rural district about the town was added, and the diocese of Galway, consisting only of 11 parishes, formed; the first Bishop of which, Dr. Browne, afterwards translated to Elphin, was consecrated in October, 1831. On the translation of Dr. Browne, Dr. O'Donnell succeeded, in 1844, as second Bishop; on whose death, in 1855, Dr. McEvilly, then President of St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, was, on the recommendation of the Bishops of the Province, appointed his successor and consecrated third Bishop of Galway, 22nd March, 1857, a see that he has governed for close on twenty-five years. We have seen that since 1866, Dr. McEvilly held the Administratorship of the diocese of Kilmacdagh and Kilkennora; while since 1877 he has been coadjutor to the Bishop of Tuam, whom he now succeeds, according to the terms of his appointment.

AS METROPOLITAN OF THE PROVINCE.

The diocese of Tuam has 53 parishes, and in 1861 had a Catholic population of 240,576, ranking next to Dublin Diocese, which had 385,582. Galway diocese has 11 parishes, with a Catholic population of 46,000, the second least in Ireland; and the united diocese of Kilmacdagh and Kilkennora, 18 parishes, of which 10 are in the former and 8 in the latter, or a total Catholic population of 41,820, being the lowest in all the dioceses. It is almost certain that the diocese of Kilmacdagh will be united to that of Galway, which would still leave it a small see of 21 parishes, with a population of about 70,000, the least but three—Confert, Ross and Dromore—in any of the Irish dioceses. It is said that two or three parishes of the Tuam diocese, which closely approach the town of Galway, may also be added for the rectification of diocesan frontiers and convenience of episcopal administration. But assuming all or most of these changes in the case of Galway diocese, we are left

TO SPECULATE AS TO THE DISPOSAL OF KILKENNORA.

This small diocese of 18 parishes, with a population of about 29,000 is situated in the north of Clare, and may be said to be coterminous with the baronies of Burren, Curraghmore and Inchiquin, stretching from Galway Bay to near Ennis. The large adjoining diocese of Killaloe, which includes nearly all the remainder of Clare, the greater part of North Tipperary, and portions of King's, Queen's, Galway and Limerick Counties, has 57 parishes, with a Catholic population of 183,820, or the seventh largest of any of the 28 dioceses. The addition to this large diocese of the 8 parishes and 20,000 Catholics of Kilkennora would enlarge Killaloe to 67 parishes, with a population of 204,000, which would give it rank next after Dublin, Tuam and Armagh, and considerably above Cashel and Emly, which has a Catholic population of only 154,242. If, therefore, the Holy See desires to maintain the present episcopal strength of Ireland at 28 sees, a new diocese would have to be formed of Kilkennora, and a large portion of the remainder of Clare which would be detached from Killaloe. On the other hand, if one See is to be suppressed and Kilkennora united to Killaloe, a considerable tract of the South of the latter diocese in Tipperary, would be annexed to Cashel and Emly, which at present has a larger population than 13 of the 28 dioceses. It may be noticed that the two dioceses of Killaloe and Meath stretch across Ireland in one unbroken oblique line, from Lough Head in Clare, to the mouth of the Boyne, below Drogheda.

AND IN THE SAME WESTERN DIRECTION.

diocesan changes are imminent as regards Kerry (or rather Ardfert and Aghadoe), to which vacant see has very Rev. Dr. Higgins, D.D., P.P. Tralee, as his present Vicar. As far back as 1856, at the appointment of Bishop Moriarty to that see, the Propaganda expressed a desire to detach from that large diocese of 210,512 Catholics, the parishes round Mill street, that one in the county Cork. This will now likely be carried out, which would lead to modifications in the dioceses of Ross, Cork, and possibly Cloyne. Cork had in 1871, a population of 201,411; Cloyne, of 183,943; and Ross of only 61,491 Catholics in eleven parishes.

It is said that some of the alkaloids which enter into the combination of Fellow's Hypophosphites, are extracted from trees which attain to a great age, and that this fact suggested to Mr. Fellow the idea of their employment. Whether the success of the preparation is due to this, we are not prepared to say, but the idea is a good one.

130-2 w.s.

WOMEN WANTED TO SPEAK IN IRELAND.

BORDENTOWN, N. J. Nov. 23, 1881.
EDITOR OF THE BOSTON PIONEER.—I have received a letter from my sister Anna, in which she writes:—
"We have a great want of women to travel about the country and visit the people. They ought to have intelligence, physical strength, reliability, and a certain amount of education and refinement, besides not being too young. If you think you know any one to send, or several, who would suit, you could send them over. We would pay all their expenses."

Allow me to ask, through your journal, whether there are any ladies willing to undertake this most sacred service, this work of relief and consolation amongst their suffering countrymen? Are there any ladies willing to become the Florence Nightingales of the Land League? If there are any such, I would beg them to communicate with me at Bordentown, N. J., as I am authorized to make all the necessary arrangements.

Yours very truly,
FANNY PARNELL.

A meeting of magistrates of the County Carra has been held under the presidency of the Earl of Lanesborough. Resolutions were passed calling on the Government not to relax their energetic action.

THE ELECTIONS.

MONTREAL WEST.			
	McShane.	Doherty.	
St. Antoine Ward.....	1170	1078.	
St. Lawrence Ward.....	544	569	
St. Ann's Ward.....	1111	1140	
Total.....	2825	2787	

Total majority for McShane.....38

MONTREAL CENTRE.

EAST WARD.			
	Stephens.	Davidson.	
Poll No.			
1.....	36	54	
2.....	30	36	
3.....	27	36	
4.....	41	47	
5.....	43	58	
6.....	32	33	
7.....	56	49	
8.....	60	51	
9.....	60	53	
10.....	56	56	
11.....	33	23	
12.....	50	22	
13.....	62	39	
14.....	38	41	
15.....	40	17	
16.....	38	47	
17.....	65	37	
18.....	36	37	
Totals.....	854	756	

Total majority for Stephens.....98

Rejected votes.....15

Perroult. Tallion.

St. Louis Ward.....725 726

St. James Ward.....839 1314

St. Mary's Ward.....665 924

Total.....2,229 2,954

Total majority for Tallion.....725

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

The following is a comparison of the approximate returns with the total votes polled in 1878—

EASTERN DIVISION.			
	Conservative.	Liberal.	
1878.	1881.	1878.	1881.
St. Mary's.....	1,595	924	1,195 685
St. James.....	1,553	1,304	1,238 829
St. Louis.....	768	726	1,261 725
Total.....	3,916	2,954	3,794 2,229
Conservative majority 1878.....	122		
" " 1881.....	725		

CENTRAL DIVISION.

	Conservative.	Liberal.	
1878.	1881.	1878.	1881.
West.....	726	240	460 380
Centre.....	240	265	287 297
East.....	270	251	261 177
Total.....	836	756	1,008 854
Liberal majority 1878.....	171		
" " 1881.....	98		

WESTERN DIVISION.

	Conservative.	Liberal.	
1878.	1881.	1878.	1881.
St. Ann's.....	895	1,130	1,179 1,106
St. Lawrence.....	545	569	554 544
St. Antoine.....	1,185	1,076	1,194 1,163
Total.....	2,625	2,775	2,877 2,813
Liberal majority 1878.....	252		
" " 1881.....	38		

ELECTION RETURNS.

St. Peter's Ward.....237 238

St. John's.....160 161

Champlain Ward.....248 137

Beaufort Ward.....47 15

Majority for Carbray.....601

Majority for Carbray.....391

LEXINGTON, Dec. 5.—Majority for Sawyer in Compton County, 507.

THE POSITION OF PARTIES.

St. John's.....	Dumoulin.....	1	0
Three Rivers.....	Stephens.....	1	0
Montreal Centre.....	McMahon.....	0	1
Montreal West.....	Paulin.....	1	0
Montreal East.....	Branger.....	1	0
Quebec.....	Curry.....	0	1
Quebec Centre.....	Marlet.....	1	0
Quebec West.....	Spencer.....	1	0
Missisquoi.....	Robillard.....	1	0
Berthier.....	Fortin.....	1	0
Montmagny.....	Gauthier.....	1	0
Châteauguay.....	Paradis.....	1	0
Naperville.....	Marquette.....	1	0
Lislet.....	Desjardins.....	1	0
St. Maurice.....	Champagne.....	1	0
Châteaubleau.....	Leduc.....	1	0
Richelieu.....	Dubénet.....	1	0
Ottawa.....	Thornton.....	1	0
Stanstead.....	Audet.....	1	0
Coventry.....	Wartelle.....	1	0
Yamaska.....	Richards.....	1	0
Kanouaskas.....	Deners.....	1	0
Lac Beauport.....	Owens.....	1	0
Jonction.....	Bronse.....	1	0
Port-au-Fort.....	Ripoussé.....	1	0
Châteauguay.....	Lebevre.....	1	0
Bagot.....	Asservant.....	1	0
St-Jean.....	Duckett.....	1	0
St-Jacques.....	Brillon.....	1	0
Verchères.....	Leitch.....	1	0
Châteauguay.....	Sawyer.....	1	0
Compton.....	Desjardins.....	1	0
Montmorency.....	Poulin.....	1	0
Rouville.....	Caron.....	1	0
St-Jovite.....	Houde.....	1	0
Shefford.....	Freague.....	1	0
Lac Beauport.....	Biquet.....	1	0
Portau.....	Bryson.....	1	0
Beauharnois.....	Bergvin.....	1	0
Drummond and Athabaska.....	Walls.....	0	1
Ganong.....	Flynn.....	1	0
Intero.....	LaVallee.....	1	0
Mégantic.....	Irvine.....	0	1
Montreal.....	Richard.....	0	1
Richmond and Wolfe.....	Ellis.....	1	0
Rimouski.....	Asselin.....	1	0
Bellechasse.....	Faucher.....	1	0
Laprairie.....	Charboulais.....	1	0
Totals.....		52	11