Continued from First Page.

# THE IRISH LAND BILL GREAT SPEECH OF MR. PARNELL.

Every step in this litigation may be contested Every sich powerful, and educated lord opthe ricus, for the time. We have, then, on the one side the

POOR IRISH TENANT, without education, without means, and until without on without the power of organizavery recommendation, pitted against a class of tion and town constantly shown themselves men who have men who make able defenders of their rights by baye existed in almost any country. (Aughter and cheers.) But we have also the subority of the authors of the bill as to the great of this benefit to the Irish tenants. We extent of the declaration of the prin-here, in addition, the declaration of the prin-ipal Ministers of the Crown. We have, first of all, the decimal the bill, that the landlords, as in introducing the bill, n introducing their trial well, and he said did not propose to interfere with the rights of the landlords as a body.

Mr. Gladstone—Except in the case of the payment of excessive rent.

Mr. Parnell—Just so; in other words, that he did not believe that the rents of the Irish ne did would be in any way reduced landiorus We have also the statement of the (Unerto), gentleman, the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, to the same effect. He stated that he believed that the very small minority of Irish landlords would be affected is my way by the measure. We have also he statement of the right honorable gentlema the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancas-Et, the other night, when he said that the bill

NOT REDUCE THE RENTS

fmore than one-tenth out of the whole body Irish landlords (cheers); and certainly, if Ism entitled to assume—and anybody can predict what would be the result of the work of this complicated measure I am entitled to assume that the three right hon, gentlemen who are responsible for this measure know more about its probable working than any other member. I now ask the hono able member for the County of Cork (Mr. Shaw), who is doing so much to lubricate the larynx of the Irish people in order to induce them to swallow this bill, amended unamended, as best they can-(laughter)-I ask him whether he considers that anything but a very large and general reduction of rent in Ireland will be or ought to be satisfactory to the Irish tenants? (Cheers.) The House will be good enough to recollect what the situation is. There have been three years of unexampled gricultural depression—an almost total allure of crops, when foreign competition has come into play in a most unusual and inheard of fashion. (Cheers). We have compelled the Irish landlords to reduce their rents during the last two years. Cheers.) The English landlords have renced their rents of their own accord (cheers), because they were

WISE IN THEIR GENERATION;

but the Irish landlords allowed the question of the reduction of rent to be made a casus belli between themselves and their tenants. and have produced an agitation of which, I believe, none of us have yet seen the end. (Cheers). Well, the right hon, gentleman comes forward with his voice and says that | such a as regards the bulk of the Irish landlords their rents will not be in any way reduced. I ask the hon, member for the County of Cork how he can conscientiously recommend a measure of this kind to the Irish people as a satisfactory settlement of this great question while he hears these statements from three right hon, gentlemen of such authority? (Cheers). We have been accused of of being desirous of keeping up the agitation. (Opposition cheers). part, I think the accusation would fit very much better upon Her Majesty's Government. (Home Rule cheers). I know of no letter way for keeping alive the agitation than by supplying

HALF REMEDIES FOR ADMITTED GRIEVANCES

(cheers). We desire this question to be settled now once for all, and it is because we have every reason to believe that this measure to be compromised, and allow the claims of the Irish tenant to be compromised, by the flat and full acceptance of the bill which the Prime Minister so much desires (cheers). You cannot suppose that it is our desire that the Irish tenants should keep their country always plunged in agitation (cheers). But if you suppose that we have some case for desiring the interests of the country to prosper and for the return of quietness (oh, oh), shall we prove it now by acquiescing in the continuance of Irish grievances to be redressed by a Liberal government?—grievances out of which a Liberal Ministry can fashion their election cries (cheers), and without which it is much to be feared a Liberal Ministry would sometimes find their occupation entirely gone (bear, hear) I know of no period within a great many years when the Irish question has not been adopted by the Liberal Ministry (cheers)-when this question has been carefully festered and cherished, and a sufficient instalment of justice given for the purpose of keeping it alive (cheers)-and I as an Irishman protest against the present Government losing this opportunity, an opportunity which they may never have again, of closing this question (cheers), and certainly it will not be my fault, so far as anything I can say orde, it they do. Now, sir, the attempt to estatiish a

PARTNERSHIP RETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT, between idleness and industry, is to be renewed by the Covernment, after they have failed in their attempt of 1870 to establish it, and the miserable restitution of £28, upon the average, is to be offered to each Irish like Ireland, where there is no other tenant as his share in the soil of his native land (cheers). This miserable dole is to be tribunal which will not be prejudiced, again foisted off upon him by a Liberal Gov- either in favor of one side or the other. ernment as his reward and as his share in the For the purpose of deciding those questions exertions which he has made, and all the educated classes from whom you which his predecessors have made would most likely draw your sub-commisfor many generations, in improving sioners will be either laudlords themselves or and reclaiming the soil of Ireland (cheers). Recollect that the tenants have influence, and in favor of the maintenance of done everything, and that the landlords have hardly done anything (no, and cheers). We were told the other day of the magnificent sum of 31 millions sterling which the Irish landlords spent u on improvements which afterwards repaid out of the pockets of their tenants in the shape of increased rent. It has been exceedingly easy for the Irish landlords to borrow the money. The irish landlord can borrow money for almost anything, and it is easier for them to borrow money from the State than their English brethren. Since '41 the Irish landlords only pretend to have spent about 34 millions upon improvements

NO FOREIGN DESPOT appalling and miserable state (cheers). Ire- the shape of compensation for disturbance, become content with his lot and be given | number of ladies and gentlemen who attend | be replaced by a new one.

land is the worst cultivated and worst farmed and the most miserable country on the face of the earth (cheers). Because we have asked that the land, which has been the absolute property of this privileged transferred to the only people that have ever desire to confiscate (laughter). We don't desire to contiscate anything (oh, and cheers). After the Prime Minister has made one ineffectual attempt to reconcile the relations of landlord and tenant, and when he is entering upon another attempt, which we fear will also prove ineffectual, is time that the doctrines we preach should be listened to, and should be treated with a little more tenderness, in order that it may be known exactly what we preach, than they have received. We have been charged with advocating the compulsory expropriation of landlords. (Oh.) We do not Ministers of the Prime Minister think the property of the Irish landlords has yet touched bottom-we do not think it would be a judicious bargain to ask that they shall be bought out until we see what progress the development of

#### AMERICAN IMPORTATIONS

is likely to undergo (hear, hear, and laughter), but we have undoubtedly recommended that powers should be given to the committee to expropriate the landlords who might be acting as centres of disturbance in the counties. We have asked that the price to be paid to those bad landlords who have broken the trust that the State has given them, should | land, I have seen them in the cities, and they be fixed at 20 years' purchase, the poor-law valuation, and we believed that the power to expropriate them at such a price would lead to a more rapid diminution of renting in the counties than all the legal machinery so studiously devised by the Prime Minister. We have also asked you to restore to the Irish | they go out there thrive well and can assimitenant his old common law rights. The rights were, the Prime Minister told us, taken from him by the Act of 1816, before which time ejectment was exceedingly difficult. Last year the Land League suggested that ejectments should be suspended for two years, and it appears to me that the easiest way in which that could be effected would be by undoing the legislation in favor of landlords which a landlords' Parliament has enacted. There is another thing he may fairly claim from England in the shape of restitution. The Prime Minister has told us of the fifty-two millions of property which has been sold in the

LANDED ESTATES COURT. He regretted that the sales had been made without any regard to the intentions of the land that if he could not make emigration tenant; but did it not occur to him that this great wrong having been done, it would have been fair to undo it, and that it would be no hardship to ask the landlords to give up what they had bought for the price they had paid | Ireland established last year had to be for it? (Hear, hear.) The tenants could then either remain as State tenants, or become | ent directions. I would ask the Governowners under the gradual process proposed by Mr. Bright. Is fity-two millions of money too much to expend on settling this question? I believe you could get this money to-morrow by a loan of 4 per cent. on the security of the land itself without pledging the credit of the Exchequer; and it you can summon up courage to undo the mischief you have done you can do a great deal for us without setting up such a complicated legal machinery as you propose for the protection of Irish tenants. I believe the greater majority of Irish landlords who are

## CURSE TO THE COUNTRY

are the new landlords. Having said so much as to the principle of the measure and that nature, but it was only an ocatorical as to some things which I should venture to flight (laughter) There is no practical propose for the solution of the question, I necessity of bringing the people from Mayo will now pass on to a very brief consideration to Meath. There is plenty of improvable of some of the most striking details of the land in Mayo for everybody there (cheers) measure which will illustrate how impossible | The Gardener's Chronicle says there are four it is for the Irish tenant to hope that this bill | million acres of land laid down in pasture in will really give him even the smallest justice. How is his little property to be secured to him? He is not considered to be an owner | capable of producing food. I should like to of the property until he has secured it by a give the commissioners power, by way of exlawsuit against the landlord. Every periment, t buy land in the neighbourhood point in it is liable to be contested by the of those congested districts under the Lands landlord. The onus of proof is to be thrown Clauses Consolidation Acts, and to transon the tenant in every particular; he must procure and pay every skilled witness as to the value of his land, he must engage counsel and solicitor, and after having gone will fail in affording the satisfactory and final settlement that we refuse to allow ourselves must be remembered that the majority of the must be remembered that the majority of the Irish tenants were poor men, possessing very small holdings. The old proverb of the shell for the client and the oyster for the lawyer's fee would not be very much modified, for we should have the tenant reserving the shell, and the landlord and the lawyer

DIVIDING THE OYSTER between them (cheers). I am glad to learn that the right hon, gentleman has thrown over that time-honored institution, the county court, as the court for first instance. He has rather sharply thrown the blame on the draughtsmen, but, however that may be, I find the charge does not very much matter, for we are in ignorance as to the composition of this tribunal of first instance for fixing rents. From the statement of the Prime Minister it appears that he would be disposed to give the tenant the option of going past the county court and applying directly to the commission. I presume, then, that he would have to substitute a great number of sub-commissioners This announcement must have whetted the appetite of the multitude of office-seekers who are hanging around this bill, and who are looking forward to its results with far more hope than the unfortunate tenants (hear, hear). I presume he would appoint a large number of sub-commissioners to fix what the fair rents should be, and for the purpose of deciding all the other points which are left to the court to decide. Now, that is one of the chief defects of the bill incident to the principle as well as to its detail. It is practically impossible in an agricultural country resource than agriculture, to find a sioners will be either laudlords themselves or the landlord system in its full integrity. I pass on now to the question of

ARREARS OF RENT,

and I would say that it was worthy of more than the passing actics which the Prime Minister gave it (hear). There is an overwhelming accumulation of evidence in the reports of both royal commissions as to the indebtedness of the tenants, both with regard to arrears of re t to their landlords and debts to the shopkeepers. You offer nothing in this bill that you did not offer the tenant in the small bill called the Compensation for Disturbance Bill last year. You do not, in fact, offer him so much, because ever wielded more power over the good of the you only give him the right of selling his inpeople and the resources of the country than | terest; and you give him the prespect at all

class for so many centuries, and which charge the arrears of rackrent which have acthey so shamefully neglected, should be cumulated during the past three bad seasons done anything to improve it, we are to be as I have said, that these small tenants in under the protection of the commission, just charged with being revolutionists, and with a arrear constitute the majority of the Irish as I would put the small tenant; and if you tenants, I think we are entitled to make a unfortunate people (Irish cheers). The Government evidently see that their bill

> AFFORDS NO PROTECTION to the small tenants, for they have made a very strong point of the emigration clauses as the real remedy for their case (hear, hear) The Prime Minister and his colleagues have said that they do not hope to remove the congestion in the West of Ireland by any other means than by emigrating the people in families. It is admitted on all hands that the congestion which has existed in many parts of the West of Ireland must be got rid of somehow or other. The tenants are crowded upon poor and small holdings where it would be difficult had no rent to pay at all. I would ask the their protection, to place them under the protection of the commission, and not to doom them to banishment (hear, hear). It is impossible for these poor people to be happy in are not happy, and they are not contented. Passing their lives in the west of Ireland, and late themselves to the new phase of existence which they have to commence, but to carry out these poor old men and women and set them down upon the prairies of Minnesota

(cheers). The example of what was done by Father Nugent, of Liverpool, and by Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, was quoted during some of the discussions upon this bill. As showing the advantages of emigration, Father Nugent emigrated some twenty selected families from the West of Ireland, sent them over, and placed them under the care of Rishop Ireland Father Nugent is a remarkable judge of character, and I will only say of Bishop Iresucceed no other man is likely to do so. But with the exc ption of two or three families all those twenty families have proved failures as emigrants, and the colony which Bishop broken up and the people scattered in differment to look into this matter. Emigration is simply a short cut for them. It is simply an evasion of the re-ponsibility which rests on their shoulders. They desire to shift the duties which belong to them, as the responsible Government of the country, upon some emigration agency, and at the expense of the British taxpayer (hear, hear). We require the lanor of every body in Ireland for the purpose of developing the resources of our coun-

MOCKERY OF ENGLISH JUSTICE TO IRELAND

or Iowa is indeed a very poor

try (hear, hear). WE HAVE PLENTY OF LAND.

I have been accused of wanting to migrate them from the plains of Mayo to the fertile fields of Meath. I believe once in the United States I was guilty of an oratorical flight of Ireland which are not fit for pasture, is every year deteriorating and becoming less plant the best of those tenants if they desired it-and I am sure they would-upon those lands, and give them a chance of cultivating some of this improvable land and making it produce what it is capable of producing. The adoption of this course with regard to some tifty thousand tenants would remove the crowded condition of things in Mayo, Donegal, and one or two Western counties; and we should produce a great deal, more

FOOD FOR THE ENGLISH MARKET. I believe if you get 50,000 or 60,000 of the people on to these grazing tracts which are not fitted for grass and ought not to be left one instant longer in grass-I am not speaking of the rich grazing lands, which it would be a mistake to break up, but land capable of improvement and in want of labour-I believe we could give these poor people some chance of making them productive. I ventured the other night to make a suggestion in that direction to the Government. I suggested the commission should have the power of buying land for the purpose of building laborers' houses and allotting half an acre or so to laborers whereever it was found that they were not alre-dy provided for. I was at once pounced upon by the Chancellor of the Duchy, and a lecture in political economy was read to me which I will not soon lorget. We were fold it that was the sure way to bring abou ta Te . Malo the condition of the old 40s freehold if you gave the Irish laborer land ! )≱t∶k try to live upon it, and would refine for the farmers in his district. It: )21 18 right hon, gentleman answered ! 2. n speech in another speech delivered subsequently (cheers) far more efficaciously than I could hope. He observed that the small cottier tenants or migratory laborers who held much more land than half an acre-who held four or five acresare in the habit of migrating to England, or wherever they can get any employment; that they are not prevented by the fact of having land from selling their labor in the best market and working very hard (Cheers). He eulogised with all his well known eloquence the energy and industry of these poor people who come to England and Scotland

every year and LIVE ON SIXPENCE A DAY,

working twelve or fourteen hours a day for the purpose of earning enough money to pay the rack-rents exacted from them by Irish landlords (Cheers). I would therefore ask him if the migration laborers of the West can show that the possession of more than half an acre of land does not prevent them working very hard in order to better their condition, why should he suppose that the laborers in some parts of Ireland, getting much less land, should be prevented from working, as he said in his first speech landlord and of the farmer, and rendered independent so far as the possession of a small house and garden plot are concerned, he would This fact must be a welcome one to the large

You do not give him the opportunity of re- the stimulus to industry in the shape of hav- the meetings, for otherwise they would selmaining in his holding and of enjoying the ing possession by purchase of still more dom have the opportunity of hearing the lady reduced rent which you hope the court may land, and in that way a fresh incentive to in some cases fix. You simply give him the industry would be given to every agriculland, and in that way a fresh incentive to whose abilities as an elecutionist are too well right of selling his interest in order to distural laborer in Ireland (cheers). I do a recitatiod last night, and was, as usual, recharge the arrears of rackrent which have acount think the claims of the laborer warded by can be satisfactorily settled merely with the to the landlords (hear, hear). Considering, farmer. I would put the laborers form your ce imissioners of men who would strong stand in behalf of the interests of those take the tro: Li. Ifeel convinced that the result in a ver view years would be an enormous impressment in the condition of the poor holder and the laborers, and a dimindisaffection which now unution of ; doubtedly exists. You cannot expect people to be contented so long as

#### THEY ARE STARVING.

At all events before you try emigration try the other plan -try the development of the resources in our country; you would not be disappointed with the result. The right hon. gentleman also asked why are there not industries and enterprise in Ireland? It is not very difficult to know the reason of that (hear, hear). The Irishman has been taught to know that the result of his labor will not for them to exist in decent comfort if they come to him. He has learned also from the experience of his fathers before him, and he Government to take these small tenants under has come to the conclusion that the less capital he lays by or invests the better, so long as that capital is at the mercy of others. We cannot have inqustries without the spirit of enterprise. Enterprise America. I have seen many of them comes from hope. The Irish people have in America. I have seen them on the no hope (cheers). Go among them and see how listless and despondent they are. Go to America and see what they are there (cheers). They have built the railroads, they have many of them having arrived at an advanced made the cities of America, and you find age, they are not fitted to undertake the Irishmen distinguished in every walk of life. troubles and the struggles of a new world You find them as employers of labor, as such as America is. Young people when manufacturers and professional men. We know that Mr. Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, was the son of an Irishman; that Roach, the great shipbuilder, is an Irisbman; that Mackey, Flood and O'Brien, the most successful miners, are all true-born Irishmen. When I was in Cincinnatti I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Hollard, who took me down to his shop and presented me with fifty dollars and a gold pencil case for the Land League (laughter, and hear, hear). He emigrated nine or ten years ago from the city of Cork, as a poor boy, who found he badn't a chance of getting on in the old country. He now employs 200 hands in the manufacture of gold and silver pencil cases, which he sends to all parts of the world, and competes successfully with the manufacturers of this country (hear, hear). The real reason why we don't succeed in Ireland is to be found in the fact that a

1.7 MIT ANOTHER NATION NATION GO never does se 121 and Home Rule cheers). Ag: lances communities lose Under such c is mich to them the feeling of is just as ; perry as to individuals, in order to premote exertion. The curse of your rule-your foreign ruleovershadows everything (hear, hear). The conduct of the Government during the last few months is leading many moderate men to believe that until your Chief Secre. turies and your Under-Secretaries, your Privy Councils and your Central Boards, your stipendiary magistrates and your military police, your landlords and your bailiffs, are cleared bag and baggage, there can be no hope for any part of Ireland (Cheers). I think, Mr. Speaker, I have said enough (Minsterial cheers) to show why I ought not to compromise myself or those whom I represent by accepting a measure which I fear cannot be a satisfactory solution of this question. I regret very much that the Government appear determined to risk the great chance open te them. I believe if they had

ADOPTED A DIFFERENT COURSE legislation to precede coercion, they would Kearns; the latter by Miss Nellie Brash, in a this country behind them, and they would House and through the other House a very much stronger and more perfect measure. I trust the result may prove I am wrong. No one hopes more sincerely than I do that this measure may turn out botter for the tenants than I fear it can do. As we said, we have no desire to keep things in a perpetual state of confusion; we desire to see this land question and every Irish question, and we desire to see this division of classes which I fear some English statesmen der away with; landlord and

perpetuate, done mant to be in con-Tridual landlords are tipual enmity. well fitted to tal the Irish nation. to this time by your legislation in a false position. I do entreat the Government to reconsider the question, and at least in commiltee to make this measure more perfect and less hurtful to the interests of the poor people they profess to care for, and to try and secure some way in which we, the Irish members, may vote for it without feeling that we are compromising the position of our constituents

### (chuerr). LADIES' LAND LEAGUE.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF THE MONTREAL BRANCH -NEARLY ONE HUNDRED LADIES PRESENT.

By far the most successful meeting held by the local branch of the Ladies' Land League since its organization, either in point of attendance, enthusiasm or interest, took place last Friday evening in St. Patrick's Hall. About one hundred ladies were present, and in addition there was a large number of gentlemen who were impelled to attend by patriotic motives or by a desire to enjoy the entertainment provided Miss Annie Osborae Davis, the President, occupied the chair, and there were several other ladies who occupied seats on the platform. A piano solo by Miss Craven, in which there were a number of Irish melodies introduced, displayed the skill of the fair performer, and gave great pleasure to the audience. It is to be hoped that Miss Craven will contribute on every such occasion to the entertainment of those who attend, for by doing so she will contribute to the prosperity of the organization by helping to induce an ever-increasing at the meetings. Miss Hayes gave a recitation, "Our Native Sword," in the excellent style which never fails to evoke cordial plaudits, and which is ra; idly winning for that lady a well-deserved popularity as a reader. A general feeling of pleasure was experienced when the name of Miss McKeown was an-nounced. This young lady sang the very pretty beliad entitled "Let the tears kiss the flowers o'er my grave," and was warmly applauded therefor. Her voice is clear, sweet and sympathetic, and her rendering of the song was only all iht! marred in effect by a natural nervor : 33, which was excusable (hear, hear). I feel convinced that if the under the circui bry s. Miss Davis, in addi-laborer were rendered independent of the tion to her work : 1001 aection with the organization of which the is President, is always ready to assist in the dening's entertainment.

known to need further eulogy here. She gave whose awakened interest in the Montreal branch of the Ladies' Land League has resulted beneficially to that organization, is Miss Bouthillier. She presided at the piano last night, and during the evening played several fine selections. Miss Boutbillier is a thorough musician, and makes this fact plainly evident whenever she sits before a piano.

The lighter part of the evening's programme having been concluded, addresses were delivered by Messrs. Carroll, Lyons and other gentlemen.

FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIRMA-TION AT ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL,

OGDENSBURG, N. Y. The grand festival of Pentecost was bailed this year with rapturous joy and exultation by a great number of our little boys and girls, for it was the day on which they were to receive their First Communion and Con-applied for letters patent of incorporation. firmation. Those who have had the happiness of feeling the great joy experienced on such an occasion can well imagine how their little hearts yearned for the dawning of that long looked for day, when they too would receive so many favors.

Early in the morning the aspirants to the Holy Sacrament could be seen wending their way towards St. Mary's, where they were taken charge of by the kind and energetic Sister Stanislaus, and placed in the front pows on either side of the grand aisle. At eight o'clock a Low Mass was said by Very Rev. F. Mackey, V. G. As the Sanctuary bell proclaimed the glad tidings that the great moment had arrived when the Most lligh was about to take His abode in the pure and simple hearts of so many of His little children, those who were present fer First Communion quietly rose from their kness and proceeded, with reverential demeaner and tender devotion, to the altar tails to receive, for the first time, their Divine Lord. The scene was solemn and impressive, and one that must have touched the heart of the admiring spectator, as it recalled to his mind a day when he too, at the Holy Table, partook of the Sacred Banquet for the first time, and many a tear of joy must have dimmed the mother's eye as she gazed, in silent admiration, on the calm and peaceful countenances of those who were most dear to her heart. The Church was well filled with the relatives and friends of the young communicants. During Mass several beautiful and appropriate hymns were sung by the children of the Cathedral Schools, under the able direction of Rev Ph Roy, C S V, the solos being admirably rendered by Misses Bella Campbell and Hattie Mulligan, both of whom are blessed with sweet and charming voices. At 10 o'clock a Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Rt Rev Bishop Wadhams, assisted by Rev J Sullivan, Assistant Priest; Rev J Murphy, Deacon; Rev W J McCollum, C S V, Sub-Deacon, and Rev J J O'Ready, C S V. Master of Ceremonies. The singing and music by the organ choir, assisted by the City Band and complete orchestra, were somewhat better than usual, which is saying a good deal. The "Quam Delecta," sung by Miss A Ryley, deserves particular notice. After Mass his Lordship approached the baluster and addressed those who were to be confirmed on the duties of their future life, &c., after which he proceeded to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation. Here again was witnessed a solemn and imposing ceremony. After Vesner Services took place the last.

but not least, of the ceremonies which were gone through by those who were confirmed, namely; the Renovation of the Baptismal Promises and an Act of Consecration to the Blessed Virgin, the former being pronounced early in the session, and permitted remedial in a clear and distinct voice by Master F. have found a very much stronger feeling in pure and angelic tone of voice that was admired by all. This was immediately followed have been able to pass through this by Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacra-

ment.

# LETTER FROM BELLEVILLE.

Mr. Epitor,-Will you kindly insert the following lines in your valuable paper: On Friday, 27th ult., His Lordship Right Rev. James Vincent Cleary, newly appointed Bishop of Kingston, visited the Roman Catholic schools of the city of Belleville. At half-past nine His Lordship was wel-comed in the Loretto Convent by the Sisters and papils of that institution. He was accompanied by the Rev. J Farrelly, V.G., Rev. Farners Twobey and Kolly, the latter secre-1: places as leaders of ary to His Lordship, Ald. Costello and ex-Nhave been placed up Alderman Doyle. In the Convent addresses recitations, dialogues, vocal and instrumental music took place. His Lordship heartily responded to the addresses, and in conclusion exhorted the young ladies never to forget the religious instructions and motherly care they had received whilst in the Convent. They then visited the chapel, where he bestowed the Papal Benediction on the good

They next wended their way to the male department of the Roman Catholic school, but a short distance above the Convent. They were met at the door by a number of trustees and the teachers, Mr. T. O'Hagan, Miss M. Caine and Miss A. Caine. An address was read by Master John McHugh. Again His Lordship responded in a hearty manner, and desired the pupils to be diligent and industrious in their studies, hoping to see them grow up and become useful men and an honor to the Roman Catholic schools of Believille. His Lordship after bidding adieu to teachers and pupils, departed and returned to the presbytery (Father Farrelly's residence)

where he had dinner. At half past one he visited the Deaf and Dumb Institute, where he was kindly received. An address of welcome was read to him by Professor Denys on behalf of the whom much credit is due for the ready answers given by the pupils. About four o'clock his Lordship left the Institute much pleased with the visits he had made made during the day. Among those present at the Institute during the examination by his Lordship I noticed Ald. Costello, ex-Alderman Doyle, wife and daughter, Mr. Wm. Paterson and wife, Mr. John Denys, Miss M. Caine, Miss A. Caine, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Matron of the Institute, Mr. U. O'Donnell, and some others, whose names I could not learn. Hoping I have not occupied too long a space in your valuable paper,

I have the honor to be,

Mr. Editor, Yours &c.,

SPECTATOR.

Melleville, June 2nd, 1881.

tormed a portion of the House of Commons Portrait Gallery, has been removed, and is to

#### ROUND THE WORLD.

A London astronomer has discovered a great comet, thirteen degrees apparent distance from the sun.

A man named Sylvan died at Rimouski while under the influence of chloroform in the Marine Hospital.

The London England Postal Telegraph Company employees will strike if a cessation of overtime work is not adopted.

Lord Beaconsfield was awfully fond of peacocks. His policy, says the N. Y. Star, was a peacock policy all through.

Sir Henry Tyler and Sir Chas. Young have ceased to be Directors in the flamilton and North-western Railway of Canada.

Two hundred and eighty-three cars of freight were received at Halifax Station, I.O.R., last week, and 159 were forwarded.

Great precautions are being observed at Portsmouth, Eng., against Feniauism, and the shipping of coal is closely watered.

The St. John, N.B., Cotton Company and the Rocky Mountains Stock Company have

The Chicago Tribune and the Chicago

Times have printed the whole of the revised edition of the New Testament in a single issue. A witness in an Ottawa court refused to be sworn on the old version of the Bible, and the

Judge allowed the use of a revised New Testament. Russian immigrants in Minnesota escaped

the trouble of coal famine by burning prairie hay in their air-tight, old country, brack-lined stoves. It is understood that Lionel Sackville

West, British Ministor at Madrid, will succeed Thornton as Minister to the United States. An allopathic physician at Mount Clemens,

Mich., refused to act as a pall bearer at a funeral because a homosopath had also been

In the county of Autrim, Ireland, there are 127 magistrates. Five only of these are Catholics. And yet it is said Ireland is a free country.

Mr. Owen, of the California Mercury, started subscription which has resulted in \$3,000 for the widow of John Brown, of marching memory.

The Winchester Armory, New Haven, Conn., declined an order for 59,000,000 cartridges from Turkey until satisfactory security should be offered.

The model of the statue of Mr. Gla istone. which is to be crected in East London, has just been completed by Mr. Albert Bruce Joy, of Fulham.

A recent issue of the London Times had seventy-one columns of advertisements. There are rarely less than sixty from February to August. Pennsylvania has a new law, and the first

one to be adopted by any State forbidding the separation of white and black children in the public schools. Measrs. Dion, of Granville, France, have instructed Mr. Chapleau, by cable, to pay 500

francs as their subscription towards the relief of the sufferers. The Prince of Wales has bright blue eyes. Why shouldn't he or anything else he wishes?

He will be prepared to look blue any time the monarchy is overturned. Sir Duncan McGregor, K. C. B., who was

Inspector-General of the Constabulary Force in Ireland in 1848, is dead. He served in Egypt and the Peninsula. The amount applied for so far this year on

the London market for new mining companies, reaches £112,000,000, most of which, it is said, has been subscribed. It is asserted that Krupp cannot moet his

big gun orders, viz: Roumania, 100; Greece, Such are Europe's peace prospects.

Registered letters between St. John and Ottawa have been abstracted from the Post Office. Inspector McMillen, of New Branswick, is trying to discover the thief.

The coinage of gold was almost suspended in Holland last year, as the commercial price of gold was too high to permit the coinage unless for export for species purposes.

The provisional directors of the European. American, Canadian & Asiatic Cable Co., (limited) give notice of a meeting in London on the 19th of July for the election of a board

of directors. Admirst Sir James Hope, G. C. B., is dead. He was born in Edinburgh in 1809, and, entering the navy, distinguished himself in command of the naval forces in Chineso waters in 1860.

Mr. Stewart, Manager of the Challatone Gold Mine, Marmora, Ont., brought to Beneville, on Saturday, two bricks of gold, the produce of that mine, weighing 27 ez, and valued at \$580.

Paris despatches say the negotiations be tween France and England for a commercial treaty will be broken off, the former Government being unwilling to recede from its position on the question of duties. An important real estate investment has

ust been made by the trustees of Harvard College, in the purchase of the John C. Gray estate at the corner of Washington and Summer streets, Boston, for the sum of \$475,000. Serious trouble is anticipated with the

Russian peasantry, especially in the South, where agrarian outrages are being committed and Government buildings destroyed, on account of the indefinite postponement of the promised reforms.

In Belgium, postage stamps of two, five, at and ten centimes are to be receivable as " savings banks deposits, but the two centimetrics stamp is to be available only by school children, and postage-stamp deposits are limited to ten francs a month.

in their catechism and prayers, which was interpreted by their teacher, Prof. Denys, to whom much credit is due to the traveller and journalist, who at different and interpreted by their teacher, Prof. Denys, to India and the Bombas Gazette. The death is announced of Andrew Wilson, no as the author of the " Abode of Snow . Here is 1.10%

It has been decided that it is not competent (b). for a British subject to deliver a message from! at a foreign power to the Queen ; and the comarant munication from the Sultan of Turkey, of inwhich Hobart Pasha was the bester," will mil therefore not be made nby him to vHer. Bredern nebucht Majesty.

A recent visitor at Goldge esked what the curious figures on some beautiful paryed pak ma stalls depicted, whereuponemthe reguiden a evidently rather proud of his English, replied to Oh Mr. Simpsonelle Further questioning. elicited that athey meant; Sampson; and Januara C Delilah.

After half ar dozen postponements, it is definitely sattled that the Princess Louise of will leave Averpool for Canada on Trutsday June 9. The reports concerning Lord Lornels on The portrait of Joseph Papineau, which resignation are premature; but it is resignati in October: when he will be called up to the will House of Lords, are much reversely there is an

A While the them is not communication to unit of a program of our old allegations are a fine transfer to