THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

" Who's to make him ?"" put in Wilfred.

"You know how very, very greatly I esteem Mr. Lester, how warm a regard I have for him," pursued'Miss Bordillion, the delicate pink on her cheeks increasing to brightness. Hitherto, I have taken his part in this business; I have been unwilling to cross him, or say a word that could reflect upon him :--and do you know, my dears, that you did do wrong in disobediently marrying-"

"Halt there," interrupted Wilfred. "I do not see the disobedience. My father approved of the union in the first ; and could I be so base as to desert Edith, because Colonel Bordillion lost his fortune? No; there was the more reason for my fulfilling the engagement; and my father would never have been implacable but for Lady Adelaide."

"Well, we will not reap up the question of the marriage; it can do no good now," sighed Miss Bordillion.

"The very moment I read the news of Colonel Bordillion's loss, I knew that Ludy Adelaide would set her face against Edith, and induce my father to do so; and therefore I chose to act for myse'f. And why should she? Out of regard for me? No; but because she fears a sixpence going out of my father's pocket; if it came to me it would be that much loss to her own children. It was a black day for me and Maria when he made Lady Adelaide his wife."

Miss Bordillion thought within her that it had not been a bright day for somebody else. She resumed.

"There was a sum of money that ought to have been paid to you, Wilfred, when you eame of age. You did not have it." His cheeks flushed as he listened.

"A sum of money! I had none paid to me. What sum of money ?"

"Twelve bundred pounds. It was left to you like Maria's fortune was left to her; save that hers was a large sum, yours a small. Squire Lester enjoyed the interest; the principal was to be paid to you when you were of age; Maria's when she married."

"And why have I been kept out of it? Why has even the knowledge of it been denied me?" fiercely responded Wilfred.

"I have spoken latterly to Squire Lester about it," signed Miss Bordillion. "I have intimated that it onght to be given up to you : that both law and justice demand that it should be. He said, 'No; neither law nor justice,' but he would not discuss it. So then I took counsel with myself, I took counsel in my prayers, and it appeared to me that my lav in telling you."

Wilfred sat gazing at her, astounded at the tidings. They were too good to be received without doubt.

"Is there indeed, no mistake ?" he uttered "Am I truly entitled, now, to twelve hundred pounds of my own?"

" It was so left," replied Miss Bordillion. "A flash of joy, not seen in his face for a long while illuminated It to brightness. He

stooped down and kissed Edith. "You shall have something better than partridge yet, darling."

"Where are you going?" she asked, as he was leaving the room.

"To the hall. My father and I must have a settlement, now."

"Edith, what did he mean about partridges ?" inquired Miss Bordillion, who had caught but the one word.

Nothing worth telling, sunt. It is only the housekeeping grievances over again."

"I know it is a hard time with you, Edith, and has been. But, Edith, has it been, wholly undeserved ? I know Wilfred is careless and impetuous; man-like he does not trace cause and effect ; he does not see as we do. You did act wrongly, Edith, both you and he, and I pray that your wrong-doing may be thus working itself out."

"I have thought so long, Aunt Margaret,"

as our penance, and patiently try to bear." "Then you do rightly, child," warmly re-plied Miss Bordillion. "Take up your cross bravely and humbly, and it will grow lighter with each step ; let it drag behind you in dis-

In Memoriam. Dead? Yes, dead, and cold as an iceberg's core, The heart so light in life—light heart no, more. Those cyst hat often shamed the rowe's hue. Those cyst hat even now seem peeping through Droped lids that value y feign a tinge of blue.

Like autumn's with'ring blast on summer flowers Death cruely breathed his blighting breath on

And he dless of the love we lavished long, Of sorrow when our darling would be gone. He stole lite's sun from youth's awakening dawn.

But like a bright moss rosebud crushed in birth, Its tern and bruked petals -till exhal-its worth. No memory like h ly incense will arise, And with the thoughts she brings proclaim the

prize. That cold and pale and lifeless in the graveyard lies.

ANON.

Carmelite Nuns in Yonkers.

On the 4th inst. a party of 12 exiled Carmelite nuns from South America arrived in Yonkers and took up their quarters in a vacant cottage in Riverside avenue. They range from 17 to 50 years of age, and several are remarkable for their personal beauty. Sister of noisy French Canadian demagogues by Adelaide of St. Teress, who is by birth au American, but who has dwelt so long in Guatemala that she has almost forgotten her English, is the Mother Superior and leader of the little band. Others of their number are Sisters de la Paz, Maria Trinidad de la Concepcion, and Maria Dolores del Costado de Christo. They were members of a wealthy Carmelite convent, which was plundered by the Guatemalan revolutionists in 1877. The church attached to the convent was very rich, containing costly vessels of gold und eilver, and ornaments of precious stones, which the revolutionists wished to confiscate. Sister Adelaide and her little company in despair sought the protection of the American Consul. The nuns marched out of Guatemala under the American flag, being allowed to take only their clothing and personal effects. From Guatemala they sailed for Cuba, and there Sister Maria del Purissimmo Coriacion died of yellow fever. From Cuba they sailed for Charleston, and from Charleston they travelled by rail to New York. During their wander-

ings they were joined by eight recruits. On Saturday afternoon last a reporter for the Sun called at the two-story French roofed convent in Railroad avenue just as the choir inside were singing "Salve Regina." The house, which has been altered to suit the purposes of the nuns, stands on a pretty grasscovered knoll, belted toward the Hudson by thick woods, through the gaps in which the Hudson is visible. A pleasant featured young woman, with subdued looks and downcast eyes, ushered the reporter into a snug little apartment, one-half of which is veiled off with lattice work, and covered with a curtain. At a given signal the curtain was pushed back revealing the Mother Superior, a quiet and middle-aged lady, with dark hair and pale wax-like face, behind the screen. She wore a coarse serge mantle, surmounted by a scapular, and a broad leather girdle or strap about the waist. A crucifix of bronze and ebony hung suspended from her neck by a brass chain, and she spoke in a low, soft voice, with a pretty Spanish accent.

"Our vocation," she said, " is a solitary one. We are hidden from the world, and pass our time in praying and in making sacrifices for the felicity of souls. One of our duties is to sustain the seven canonical hours around the sacrament.'

"What is the routine of your daily life?" "At a quarter to 5 in the morning we rise. One sister strikes what is called the remedial rattle-a sort of a small wooden gong-and sings a short sentence calling the sisters to morning prayer. From 5 to 6 o'clock is the first of the canonical hours, in which we sing the 'Deus in adjutorium meum.' At 7 we was the whispered answer. "I look upon it have mass, if we are fortunate enough to have a priest to celebrate it. For the last week we have been without a priest, and we hope and pray that his Eminence the Cardinal will send us one. At a quarter to 8 we have break- the Irish land laws are the instruments of fast-a cup of coffee and a piece of bread with- bideous wrong; that agitation, instead of out butter. Alter breakfast each one of the community takes up her portion of the household work. At 11] we examine our consciences to see what we have thought or said of wrong since daybreak. At 121 we have dinner, for which we have generally good appetites. No meat is allowed, save in case of it; but happening to cross the hall at the sickness, but we have vegetables, eggs, milk, and everything else that is necessary. Weeat on a bare table, with a skull on the board to remind us of the uncertainty of human life. The floors of our chapels and cells are also bare. After dinner we have one hour for recreation. We are very cheerful, and as happy and gay during that time as any worldly people you know of. We spond the time in our rooms or walking or sitting in the garden, according to choice. We have good religious books to read and no cares to trouble us. At i o'clock we rest for one hour in our cells. At 2 o'clock we go down to the choir to vespers. which on solemn festivals are chanted in Gregorian music. After vespers thirty minutes are spent in spiritual reading, either alone in proached the study. It was a room on the our cells or in the garden. We are allowed ground-floor, whose windows looked to the no newspapers, because reading the exciting events of the day would tend to distract our thoughts from religion. At 3 o'clock we are allowed a cup of coffee or tea, and for the two hours following return to our respective tasks about the house. At 5 o'clock the bell tolls again, and we spend one hour in prayer. On Saturdey afternoons we sing "S lve Regina Mater Misericordiæ" At 6 o'clock we go over our rosarles, and at 64 have supper, which con-sists of cuffee or tea, bread and butter and now and then a little sweetmeats. After supper we have another hour of recreation. At 8 o'clock the bell is rung, the " De Profundis" sung, and we go down to the choir to sing Compline. At 9 o'clock the bell rings for matins and lauds. We examine our consciences concerning what we have done or said since afternoon, and afterward read the "point" or subject of meditation for next morning. At position cannot be secret : my wife is wasting | 10 c'clock we retire to our cells and the lights are put out. One of the sisters strikes the

he been of other than Irish blood. I refer to M. A. Hearn, Q. C., under whose hat can be found intellect enough to supply half a dozen such lawyers as are now seeking for the late Judge Holt's place. A consistent quondam partner, now Judge Fournier, labored early and late for his party at a time when such a course was directly adverse to his personal advancement. Judge Fournier now sits on the bench of the Supreme Court of Canada. Mathew A. Hearn, second to his partner in nothing, is still in the ranks of his profession. There is invidious distinction shown in the care-rs of these two men, and the rewards heaped on the one stand in glaring contrast to the neglect shown to the other. Having all the attainments suitable for a sessional Judge, if Mr. M. A. Hearn is not appointed to that position it will be a striking instance of political ingratitude and must have very alienating effect on such

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Irish Catholics as are disposed to give Mr. Joly a trial. There are many complaints of a growing tendency in Mr. Joly's Cabinet to pander to the extravagant claims of a class systematically ignoring the Irish Catholic element, and unless some strong practical evidence to the contrary is exhibited by the Liberals, the Irish vote will again be mustered in solid phalanx under the Couservative standard. Promises will not do-we are sick of them. However, the Conservative record is a very bad one. I need only instance the case of Mr. John Giblin. Mr. Giblin in his active prime, spent in the Conservative cause an amount of money, the laterest of which would be sufficient to support him in the evening of his days. Mr. Giblin, like many others, has been forced to succumb to the commercial depression, and feeling himself no longer able to bear the fatigues of active commercial life, he applied to the present Dominion Government for the Customs Appraisorship, vacant by the death of the late Mr. Plamadon. This particular branch of the appraising staff pertained to goods, with the nature and value of which Mr. Giblin has been familiar from boyhood. It was thought certain that Mr. Giblin would receive the appointment, backed as he was by Mr. Jas. G. Ross, and others of our very first commercial men. He has not yet got the appointment, however, nor is he likely to get it.

I think the Hon. Thos. McGreevy might once and awhite give his constituents a thought Since the blessed electoral organization of the country gives us so very few representatives, the few we have ought to do a little work for their own element, without forcing Irish applicants for Government employment to seek the patronage of French Canadian members. A hauling over the coals now and then would serve our representative Irishmen very much. BIRCH.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The "Freeman's " Commissioner on the Situation,

"When I set out upon these travels," says special commissioner of the Freeman's Journa', who has been canvassing Ireland, " I had some half-formed suspicion that, bad as the Irish land system was in theory and history, it had, in one way or another, between Mr. Gladstone and public opinion, got patched into tolerably smooth working order; that bad landlords were becoming as rare as wolves; that any gross surviving scandals of the system were few enough to be counted on one's flugers, and that the world had perhaps already heard enough about them. My last month's experiences have been an appailing revelation to the contrary. Every county 1 traverse, every hour I spend under the peasants' roofs, I am more and more overwhelmed with the conviction that not only in past times, but at this very hour, not only in a few cases but in tens of thousands, not only somewhere but everywhere,

to appear at mass or their children at school, their spirit so broken that they hold their daughters' happiness at the mercy of match-making, or rather match-marrying agents, their poverty so abject that little chilearn their few pence by labor, and that the more vigorous youth have fled long ago to America. Upon one estate the tenants have unanimously refused to pay the current half gale of their crushing rents. Upon a single town land in another, forty-nine acres in all, valued at £42, in addition to increasing the rent from £1 to £2 2s per acre, being an increase of 111 per cent, the owner exacted fines amounting in the aggregate to £262 (or, exclusive of two holdings, £11 per acre) from the unfortunate tenants among whom it was parcelled out! In sober earnest, when I reckon up all the rent raisings, the cunning shifts for contracting tenants out of the benefit of the Land act, the tormenting restrictions as to agriculture, the degrading conditions of personal servitude which are exacted on all sides, one requires to fasten his thoughts for a while upon the few bright names upon the black list of landed proprietors in Clare to make sure that the entire class are not animals of prey, instead of being the patriarchs and protectors of the people." It should be remarked, however, that the Irish Times is daily printing the names of landlords who are reducing rents on their estates, some of them 50 per cent.

The Irish People in London.

On Sunday evening (5th October), Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., delivered a short lecture to the members of the Corpus Christi branch of the League of the Cross in the school-room, Macklin street, Drury Lane. Londen, Eug-land. The Rev. Fr. Uytregt presided, supported by the Vice-president, Mr. Driscoll, and the members of the Cardinal's Guards. The Rev. Chairman said he had great

pleasure in introducing to the meeting one whose name and services endeared him to Ireland and Irishmen (cheers). Ireland was proud of Mr. A. M Sullivan, not without good reason, and the members of the League of the Cross ought to be more proud of him than all others, for he had come amongst them that evening to say a few kindly words of encouragement to aid and sustain them in the great work of total abstinnnce (applause)

Mr. Sullivan, whose reception was enthusiastic, said he came there that evening with the greatest pleasure for what they might think was a very remarkable reason. He heard that his good friend-their good friend -Father Keens was away at Rome, and he had long promised to come some evening and lend a helping hand in the good work that had been going on. It was not want of heart that kept him up to this from fulfilling his promise, but simply a laborious life that left him very few leisure evenings indeed; but when he heard that Father Keens had gone to visit the 10mbs of the apostles where he would think of them all in his prayers-he said to himself, Now is the time for a friend to step forward and fill the gap (cheers.) He came that evening little expecting that he would see such an assemblage, for knowing all the difficulties of life in the neighborhood-knowing all that the good fathers of the mission had had to contend with-he could not have believed there would have been as embled that evening so great a throng as was present. Their numbers told him that the good fathers had not laboured in vain. Nowhere, from the rising of the sun to its setting, all round the globe, had the Catholic priest ever cast in his lot with the Irish people that he was not repaid for his efforts, and he had no doubt that Father Keens felt himself fully repaid for his years of labour in their midst, when he thought of the work he had done in a locality that was almost a desert spot-so it might be called-in a Christian land. London was the most populous city in the world. It was the largest city and the most wealthy in the world; and yet there went out missionaries into the interior of Africa, Asia, and South magnifying the evils of the system, has never | America, leaving in this vast metropolis dis tricts more pagan than could be found abroad They left that monster city of modern civilization, where the extremes of poverty and wealth jostled one another in the street and highway, more sin and wretchedness than they could find in the wigwam of the Indian or the hut of the Zulu (applause) They car-ried abroad their Christianity when at home there was more crime, more wretchedness, more suffering humanity to be found in the untrodden lanes and alleys of the great metropolis. It was amid-uch surroundings that the poor thrust-out children of Ireland had to come, not merely to fight the battle of life. but, as it were, to scrample for existence : and not all the hardships, not all the trials of want, of suffering, often of hunger, that might dog his path, had half so keen a tooth for the Irishman as the terrible anguish of feeling that his little children might grow up in lanes and alleys full of temptation. The Irish Catholic might know hardship and suffering on the hills of his native land, yet one anguish was spared to him : he knew that when his children walked out in the pure air they breathed around them the pure air of the Christian life (cheers). But in that great city what man's heart could be still if he thought of the dauger that might dog the footsteps of his sweet and tender little girl an she walked along the streets? He said it earnestly that, much as he loved the people his native land, his heart bled every day when he thought of his fellow-countrymen and women here in England. If he could give any sympathy or aid in the noble and manly efforts the people were making to lift themselves up and be a credit to their fath and fatherland, God knew how willingly he would do that work. What efforts could they all make for the great Irish multitude in London? These were changed times for Irishmen. Thirty years ago in London the cross had almost to be hidden from the multitude, so terrible was the Catholic faith misunderstood and bated by the people of this once Catholic land. It was not so now. A kindlier feeling and from intelligence were abroad, and to-day they had the happiness of seeing that there was not a more honoured name amongst the public men of England than the head of the Church in England-the venerated Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster (cheers)-not merely amongst his own flock, but amongst all religions. His self-sacrificing life, his genius, the piety and simplicity of his manner, had caused the people to say "There walks a truly apostolic man, if ever one walked in life" (applause). Irlshmen now had a better chance of doing something for their fellow countrymen that their fathers had when they were alive. In the first place, to power; they were becoming strong and finding their place on the electoral roll. They returned English members to Parliament and since Irishmen had attained that position it was amazing to see how candidates who hoped to represent a city in Parliament discovered the virtues of "Paddy." They began to see that he had marvellous intelligence, petitive examinations were introduced nearly 70 per cent. of the places were taken by Irish-

Eugland as well, he replied that he hoped his countrymen would soon carry off 95 per cent. of the prizes (laughter and cheers). An-Liberal all his life, Mr. Hearn, with his dren hardly escaped from infancy are sent to other reason why Irishmen were getting on so much better was because they were better understood, and it would be impossible now for any man to arouse the outburst of feeling against Catholics that Lord John Russell had called forth by his Durham Letter, firstly, because the people were too enlightened, and secondly, because they dared not manifest such hostility [cheers]. The Irish people could do much for themselves and for their country by taking the pledge. Those who thought that they themselves were too old could take care that their children had a good education and were brought up not to know the taste of drink. In this country the boy who had education would be the great man of the future. Though there were lords and earls in the country, their day had passed away, and the whole of the British Empire would belong, by-and by, to the men who had education and intellect (cheers). It was not sufficient for the Irish boy of the future to go to a school where he would be taught to read and write, and made a smart scholar, to have an education from which God was banished—as all religious education was now banished from many schools-but he should be brought up to know and love God. After some remarks on total abstinence, Mr. Sullivan said the reason he took so much interest in the efforts to promote temperance among the Irish people in Englandwas because he could not forget that he was one of themselves. He had been born amongst the people and brought up amongst them. He was born in no mansion or castle he grew up from a child amongst the struggling people and the poor, and now he would

consider himself the meanest creature that walked in the streets of London, if he forgot that the poor little Irtsh children were his own kith and kin.

The Rev. Chairman moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Mr. Campbell, and supported by Mr. Driscoll.

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

THURSDAY.

Earthquake shocks continue in Hungary. Kingston desires to become a grain market. Halifax is to have another one cent newsaper.

Bismarck is reported to be suffering from ieuralgia.

Women journalists are becoming epidemic in Chicago.

A cable has been successfully laid in the Caspian Sea.

Chaudiere mills will run until the stock of logs is exhausted.

Pirates robbed a river craft at Cap Blanc, of 25 barrels of flour.

The agricultural distress in several districts of Hungary is increasing.

Mrs. Johanna Scorf, of St. Sauveur, has been prested for incendiarism.

Pennsylvania coal companies have advanced coal 25 cents per ton.

Iowa State has gone Republican by nearly 30,000 over all opposition.

St John, NB, School Commissioners de mand retrenchment in all quarters.

It is not true that the Governor-General was to visit England during the winter.

A great anti-rent meeting has been summoned at Enniscorthy for the 26th inst. Labranche, pilot between Montreal and Quebec, has been reinstated in his old position.

Bush fires are reported as raging and doing great damage to property in the New England States.

La Gazette de Liege and Bien Public deny that the Belgian Bishops have

him by an English member, who thought days by the Police Commissioners for threat-

Irishmen wanted not only to rule Ireland, but ening to arrestan amateur newspape" reporter between four and five o'clock in the morning, as the newspaper novice was wandering home from work.

SATURDAY.

Water on the Ottawa river is low. Late arrivals from sea report extremely

rough weather. Two hundred weavers, at Boundbrook, N.

Y., are on strike. Archbishop Lynch is expected home from Eome next month.

The Canadian coast telegraph system will be completed within a week.

The rumored capsizing of a yacht near Halifax proves to be a hoax.

The Pope has refused to accept Cardinal Nina's proffered resignation.

A passenger steamer now plys between Chitoucimi and St. Anne, Saguenay.

A Kingston police magistrate was termed " just ass" yesterday without resenting it.

James Eipernay, a convict at Auburn prison, was killed by the collapse of a coal bin.

Alice Mirura, a highly respectable Hamilton girl, left home yesterday morning and suicided.

It is stated that General Sir G. Wolseley, will shortly receive the decoration of G.C.B.

George Kane was sentenced to one year's mprisonment in London, Ont., for blackmailing.

Vienna is favored with unprecodented venther, six inches of snow covering the ground.

Colonel Strange, of "B" Battery, has returned from his tour of inspection to British Columbia.

The Spanish commission on slavery in Cuba has drawn up a report favoring the planters' views.

A clergyman at Granton, Ont, has been fined one dollar and costs for abusive and insulting language.

Marshal Pierce has wired to Fall River that he has been unsuccessful in securing Paine in Quebec.

Goldring, late of Hochelaga Bank notoriety, has purchased land in Beauco County with a view of gold-mining.

Stephen Meany quarrelled with his brotherin-law, Matthew Gibson, of New York, and stabled him five times.

Forty-six able-bodied young men left St. George, N.B., on Monday for the United States, and more are to follow.

A jury in the Jackson railroad disaster, has concluded an ivvestigation, by a general vote of censure on all parties concerned.

A special reports the state of sloge in the Basque Provinces will be raised on the occasion of King Altonso's marriage.

The Fall River, Mass., American Print Factory has shut down for an indefinite period, owing to the low price in prints.

A clever countryman, while disposing of grain at Hamilton, stole a signed receipt and obtained money on it. He was captured.

It is announced that the Pope is about to despatch special instructions to the Catholic Bishops of Belgium in favor of conciliation.

California advices state the supply of shipping is unequal to the demand, and vessels are being chartered in England for grain cargoes.

Four roving bands of Nibiliste, aggregating ighty persons, have been captured in the vooden districts near Kieff, after a sharp resistance. A number of Ottawa Conservatives have

arranged for a general meeting to be held next Thursday, to make arrangements for a banquet to Sir John Macdonald.

content and rebellion, and it will weigh you down. Be comforted, Edith; God will remove it in His own good time."

Wilfred Lester was speeding to the hall And who should answer his summons at the door but Tiffle. Of course it not Tiffle's place to answer doors; she was quite above moment of the knock, she, in her curiosity, pulled it open. Her first impulse was a stare of unqualified surprise ; her next to place herself in his way, and prevent his entrance.

"Who might you want, sir ?"

"Mr. Lester--- if it concerns you to know, was the roply of Wilfred, as he attempted to pass in. "I see he is in his study."

" Muster's partikelarly engaged, and can't see visitors," objected Tiffle. Wilfred Lesters eyes flashed fire, and he

raised his hand authoritatively. "Stand aside, woman," was the imperative

command. "You forget to whom you speak This is my father's house."

Tiffie slunk out of his way, and he apside of the house. Wilfred had caught a glimpse of him standing at it. He turned around when Wilfred entered, and his features assumed an angry expression.

"To what am 1 indebted for this visit?" he began. "You were forbidden the house, sir." "I do not suppose my breaking the interdict will produce permanent injury to the house's inmates," somewhat insolently retorted Wilfred, who, what with Tiffle's reception and now his father's' felt chafed almost beyond bearing. "I shall not infect it with ague or fever, nor yet with small-pox."

"What does bring you here?" imperiously reioined Mr. Lester.

Wilfred cooly seated himself in the chair opposite that usually occupied by its master.

"Father," he said changing his tone, "I have come to ask assistance from you. Our away from want before my eyes ; every available article is either pleged or sold, save rattle, sings a small sentence, and then we all Edith's wedding-ring, and that I cannot attempt to take; I have no clothes save these I stand in ; in short we have eked out our resources until none are left to us. To day I had a writ served upon me for £10, or nearly that, and my next move must be to a prison. Will you help me in my strait?"

(To be continued.)

"MAMA," said an angel of four, "why is papa's hair so gray, and his face so young?" She s at the child to bed; but, let us answer the darling : "It is because your papa has not yet tried Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer, which removes dandruff, cleans the scalp and restores the hair to its pristine splendor. Sold by all chemists.

SEVEN WRALES have been caught off Spurr Head. Two men, whilst walking along the thore, noticed a large number of huge fish being exhibited.

The Vacant Judgeship: of the Sessions-The Ingratitude of Party. (From Our Own Correspondent.)

go to bed and sleep.-N. Y. Sun.

QUEBEC, October 14.

It is remarkable how voraciously our French Canadian fellow-citizens go for a vacant Government situation. As soon as a raised from $\pounds 17$ 11s to $\pounds 25$; B, valuation, vacancy occurs in any branch of the Civil $\pounds 11$ 10s, rent raised from $\pounds 16$ 10s to $\pounds 22$ 2s; vacancy occurs in any branch of the Civil Service, the cry goes out that French Caua-dians are being ostracized in their native to £18 28. Estate No. 2-D, valuation, £14 dians are being ostracized in their native country, and forced to occupy back seats, while foreigners (as they are pleased to call the English speaking races) are fed upon rent raised from £9 to £12 10s, from milk and honey. The vacancy caused by the £12 10s to £18, and from £18 to £22. Estate death of Judge Holt-is another instance of this insatiate greed for place. The French Canadian press of both political parties are floundering in shallow water, and it was found urging the claims of their favorites, quite that three of them had been disabled or oblivious to the fact that the post of Judge of killed with guns. The men speedily armed the Sessions requires both legal lore and themselves, and of the other four whales mental ability, and that such qualifications one was killed with a crowbar, and the should stand superior to mere political claims. remainder with a large knife. After some There is in Quebec a lawyer of the very difficulty the monsters were got on board a bighest attainments, whose knowledge, vessel and taken to Hull, where they are eloquence and honesty would long since have raised him to the Bench had their clothing so scanty that they are ashamed | men, and when that fact was mentioned to | Constable Sutherland was suspended for ten backs are elaborately draped is line

uncaribed a tithe of them; and that, like all weak tyrappies, it is precisely where the people have been nost passive that the oppression has been most cruel. For instance, this immense and incohesive county of Clare, in which agrarian crime is unknown, and which until last Sunday was not rufiled by a breath of agitation, is infested east, west and south by the most virulent forms of what the Spectator would have us call 'zeocracy.' It assumes as many heads as a hydra. In one place the people are ficeced because the laudlord is poor; in another place the people are fleeced because the agent wants to earn a reputation for 'sharpness.' Here the landlord will dictate how many acres the tenant may till, for whom he is to vote at elections, to whom he is to marry his daughter. There the landlord pounces upon whatever is taxable, and flies abroad to spend it. It is as if whatever charities or charms once made the feudal system endurable were torn away, and the grinning skeleton of the thing-its exactions, its arrogance-set upon the necks of the people. I will mention just one set of figures concerning one of these victimswho has the misfortune, moreover, of being one of the most incorrigibly industrious men and most highly skilled farmers in the county. In consequence of his father's and his own reclamations his rent was raised at one jerk from thirty shillings to thirty-five shillings an acre; then to $\pounds 2$; then taken from him altogether for a money compensation of £150; and then a new farm of equal extent bestowed upon him by his generous landlord, of which the net result is that the unhappy m-n has now a rent of £210 a year to pay in place of the £135.

SAD PICTURES OF DISTRESS.

"One of the most cheerless mountain parishes is cursed with three of the most unscrupulous landlords in all Clare. The lauds are simply spurs of the ---- hills, out of whose barrenness the indomitable toil of generations has hardly rescued a morsel of starved tillage ground here and there. The people, though they are peaceable as whipped hounds and as hardworking as oxen, had in the most prosperous years little better than the subsistence of paupers as their recompense; yet their humble mess was not too humble to attract the cupidity of their masters. Here are a few random gleanings from the rent rolls of these worthy gentlemen :- Estate No. 1-A, valuation, £12, rent 58, rent raised from £15 first to £30, and then to ± 36 ; E, do. do.; F, valuation, ± 10 15s, the English people had a great respect for representation from ± 9 to ± 12 10s, from power. The Irish people were now attaining £12 10s to £18, and from £18 to £22. Estate No. 3- C, valuation, £5 10s, rent raised six years ago from £4 4s to £12; H, same valuation raised from £3 to £12; I, valuation £6 5s., rent raised from £3 17s 6d to £13. Of course the result has been to sink the unhappy people in a sea of debt and misery. Their rents, remain unpaid and unpayable; their crops are a cruel travesty, their debts and also that his intelligence was pushing are weighing them to the earth, some of them him along in the race of life. Since comhave not for years tasted meat, their cabins are tottering dens, their food precarious,

A party of Gorman emigrants passed district.

The French Cathedral at Ottawa will preent a handsome appearance when the frescoing is finished.

The body of Lieut. Harvey, late of H M.S. Bellerophon, was buried yesterday with naval and military honors.

A man named Young has been sent to juil for six months for attempting to stab the Chief of Police at Belleville.

A fire was discovered yesterday in the New Haven Hospital. The patients were all safely removed and the fire extinguished.

A majority of the old spinners at Fall River, Mass, have now returned to work, but several have not yet found employment.

Hayana authorities are issuing clean bills of health to vessels leaving that port, notwithstanding the presence of yellow fever. Sixty-three thousand pre-emptions and

nome rights have been taken out in the North-West territory during the present усаг.

Paine, the defaulting treasurer, captured in Quebec, said he lived two months in Montreal under his own name without molestation.

The rumored Spanish Liberal coalition is incorrect, but considerable dissatisfaction exists amongst the Federals regarding sugar duties.

Prof Poliza, of Berlin, has discovered a new planet of the 12th magnitude, 2 h. 50 min. right ascension, 13 degrees, 47 min. north declination.

A correspondent telegraphs that all reports that Bismarck has concluded a detensive treaty with Austria should be received with caution if not incredulity.

General Gough, who commands the troops long the line of communications, occupied Jellallabad yesterday, and arranged for the safety of the convoys on their way to Jugdulluck and Cabul.

FRIDAY.

A correspondent at Theyetmeyo, Burmah, telegraphs : "A boat has just arrived and reports large bodies of armed men massing higher up the river."

Elliott writes that he is determined to have the question settled as to who is the best sculler in England, and therefore consents to meet Boyd on the Tyne instead of the Thames.

The excitement in Queen's county is intense; new gold finds are continually being some of which are regular bonanzas. made Nova Scotia is destined to be an eastern El Dorado.

The Cobourg cricketers play the Irish team next Saturday and Monday; the team who compete against the Irishmen will be an exceptionally strong one; the following are the names :- Ray, Kirchoffer, Hall, Wood, Bogers Armstrong, Crossthwaite, Drinkwater, Osler captain; Armour, Hill, Hayden, Sailsbury, A Woods, Nellis, Kennedy, Gardiner and Weston.

Hamilton reporters are not to be insulted with immunity. For using discourteous language Detectives Rousseaux and Maclanguage Detectives Rousseaux and Mac-pherson have een suspended for two weeks. trimmings while for even plain dresses the

tions to the clergy depriving the common school teachers of the sacrament.

Prince Valdemar, of Denmark, has been visiting St. Croix, and there were demonstrations similar to those that occurred in Halifax on the occasion of the Vice-Regal visit.

The floods in Marcia, Spain, continue. One hundred and nineteen corpses have been recovered. Four villages are rained, and thousands of peasants are destitute.

Back Enigma, at New York, reports that on October 3rd saw a Norwegian bark flying signal of distress, and when within 500 yards of her she sank, without any one appearing on deck.

Capt. Rogers, of schooner Geo. A. Avery, hortly after the arrival of his vessel at New York from Europe, went ashore to go to his home at Jones River, and has not since been heard of.

The boy Rupert Lang, convicted in the Supreme Court, Halifax, of manslanghter, was yesterday set at liberty, the Chief Justice not considering it wise to send him to gaol or penitentiary.

It is reported that the Ministers of the German States other than Prussia, who have been discussing the projected commercial treaty with Austria, have approved of all the arrangements made by Bismarck at Vienna.

The Prince of Montenegro, with a numerous suite and a guard, has started for the districts of Gussinje and Plava to reconnoitre the military positions and make preparations for the entry of the Montenegrin troops.

A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that semi-official note has been published stating that the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Federal Council was satisfied with the information it received on Thursday from the Government.

Strange Conduct of the Ameer-Dispersing the Rebeis.

SIMLA, October 16 .- The Ameer did not accompany General Sir F. Roberts on his entry into Cabul, pleading indisposition. General Hill has been appointed Military Governor of Cabul. The A ghan regiments which left Ghuzpee to join the mutineers, were dispersed five miles from Cabul, leaving 12 guns behind. Eighty-five guns and mortars and a quantity of ammuniton for artillery and small arms were found in the Bala Hissar. A Cabul despatch says that three Afghan chiefs are now imprisoned. The British military committee will meet immediately.

Relted bodices, with wide clusters of shir-ring in the back, below the belt, are much worn. Shirted surplice fronts are also popu-Basques are either pointed in front, sloping up on the hips, or are turned back in wide revers. Cuirass bodices are remodeled by arranging scarf paniers on the hips.

There is nothing of the promised simplicity in dressmaking. In heavy goods, camel's hairs and velvets are made plain; other fabrics, including silks and satins, have the front ta-