



IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. THE COERCION BILL. "FREE" DISCUSSION. HOW THE GAG IS APPLIED.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—In the House of Commons the debate on the Coercion Bill was resumed. Justin McCarthy moved an adjournment of the debate. Gladstone opposed the motion, which was rejected by 422 to 44. LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Daily Telegraph this morning says that some Home Rule members of Parliament intend to visit Mr. Davitt in prison early next week. LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Government expects that the bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland will be ready for the Queen's assent by the 21st instant. In the House of Commons to-day, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, replying to Mr. McCoombe, Home Ruler, member for Wicklow County, said there was a grave and just cause for cancelling Davitt's ticket-of-leave, but it was not desirable to state the reasons. LONDON, Feb. 9.—In the House of Commons to-day, the Speaker presented rules which, he said, he hoped, while promoting the business before the House, would not unduly limit the freedom of debate. In the House of Commons to-day, after able and earnest speeches in opposition by Mr. Thos. Sexton, member for Sligo, Rev. I. Nelson, member for Mayo, and others, Mr. Forster's Coercion Bill passed to its second reading by a vote of 369 against 56. Mr. Forster in his speech denied that the coercion bill was being hurried through at break neck speed, and said that all reasonable liberty of speech and discussion would be permitted, and when the bill got into committee of the whole House there should be no restriction to debate to a desirable extent. Mr. Forster added that by the coercion bill the Land League was not so much aimed at as other purposes were wished for. The great desire of the Government was to stop intimidations in Ireland and to enable the ordinary course of judicial proceedings in the courts to go on. The Standard says the Government will oppose any amendment striking out the retrospective clause of the Protection Bill, but will probably agree to accept some limit of time. Notice has been given of many amendments to the Bill, but the Government will be satisfied if the Bill is reported to the House by Tuesday. The statement that the Irish members received a weekly allowance from the funds of the Land League will probably be brought before the House as a question of privilege. To insure prompt action between the naval and military powers at the several ports, in the event of Fenian disturbances, officers have been ordered to take such action as they think fit without referring to headquarters. Soldiers and sailors are ready for the enemy. LONDON, Feb. 8.—In the House of Commons to-day the debate on the Coercion Bill was resumed. Mr. Justin McCarthy moved the adjournment of the debate, which was rejected by 422 to 44. Mr. Metge (Home Ruler) moved the adjournment of the House. Mr. Gladstone, seeing a determination to further resistance, and considering that the Speaker would shortly submit the new rules, consented to an adjournment, and the House adjourned. Mr. Parnell was not present. He has gone to Frankfort, where the funds of the Land League have been invested. LONDON, Feb. 10.—The rules presented by the Speaker in the House of Commons yesterday to govern the conduct of urgent business, provide that when, in the opinion of the Speaker, it is the general sense of the House that any debate should close, he is empowered to inform the House of his opinion; whereupon, if a motion be made that the question be now put, such motion shall be immediately put, and if carried by a vote of three to one, then a division on the main question shall be immediately taken. Other rules are to the effect that speeches on motions for adjournment of debate shall be strictly confined to the subject of adjournment; that the Speaker may decline to put motions for adjournment, if he considers that they are proposed for the purpose of obstruction; that no member can move or support a motion for adjournment more than once in one debate; that the Speaker may direct a member to discontinue his speech if irrelevant, or consisting of tedious repetitions; that no division shall be taken on motions "That the Speaker do leave the chair, and that the House do now proceed to consider the bill," and that the Speaker may order a division by rising and sitting, so as to avoid the delay of the present system. The same rules will be applicable when the House is in committee, with the exception of that one providing for closing the debate. LONDON, Feb. 10.—Gladstone said the Colonial Secretary has again instructed General Colley, on the 8th instant to inform the President of the Orange Free State that he would give all reasonable guarantees to the Boers who lay down their arms, and the Government would frame a scheme for a permanent and friendly settlement of all difficulties. The President was asked to communicate this and a previous similar message to the Boer leaders. Lord Granville declined to make detailed

statement on the position of the Greek question, as it might at present increase the risk of war. He expressed the hope that war would be averted. Mr. Chamberlain stated he could not say whether formal negotiations relative to a Copyright Treaty were now pending with the United States. He was not sanguine that the proposal of the originators with the publishers of the Eastern States would be formally submitted to Her Majesty's Government. The law officers of the Crown had informed him that a treaty could be negotiated under the existing Copyright Acts on a basis of the proposal, provided the Government thought the rights of persons interested in books in Great Britain would be fully protected. The treaty, however, could not be negotiated under the condition of American books, which it is sought to protect, and which could be printed and published in England. Such provision would need the special sanction of Parliament. He was still awaiting the opinion of English authors and publishers relative to the advisability of a provision giving such protection and the other points submitted to them. Wolff, Conservative, asked whether the Irish Protection Act would apply to foreigners? Forster replied in the affirmative. He added, under former Acts of the kind, citizens of the United States had been arrested. Wolff inquired if those citizens were not tried by public tribunals? Forster requested that notice be given of this question. Harcourt declared if any other ticket-of-leave man acted as Davitt had, they would be sent to prison again. A report had been received from Portland Prison that Davitt was in good health, and was satisfied with arrangements there. O'Connor (Home Ruler) called attention to a matter of privilege to an article in the World, asserting that the Irish members received pay from the funds of the Land League. He pronounced the statement as an atrocious calumny, and moved a resolution that its publication was a breach of the privilege of the House. Gladstone and Northcote expressed sympathy with the Home Rule members in this case, and O'Connor withdrew his motion. After a discussion on the Protection Bill in Committee, during which nothing of note occurred, the further consideration of the Bill was adjourned until to-morrow. LONDON, Feb. 11.—Mr. Rogers (Advanced Liberal) intends to propose an amendment to the Protection of Person and Property Bill, exempting M.P.'s from arrest, except after communication to the Commons of the circumstances under which the arrest is sought. LONDON, Feb. 11.—In the House of Commons to-day, on the further consideration of the Coercion Bill, Mr. Forster said the object of the Bill was not the punishment for, but the prevention of outrage and incitement thereto. He was willing to limit its retrospective action to the 1st of October last. Mr. Harcourt said members of Parliament will not be allowed to visit Davitt contrary to regulations. One friend will be allowed to visit him, to satisfy his friends in regard to his health, but no communication will be allowed on political affairs. Several Irish members are opposed to Forster's proposal to limit the time of the retrospective clause as not going far enough. Mr. O'Donnell was called to order several times for irrelevancy. The Chairman informed him that, if he continued to speak irrelevantly, the new rules would be put in force against him. Mr. O'Donnell resumed his seat, and protested against being "gagged." Mr. Gray moved an amendment that the retrospective action shall not extend beyond February 14th. The amendment was negatived, 216 to 63. In the House of Commons last night Mr. O'Donnell moved to omit high treason from the list of crimes on suspicion of which persons are liable to arrest under the Coercion Bill. He declared that there was not a scrap of evidence of the existence of a treasonable movement. Right Hon. Hugh Law, Attorney-General for Ireland, said that documents had been found in circulation indicating the existence of a treasonable conspiracy, and gave as an instance the recent Fenian proclamation. Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, added that the Government had reason to believe that there were a few persons in Ireland who were capable of taking advantage of the present excitement to incite to treasonable practices. Mr. O'Donnell's amendment was then rejected. LONDON, Feb. 15.—In the House of Commons last night the debate on amendments to the Coercion Bill was adjourned. The Home Rulers renewed their obstruction tactics, and another long sitting is threatened. The House in Committee resumed the consideration of the Protection Bill. Law, Attorney-General for Ireland, explained that suspected persons could only be arrested in Ireland. After rejecting several amendments proposed by Home Rulers, O'Connor, Home Ruler, moved that the Chairman report progress. The Chairman considered the motion obstructive, having regard to the early hour, 10:30 p.m., and put the motion forthwith under the new rules. The motion was rejected. THE COERCION BILL. The following is a copy of the abominable Coercion Bill which can deprive Irishmen of their liberty, not only for acts done after its passage, but for acts done years ago. Under its provisions Archbishop Croke can be rammed into jail by a policeman:— I (1) Any person who is declared by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant to be reasonably suspected of having either before or after the passing of this act been guilty as principal or accessory of high treason, treason-felony, or treasonable practices, wherever committed, or any crime punishable by law committed in a prescribed district, being an act of violence or intimidation, or the inciting to an act of violence or intimidation, and tending to interfere with or disturb the maintenance of law and order, may be ar-

rested in any part of Ireland and legally detained during the continuance of this act in such prison in Ireland as may from time to time be directed by the Lord Lieutenant, without bail or mainprize, and shall not be discharged or tried by any court without the direction of the Lord Lieutenant; and every such warrant shall be conclusive evidence, of all matters therein contained, and of the jurisdiction to issue and execute such warrant, and of the legality of the arrest and detention of the person mentioned in such warrant. (2) Any person detained in pursuance of a warrant under this act shall be treated as a person accused of crime and not as a convicted prisoner. (3) A list of all persons for the time being detained in prison under this act, with a statement opposite each person's name of the prison in which he is detained for the time being, and of the ground stated for his arrest in the warrant under which he is detained, shall be laid before each House of Parliament within the first seven days of every month during which Parliament is sitting. (4) "Prescribed district" means any part of Ireland in that behalf specified by an order of the Lord Lieutenant for the time being in force, and the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council in Ireland, may from time to time make, and when made revoke and alter, any such order. II. (1) Any warrant or order of the Lord Lieutenant under this act may be signed under his hand or the hand of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and a copy of every warrant under this act shall, within seven days after the execution thereof, be transmitted to the Clerk of the Crown for the county of the City of Dublin, and be filed by him in his public office in that city. (2) The Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council in Ireland, may from time to time make, and when made revoke and alter, any order prescribing the forms of warrants for the purposes of this act, and any forms so prescribed shall when used be valid in law. (3) Every order under this act shall be published in the Dublin Gazette, and the production of a printed copy of the Gazette purporting to be printed and published by the Queen's authority, containing the publication of any order under this act, shall be conclusive evidence of the contents of such order and of the date thereof, and of the same having been duly made. (4) The expression "Lord Lieutenant" means the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being. III. This act shall continue in force until the 30th day of September, 1882, and no longer.

CATHOLIC NEWS. Notwithstanding the persecution of the Radical Government, there are in France 70,000 Catholic schools still in operation. M. Bleichroder, the eminent German Jew banker—the Rothschild of Germany—has gone to Rome, it is said, to be baptised into the Catholic Church. The Rev. James Bellord, Catholic Chaplain to her Majesty's Forces, left London on Thursday last, under orders to join the expedition acting against the Boers in the Transvaal. The Civil Governor of Oporto is in Lisbon. It is stated that he has gone to confer with the Minister of the Interior respecting the attitude to be taken during the impending popular manifestations against the Jesuits. The Rev. James Yenn, S.J., the well known author, recently celebrated at Spring Hill College, near Mobile, Ala., the fiftieth anniversary of his admission into the illustrious Order of which he is so brilliant a member. The last religious census of France shows 33,387,703 Catholics, 467,331 Calvinists, 80,117 Lutherans, and 33,113 of other Protestant denominations. The Jews number about 50,000, and 90,000 are returned as belonging to no church. The Archbishop of Cashel, Dr. Croke, is engaged in taking the preparatory steps to demand a process for the canonization of Sirmond O'Hurley, Archbishop of Cashel, who was cruelly put to death in Dublin in the year 1582. Private intelligence has been received at Toronto, that the Pope has raised Mgr. Charbonnel, auxiliary Bishop of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Lyons and formerly Bishop of Toronto, to the rank of Archbishop, with the title of Archbishop of Sopolis in partibus infidelium. A petition which was in circulation in the Counties of Prescott and Russell, praying the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ottawa to send back the Rev. J. O. Routhier to the charge of the parish in the counties, has been withdrawn, as it was discovered its prayer could not be granted. MIRACULOUS CURE.—Le Nouvelliste learns that another case of miraculous cure has taken place at Bienville, Levis—the beneficiary in this instance being Miss Delphine Gaumont, aged 18 years, who for 17 months past, had suffered from a terrible ulcer in the leg. For five months she had been unable to leave her bed. Every known remedy was tried, but without result. The sufferer then began a novena to La Bonne Ste. Anne, and since its termination, she has not only been able to get up, but to move about and attend to her usual avocations. DEPARTURE OF REV. FATHER KNINE, O. S. S. R.—The members of the St. Patrick's Congregation and the citizens of Quebec generally will learn with sincere regret that this zealous and popular priest is about to be removed to Boston, for which city he will take his departure on Friday. His loss will not only be severely felt, but long mourned in this city, which has so long been the scene of his spiritual ministrations. He took a most afflicting farewell of the children of the Irish classes of the Grey Nuns in the suburbs this forenoon.—Quebec Telegraph.

PRIEST MURDER IN GUATEMALA. REV. HENRY GILLET, S. J., SHOT BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BRITISH HONDURAS. The steamship Wanderer, which arrived at New Orleans from Belize, Honduras, Sunday, Jan. 30, brings news of the brutal murder of Rev. Henry Gillet, S. J., of that place, by order of President Bories, of the Republic at Guatemala. The news of his execution caused intense excitement in the colony of British Honduras, where he was honored and respected by every one, irrespective of creed. It appears that by the laws of Guatemala all Jesuits have been banished and those of that order found within the limits of the Republic are invariably shot, after undergoing a kind of mock trial. Father Gillet visited Guatemala, not to exercise the duties of his sacred ministry, but for his health. Immediately upon his arrival at Livingston he was arrested, heavily ironed, and thrown into a dungeon. Thence he was taken to Guatemala city, the capital of the Republic, where he was tried and sentenced to be shot. The journey to the capital—a distance of 100 miles—occupied three days. Before starting, Father Gillet was divested of nearly all his clothing, and, while his numerous captors were mounted on mules, was compelled to walk barefooted the entire distance over the mountains. The sufferings of the good Father were intense, but he bore them all without murmur or complaint. As soon as the people of Belize heard of his arrest, thousands of all creeds waited on the Governor and requested him to demand the surrender into his hands of the beloved priest. In accordance with this request, the Governor of Belize made the demand, but all in vain, for the President of Guatemala caused the sentence of death, passed on the good Father, to be at once carried into effect. Father Gillet was shot on Monday, January 17th, 1881, on the plaza in the presence of the people of the city, who looked on at the cruel deed awestruck and silent. Father Gillet was born in England on the 4th of December, 1842, and was, therefore, in the thirty-ninth year of his age, when he died the death of a martyr. He was the eldest of four brothers, all of whom left the world to devote their lives to the service of God as members of the Society of Jesus. After completing his education at Stonyhurst College, Father Gillet joined the Society of Jesus on the 7th of September, 1861. In 1877 he was sent to British Honduras, where his zealous labors, extraordinary elocutionary powers, and great amiability of character won for him the esteem of all creeds. The Morning Star, of New Orleans, says that Father Gillet visited that city about a year ago, as guest of the Jesuit Fathers, and adds that as Father Gillet was an Englishman and an English subject, that no doubt a more minute and exact narrative of the whole affair will be given to the public. The English Government protects all its subjects abroad, no matter how much it may hate them at home. The Irish peasant, who on his own soil is bound to death by the inhuman arrogance of a dominant aristocracy, will soon find an army at his back if any lawless hand is laid on him in foreign lands. He is figuratively supposed to have hoisted a British flag over his head when in trouble, and it is no longer the Irishman that has been dishonored. There is perhaps a controlling element in the English Government that would like to see all the Jesuits shot, but, then if they are Englishmen, they must be shot according to etiquette. The Roman Government did not hesitate to put St. Paul to death, but the haughtiest persecutor dare not scourge him when he stood on his dignity as a Roman citizen. Father Gillet was not, it seems, even accused of having committed any crime, any offence, except that of having entered the territory of the Republic. But a nation, in the present advanced era of commerce and international comity, is not permitted without special reason to interdict citizens of other nations from entering its territory in time of peace. No doubt the practical enforcement of such a law would be considered by the home government of the victim a gross national insult and probably a sufficient cause of war. LAND LEAGUE MEETING. The weekly meeting of the Montreal branch of the Land League was held on Sunday afternoon in the St. Patrick's Hall. The President, P. Carroll, Esq., on taking the chair remarked that it was encouraging and an incentive to redoubt their efforts, to see that the interest in this movement was every day increasing, and that the cause was taking a more firm and pronounced hold on the people, which was clearly evidenced at the large and enthusiastic mass meeting on Friday night. Irishmen all over the world were doing their best and after the display of eloquence on that night, it now behoves them to supplement their expressions of sympathy with material assistance, and he believed that a dollar was worth a speech and more welcome in this national struggle for justice and happiness. He would, therefore, suggest that the question of collectors to canvass for subscriptions be at once taken up by the meeting. After a short discussion on the duties of collectors, it was moved by Mr. M. Donovan, and seconded by Mr. P. O'Donoghue, that the collectors who have already been appointed receive notice from the Secretary to hand in the sums subscribed by next Sunday, and that all those who fail to make returns receive an honorable discharge. The motion was agreed to and adopted. The Secretary then read a long list of names belonging to various creeds and nationalities

which were added to the roll. The subscriptions received during the afternoon amounted to about \$50. The names of three gentlemen, who were elected honorary members of the Land League, on last Sunday, were omitted in our last report; they were Messrs. H. Stafford, F. Stafford and G. Kelly. Mr. J. J. Curran, on being called upon to address the meeting, made a most forcible and eloquent speech. He began by alluding to the grand success of the mass meeting and said that it was that demonstration which influenced him to come among them to day and join the Land League. He was of the opinion that this movement was as constitutional as it was thoroughly national. The men who were at the head of it were animated with a true and patriotic spirit; they allied themselves with neither Whigs nor Tories but fought both parties and have proven to the world that when Ireland is the question the Whigs are as tyrannical as the Tories. He lauded the moderation which distinguishes the counsels of the Irish leaders and the calm and quiet temper which the people manifest in this great agitation. It was absurd and contemptible to try and fasten outrages on the Land League. It was proof evident that Parnell and his party were acting within the limit of the Constitution, when the Government were forced to revise it and introduce new forms which they had always heretofore regarded as unworthy of any free people. Gladstone had evidently been forced into this position by the Whig landlords, but do what they will, coerce as they will, the national voice cannot be stifled, and in the natural sequence of political events Parnell and his party must succeed. He had been often asked why the Irish members did not act more moderately? His answer was, for years Isaac Butt and his followers evinced nothing but love and respect for the constitution and quiet moderate action. The greatest display of eloquence and logic were made night after night in the House of Commons, but all in vain. At last Parnell arose and inaugurated a line of policy which was destined to bring the condition of Ireland before the eyes of the world and its opinion and criticisms to bear upon the unfair dealings of England with the Sister Isle. He concluded by uttering a fervent prayer and hope that it would be given to this generation to witness the deliverance of the Old Land from suffering and oppression and to behold it enjoying all the rights and happiness of a free country. During the course of his address the speaker was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause. ST. GABRIEL BRANCH OF THE LAND LEAGUE. A large and enthusiastic gathering of the members of the St. Gabriel branch of the Irish National Land League, was held on Sunday afternoon in the Council hall, St. Gabriel Village, when the following resolution was unanimously passed. Resolved, that we, the members of the St. Gabriel branch of the Irish National Land League, now assembled, with one unanimous voice, condemn the action taken by the British Parliament in suppressing the liberty of speech which is the right of the representatives of the Irish people in defence of their liberties; also, the tyrannical arrest of Michael Davitt, and the passing of the Coercion Bill to deprive the Irish people of those liberties; and we hereby pledge our material help and sympathy to obtain those rights for them. MARRIAGE OF LADY BURDETT COULTS. LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Baroness Burdett Coult and Wm. J. Ashmead Bartlett were married this morning at church. The marriage was performed by the Rev. W. Cardol, assisted by Rev. Henry White, chaplain of Savoy Chapel Royal. No one but the nearest relatives and most intimate friends were present, including Sir Francis and Lady Burdett, Sir Harry and Lady Keppel, Lady Sarah Lindsay, Admiral and Mrs. Gordon, and Mr. Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M. P. Mr. Lacaita acted as best man, Sir Francis Burdett, head of the family, gave away the bride. The wedding party were afterwards entertained at the residence of Mrs. Trevelyan, oldest sister of the bride, whose health prevented her presence in church. The Baroness looked remarkably well. Previous to the marriage Bartlett, in accordance with the Duchess of St. Albans' will, assumed the name of Burdett Coult, before his own surname. He and his wife leave this afternoon for the seat of Admiral Gordon in Kent. BISMARCK TO LEAD IN THE CONFERENCE. BERLIN, Feb. 15.—Mr. Goschen, the British Ambassador to Turkey, was instructed to ask Bismarck whether he would consent to take the leading part in the negotiations at Constantinople, as France and England had already taken, unsuccessfully, the initiative, and the French and British influence at Constantinople was at a very low ebb, while the Sultan continued to regard Germany as the most disinterested of his advisers. Bismarck readily consented. VIENNA, Feb. 15.—It is confirmed on all sides that a full understanding has been come to with regard to the mode of action to be taken at the Conference in Constantinople, and the German Ambassador is to be the rallying point of the efforts to be made shortly by the Ambassadors. ROME, Feb. 15.—The Italian Ambassador at Constantinople has been instructed to act in concert with the British Ambassador. A CROSS BABY. Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All crosses and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young men, remember this.—Traveller.

SOUTH AFRICA. HOW THE BOERS "OBSTRUCT." The Defeat at Ingogo. A CRITICAL SITUATION. LONDON, Feb. 11.—Despatches from Durban admit a great British defeat yesterday. The Standard gives the following description of the fight:—"The enemy were on horseback when first seen, but upon a short taking effect among them at about 1,500 yards distance, they rode off, and having dismounted under cover behind the hills, opened fire. From 12 o'clock until dusk it was a life and death duel. Our guns from time to time took part in it, but the enemy's fire was so severe that it was impossible to work the guns continually, the men falling almost as soon as they stood up. With the sole exception of Lieut. Parsons, who was wounded late in the day, every officer, driver, gunner and horse in the battery was hit. Shortly after the action began the guns were completely silenced for an hour. Some of the infantry then assisted. One piece was thus kept in action throughout the day, but it was a dangerous duty, and those serving it had, naturally, whitened all over with the smoke of bullets, and for anybody to stand up beside them was certain death. The enemy occasionally crept up to within a few yards of the position, but never attempted a rush. The greater portion of the fighting was at a distance of six or seven hundred yards. The tactics of the Boers are described as admirable. They moved from flank to flank, opening fire time after time from unexpected positions. For our men to advance and charge at the point of the bayonet was quite impossible, for they would all have been shot down before reaching the enemy. The fight was one of rifles, where the Boers were vastly superior to our troops." LONDON, Feb. 12.—A despatch from Durban says large bodies of Boers are near Newcastle, and the advance of the Hussars has been foiled, and their situation is very critical. LONDON, Feb. 12.—Further details from Durban concerning the Ingogo defeat are:—"Our position at sunset appeared desperate. The men had no rations, and a most difficult country lay between them and camp, the enemy being certainly close at hand. At 9 p.m. Gen. Colley ordered the force to march as quietly as possible down to the river. The horses which remained were harnessed to the guns, and all left the position without the enemy discovering what a movement was in progress. Many of the Boers came down and spoke to our men, who were with the wagons. They offered no objection to the removal of the wagons. They deplored the war, but said it was their duty to shoot down all soldiers who came into their country. Had not the General succeeded in getting off last night his surrender this morning would have been inevitable. The Boers were prepared to attack at daylight, but they did not keep a strict watch, as they believed that the rain had rendered the river unfordable. They were greatly disappointed this morning at discovering the British force had made their escape. The soldiers do not think that any force of Boers much exceeded 600 men." LONDON, Feb. 14.—A despatch from Durban says that General Colley is isolated at Mount Prospect, and that the Boers surround his camp. General Sir Evelyn Wood has arrived. LONDON, Feb. 14.—General Sir Evelyn Wood landed at Durban on Sunday. He hopes to reach Lady Smith's camp. The transports The Queen and Palmyra have arrived at Durban. The dragoons on horse were landed in fine condition. The garrison of Fort Beaufort have made a heroic and killed thirty Boers. The transport steamer Hankow will proceed to Beaufort, Natal to fetch a regiment of Hussars. The transports chartered in London to convey further reinforcements to the Cape are the steamers Neasel, 2,000 tons, belonging to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, and either the steamer Gloucester or France of the National Line. An endeavour will be made to start all the ships by the 23rd. LONDON, Feb. 15.—A despatch from Durban says large bodies of Boers are moving to the south of Newcastle, their object being to attack the reinforcements. There is much disquiet in Zululand. LETTER FROM UPBERGHOVE. To the Editor of The Post and Times Witness. Sir:—It is a great pity that the lecture delivered on Total Abstinence by Rev. Father Stafford of Lindsay, on last Monday in St. O. Lumbkill's Church, Mara, cannot be printed. A more eloquent, convincing, logical and interesting lecture, it was never my lot to listen to. The audience—100 persons only—was select and intelligent, and included a sprinkling of our Protestant neighbors. Had Father Stafford offered to enroll persons in the Total Abstinence Company, a large number would have given their names. It is the intention of the Pastor of Mara to inaugurate such a Society on the same principle as that in Lindsay. May we see soon every tavern closed up in Mara for want of drinkers. Father Stafford will lecture again at Brechin, in St. Andrew's Church, on the 14th prox. The Society will be organized then. Yours very truly, OX OF THE AUDIENCE, Upbergrove, Jan. 20, 1881.