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the Rte

> What Bishop Nulty Knows About Evictions.

LETTER FROM JAMES REDPATH.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS DUBLIN, July 28, 1881.

Since I wrote to you a week ago I have visited Kilmainham Jail, and the Inchicore Monastery of the Oblate Fathers near it ; I have slept in a dormitory of Maynooth College; I have plucked shamrocks from the site of the Banqueting Hall on Tara's Hill; I have stood by the haunted swamp beneath whose luxuriant rushes repose, what remains of the remains, be the same more or less, so to speak, of the last of the heathen kings of Inland; I have climbed military defences and crept into caves beneath great mounds constructed by a Druidical race eighteen hundred years before the Christian era; I have ascended a round tower: I have crossed the "Boyne Water," at the spot where Wi!liam of Orange won the victory that conse-

crated the noblest classes of the Irish race for centuries to the task, often seemingly hopeless but never abandoned nor to be abandoned, of annihilating the military and commercial power of England; I have crossed Slane Hill on which St. Patrick lit the fire whose more sacred splendors soon extinguished the sacred fires of the more ancient faith ; I have been a guest at the tables of the Nuns of St. Loretto and of the Bishop of Meath; have puzzled over inscriptions on Celtic crosses that have guarded renowned graves for a thousand years; I have sat beside ivy-clad abbeys and among the ruins of ancient monasteries; I have trod the pavements of a church (not of God, but of England), erected on the site (the stolen site) of that ill-fated Catholic church, within whose walls the stern soldiers of Oromwell, without human pity, but yet in the name of the Lord, massacred the worshipping congregation-regarding neithe age nor sex, but humbly giving

unto God nevertheless, all the glory of that hidcous slaughter which their leader called a "crowning Providence;" I have looked at the head of an Irish Catholic prelate-martyr that was cut off two hundred years ago, and it was shown to me reverently by grey-gowned nuns who guarded the relic-less a relic than themselves to transatlantic eyes; and I have seen,

the owners were O'Conner and Malone. The of name of the agent was Guiness. He was at j that time the member of Parliament for Kinsale. He was shortly after unseated for time, temporarily on duty in the locality of the eviction. I knew the place well for many years previous to the eviction, as it is only five miles from my native place.

" On the day of the eviction seven hundred. human beings were driven from their homes. I myselt counted them. The evicted fami-lies were hardworking, honest, industrious people-comfortable in their way. Not one of them, excepting only one man, a sort of bailiff on the estate, owed a shilling of rent. I heard that this man had endeavored to get up a combination among the tenants not to for eviction. He was repeatedly charged with sion. this act by numbers of tenants in my pre-

sence." " Did the tenants leave without a show of force ?"

"There were a hundred police present," replied the Bishop. "There was also a body of men with crowbars, who worked for two days incessantly at the task of pulling down houses. The unfortunate people, driven out upon the wayside, there passed the night. Their furniture was cast out upon the road. During the night it rained pitilessly.

"Next morning I visited the scene of un-finished work. The appearance of the men, women, and children as they emerged from the ruins of their former homes, saturated with rain, blackened and besmeared with soot, shivering in every member, presented a most appalling spectacle.

" One incident remains indelibly impressed on my memory. The 'Crowbar Brigade' stopped and recoiled with terror from two houses which they were directed to destroy with the rest. They had learned that their inmates were stricken with typhus fever. They supplicated the agent to spare their houses; but he was inexorable and insisted they should come down. He ordered a large winnowing sheet to be secured over the beds in which the fever victims lay delirious-then directed the houses to be unroofed ' cautiously,' 'because,' he said, 'he disliked the bother and discomfort of a coroner's inquest.""

" On the next day 1 administered the last sacrament to four of these fever victims. Save the winnowing sheet there was no roof nearer to me than the canopy of heaven. " At this eviction, the walling of women-

the screams, terror and consternation of children-wrung tears of grief from all who saw them. "I saw the officers and men of the police

force cry like children at the cruel sufferings of the people. But it was notorious in solemn procession, chanting at vespers, in that the landlords for many miles in every which the Irish exiles may not do something the little chapel of the Dominican monastery direction warned the tenants, under threats to advance the Irish cause. Recent events

Mount Nugent, County Cavan, in my diocese. ties into Meath, as he says that if the present great estates were divided they would only It occurred in September, 1847. The names give the actual agricultural population of Meath farms of fifty acres each-which is small enough to support a family in comfort. He was emphatic in his eulogies of this class bribery. I was a missionary priest at the of farmers-the men of fifty acres and thereabouts-describing them as thrifty, industrious and virtuous people.

The Bishop regards persent proprietorship as the only solution that will be permanently satisfactory to the people of Ireland. While the Land Bill will not tend to break up the large farms and estates, the Bishop thought that this result would be brought about more rapidly than was commonly believed by American competition, which is already mak. ing grazing unprofitable in Ireland. He regards the Land Bill as an excellent auxiliary to this American competition in bringing pay their rents, to give some color of excuse the agrarian agitation to a successful conclu-

JAMES REDPATH.

MR, PARNELL'S APPEAL TO THE VOTERS.

The following is the letter of Mr. Parnell and the leaders of the Irish Party to the Irish electors of Great Britain.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WESTMINSTER,) London, June 29, 1881.

The approach of the period for the registration of voters induces us to make an appeal to our countrymen in England, in connection with this important subject. Anybody acquainted with the conditions of political and party life in England will know that the Irish vote must always be an important one, sometimes even the balancing factor in the strife of parties. Indeed, it is not too much to say that in ordinary times, and when no great wave of excitement or passion rises to float one of the great English parties into power, the Irish vote can turn the whole political scale. Even at the last general election, when the Liberal party was so well organized and so ably led, and when it had the advantage of a popular cry, the victory of the Liberal party would have been incomplete without the assistance of the Irish electors in England. In many of the most important English constituencies, especially in the north of England, the majority by which the Liberal members were returned consisted of Irish votes. It is notorious, too, that, in such exceptional towns as Birmingham and the like, the two political parties are so evoly balanced as to make a few votes all important. Indeed, it may well happen that even a score of voters can turn the scale. There is scarcely a town in England in which some of our countrymen have not taken refuge, driven from their homes by unjust and devastating laws; and thus there is scarcely a town in

THE LAND WAR IN IRELAND THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT The LAND BILL

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 .- The World's special says :- The Radical press is aggressive and defiant. The Pall Mall Gazette, Daily News and leading Liberal journals of Leeds, Manchester and Birmingham are urging the Ministry not to negotiate a compromise, but to stand out against the lords and force that body into surrender. Certain London weeklies which have an enormous circulation among the working classes, as Lloyd's Weekly, Reyncle's' and Weekly Despatch, are furious, and Leadlong minor organs such as the Echo and Chronicle, do not mince matters, but call on Mr. Gladstone to follow M. Gambetta's example and begin a crusade against the Upper House without delay. Conservative circles are astonished at the popular excitement, and the last thing the Tory leaders now think of is to force Mr. Gladstone to appeal to the country. There are dissensions in the Tory camp, and Lord Cairns and Sir Stafford Northcote, who are working to bring about a compromise, find that Mr. Gladstone is disposed to meet them

on any reasonable basis. DUBLIN, Aug. 16 .- At a meeting of the Land League to-day, Mr. Sexton claimed that the League now ruled the country. It had prevented the celebration of Orange and Catholic anniversaries, which formerly caused bloodshed; it had caused a Parliamentary deadlock, compelled the law to stand at bay, the principles of justice. Alluding to the hints that the League desired to maintain secrecy respecting its expenditures, Mr. Sexton said that, having to fight an infuriated any meanness, they must have confidential proceedings. The time would come when the expenditure of every penny would be submitted to the strictest criticism.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—At the weekly meeting of the Land League, at Dublin, Mr. Sexton acknowledged subscriptions amounting to £783, of which sum £500 were from Australia.

The Orangemen have enlisted at Liverpool

Sheehy, Kettle, and about six others, will be liberated before Parliament rises." Parnell will issue an address to the Irish electors of Durham, asking them to vote for the Tory candidate and abstain from voting in the election for a member of Parliament to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joicey (Liberal). There are 900 Irish electors in the constituency.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Aug. 17 .- On motion for going into Supply, Mr. Parnell moved that the Coercion Act had not been administered in accordance with the pledges Ministers gave when they Induced Parliament to suspend the Constitution. He declared the action of the Government regarding coercion prevented gratitude for the Land Bill. It was well-known but for the Land League the whole strength of the Commons would have been unavailing to force a Bill through the House of Lords. He thought the Irish people, if wise, would continue to rely upon their own exertions, which procured for them such an instalment of just rights.

Messrs. Lawlor, Daly and others followed Mr. Parnell, the principal point made by them all being that the power to arrest under the Coercion Act had been used to crush political agitation, and not against the ruffians whom Mr. Forster had denounced in his speech in introducing the Coercion Bill.

Mr. Johnson, Solicitor-General for Ireland, denied these accusations. He hoped before long, when peace and order has been thoroughly restored, the prison doors might be opened.

Mr. Anderson (advanced Liberal) joined Captain Nolan in urging the immediate release of the suspects. Captain Nolan said if the Government waited until every one in Ireland was contented with the Land Bill the release of the prisoners would be long deforred.

The debate was adjourned.

LONDON, Aug. 20 .- In the House of Commons yesterday the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Forster, during the debate on the motion to go into supply, stated that he had made an analysis of the subscriptions to the fund of the Land League with the following and afterwards brought it in accordance with negult :- Total receipts this year £10,707, of which the sum of £4,800 was from the Irish World. Other American subscriptions amount to £454, and there were from Great Britain £1. and from Ireland £162. 'The Daily News class and a vindictive Government, capable of in a leading article this morning says :-- We regret that the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Forster, does not think the time ripe for discharging the suspects. We can only appeal to the Government to consider the whole question afresh.

> would to-morrow call attention to the re- idg meadows of Long Island, and away to the arrest of Mr. Davitt, under his ticket-of-leave, | front spread the ample reaches of Flushing and would movo that the imprisonment he Bay, forming a fore-pround of rare beauty, and

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Father Nugent, of Liverpool, has arrived in Quebec.

The Irish Catholic Benevolent Union is in session at Toronto. The Italian Government will maintain the

law of Papal guarantees.

Cardinals Manning and Newman were among the specially invited mourners to Dean Slanley's funeral.

Pope Leo XIII., is recognized by the Italian law as a spiritual sovereign, and not as a subject of King Humbert.

Meetings in favor of the abolition of the laws of guaranty to the Pope have been held in all the chief cities of Italy.

An Algerian Roman Catholic missionary is in Quebec collecting money for church purposes in that distant locality.

The Polish Cardinal Ledochowski has asked the Pope to accept his resignation on account of his great physical infirmities.

The annual retreat of the Roman Catholic clergy of the Arch-Diocese of Quebec commenced on Tuesday at the Seminary.

The Pope has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor William, thanking him for the nomination of Dr. Korum as Bishop of Traves.

Rev. Father Duhamel, of the Basilica Ottawa, who has been laid up at the General Hospital for some time past, is reported to be iu a low state.

The fifth anniversary of Archbishop Con nolly's death was celebrated Wednesday last in St. Mary's Cathedral, Halifax. Archbisho Hannan, Monsiguor Power, Canoa Woods and all the local clorgymon took part in the procession.

The new St. Mary's Church, Winnipeg, Man., will be dedicated on the first Sunday in September. An invitation has been ex-tended by His Grace Archbishop Tache to Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, to preach the inaugural sermon.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION AT ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, FLUSH-ING, N. Y.

Crowning one of the fair eminences in the picturesque little town of Flushing, Long Island, stands the Convent of St. Joseph presenting to the beholder's eye a picture of quiet beauty and serene renose that lingers in the mind long after one has passed beyond its fair and leafy environs. None can approach it without feeling that the site was most happily chosen, for it commands at one

Mr. Parnell gave notice to day that be side a view of the swelling mounts and roll-

near Dublin, among men unknown and nameless, and without one spark of his genius, but he, by the yieldless democratic discipline of his Order, no higher in rank than the humblest amongst them all, the greatest orator of the Irish race. to day-Father Burke. or as every one calls him in Ireland, "Father Tom."

So I have no dearth of topics, but I shall confine myself to one only-to a very brief report of one of several interviews with the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Lord Bishop of Meath. Dr. Nulty, among the Irish Catholic Bishops, has distinguished himself by his brave ulterances in behalf of the Irish peasantry. He has risen from the people himself and he has never ceased to sympathise with them. My visit to him was purely accidental. Dispirited from ill-health. I met in Dublin last week my old friend, Canon Ulick Bourke, of Claremorris, one of the most learned men in Ireland, and he proposed we should visit Maynooth. 1 gladly accepted his invitation. We started to be absent a few hours only, but I kept a firm grip of my learned guide for several days. We met Bishop Nulty at Navan in the County Meath. He is on a visit to that parish. He is a man of fifty, I should judge; a man of an unassuming but most vigorous personalitywho converses as well as he writes, and whose talk convinces because it is thoroughly sin care. We dined with the Bishop thrice, and he drove us in his carriage to Slane. Such notes as I made of these talks I shall content myself with transcribing.

"How large is your diocese, Bishop, I asked ?'

In addressing a bishop, etiquette requires you to say, "My Lord;" but although I have conversed with several Irish bishops and Irish lords-lords spiritual and temporal-I never could compel my Republican tongue to utter the words. Faith, I didn't try. This true, as well as legal nobleman, laughed heartily when I confessed that if I did not say "My Lord" it was certainly not because I had not the profoundest respect for him ; but because I was so intense a Republican that I could not conscientiously address any man as lord. His social absolution was prompt and cheery !

"My diocese," said the Bishop, "com-prises the whole of Meath and Westmeath, the greater part of King's County, and some parishes in Cavan and Longford.

"This county," I said, "around Tava.'and from Navan to Maynooth, seems a cultivated desert; rich in bullocks, but poor in men."

"Yes," said the Bishop, "one day last week I rode for five hours through this fertile district, and I only met a herd (herdsman) and a dog! From 1851 to 1861, according to Thom's Directory, the decrease of population, owing to evictions in the Counties of Meath and Westmenth alone, was 51,000. I believe the decrease was still greater from 1861 to 1871. During the twenty-eight years precoding 1871, out of a total population of 471,-985 souls, 200,054 have disappeared; and during the same period out of 83,137 houses, 29,461 are gone."

"Did you ever witness an oviction ?" "Yes," replied the Bishop, "I was once an eye-witness to an eviction near Lough Sheelan, about a mile from the village of migration from Mayo and other western coun- evening in the Convent.

a night s shelter." "What became of the evicted tenants,

Bishop ?" " Every landed proprietor for miles around

warned the tenants with threats of the direst vengeance against daring to give to any one of these evicted families even a single night's lodging. Many of these poor people were unable to emigrate; while at home, by this heartless policy, every door was closed against them. I lost sight of many of them, as I was only on temporary duty at the parish; but I heard from those who lived there, that after struggling for a time with poverty and dis-ease, they soon graduated from the workhouse to the tomb, and in little more than three years nearly a fourth of them were in their graves."

The bishop regards the Land Bill, although inadequate to the demands of the situation, as a decided victory won by the Land League agitation-chiefly because it destroys both the arbitrary power and the social prestige of appeal from the landlords, who hitherto have had the sole voice in fixing the rent, to a court in which that power has been vested, and also in securing to a considerable extent, not only substantial security of tenure, but tenant's rights in improvements they may create or have created. The tenantfarmers, the Bishop remarked, have been no better than slaves hitherto, because their peace of mind, physical welfare, the very privilege of living in the house built by their own parents, in which they were born-their right to live on the farms that their ancestors had reclaimed by their toil-all depended on the caprice or will of an irresponsible landlord, who could call on the civil power to back him in enforcing his behests.

The Bishop gave me a Pastoral, in which, after describing this scene, he added that it was an exceptional event occurring in a remote locality where public opinion could not reach and expose it. Quite the reverse.

"Every county, barony, poor-law union," writes the Bishop, " and indeed every parish in the diocese, is perfectly familiar with evictions that are oftentimes surrounded by circumstances and distinguished by traits of darker and more disgusting atrocity. Quite near the town in which I write (Mullingar) and in the parish in which I lived, I lately passed through what might be characterized as a wilderness, in which, as far as the eye could reach, not a single human being, nor the vestige of a human habitation, was anywhere discernable. It was only with great difficulty, and much uncer-tainty too, that I was able to distinguish the spot on which, till lately, stood one of the most respectable houses of this parish. A few miles further on I fell in The letter or commission of appointmant with the scene of another extensive clear-ance, in which the houses that had sheltered three hundred human beings were razed to office. Father Byan, a Jesuit priest, from the ground some few years ago. That same densely populated district, by batches of so many families in each of a series of successive Pictou for the past twenty years, and the clearances. Seventeen families formed the separation from his people is keenly feit.

ef eviction, against extending to any of them | have brought out this fact into the strongest reief. Thus at Coventry, with an electorate of some 9,000 voters, a few hundred Irish voters won the seat, and in Knaresborough some thirty-two Irish voters procured the defeat of

the candidate of the Ministry. It is clear from these facts that the Irish vote could be made of importance even in constituencies where there lived comparatively few of the Irish race. The action taken by the present Ministry and the pres-

ent Liberal representatives makes the organization of the Irish voters more necessary than ever. Several of the Liberal members who were most ardent in the cause of coercion were men who would not be iu Parliament were it not for the Irish electors, and the Liberal party generally ought to have

remembered that to put them in power many an Irishman went without his dinner, and gave free a half day's wages on the polling day. The Irish electors may have any day an opportunity of repaying the treacherous ingratitude of several Liberal representatives the landed class, in enabling the tenant to as it deserves, and this can only be done by the thorough organization of the Irish vote. Finally, there never was a time when every man and woman of the Irish race had a higher call to put forth every exertion in the Irish cause. The people at home are passing a fierce struggle which will decide the great question whether Ireland belongs of Mr. Forster's and Mr. Gladstone's to the Irish nation or the alien garrison. While our brethren in the United States are supporting us with a boundless generosity which disconcerts the enemy and encourages the highest hopes, the ardent patriotism by which the Irish in England and Scotland have always been animated, call upon them not to lag behind while their race everywhere else are now striving for the cause of

our land. Respectfully yours, CHARLES S. PARNELL.

NEW BISHOP OF HARBOR GRACE.

CONSECRATION OF MGR. MCDONNELL AT PICTOU, N S. HALIFAX, N.S., Aug. 21.- Rev. Donsld McDonald was consecrated in the Church of Stella Maria, Pictou, this morning, to the Bishopric of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland. Several hours before the opening services, people began to take seats, and by ten o'clock the church was filled with a congregation numbering fully two thousand, whilst many were unable to obtain admittance. Bishop Cameron, of Arichat, conducted the consecration, and solemn and impressive services were participated in by Archbishop Hannan, the Bishops of Newfoundland, St. John, Charlottetown, and Chatham, besides a large number of other clergy from this and the neighboring Provinces. from' Pope Leo XIII. being read, the new Bishop was invested, with the insignia of Montreal, delivered an eloquent sermon, proprietor desolated, in an adjoining parish, a taking for his text 1 Oor., 4th chap. and 1st v. Bishop McDonald has been stationed in The visiting clergy, to the number of about The Bishop does not favor the plan of seventy, were entertained at a banquet this - 2

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400 laborers to reap the crops in "Boycotted" has already suffered entitles him to a free districts of Ireland, and sixty of the number pardon.

started for Dublin to-day. DUBLIN, Aug. 19.-The popular organs, discussing the refusal of the Government to release the suspects, allude to the act of the American Government after the enfranchise. ment of the negroes as a precedent, and asks whether the joy of liberated slaves would not have been changed to indignation if they had heard of their champions dying in jail NEW YORK, Aug. 19 .- Ford, editor of the

Irish World, denies the statement made to the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Forster that the total subscription of the Irish World fund for the Land League was £48,000, Ford says the Irish World has contributed since 1st of January, 1881, about £20,000 or \$100,-

000. THURLES, Aug. 20.- Mr. Dillon violently atprisoners, and enlogized Devoy and Davitt. Government insulted Father Sheehy and the rest of the suspects by imprisoning them. County at a moment's notice. Disturbance | funds from America. is anticipated.

DUBLIN, Aug. 20 .- The popular newspapers in Dublin express disappointment at the tone speeches during the debate on the Coercion Act on Wednesday, and echo the call made in Parliament for the release of the "sug-

pects." It is believed that Sir Charles Gavin Duffy, who in 1848 headed the Young Ireland party Communistic ideas.

DUBLIN, Aug. 21 .- It is probable that before the root crops are dug there will be a general strike of farm labourers in Ireland. They contend, with a good deal of force, that as the mands are as follows :- First-class Inbourers who are not getting board and lodging in a farmer's house to have nine shiliings per week, a house free, two tons of coal fer year, the free ; second-class labourers, who are dieted in a farmer's house, to have six shillings per week, a house free, one ton of coal per year, half an acre of garden free and the grass of two sheep. Any man having no sheep is to be entitled to £2 at the end of the year :-- £1 for each sheep. Weekly men who do not get board and lodging to have 15 shillings per week, wet and dry, every man to stop at six o'clock. If a man requires more than half an acre of garden he is to pay the same rent as the farmer pays to the landlord. Any man working two hours overtime is entitled to a quarter of a dav's pay. Servant boys to have £9 per year. Servant, £14 per year. No farmer to lend a man to another while he can get a man who

is out of employment. Mr. Parnell is agitating for the protection

of Irish manufacturers. London, Aug. 22.—The Times says: "Although there will be no general amnesty of the number of sections and sub-sections. It spsuspects" in Ireland, it is stated that Father | plies to Ireland only.

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adding in no meagre measure to the health and salubrity of the favored places along its

The Irish estimates have been disposed of, shores. with the exception of five items. Among these is the vote for the constabulary.

The Attorney-General moved for the apinto corrupt practices at Wigan. The motion was rejected by a vote of 43 to 37.

Mr. Parnell, in calling attention to the r arrest of Michael Davitt, and moving for his release from imprisonment, said it was currently believed that Mr. Davitt was arrested because he called Mr. Forster " Mr. Outrage Forster" in a speech. Mr. Parnell said it was the meanest, most contemptible act ever committed by the Government.

Sir William V. Harcourt, Home Secretary, justified the arrest of Mr. Davitt. He said that Mr. Davitt had returned to Ireland as an tacked the Government for not releasing the avowed Fenian, and had used language which no government in the world could He urged the people not to forget that the tolerate. The Home Secretary incidentally said that he had often vainly tried to obtain a disavowal of Fenianism from Irish members The military authorities at Limerick have of the House who supported the Land been ordered to prepare flying detachments League. He intimated that they could not to proceed to different parts of Limerick disavow the views of those who are supplying

Mr. Parnell's motion for the release of Mr. Davitt was defeated by a vote of 62 to

London, Aug. 20 .- In the House of Commons, last night, during the debate on the vote for the salary of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Parnell said he thought Mr. Forster was more detested by a large body of property on which St. Joseph's Convent the Irish people than any of his predecessors now stunds was purchased, and in time the on account of the mode in which he adminisand subsequently emigrated to Australia, will tered the Coercion Act and the general laws endeavor to form a party in Ireland favor- of the country. He said if the Land Bill able to National aspirations but averse to brought about a substantial abatement of rent the Irish would make the best of it and use it as an instrument for the attainment of com-

plete land reform. An angry debate took place this afternoon on Mr. Parnell's motion urging Mr. Davitt's Land Bill will greatly benefit the tenant, he liberation. Sir Wm. Harcourt again distinought to pay his labourer better. Their de- guisbed himself by unwise speech. He said that Fenianiam was an exotic imported by Davitt from America, whereas it is well known that the latter always counselled constitutional agitation and deprecated acts of grazing of two sheep, halt an arce of garden | violence. Only 19 members voted in favor of Mr. Parnell's motion. The generally accepted explanation of Lord Salisbury's sudden resolution to meet the Commons half way is that new elections could only have resulted in giving the balance of power to Mr. Parnell. Sir Gavin Duffy recommended the Irish people to accept the Land Bill. The tends to form a new national party. Mr. Gladstone vaguely hints in private correspondence, that legislation on the English land laws is becoming a necessity.

"THE LAND LAW OF IRELAND, 1881."

LONDON, Aug. 22 .--- The Irish Land bill has received the Royal assent, and has become law. Its formal title is "The Land Law (Ireland) enacted 1881." The bill, as finally passed and engrossed, is a formidable document, and would fill about nine columns of the London Times. It consists of seven parts and a vast

On Wednesday morning, the 17th instant, the Convent was the scone of a most interesting and impressive ceremony, when two pointment of a Royal Commission to inquire | young ladies made their vows and one roceived the holy habit of the Order. Solemn High Mass was sung in the beautiful chapel of the Convent, Rev. Father Doherty, who is affectionately remembered by the parishioners of St. Ann's, Montreal, being Celebran t with Rev. Fathers Donnelly and McKenna, of Finsing, as Dencon and Sub deacon. At the conclusion of the Holy Sacrifice Miss Emma McGonigal was received into the community by the responted pastor of Flushing, Rev. Father McKenna, who gave her as her name in religion Sister Mary Emmeline. Sister St. Roch (Miss Barry) and Sister St. William (Miss Alice Quinlan), daughter of the late Michael Quinlan, and sister of Mr. T. J. Quinlan, of Montreal), then made the vows required by the Order, and received their cross at the bands of Father McKenna, who declared them professed Sisters of the Com. munity of St. Joseph's. The highly edifying ceremony which was then brought to a close was one which shall long be rememhered by those who had the happiness of being present.

The Order of the Sisters of St. Joseph was founded over 200 years ago, and in September, 1850, the first house of the community was established in the dio. cese of Brooklyn. Shortly after the fair proportions of the present edifice began to rise and rapidly reached completion. Today it stands a graceful monument of the good Sisters' holy zeal, and the amount of good performed by its pious inmates ever since in training up young ladies to walk along the lofty pathway of Ohristian dignity

and religious duty cannot easily be imagined. much less' described. For the past thirteen years the Convent has been under the direction of the good and kind Rev. Mother Teress, who has so successfully carried on the good work begun by her predecessors, that St. Joseph's Convent, as it now stands, reflects the highest credit on the diocese to which it belongs., The convent is the pride and boust of the Catholics of Brooklyn and deservedly so, ,but its. merits are not unknown or unappreciated beyond the limits of that diocese. From almost every State in the Union, pupils have" come to this calm retreat of learning beside the shores of Flushing Bay, and in many of Home Bulers discredit the rumor that he in- the most distant homes of the land there are those who cherish the sweetest and happiest memories of St. Joseph's. That institutions such as this continue to spread, and flourish should be the earnest hope of all who have the welfare of their country at hearty and the first and surest means to effect this end is to tender them a prompt and generous patronage and support. There is no parent or guardian that does not desire a sound and thorough education for his children, and one fact stands out boldly that nowhere can his daughters receive a training more conducive to their temporal and eternal welfare than in such establishments as that managed by the good Sisters of St. Joseph at Finshing,