The True Witness

เรารับของโรยย์ยก**≜≪** มาการียกกา CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, A WERKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST" IN PRINTED. AND PUBLISHED EVERY

WEDNESDAY, -AT-761 CRAIG STREET,

MONTREAL, BY THE

Post Printing and Publishing Company. Terms (by Mail) \$1.50 per Annum in advance Dity (Del(vered) \$2.00

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 31.

CALENDAR

JANUARY-1880. THURSDAY, 1—Circumcison of our Lord. Holiday of Obligation. Epist. Tit. ii. 11-15; Gosp. Luke ii. 21.
FRIDAY, 2—Octave of St. Stephen.
SATURDAY, 3—Octave of St. John. Abp. Hughes

died, 1864.

SUNDAY, 4-Octave of the Holy Innocenta. Less. Apoc. xiv. 1-5; Gosp. Matt. ii. 13-18. Mother Seton died, 1860.

Monday, 5-Vigil of the Epiphany. St. Telesphorus, Pope and Martyr. Bp. Neuman, Philadelphia died, 1860.

TUESDAY, 6-Epiphany of our Lord. Holiday of Obligation. Less. Isaias ix. 1-6; Gosp. Matt. ii. 1-12.

WEDNESDAY, 7-Of the Octave of the Epiphany.

NOTICE.

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.

as regularly should complain direct to WITH By so doing the postal authorities can our Office. notified, and the error, if there be he the sontier. nce. See to it that the paper sny, rectified at o. bears your proper ac-

Subscribers, when of the Post Office at which they ceiving their papers, as well as the dress. When making remittances, alw. your letter from the Post Office addres s at which you receive your paper.

Teachers. Attention!

We are desirous of obtaining the name and post-office address of every Catholic lady and gentleman school teacher in each province of the Dominion and in Newfoundland. The name and address plainly written on a one cent post card and mailed to the "THUE WITNESS" offices Montreal, will be sufficient. Newfoundlanders will oblige by adding an additional one cent stamp or communicating by letter.

The lady teachers are sending in their names in response to our request, in greater numbers than the gentlemen, which it pleases us to place on record. As we desire the names and addresses of every Catholic teacher in the Dominion before the middle of January, we hope that all those who have not yet responded, will do so at their earliest convenience. The object is a landable one, and will be communicated to them in good

Manitoba and British Columbia.

We desire to engage the services of reliable and active agents in the interest of the Post and Taue Witness, in Manitoba and British Columbia, to whom we offer liberal terms. Address at once, the Post PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, MORITEAL.

THE Richmond Independent gives notice to its readers that owing to a general cleaning up there will be no paper this week. We would strongly advise our contemporary not to be in a hurry. Take a tew months holidays; what does a month or so matter when a general cleaning up is concerned?

Our contemporary which dishes up Conservative politics to its readers every morning has a curious lot of correspondents. We cannot say if it has selected them on that account, but certainly every one of them is a bigot, whether located in Chicago, Belfast or effect the opposite change. A great many clsewhere. But we forbear. This is the jewellers scoff, naturally enough, at the idea. Christmas time.

excitement Sheffield has been carried by the Liberals, Mr. Waddy, their candidate, having Nature, for example, is able to been elected over his Conservative opponent, form water by the admixtuge of two gasses Mr. Wortley. This is a great triumph for in one moment. Taking for granted then Mr. Gladstone, and a blow to the Earl of that Mr. Maclear hr s performed what has Beaconsfield. Mr. Roebuck, the late member, been admitted by Professor Tyndall and was elected as a bitter Conservative, and a others, it remains to be seen what effect it staunch supporter of Beaconsfield's spirited will have on the diamond trade of the world. foreign policy, the scientific frontier included. It was confidently expected that poror of Brazil's celebrated diamonds, valued Sheffield would have elected a Conservative, and the disappointment of the Jingos will, tide is setting in.

Canadian butter and cheese are, through the exertions and industry of our producers, earning a name for themselves both in the States and England, which must ere long result in even a still greater demand and higher prices for those articles than heretofore. Messra Frank Wilson and Hodgson's butter and cheese at the exhibition just closed in New York attracted the attention of connoisseurs from their very superior quality, as indeed they have in a great many other places. It is, however, only after great care labor and patience that they have succeeded in arriving at such a state of perfection, and other producers and manufacturers should follow their example and add to the good name Canada has gained through their exer-

WE congratulate the citizens of Montreal on the splendid meeting held last night in Nordheimer's Hall. It was in every respect a representative one, for although the bulk of those present were, naturally enough, of Irish birth or extraction, there were sufficient French, English and Scotch, and, better still, Canadians proper, present to make the affair national, or, at least, civic. The French element mustered unusually strong, especially on the platform, where they made some of the

the platform of the Rev. Gavin Lang, a Presbyterian, and Fathers Salmon, Lonergan and Ryan, and that grand eld Irishman, the Rev. Mr. Cordner, a Unitarian Minister. It is to be hoped that the meeting shall not have been held in vain, and that the example set will be followed by other cities until the British Government is convinced that by wise readjustment of the land laws it will plesse its great dependencies abroad, as well as a discontented nation at home.

THE news from Afghanistan is still conflicting. The tone of General Roberts is hopeful, and he has gained an undoubted victory in the repulse of the Afghan attack. The despatch from the Viceroy of India, however, is not so hopeful. The troops suffer severely from the intense cold, and it now seems as if they are short of winter clothing. The Government never calculated on the army being enclosed for the winter. The occupation of Balla Hissar gives Roberts command of Cabul once more, which is certainly an advantage, especially if it affords the troops better quarters and a chance of supplies. There is still a vein of ambiguity running through the despatches in regard to the movements of General Gough, but it is to be presumed he has joined his chief, and all is comparatively well with him.

A new Association called the "Society of Economy" has been organized in Montreal and held its first meeting at the Windsor on the night of the 23rd. Among the members bescribers who do not receive the TRUE are the Rev. Alfred Bray, editor of the Speciator and pastor of Zion Church, a thoroughly liberal and intelligent man, when the eccentricities peculiar to the bold Criton does not warp his ideas; Messrs. Desrequesting their ad- jardins, M.P., F. A. Quinn, Antoine Houde. use state the name | M.P. (editor Nouveau Monde), D. Macmaster, M P.P. for Giengarry, J. O. Perrault, and many others of our leading citizens. Mr. De-Martigry occupied the chair. Matters per- are hereby declared to be: The encouragetaining to Canada and her destinies were distance of design as applied to painting, the futu. evidently con. alder that Canada will not always be even a press dependancy. We duction of beautiful and excellent work in irrespective of politics. Two things are heartily approve of this same society, composed as it is of men of broad Canadian views and of different religions and nationalities. We have seen and closely examined the patriotic tory and the humble but hypocritical grit, and frankly confess they are not to our taste. The partizan of oither party prefers the interests of himself or of his faction to his country, and, sometimes, in order to gain a point, throws Canada overboard altogether. Let us see if there is room for Canadians on a public platform, and hope that the | St. John, Quebec, Toronta and Montreal in new party, or society, will try so to mould public opinion as to give to the rising generation an opportunity of knowing that they have really a country to be proud of without straining their eyes over a stretch of ocean lected, and bring gentlemen together whose tation for generosity second to no other city three thousand miles in extent.

studying for a number of years how to change carbon into diamonds, and has at last succeeded, according to Professors Tyndall. Smythe and Mr. Maskelline, three men whose opinions carry great weight in the scientific world. It is true he has only transmuted a large quantity of coal into a few very small diamonds, but, for a beginning, it is something to boast of, and it has, at all events, startled all the possessors of diamonds in the world within reach of telegraph news. Alchemists have not found it difficult to resolve those brilliant stones, if we may so term them, into their original element, which is coal, or carbon, but it has remained for Mr. Maclear to and pronounce it a sheer impossibility; but, after all, why should not man, following the AFTER a contest of almost unprecedented | operations of nature, be able to, in this as in other instances, effect chemical changes. In the arst place the Koh-i-noor, and the Emat untold millions, will become comparatively worthless. In the next place diamond rings, therefore, be very keen. The result in Shef- shirt studs, necklaces and ornaments of that field shows pretty clearly that the Liberal | nature will fall into disuse, for there is little pride in wearing articles that a few days previous were shovelled into the basement of a cellar from coal carts.

MR. MACLEAR, a Scotch scientist, has been

The Witness, with exceeding bad taste, cannot let the Christmas nolidays roll over, or notice the intended mass meeting in aid of suffering Ireland, without essaying to throw in a brand of discord. It refers to the Orange riots and says that "one class of Irishmen would not allow another class to walk in the streets." The Witness must know that one of the "class of Irishmen" to which it alludes are not in fact Irishmen at all, although it finds it convenient to think so at times The Orangemen as a body detest Ireland and every lover of Ireland, be he Protestant or Catholic. Let us take the representative Orangemen as they have figured before us, and see if they are Irishmen. Are the Messrs. Grant, Hamilton, Ingram, Lilburn and Cromwell, arrested by the civic authorities on the 12th of July, 1878, as Orange leaders, are they Irishmen? 1s the Hon. McKenzie Bowell an Irishman? or is the notorious Jack Fleming, of Toronto, of that nationality? We beg leave to inform our numerous contemporaries that the great majority of the Orange body in Canada are of English, Scotch and Dutch descent, and have not one drop of Irish blood in their veins. But supposing, for

sent distress in Ireland? This is not a question of race, or religion, or class; it is above all those, it is a question of humanity, and as such should be treated. The Witness is, however, nothing if not religious, and religion with our contemporary is sectarianism, which it takes under its protection, and upon which it thrives and grows fat for a season. There is nothing more conducive towards the establishment of good feeling among men of different creeds than sympathetic action in common for the benefit of the suffering or the oppressed, but the Witness seems to think otherwise, and takes the opportunity of trying to introduce discord where peace and harmony should reign. Meantime, concludes the bitter article in our Evangelical contemporary, "let all do their best to help the famine-stricken, and we prophecy that in this Protestant sympathy will not be lacking, as on such occasions it never has been lacking." We quite agree with this prophecy, but venture to hazard the opinion that it is in spite of the baleful teachings of the Witness such sympathy has been or will have been extended. Let us have more Christianity, and contemporary is the apostle, and the chances are Irishmen and even " the other class of Irishmen' will get along famously together.

The Academy of Arts. Through the exertions of His Excellency the Governor General, with the cordial cooperation of the Princess Louise, a Canadian Academy of Art has been formed and a constitution drawn up, for a copy of which we constitution is modelled as nearly as possible after the British Academy of Arts in London. The objects sought to be attained by the Academy (we quote from the constitution) industrial arts, and the promotion and manufacturers; to be attained by: 1st. The institution of a National Gallery at the seat of Government. 2nd. The holding of exhibitions in the principal cities of the Dominion. 3rd. The establishment of Schools of Art and Design. There shall be professorships of painting, sculpture, architecture, and profess, s of anatomy and chemistry connected are intended to be held in Ottawa, Halifax, the order named. If this institution prove a sticcess, and there is no reason why it should not, it will develop a taste for art and science interchange of ideas may be useful to themselves as well as to Canada at large.

The Famine in Ireland. The fact that, if a famine does not prevail in Ireland, there is general and appalling dis- half the wealth and population of Montreab tress, is now admitted on all sides; and vigorous efforts are being made for the relief of add that every moment is precious, time flies, the sufferers. The Queen has sent £500 to mid-winter in all its inclemency has arrived the Duchess of Marborough's Relief Fund; and if anything is to be done "it were well Lord Beaconsfield has also sent the same amount, which is a tacit admission from those illustrious persons that assistance is necessary. The work of the Coroner, too, has begun, and it is not impossible we may soon hear verdicts like those returned in 1848 of "wilful mutder against the British Government." New York is taking the lead in the relief movement and already wealthy Irishmen have subscribed large sums of money, while others of all nationalities promise generous aid when an authorized committee is organized to receive it. A sum of money left over from the '48 fund, of which Horace Greely, Charles O'Connor and Richard O'Gorman were the trustees, has accumulated by interest to \$50,000 which handsome sum is to be given to the proposed fund. It is thought that the Irish National Land League is the only central body at present in existence which can authorize the collection of moneys for relief, and this body has telegraphed to the Committee of New York to the effect that Messrs. Parnell and Dillon are empowered to ask for assistance, which is urgently required. The arrival in New York in a few days of the great Irish patriot will no doubt give impetus to the movement and cause the work of charity to really begin, not only in the United States, but in Canada as well. Meanwhile the people at home are angry because the Government does not move in the matter. The Directors of the St. Vincent de Paul Society have published a declaration that eleemosynary relief is a delusion and a mockery if intended to adequately meet the dreadful famine approaching with all its accompanying horrors, and say the Government, as it is empowered to do, should apply the surplus of the Irish Church fund. which is composed of several million pounds sterling, to meet the requirements of a desperate case. The British Government is at all times slow to move in a charitable direction, especially when it is Ireland which requires assistance, and not only that, but it is slow in acknowledging to Europe that a famine can exist in an integral portion of the British empire. One thing certain is, that if a repetition of the awful scenes in '47, '48 and '49 are not to be repeated, something must be done by the friends of Ireland, and done

Relief for Ireland. The citizens of Montreal acted in a kindly

last they assembled and passed resolutions sponsibility we have thus assumed, and, even 'no fighting, and it now looks as if there will which, through His Excellency the Governor- if we had not, the present is no time to stand be none for the present. Turning to Ireland cally pleasant to behold was the presence on infers is true, what has it to do with the pre- General of Canada, will be laid at the foot of 'upon etiquette. The Post and Taue Wireless | we find the Obstruction wing of the Home | especially as regards the former, which is

the throne, and will, no doubt, be earnestly considered by Her Most Gracious Majesty. Those resolutions were couched in calm, clear, and what may be termed almost statesmanlike language. They have been favorably commented upon in the press, they were adopted unanimously by one of the most representative bodies ever assembled in the city, composed of all creeds, classes and national elements, and while the wording of them was profoundly respectful, their meaning was unmistakable; they desired such a change in the land laws as would prevent a recurrence of the lamentable state of affairs witnessed in Ireland at the present time. There is now another and pressing duty to be performed. While those resolutions are wending their way to London by easy stages the people for whose benefit they were drawn up are starving from hunger and perishing from cold. They depended on the crops for existence and the crops have failed them. There is, therefore, danger of a famine and its corollaries, typhus fever and cholera. Even the London papers, after shutting their eyes and ears against the truth less of the peculiar religion of which our for months, have at length to reluctantly acknowledge that those who sounded their notes of warning last summer were not false prophets. The Duchess of Marlboroughwife of the Lord-Lieutenant of Irelandhas placed herself in charge of a relief fund to which the Queen and Lord Beaconsfield have sent subscriptions. The money has been handed over by Her Grace to the National Land League-an authorized and responsible body comprising among its have to thank the Provisional Secretary. members some of the most distinguished men This news will be received with pleasure by in Ireland, and they have in turn entrustthose who have regretted the absence of such ed it to Mr. Michael Davitt, one of the an institution heretofore in Canada. The State prisoners, for distribution in the West. The Irish people have many faults. but ingratitude is not one of them, and the Duchess of Marlborough will be long remembered in the country as one of its benefactresses, not only for raising funds to relieve the distress, but for the graceful way in which respect in a national spirit and a glance into sculpture, architecture, engraving and the she ignored red tape and officialism and gave the money at once to those support of education leading to the pro- in the best position to apply it judiciously, therefore plain enough, one that there is distress approaching to famine in Ireland, and the other, that there is in existance a body of men authorized to receive assistence to relieve it. Recognizing these facts, we are entitled to ask ourselves the question-what will Montreal do in the premises? for it cannot be that she intends confining her sympathy to with the Academy of Arts, whose terms will resolutions, which, whatever ultimate results be limited to five years. Annual exhibitions they may be destined to produce, will not stay the march of famine in Ireland, will not clothe the naked or feed the hungry. Montreal was generous during the cotton famine in Lancashire; she was munificently generous (in intention) in Canada which has been too long neg- to fire scourged St. John, and she has a repuon this continent. It is not our province to advise the gentlemen of the Council as to the steps they should take as our city representatives to relieve the distress of their fellow subjects, but we may point to Toronto, with which has as good as given \$10,000. We may 'twere done quickly." The principal cities of the American Union as well as Canada are actively engaged in the noble cause of humanity, and shall Montreal stand idle, or wait till assistance be too late? We are well aware that the past four or five years of trade depression have told with greater severity upon the city than perhaps any other on the continent. Men, who in 1874 could give their cheque for a thousand dollars without any hardship to themselves or their families, find it difficult to make both ends meet at present. Since that time great commercial houses have gone down, rich men have become comparatively poor, and the wealthy Irish element has suffered more perhaps than its proportion. There are besides a good many poor among ourselves, and charity, they say, should begin at home. Nevertheless, occasions sometimes arise which require unusual self-abnegation, and the crisis in Ireland is surely one of them. It is a whole nation which is in travail, it is the remnants of an ancient race which cries aloud in its agony, and cries more particularly to its own kith and kin throughout the world, asking them if they can look coldly on while the shadow of a famine, for which Ireland is not responsible, falls upon a devoted people. Of those kith and kin there are here in Montreal upwards of 40,000, (11 would be a mockery to draw religious distinctions in a time like this) and surely, surely. the majority of them are not so poor as to be unable to contribute little or much to the relief of their native land, or the land of their fathers. In saying this we are not excluding by the capture of Sococoeni's rocky fortress men of other nationalities whose hearts is time towards suffering humanity the world all over. As no relief movement has up to this assumed any tangible shape in Montreal we think it to be an impregnable position must profoundonly our duty to take a step in advance and initiate one, until some committee, vested with the requisite authority, be formed for receiving subscriptions. The proprietors it may be taken for granted they will bluster of this paper will receive any moneys the a long time before choking there is not much public may think fit to subscribe towards a to be feared in that quarter. More than once relief fund and credit the sums in these columns to the donors. The amount thus received shall be sent to the National Land League on the fifteenth of each month, which will forward proper receipts for the same, until as before implied, a permanent committee be formed render any sums in our possession. suffer; but, although Russia affronted Eng-

will head the subscription list with one hun- Rulers battling bravely for instalments of dred dollars, contributed by its proprietors and employees.

SEVENTY-NINE.

EIGHTEEN The old year is dying; the close of its career is at hand. We can almost hear its expiring gasp, and to-night, as the clock sounds its twelfth stroke, the year of grace, 1879, will have been with its predecessors. lost in the boundless ocean of eternity. While it is still among us, breathing heavily it may not be amiss to take a rapid, retrospective glance over the events which have taken place during his sojourn amongst us. commencing with England, the centre of the British system. England during the year has not been happy in her domestic affairs. So universal was the suffering, owing to bad harvests at home and a foreign competition abroad, that something like a famine was feared at one period. The chief cause of the great business depression that prevailed was ascribed to the fact of the American and French manufacturers underselling the British. With the revival of American prosperity a corresponding change was slowly observable in Great Britain, brought about by large orders from America. as well as by the real wealth of the country and the expansion of its commerce. The Parliamentary history of England was marked this year by the further development of the new power, introduced by the Irish Obstructionists, which so bailled, astonished and disgusted the Government and created no little amusement for Europe and exultation in Ireland. Night after night Charles Stuart Parnell and his small band of followers rose in their places and obstructed in such a cool, knowledgeable manner, as to puzzle the ables debaters, almost petrifying the Speaker and coining a new Parliamentary phrase for politicians. This businesss of obstruction, now elevated to the dignity of a science, is yet destained, no doubt, to accomplish still greater things, and anger still more a smooth constitutional living British public. England was not much happpier in her foreign relations. Desraeli, metamorphosed into Lord Beacons field, thinking that his Empire or himself was beginning to be unknown among the nations, had adopted a foreign policy and the opening of the year had found him engaged in scientificating the Indian frontier at the expense of Afghanistan. This was an easy affair at first and everything went smoothly as the author of "Coningsby" desired; for although the advance of the British army was necessarily slow it encountered little or no opposition. Still considerabte uneasiness was felt, which lately increased and reached a climax the beginning of this month on the intelligence that the tribes had risen in arms throughout the whole country and, backed by a disciplined army under experienced leaders have assumed the offensive, wrested Cabul from the invaders after a series of battles and confined different British armies to the posts they occupy, while Candaharis threatened by an army of Afghans thought to be marching from Herat. The situation is gloomy and menacing in the extreme, and it is feared with too much reason that before succor can reach the besieged forces from India they will have shared the fate of Elphinstone and his expedition of nearly forty years ago. The beginning of the present year found England also at war with the Zulus of South Africa. The cause of quarrel is wrapt in the usual obscurity which characterizes wars with savages, but it is pretty well known the British were the aggressors. On the 21st of January, at Issandula, an army of Zulus, numbering from ten to twenty thousand men, at tacked a British detachment composed of a battalion of the 24th Regiment, a battery of artillery, and 600 native levies, and utterly annihilated them after a defence in which several thousand Zulus were reported slain. Lord Chelmsford, in command of the British forces at the Cape, made strenuous efforts to retrieve the disaster, but it was only after several bungling attempts, and the arrival of Garnett Wolsely with reinforcements that victory rested with the British arms. Cetawayo, the gallant Zulu King, was hunted down and captured by a detachment under Lord Gifford, and the war was brought to a close. The conquered country was then divided into twelve Principalities or Chieftaincies, which are in effect British dependencies. A melancholy incident of this disgraceful war was the death of Louis Napo leon. This young man joined the British army at the Cape as a volunteer, and while on a reconncitering party, under command of Lieutenant Carey, was surprised and slain by a detachment of eight Zulus, his comrade and commander having acted on the sauve qui peut principle and left him to his fate. The finishing stroke was given to the Caffre war as reported by the late mail. Sococoeni had neld out three years against Dutch and Engslish, and the storming of what was thought ly impress the native mind and restore the British prestige, but at Isandula the Boem are still troublesome and threatening; but as since the first of January, 1879, the relations between Her Brittanic Majesty and the Czar of all the Russias were so strained as to create the belief that war was inevitable between the two sovereigns, or, more strictly speaking, their fleets and armies, for although the kings and queens make war it is their to which we shall with pleasure sur- unfortunate subjects who have to bleed and spirit towards Iroland when on Tuesday night | We have a good many precedents for the re- land and England insulted Russia, there was

justice to their country against desperate odds, and scenes enacted in the Imperial House of Commons to silence and browbest them, which have intimidated men with less resolute hearts than those of Parnell; O'Connor Power, A. M. Sullivan, Biggar and others of Erin's forlorn hope. They persevered to some purpose, until they brought upon themselves the hatred, and at the same time the admiration, of the English and Scotch members, and until they obliged the Government to go down on their knees. A compromise was effected on the Catholic University Bill, introduced by the O'Connor Don, which, although of no great benefit to Ireland, was at least something gained. Towards the end of summer, politics, education, Home Rule and obstruction were forgotten in the general cry of alarm that went up from the people of Ireland, who after witnessing two bad harvests, saw another still worse in front of them and its corollary-a famine. The minds of men travelled rapidly back to the terrible years of '43 and '49, and they asked themselves in amazement if Prcvidence would permit two famines in one century. They began analyzing the desperate problem set before them with a view to its possible solution, and at once came to the conclusion that the land system was the cause of most of the wretched poverty they endured. Monster meetings were held throughout the country, addressed by Parnell, O'Connor Power, P. J. Smyth and other leaders of public opinion among the clergy and laity. A resolution was come to that, considering the impoverished condition of the farmers, it would not be advisable to pay rent until a reduction was made. This resolution of the Irish tenant farmers was freely criticized by the English press, which, as the meetings progressed and grew more outspoken and demonstrative, lashed themselves into a state of rage and fury against what they termed sedition and disloyalty, invented and circulated all kinds of agrarian outrages for the occasion, and demanded the arrest of Parnell and his confreres in the agitation. Parnell, however, acted with cautious boldness, if we may use such a paradoxical expression, and while counselling the tenants not to starve themselves by paying the landlords, took care to keep out of the meshes of the law, much to the disgust of Her Majesty's Government and the Irish Attorney-General. Some of the landlords became alarmed, and reduced their rents, while others of them did the same from a spirit of justice. As the agitation advanced, the claims of the people became more press. ing, and they loudly declared that the land belonged to the people, and not to absentee landlords, who spent the rents exacted from them in foreign lands, while their families suffered from cold and hunger. Parnell advised that the Government should purchase the land from the landlords, and retail it in lots to the people, who would pay for it by instalments, as the only way of settling the question forever. This proposition raised another storm on the east of St. George's channel, and once again the London papers demanded the arrest of the arch-agitator. The Government does not interfere Davitt, a released political prisoner, who in fact is the real originator of the land movement, together with the New York Irish World; Killeen, a lawyer and political econcmist; Daly, a clever speaker and editor of the Connaught Telegraph; and latterly a young man named Brennan, who does not seem to hold any prominent place among the leaders. After making the arrests the Government was puzzled as to what they should do with the prisoners, knowing they could scarcely obtain verdicts against them, except, perhaps, in Dublin by a jury selected by the Castle. They, therefore, released them on almost nominal recognizances. Meanwhile the fears of a famine are growing stronger as the winter advances, and although the British Press at first derided the ides, both the Queen and Lord Beaconsfield have subscribed towards a relief fund. Subscriptions are also collected in England, Ireland and the colonies, but they are merely drops in the bucket, and unless Government assistance on a large scale is furnished, it is hard to tell to what lengths the impending famine may extend. Mr. Parnell and Dillon are, as we write, on the way to America, if they have not already landed there, with a mission to the people of this North American continent for assistance, both temporary and permanent, which will, no doubt, be generously and promptly given now as in times past, when it was urgently required, though what precise shape it will take it will be premature to calculate upon until the leader of the Irish people makes a

SCOTLAND furnished but scanty material for current history. He people jog along in the world with that calm perseverance which is their great national trait, and if they do not make much noise, manage to make themselves felt and their opinions respected. Still the year now dying by inches brought upon them trials of an unusually severe nature. Like Ireland, their manufactures suffered during the first half of the year, and like Ireland, so did their agriculture as well. The failure of the Glasgow Bank, and the stupendous frauds revealed in its management, caused dire and widespread dismay, and Scotland had also to appeal for the assistance which was freely given. Of late, the iron trade, in which the Scotch are chiefly interested, has brightened beyond the most sanguine hopes, and the busy hum of industry is heard once more in the shipyards on the Clyde.

FRANCE during 1879 has been trying to reconstruct her army and strengthen her Government, and has succeeded in a measure