VOL. XXXI.—NO. 32.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IN MEMORIAM.

THE LATE MONSGR. CAZEAU, V.G.

Thou'rt gone from the Master's vineyard, Thy loss we may well deplore, The Master has called thee to Him, The days of thy toil are o'er. Thy labor was long and earnest, And golden be thy reward, Thou, the "good and faithful servant," Thine be "the joys of the Lord."

This world may sing the praises Of man whom it leved thro' life, Of leaders of pow'r and glory, Of heroes of blood and strife; But thine was the nobler study, Eclipse it no glory can The will of thy Lord and Master, And love of thy fellow-man.

Thou'rt gone, but like incense rising, There soars to the Throne above The prayer of the grateful orphan, A tribute of holy love.

And near to the Throne is standing An angel who welcomes thee, The fairest of all the seraphs, The Angel of Charity.

Thou'rt gone, but in Irish bosoms Ever to stay enshrined: Thy memory we shall cherish, The loving, the true, the kind. For ab! when our sky was darkest, In days of our sorest " tild, Thy hand and thy heart was with us A father and friend indeed.

May God, in his love, reward thee With all that is bright and blest, And crown all thy years of labor, With glory and peace and rest.

() lebec, March 1, 1881.

IN, COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

O'DONNELL JUSTIFIED.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

quently moved an address to the Queen, exressing the sentiments of the Bouse relative the assassination of the Czar. Sir Stafford Northcote seconded the motion, choing Mr. Gladstone's laudation of the late acres.

The address was upanimously adopted, and

Duchess of Edinburgh.

Mr. Gladstone, in moving the address to the Queen, said the assassination of a meat Sovereign would, under ordinary cirtumstances, supply a fitting occasion for expressing the sentiments of the House, the present occasion was exceptional. might be cases for criticism and censure in scientific theories in practice. he great Empire over which the Czar ruled. but these were inherited. His reign would be regarded as illustrious and memorable. He had caused one of the greatest benefits to mankind, which had ever been peacefully accomplished, when he liberated over 20,000, 000 seris. He had established free local

government and trial by jury. The House again went into Committee of On reaching the vote for £6,600 for crimi-

hal prosecution in Ireland, Mr. Parnell moved its reduction to £3,600. He accused the Government of enacting a

lance at Dublin Four Courts.

protested, but the vote was carried, 189 to In the House of Commons, Friday, on going into committee of supply, Mr. O'Donnell moved that Playfair was under an erroneous. impression in his ruling, he having disregarded the authority of the chair in connecon with O'Donnell's recent suspension.

Parnell had arranged to go to Ireland to-day

to attend public mass meetings Saturday, but, in view of the prospect of a lively debate on O'Donnell's motion, he did not go. Lendon, March 21. - In the Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Gladstone said he hoped to make his financial statement on the 4th of April, introduce the Irish Land Bill and adourn for the Easter Holidays on the 8th, to reassemble on the 25th and on the same day

take up the second reading of the Land Mr. Gladstone denied that Bradlaugh had applied for the Chiltern Hundreds, and added at if he had the application should not be

Mr. Gorst, in view of the fact that Bradlaugh's appeal would shortly be heard, refraind from pressing the subject of granting a

new writ for an election in Northampton. The motion of O'Donnell, that Playfair, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, was under an erroneous impression when he uspended him, was withdrawn after a mild iscussion, and a virtual exoneration of Donnell by Gladstone and Northcote.

In Committee of Supply the votes of C410,000 for army expenditure in the Transvast war, and £210,000 for extraordinary masport service for the Transvaal, were

Gladstone stated that a telegram from the massraal had been received, which con-

tained nothing tending to diminish hopes of peace.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Earl Granville moved addresses to the Queen and Duchess of Edinburgh similar to those offered by Mr. Gladstone in the Commons, and eulogized the late Czar.

Earl Beaconsfield recommended both motions, which were unanimously adopted. Earl Spencer moved the second reading of the Arms' Bill. He pointed to the improvement in the condition of Ireland since the Coercion Act was passed. The Bill was read second time.

IRISH AND SCOTCH LAND LAWS.

A Comparison and a Contrast.

So completely is public attention directed to the conditions of Irish tenants that one would suppose that the Irish land laws would be worse than the Scotch and English land laws. But they are no worse than the laws of England, and not so bad, in some respects, as those of Scotland. Absenteeism, differences in religion, differences in race, and inherited animosities are some of the reasons why there is more oppression in Ireland than in Scotland and England. Were the trouble in Ireland due to the fact that the Irish legislation is worse than that of Great Britain there would be little trouble in getting the condition of things remedied. But as that is not the case, the laudlords of the United Kingdom see that if the condition of Irish tenants is to be bettered by law there will soon be domands from the English and Scotch tenants, who will ask, with a good deal of force, why an Irish tenant should live under better laws than a Scotch or English tenant. The similarity of land laws leads many well-meaning Englishmen to discredit the hardships complained of in Ireland.

The evil of consolidating vast tracts of land into a few estates is much more conspicuous in Scotland than in other parts of the United Kingdem. The law of strict entail in Scotland has restricted ownership of land far beyond anything in England. Scotland had a poulation in 1871 of 3,360,018 persons. Including the owners of town lots, the total number of landowners in the country is 132,181. Forty per cent. of land is held by 68 individuals, and over 75 per cent. is held by 580 persons, not one of whom owns less than 5,000 acres.

Among the great estates of the United Kingdom the larger are in Scotland. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, whose estates are in Scotland, head the list with 1,358,425 acres, much of which is doubtless London, March 15.—Mr. Gladstone clo-mently moved an address to the Queen, exhas 458,270 acres; the Duke of Buccleuch away. A common sledge was standing not has 450,260 acres; the Duke of Argyle has far off but it was too small to allow the 175,114, and the Duke of Athole has 104,640

Twenty per cent. of the land in Eugland and Wales is held by owners of more than 100 so a resolution of condolence with the and less than 500 acres, and a further 10 per cent. of land is held by owners of between 500 and 1,000.

A recent despatch spoke of Arthur Arnold as alone among the English members of parliament who oppose coercion in Ireland. There is good reason why Mr. Arnold should take the side of the Irish tenantry. In the He dwelt upon the noble self-forgetfulness slang phraesology, "he knows how it is himwith which the Czar, after the first attack self." He was a tenant farmer in Scotland on upon him, lingered to see to the wounded. a nineteen years' lease and spent a good deal The crime shored ingratitude. There of money improving the farm and putting might be cases for criticism and consus in scientific theories in practice. When his lease expired the landlord raised the rent so high, on account of the increased value of the farm due wholly to the tenant's labor and money, that Mr. Arnold had to A tenant in Scotland give up the place. gets nothing for his improvements when he leaves.

An Irish or English landlord cannot sue a tenant for rent till the day after the rent is due; but if a Scotch landlord is afraid he wont get the rent which is not yet due, he can put the tenant's stock and crop under sequestration for the current rent, have them inventoried, and put beyond the tenants control so absolutely, that if he sells, even to After some discussion, the amendment was negatived. On reaching the vote of the court is under the court is the court is under no obligations to hear him in his own defence, unless he gives good security for twice the amount of rent claimed, or "instantly' verifies a defence excluding the action. Twelve months' notice to quit is required in Ireland, and six months in England, but in Scotland forty days is enough. A tenant, dying, cannot leave his lease for the unexpired portion to his widow, or any child except his oldest son, nor can be transfer his lease without the landlord's consent, which may be withheld without cause. Unless the lease stipulates to the contrary, and landlords are usually unwilling to grant the stipulation, the tenant can do nothing to protect his crops from the ravages of game. The landlord must hunt, whether the tenant has anything to reap, or not -St. Johns (Que.) News.

> GOVERNMENT CRISIS IN PORTUGAL. Lisson, March 22.-The vote of want of confidence in the Ministry in connection | As the Czarewitch left the palace he was rewith the Lorenzo Marquez treaty was defeated in the Upper Chamber last night by 50 to 49.

The majority included two Ministers. The

crisis is regarded as inevitable. THE LABOUCHERE LIBEL CASE.

It is reported that Mr. Gladstone has been subpossed as a witness in the Labouchere libel case. His evidence will relate to the correspondence between the Greek Negropont and Mr. Gladstone, as regards the Bulgarian missions, which correspondence was alleged to have been published by the Tele- | that the day of the Czar's death was the angraph unauthoritatively.

thanks to the Emperor of Austria for the of the third section, was stabled by his assas-

Full and True Particulars.

LONDON, March 21.-The correspondent of the New York Herald, says:—Innumerable accounts of the Czar's assassination have been received from St. Petersburg. All are iragmentary and disjointed. Even now a week after the event it is difficult to construct from them a succinct narrative. The best account of the murder that any eye witness has been able to give, is that of Captain Novikoff, of the Imperial ttaff, who was present when the second bomb was thrown, and who helped to raise the dying Emperor. This officer had attended the inspection held at one o'clock in the great Michel Riding School, and was on his way home down the Newsky Prospekt across the Catherine canal when he heard

THE FIRST EXPLOSION.

He had arrived within thirty yards of the Emperor when he saw a cloud of snow suddenly blown into the air. The second bomb had exploded. The ground was strewn with wounded men, tragments of all sorts lay about. On one heap of snow was a dead boy, a wounded soldier of the Body Guard, and a wounded civilian. In the road lay the Emperor motionless. He wore the uniform of the Guards he had been reviewing, his legs were shattered, and blood flowed from his wounds. Some sailors came up and raised him from the ground. Captain Novihoff took him round the body, the sailors held him by his legs, and they moved forward a few paces, when the Emperor said twice

" cold, gold,"

and endeavoured to raise his band to his forehead, on which there was blood. Captain Novikoff supporting the Czar with one arm tried with the other to got his handkerchief and bind the Emperor's head. At this moment the Grand Duke Michael came up, and, bending over the Czar's face, said anxiously: "How feelest thou?" To this the Emperor replied that it was difficult to hear what he said. He did not utter a single groan. The Grand Duke snatched a cap from a bystander and placed it on the Emperor's head. He then bade the sailers move forward with him. The people had meanwhile been running up from all sides, and many

FELL ON THEIR KNEES AND WEPT. There seemed to be no conveyance in which the wounded Czar could be placed. The wounded man to be supported in it. Capt. Novikoff asked the Grand Duke Michael's permission to carry the Czar into a neighbouring house and endeavor to staunch the flow of blood. The Emperor had evidently not lost consciousness, for when the proposal was

made he distinctly said " BEAR ME TO THE PALACE TO DIE."

Another police sledge now came up, and in this they placed the Emperor, supporting im on either side, for he was unable then to keep up his head. At first the sledge moved forward at a walk, but the Czar's strength seemed to fail so rapidly that orders were given to go at a brisk trot to the Palace. When they arrived the Emperor was conscious, and in that condition he was carried through the gates. Physicians were quickly summoned to his bedside. Surgeon Krouglevski, Dr. Botkin, Dr. Marcus and Dr. Dvorinchine obeyed the call. The last named immediately fetched such instruments as were necessary for amputating the legs. Bandages were applied and the veins were tied up in order that the blood might flow back to the heart. The Czar recovered consciousness for a brief moment, and received the sacrament from M. Bagalore, the chaplain. \mathbf{Then}

HIS HEART CEASED TO BEAT.

When the explosion took place the Czarevitch was at lunch with his family in the Annitchkoff Paluce. They heard a noise, and with fearful forebodings they waited in terrible anxiety and soon an Imperial equerry galloped up. The Czarevitch and his wife rushed out to meet him and were told that the Emperor was frightfully wounded. The Heir Apparent jumped into a sleigh and drove to the Winter Palace being the first to arrive after the Grand Duke Michael the other members of the Imperial family following. Then came many illustrious persons, among whom were Prince Commaroff, Prince Dondukofikarsakoff, Count Miluton, Count Adlerberg, and Count Louis Melizoff, and the Emperor was not wholly unconscious when they arrived. He opened his eyes and gave slight tokens that he recognized some members of his family. He muttered

the diminutive of the hereditary princes name. At the moment when he breathed his last, all who were present in the chamber were kneeling in silent praver. The events of the next few bours were deeply affecting. ceived with enthusiastic exclamations by the crowd. The Princess Dolgorouky fainted away when she heard the sad news, and remained unconscious for two hours. The same evening, accompanied by her sister and Prince Albredinski, Governor of Warsaw, who is her sister's husband, she left St. Petersburg, being taken to the railway station in a public conveyance. It is believed that she will remain in

LIFE-LONG EXILE.

It has been noticed as a strange coincidence niversary of Orsini's execution, and that the spot on w..ich the Empstor was murdered

t lff, and immortelles have been planted upon it. A sentry of the old Regiment of the Emperor Paul, clad in the picturesque uni-form of the last century, stands there on guard striving to keep back the people, who eagerly snatch at anything that can be carried off as a relic. The conspiracy seems to have been organized at Geneva. The details of its conception and execution may soon be given by the Nihilists, but so far as the parti-culars of the plot have filtered through the police, the conspiracy appears to have been more carefully and elaborately arranged than any which has heretofore been made. Assass ins furnished with bombs were placed along the second route which the Czar might have taken on his return from the Riding School. THE SECRET MINE

was prepared in Little Sadowa street in case the bolder attempt should fail. There is some doubt, it appears, as to whether the Czar was really warned by the police before Sunday. It is easy for General Melikoff to say so now that the Czar is dead. The Minister of the Interior did really warn the Emperor, but his warning was so vague that it caused no alarm, and caused no precautions. The truth would seem to be that the peaceful statements of Count Melikoff which gave tranquility to the public left the Nihilists time to work as much as they would. The police would also have the world believe that Roussakoff has divulged all he knows about the conspiracy, but this is not likely to be the case.

London March 21 -A St. Petersburg despatch says Baronoff has succeeded Trodoroff in the Prefecture of St. Petersburg. The Czar will make Moscow his residence for the present.

Sr. Peressuac, March 21.—The Russian police have discovered the existence of a great international conspiracy, and numerous arrests have been made in connection there-

St. PRIERSBURG, March 22.—The Russian press unite in voting to aid European governments to crush the evil of Nibilism.

A correspondent says:—In consequence of discovery of the mine near the new Czar's residence, a Court of Inquiry has been instituted. A new revolutionary sheet has been circulated, addressed to Russian workmen. Cypress trees have been planted around the spot where the Czar fell, and sacred pictures. with lamps burning before them, have been placed there. The newspapers report numerous arrests

700,000 roubles. The man upon whom was found arms, poison and 20,000 roubles, ar. Clifden District, where a di-turbance has rested last night, stated two dynamite bombs arisen between the Catholics and the Fleming had been discovered.

vision, accompanied by domiciliary visits, processes recently served there. over every house in the city.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The following from the Boston Advertiser goes to show, among other indications, that the Dominion Government have not lost to whom the tenantry of Galway and Clare sight of the policy they announced of populating the Northwest:—
The Government of Canada is thoroughly

alive to the value of emigration as a means of

developing the resources of the country.

They have in Europe several emigration

agents, and now Mr. Daley, the Dominion agent in Montreal, is traveling through the Eastern States, for the purpose of diffusing information about the new Northwest as a field for the settlement of those who wish to take up land in preference to living in large towns. Mr. Daley is a man well-adapted for such an undertaking, as he understands emigration matters thoroughly, and speaks French and English with equal fluency. He is very hopeful of success, and is loud in his praise of the reception he met with in the different towns he has visited. The opening of the European markets to Canadian and American farmers has stimulated the Canadian Government to put forward every lands of Manitobs, and of the vast region and faith of Catholic Ireland. stretching from Winnipeg, on the Red R ver, to the base of the Rocky Mountains. Before returning to Canada Mr. Daley will visit the whole of the New England States, and hold meetings in the different towns as well as distribute literature on the subject of his mission. He says the Dominion is prosperous, and that at present there is every indication of its continuance, because this year a large area of land will be planted with grain for export to Europe. The construction of the great Canadian trans-continental railway to British Columbia will be pushed on with energy by the new syndicate, and the building of this road will open up an entirely new wheatraising country, upon which millions of people will find homes. The great plain of Manitoba he considers to be one of the best grain-raising regions of the world, especially wheat, for the growing of which the deep, black, loamy soll is excellently adapted.

THE NEW PROTESTANT ORGANIZA-TION.

TORONTO, March 18.-A number of persons epresenting various parts of the Province, and both political parties, met last night at the offices of a prominent harrister in this city and perfected the organization of a The new secret Protestant society. name of the order, the names and titles of its officers will be withheld from the police. The object of the new organization is said to give uncompromising hostility to the Roman Catholic Hierarchy. Every member is sworn to never vote for a Roman Catholic for office either Civic, Provincial or Dominion and all the energies of the order are to be devoted to the abolition of separate schools. convents and nunneries. The order disclaims all connection with Orangeism. An The Czar has written a friendly letter of was that on which General Mezentzoff, chief organizer was appointed at a salary of \$1,200 per annum, to visit the various cities and ject which the R man Catholic prelates had of the Beaconsfield Vincyards near Pointe lutter's condolence at the death of his father. I sin. It is now encles d and covered with towns of the Dominion to open but the

IRELAND

RACK RENTING.

SERVING WRITS IN THE GAOL

Lenten Pastoral.

M. SULLIVAN'S ANSWER

Endorsed by the Archbishop of with Boyton as chief. Cashel.

A NEW INTRIGUE.

The Whole People United mense cathusinsm. Brave speeches! Strong,

AND DETERMINED.

LAND LEAGUE IN KILMAINHAM JAH, all the weapons at its command. Arrange-

London, March 15 .- O'Keene and P. J. Sheridan have been arrested under the Coercion Act. The latter was one of the the laxity of the authorities in regard to the Traversers at the recent State trials in

Dublin. New York, March 15.-Parnell's mother, at a Land League meeting last night, said she expected to hear of the arrest of her son and daughter in England, and in that case she would go to Ireland herself and take their places, and see if the daughter of "Old Ironsides and the grand-daughter of Washingtou's aide-de-camp would be arrested."

London, March 16 - A Loughrea despatch in the last tew days. At the house of one of the persons captured by the police was found states that two hundred policemen have been despatched by special train in all haste to the relief expedition. It is reported that one The Municipal Council are considering the advisability of establishing a system of superint because of the large number of a Protestant clergyman from Belfast, pre-

The Loughrea telegram, reporting an out-break in the Clifden district, is totally unfounded. The ship " Valorous," stationed in Galway Bay, has taken process servers and Feenish, belonging to Forster, a Magistrate, owe £5,000.

LONDON, March 17 .- A. M. Sullivan, M. P. has written another long letter in answer to the Lenten Pastoral of Archbishop McCabe. He repudiates the imputation that ladies have put aside their modesty and accuses the Archbishop of insulting some of the most exemplary devotees of the Church. Sullivan maintains that the objects of the Ladies Land League are purely charitable.

Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, has written to A. M. Sullivan, congratulating him on his reply to the Lenten Parteral of Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin. Croke says he unreservedly adopts Sullivan's sentiments against McCabe's monstrous imputations. LONDON, March 17 .- More arrests have

been made in Ireland under the Coercion Act. Dunlin, March 18 .- The Freeman's Journa regards the proposal for the appointment of a Papal Nuncio at the Court of St. James as one of the most dangerous intrigues ever atenergy to get settlers on the wild but fertile | tempted by England against the nationality

A large quantity of explosives was seized at Leith docks yesterday. Thousands of cartridges were landed by a vessel from New Orleans. It is supposed that the vessel intended to land at Queensiown, but fear of the authorities caused her to proceed further on. London, March 19. - A Dublin correspon-

dent says Parnell's absence from Ireland is much commented on. It is believed he is afraid of arrest, though such fear is thought here to be groundless, in view of the immunity of Dillon and other leaders. Loughlin, convicted of committing an out-

rage on Sanders at Corkey, near Castle Island, was sentenced at the Kerry assizes on Saturday to ten years' imprisonment. TRALEE, March 19 .- The cases of the Land

Leaguers under arrest here have been adjourned to the summer assizes. Dublin, March 19 .- A farmer named Conroy has been probably fatally beaten by a party of men at Corkey, Sligo County.

The Emergency Committee have sent a body of Ulster laborers to the relief of O'Donnell, a Catholic, of Beimullet, Donegal County. TRALES, March 19 .- The trial of the Land

Leaguers was adjourned in consequence of the statement of the Crown Counsel that nearly all the jurors were members of the League, and that a fair trial could not be obtained. Ball was allowed. The Irish programme is believed to be to

abstain from obstruction till after Easter, knowing that the English Radicals are now foremost in demanding a permanent system for facilitating business.

The Ladies' Land League have sent a prisoners in Kilmainham Jail. No further

arrests were announced yesterday. before them on Tuesday was a proposal from Chaire, P. Q.

Rome for the appointment of a Papal Nuncio at the Court of St. James, and adds :- It will be with a feeling of the most intense satisfiction that Irish peop a will learn that the pre-lates were unanimous in emphatically pronouncing against the proposed change, and that their views have been embodied in a most decided letter, which will be forwarded

at once to Rome.

London, March 21.—Several Land League meetings were held in Ireland yesterday. Mr.

Dillon at a meeting at Woodford, County Galway, spoke strongly in opposition to the Irish judges.

Dublin, March 22 .- Those who cry out against the Government for not arresting the principal Land Leaguers should remember that unless they are reasonably suspected of treason they cannot be arrested for anything said or done outside the proclaimed districts; those who appeared in those districts have

been very guarded in their language.

Dunlin, March 22.—The prisoners in Kilmainham jail have formed themselves into a Kilmainham jail branch of the Land League,

THE LAND LEAGUE SECRETARY ON THE SITUATION.

(Ry Cable to the Irish World.)

Dennis, March 18, 1881.—Landlordism is now rampant. Landlords are serving some prisoners with writs, for back rents, in jail. Land meetings were held last Sunday in fifteen counties. Great multitudes. Im-

radical and ringing resolutions. The Irish people are most determined, and will fight the good fight to the last.

Four hundred tenants under Landlord Palmer, of Mayo, have struck against rent on account of the arrests going on.

The League is fighting the landlords with ments are being made to return several prisoners-non-tent payers-to the poor-law guardians.

The Crowbar Brigade is on the march. Eviction notices are falling in showers over Ireland. Twelve hundred writs of ejectment were served last week.

The Land League counsels the people to resist to the last. The consequence, in all likelihood, of this

general registance will be large numbers of land sales for non-payment. A great land meeting is announced to take place at Enniskillen on next Sunday areat numbers of sympathizing Orangemen will be there. They declare for "the Land for the Poople!" Parnell attends.

A testimonial movement is started here to present Davitt with ten thousand pounds on his release. An appeal with this in view will

be made to America. At the Executive meeting of the Land sided

_____ NAVIGATION.

NEW YORK, March 21 .- The Citizens' line 80 policemen to the Islands of Luttermull and to Troy and the Peoples' line to Albany announce the resumption of navigation on the Hudson River commencing to-night. There are great quantities of freight on the wharfs awaiting shipment to the interior of the State by river.

A LETTER FROM LEO XIII.

ROME, March 19 .- The Pope has written to the Catholic and united Greek Bishops of Russia instructing them to order Requient Musses in all the Churches for the late Czar, and requesting them to issue pastorals requiring loyalty to the new Czar. The Pope announces that the freedom of the Catholic Church in Russia, agreed upon by the late Emperor, will be maintained.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

The Irish National Land and Industrial League, New York, reports collections aggregating \$16,000 since the date of organization, a year ago. At yesterday's meetings, in New York and Brooklyn, large accessions to the membership was announced.

St. Louis, March 18.—A mass meeting last night was addressed by several prominent Irishmen and resolutions were adopted rigorously denouncing the attitude of the English towards Ireland. The Coercion bill and land laws were both denounced. The Legislature adopted a resolution of sympathy with the people, and a salute in bonor of St Patrick was fired by the Adjumnt-General under instructions of the Legislature.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 21 .- Oa Saturday the Turkish delegates submitted a new proposal suggested by the Ambassadors by which the Turks make additional concessions. in Thessaly, and cede Crete instead of Epirus. This is probably the extreme limit that Turkey will cede to Greece.

The London Standard has announced that it has an unpleasant duty to state that the telegraph despatch affirming the acceptance by the Ambassadors of the Porte's proposals, is altogether inaccurate. These proposals are altogether inadequate; the cession of Crete is their only substantial teature, and the Ambassadors will make a counter proposal that the Ports shall cede not only Crete, but Thessaly, and perhaps a strip of Epirus. War is almost inevitable in consequence of the indifferent attitude of Austria and Germany. There are reasons to believe that the Powers will informally notify Greece and Turkey that the latter will not be permitted to send a ship to Grock Waters.

FRENCH AND ESGLISH CATALOGUES FREN TO ALL ON APPLICATION .- The season for planting games and a supply of shamrocks to the grape vines and small fruits will soon arrive. Parties are requested to forward their orders to Gallagher & Gauthier, No. 101 St. The Dublin Freeman's Journal says the sub- Francois Xavier street, Montreal, proprietors