

The Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XXXII.—NO. 29.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRELAND

The Land War.

PUNISHING Mr PARNELL

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Mr. Forster has suddenly left the city, where he was in attendance on the session of the House of Commons...

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Michael Davitt was today elected member of Parliament for Meath in place of A. M. Sullivan, resigned.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—It is stated that Parnell has just completed a week's solitary confinement. The warden charged Parnell with trying to bribe him to smuggle a letter outside the prison.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Labouchere (Liberal) moved that a new writ be issued for an election in Bradlaugh's constituency, as the latter was disqualified by the resolution of the House.

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statement that Russian officers were assisting the Herzegovinians. He also said negotiations relative to the Copyright Convention with America was still progressing.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Earl Granville, referring to the motion to be made in the Commons by Mr. Gladstone on Monday, that enquiry into the Land Act would be injurious to the interests of good government in Ireland, denied that it was a proposal for a vote of censure, but votes of censure on the House of Lords were not unprecedented.

In the House of Lords this afternoon, after two hours' discussion, the committee proposed by Lord Dunsborough to enquire into the working of the Land Act, was agreed to without a division.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—In the House of Lords, last evening, Lord Salisbury stated that the objects of the committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Land Act had been misrepresented. He said it would neither try Land Commissioners nor seek to repeal the Land Act.

The Marquis of Lansdowne pointed out that the committee, formed mainly of landlords, was not likely to be regarded as a very impartial tribunal to investigate the Act devised in the interest of tenants.

Sir Charles Dilke in reply to a question in the House of Commons said the Government had received a communication from Lord Lyons, the Ambassador at Paris, stating that the negotiations for a commercial treaty with France were, under the circumstances, in a favorable condition.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Observer believes that the Cabinet on Saturday resolved that the condition of affairs in Ireland rendered it imperative on Mr. Gladstone at whatever cost to other interests of public business to proceed with the resolution declaring that the inquiry into the working of the Land Act would be injurious to the interests of good government in Ireland.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The House of Commons went into committee of supply last evening. The Irish members attacked Forster's administration and the coercion act. The vote for the Irish Constabulary was carried by 183 to 18.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Chas. Dilke said the British Ambassador to France had been corresponding with the Mexican minister at Paris with a view to resumption of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Mexico.

Mr. Gladstone, moving the postponement of the orders of the day in favor of the resolution declaring an inquiry into the working of the Land Act to be injurious to the interests of the Government in Ireland, said that if the judicial administration of the Land Act was to be excluded from the scope of the House of Lords inquiry, he would be prepared to abstain from moving the resolution, but as he saw no prospect of such a limitation it was his duty to persevere.

He said the course the Government proposed to take was one of extreme necessity. The Government, feeling the beneficial operation of the law was threatened by the action of the House of Lords, desired to show the administrators of the act that they had a Government and House of Commons behind them.

Mr. Gibson (Conservative) said the names of the gentlemen composing the committee were the best guarantee for the exercise of the greatest forbearance and public spirit.

Sir Stafford Northcote said he thought this announcement was an additional reason for giving the House of Lords time to consider the motion to postpone.

The motion was adopted by 300 against 167.

With reference to the vote in the Commons in favor of postponement of the orders of the day, it is stated that Mr. Gladstone at a Liberal meeting to-day said he would treat an adverse vote on this point as one of want of confidence.

Mr. Gladstone hoped during the main discussion that his supporters would confine themselves to the Government's objection to any attack upon the judicial operation of the Land Act.

Mr. Forster declared that the Government needed the whole support of Parliament to uphold the law in Ireland.

Mr. Mitchell Henry confirmed the statement that the condition of Ireland was serious, and said in the event of a general election seventy Parnellites would be returned.

THE GREAT JOHN OF TUAM'S LEGACY TO AMERICA. St. SARAH, TUAM, Feb. 4, 1882.

My Dear Lord Archbishop, I have forwarded to Your Grace, for the use of your Cathedral Church, the Chasuble worn on solemn occasions by the late Archbishop of Tuam; with the corresponding Dalmatic and Tunicle. This legacy is only a very feeble expression of the Archbishop's deep gratitude to the warm-hearted and patriotic Archbishop of Toronto, and to the noble and generous clergy and people of all America.

"NO RENT." A LIST OF LANDLORDS TO WHOM NO RENT IS TO BE PAID UNTIL THE SUSPECTS ARE RELEASED.

Notwithstanding the representations of the British Government and its agents that the people of Ireland were satisfied with the Land Act and would hasten to avail themselves of its privileges, thereby disregarding the advice of the Land League and its recent manifesto to pay no rent, we find the agitation growing broader and deeper, and that the strike against paying rent, until the suspects are released, has become general and is growing in intensity and earnestness every day.

We append a list of landlords whose tenants have promised to pay no rent until the Irish leaders now in prison are released:

Lord Templemore; Swanton, Cork; Mansergh, Tipperary; Maxwell Close; Lord de Freyne; Lord Dillon; Earl of Courtown; Lord Donoughmore; Puck Bessford; Pascoe French; Ledwith, Longford; Lord Castle-town; Lord Massey; Countess of Kingston; Stafford O'Brien, Tipperary; Boyce, Wexford; A. McCarthy, Cork; J. O'N. Power, Kilkenny; Stannard, Wexford; Lord Lismore, Limerick; Earl of Bessborough; Mrs. Bride, King's County; Pakenham Mahon, Roscommon; Lady Margaret Charteris, Tipperary; Earl of Kenmare, Kerry; Earl of Limerick, White-lock Lloyd, Limerick; Sandes, Kerry; Bolton & Scott, Wexford; Lord Carbery, Cork; Captain Thompson, Sligo; Cooze, Roscommon; Cooper, Tipperary; Tighe, Carlow; Banon, King's County; W. Tredennick, Roscommon; Lord Bellew, Smith Barry, Louth; Lord Gormanstown, Earl of Sheffield, Meath; Viscount Lismore, Viscount Scully, Colonel Paveley, Cooper, Hunt, Tipperary; Lord Clonmel; Smith Barry, Tipperary; Segrave, Lord Carver, Mr. Murphy, Mr. E. Nunn, Marquis of Ely, Major Sheppard, C. Edwards, J. Swan, Sir J. T. Power, G. Talbot, Lord Monck, F. Boxwell, M. P. D'Arcy, Wexford; Lord Leitrim, Leitrim; John Bond, Longford; Trenc, Queen's County; Clements, Armstrong, Caran; Earl of Annesley, Down; Duke of Devonshire, Waterford; The O'Connor Don, Sligo; Rev. B. Greene; Browne, Cliffe, Westford; Talbot; — Lily; late Rev. J. O'Rourke, Roscommon; Mr. Jackson; Sir Gilbert King; T. Brooke, Stewart & Murray, Donegal; Colonel Hare, Erasmus Smith's Queen's estate, Limerick; Ed. Tipping, Louth; Upton Lewis, J. P.; Mr. Stobart, J. P.; Gascoigne, Limerick; Goodbody, Queen's County; Goff, Lord Greville, Roscommon; A. Godley, Leitrim; Graham, Galway; Sir N. Humble, Waterford; Hamilton, Lord Headford, Meath; Hardy, Queen's County; Lord Huntington, Waterford; Count de Bois, Tipperary; Boyd, Wexford; Bellow Minoers, Meath and Louth; N. Biddulph, King's and Tipperary; Sir T. P. Butler, Carlow; H. Biddulph, King's; Hon. J. Ball; Brooke, Queen's; Lord Bessborough, Carlow; Keogh, Major; John W. Cassidy; Sir John Carden, Tipperary; Mr. Crocker, Limerick; R. O'F. Cadell; Lord Buckinghamshire, Limerick; Anderson, Limerick; Everard, Meath; Boswell, Wexford; Hall-Dare; Ryan, Power, Lalor, Tipperary; Leigh, Wexford; Lady Telson, Sligo; Tottenham, Leitrim; Brabazon, Mayo; Lord Ashburnham, Galway; Lord Clanciarde; Lord Greville, Longford; Ashley, Sullivan, Sligo; Judge Flanagan, Roscommon; Lord Montagu, Limerick; Maxwell, Tyrone; Irwin, Roscommon; A. F. Foster, Cork; Hon. Mrs. Deane Morgan, Wexford; Lord Drogheda, Queen's; Lord Drogheda, Kildare; Butson, Galway; Viscount Massarene, Cliffe, Colonel Fortescue, Louth; Lady Athlumney, Meath; Foster, Filgate, Macann, Moore, Russell; Sir John Robinson, Louth; Messrs. Conry, Galway, Meath; Lord Maurice Fitzgerald, Wexford; Lord Dartry; Graham, Galway; Purdon; Lord Downshire; John Fay, Carlow; Kyle, Roscommon; Viscount Donnell, Cork; Clurker, Roscommon; Charley, Marquis Conry, Donegal; Deazley, Donegal; Arthur French; Venables, Carlow; Sir A. Fitzgerald, Clara; Henry Bruen, James Howlin, W. M. Gibson, — Richards, A. Colclough, — Boyce, T. A. Walker, M. A. Maher, — Alcock, Hon. J. M. Keane, E. M. Daniel, — Redmond, Mrs. Waddy, Wexford; Sir E. Borrowes, Kildare; W. Garnett, J. P., Patrick Gordon, Roscommon; Mr. Worthington, Mr. Hall; W. B. Sandford, Queen's County; Mrs. O'Connor, Roscommon; Rossiter, Wexford; Lord Devon, Limerick; Errington, M. P.; H. Eustice, Carlow; N. T. Everard, Meath; Featherstonhaugh, Longford; Henry Taaffe; Farrell, Roscommon; Henry French, Sligo; Fennell, Tipperary; Lord Frankfort, Carlow; Goodbody, Meath; Givan, Monaghan; Harvey, Queen's County; Lord Harlech; Hodgins, Meath; Acheson, Roscommon; Lady Ashurst, Limerick; Lord Annesley, Queen's; Lord Annesley, Carlow; G. E. Burnwell, Mayo; Colonel Bernard, King's; Burnwell, Meath; John Edward, Briscoe, King's; Burke, Galway; E. W. Waltham, Mayo; Park; Crown Assurance Company Estate, Roscommon; Thomas Carroll, Cork; Limerick and Tipperary; Thomas Plunkett; Cairnes, Meath; Capt. R. G. Colby, Queen's; Col. Dunne, Roscommon; Oilden Dunne, Kilkenny; Sir Chas. Conant, Cragh Minoers, Clara; Lord Cloncurry, Limerick; Lord Clancarty, Galway.

with nothing to eat but a single biscuit, and no water except a little caught in the fold of his oil coat during a shower. Vessels passed in sight, but he was not discovered until the brig "Pearl" came along.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE. Toronto, Feb. 23.—The following items were passed this afternoon:—Government House, \$6,030; Lt. Governor's Office, \$3,830; Executive Council, \$16,120; Education, \$20,317; Crown Lands, \$46,700; Public Works, \$19,290; Treasury, \$18,760; Agriculture, \$1,400; Public Institutions, \$8,800; Secretary's Department, \$26,525; Immigration, \$1,500; Miscellaneous, \$14,750; Legislation, \$109,600; Supreme Court, \$53,004; Criminal Justice, \$154,000; Miscellaneous Justice, \$71,400; Surrogate Judges (hitherto paid by fees), \$7,204; Education, Public and Separate Schools, \$240,000; Schools in new and poor Townships, \$16,000; Inspection of Public and Separate Schools, \$31,878.

The Orange Incorporation Bill was argued before the Private Bills Committee this morning, but the preamble declared not proved by a vote of 11 yeas to 19 nays. It will as usual be discussed and taken to division in the House.

THE BALKAN REVOLT. CETTIGUE, Feb. 26.—Several thousand refugees from Herzegovina, becoming desperate in consequence of the severe weather, penetrated through the cordon of Montenegrin troops, and are now in a state of indescribable misery. The Senate is discussing relief measures. Refugees, in consequence of operations in Neretva Territory and the insurgent defeat near Gaseko, continue to flock to Montenegro, the funds of the Russian committee being employed for their relief.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 26.—The mobilization of 150,000 troops is projected in view of probable complications in Bulgaria, which may necessitate the occupation of the Balkans.

VIENNA, Feb. 26.—It is officially announced that an Austrian column encountered a thousand insurgents at Keistak on Thursday, and after an hour's fighting defeated them. The insurgents carried off a large number of dead. Two Austrians were killed and sixteen wounded.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—An Odessa newspaper reports that a band of volunteers is forming there to serve the Herzegovinians.

THE "CANADA GAZETTE." OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—The Canada Gazette contains the following appointments:—Ronald McDonald, of Lurgan, N. S., to be a Commissioner of Pilots for the District of Sydney, C. B.; Lauchlin George Campbell, of Baddeck, N. S., to be Collector of E. M. Customs.

The new coal land regulations are published. The following order is published:—Let that point of land on the River St. Clair, closely adjoining the frontier of the United States at Point Edward, to the north of the Grand Trunk Railway Company's line, be declared a cattle quarantine station, and that cattle for breeding purposes may be admitted for quarantine at such station subject to the regulations and restrictions contained in the "Health of Animals Order," dated 23rd of April, 1880, and published in the Canada Gazette.

A statement of the officers of the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien is also published, showing the total liabilities to be \$4,851,117.92, and assets \$4,858,712.67. Average rate of interest 6 per cent per annum, except on amount of \$1,200 bearing 7 per cent; extent and value of real property owned, nil; amount of bonds or debentures issued and rate of interest, nil.

THE Nihilist TRIALS. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—In the Nihilist trial Emelianoff declared, contrary to previous confession, that at the moment the Czar was assassinated he was resting in his own apartment. The President of the Court quoted declarations of two witnesses against the prisoner. The prisoner demanded that the witnesses be produced and was told they had been hanged. He replied "Emelianoff's landlady could not affirm whether the prisoner left the house before or after the assassination. The President asked Emelianoff if his motives for incriminating himself up to that time. "I was forced to lie and accuse myself replied Emelianoff." By whom rejoined the President. Neither the accused nor his counsel could answer. Moreover in his requisition endeavored to show that the whole terrorist party were made up of a handful of desperate individuals who, by shrouding themselves in mystery, succeeded in persuading the people that they possessed a wide influence, whereas their power began and ended with the 20 prisoners before him. The Nihilist woman Jakenoff, a few days was delivered of a child in prison. The revelations during the trial show that the pitiful machinery of the most violent of all the secret terrorist organs, narrowly escaped seizure by the police.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 24.—No political trial in Russia has been conducted with such secrecy and severity and disregard of the ordinary usages of legal procedure as that of the 21 Nihilists. The President of the court insisted that the prisoners should be held separately or in groups, according to their crime. They were forbidden to speak or write to each other while together in the dock. At first even "counsel" was forbidden. Even the public prosecution protested against this decision, which was, however, withdrawn.

THE SS. "BAHAMA" STOW AWAY. BROOKLYN, Feb. 24.—Mathurin, the survivor of the lost SS. "Bahama," brought here yesterday, states that Felix, second cook Biker, the porter, and himself refused to leave the vessel in the boats. When the Captain's boat capsized Chiffre and Chiffre's wife, Sweden, swam back to the ship. Both were exhausted. Ten minutes after the last boat started off the ship sank, carrying the men down with it. When Mathurin came to the surface he heard a loud noise which he attributes to the explosion of the boiler. Biker also came to the surface and both men made for the same plank. Biker was washed off and lost. Mathurin afterwards got on a larger piece of wreck. He floated on this six days

THE VATICAN. LONDON, Feb. 23.—Our Paris correspondent sends the following:—Mgr. Capel, the Catechist of Disraeli's "Lothair," is at present in Paris superintending the publication of a French edition of his new pamphlet "Great Britain and Rome," which is making no little stir in Catholic circles in England and on the Continent. Mgr. Capel passes for a man singularly well-informed on matters relating to the diplomatic relations of the Holy See. This circumstance, coupled with the fact that he is known to have been for some time past meditating a journey to the United States, gives the eloquent English ecclesiastic a peculiar interest to all Catholic and even non-Catholic Americans. I called on Mgr. Capel yesterday in the hope of gleaningsome information as to the rumored intention of the Pope to leave Rome. He received me with great courtesy, and made no objection to replying to the questions I put to him. "You will, of course, understand, however," said he, "that I am speaking without authority and expressing only my personal opinions. What are the questions you particularly wish information about?"

Correspondent—I should like an expression of opinion upon the present position of the Papacy in its relation to the Christian Powers, and especially in relation to the Italian monarchy.

Mgr. Capel—I have reason to believe that the European Powers are awakening to the necessity of the Pope being assured more perfect independence than he enjoys at present. The Vatican must be independent. It must be protected from outrage and assured from being able to communicate at all times and under all circumstances with the members of the Catholic Church. King Humbert's government professes to protect the Vatican, but what reliance can be placed on a Power which is powerless even to protect the remains of Pius IX. from insult? The Pope is at present not safe in the Vatican. His authority is no longer respected, and when people cease to respect authority believe me they are not far from wishing to enslave it. I can quite conceive the possibility of cases arising which would compel the Pope to flee from Rome unless the great Powers agree to guarantee his inviolability. Such a position as he now has is surely intolerable. Let us imagine an extreme case—the outbreak of war, let us say between France and Italy. How would the Catholics of Europe and America be able to hold personal communication with the Pope? You may be aware there are many things which require personal and direct arrangement with the Holy Father. That this may be certain Rome must be secured to the Vatican, Civita Vecchia and the territory adjoining must be proclaimed neutral ground and placed under the surveillance of the European Powers, and King Humbert must choose a new capital.

Correspondent—Have you reason to believe that (as I am privately informed) negotiations are now in progress between the Quirinal and the Vatican which may lead to the convocation of a European Congress to settle the Papal question?

Mgr. Capel—I am quite unable to give you any information upon that point.

Correspondent—In the event of the Pope having to leave Rome have you any idea where he would take up his residence?

Mgr. Capel—I cannot, of course, speak with certainty on such a point. The papers are talking a great deal of Salzburg. My impression is, however, that His Holiness would choose Malta.

Correspondent—You, Monsignor, are in an excellent position to tell me how such a course would be regarded by the English Government?

Mgr. Capel—I have reason to believe the English Government would be both pleased and honored to give hospitality to the Pope and by so doing show that it is actuated by no narrow or exclusive spirit. I am sure that America would be equally glad to welcome him if he ever decided to go to the States. Ah! I long for the hour when we shall see Rome and America in friendly diplomatic relations with each other. There are, as you know, 7,000,000 of Catholics in the States. The presence of a Papal nuncio could not but be acceptable to them and would even be a good to the whole American community. Liberty is the basis of Government in the States, but liberty untempered by the constant presence of visible authority is liable to degenerate into license. A Papal nuncio would be a striking symbol of spiritual authority and as such most useful.

Correspondent—Have you abandoned your intention of going to lecture in the United States?

Mgr. Capel—No. My journey is only postponed. I have given my friends in Chicago a formal promise to deliver a series of lectures there on art, and am also pledged to visit Philadelphia.

Correspondent—The Italians with whom I have spoken on the subject have declared that if once the Pope was imprudent enough to leave Rome he would never return to it.

Mgr. Capel—Those Italians speak in ignorance of historical facts and teachings. Popes have left Rome ere now, but they have returned to it. Popes have held sway who never set foot in Rome—yet the Papacy is still established in the Vatican. If the Pope were again to leave the Vatican, rest assured it would not be for long. Can you suppose that the adjoining nations—Austria, for instance, or even Germany—would stand by unmoved when their King or Emperor would return to his old position? No. The Pope would return, even though his departure had been followed by a revolution and his leaving would be fraught with disadvantage only to Italy. Does it not seem foolish that the Italians can be so blind to the benefits they derive from the presence of the Pope at Rome? To look at the matter from the lowest commercial standpoint, think of the money and business it brings to Italy every year. The first person to suffer if the Pope's departure would be King Humbert. He would have to follow him instantly. What

would then follow I do not pretend to be able to forecast. Let us suppose as a consequence the introduction of universal suffrage in Italy. I say that even then universal suffrage would call back the Pope; for though people often forget it the great mass of the Italian nation is Catholic.

OBITUARY. Madame Rudderford, a singer of great success, died in Boston, Mass., on February 26th.

General Law, of Lauriston, a collateral descendant of the famous Missesippi sojourner, died on Monday, February 20th, at Nantes.

The Right Rev. Patrick M. Lynch, Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston, South Carolina, died on Sunday morning, February 26th, aged 65.

Mr. John Cook, youngest son of the late Dr. Cook, of Norwich, Ont., died suddenly on the evening of February 26, during an epileptic fit.

Rouzard, Mme. Nilsson's husband, who became insane during the excitement attending the financial crisis, died on February 22nd, in the asylum, Paris.

Count Schouvaloff, head of the Appanage Department of the Russian Imperial household, died suddenly of paralysis. He is not the Schouvaloff formerly Ambassador to London.

The Rev. Samuel Johnson, a co-laborer with Garrison and Phillips during the early anti-slavery agitation, died on February 19th, in North Andover, Mass., aged 65. He was the author of several religious works.

Robert H. Prayo, formerly U. S. Minister to Japan, at one time candidate for the Lieut. Governorship of the State of New York, and President of the National Commercial of Albany and Dudley Observatory, died suddenly in Albany on February 26.

Mr. Joseph Watson, J. P., an old and respected resident of the Township of Portland, Ont., died on February 21st, after a long and painful illness. He was a member of the County Council and one of the charter members of ancient St. John's Lodge, A. F. and A. M.

The funeral of the late Dr. Byerson of Toronto, Superintendent of Education, took place on Wednesday, February 22nd, and was one of the largest ever seen in that city, and amid the tolling of bells and the lamentations of many thousands, the remains were conveyed to their final earthly resting place in the Necropolis. The Faculty and Senate of Victoria University, Cobourg, Ont., and a deputation of students representing the various departments in Arts, Theology and Medicine attended the funeral. Dr. Byerson was the pioneer President of the University.

LETTER FROM QUEBEC. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) QUEBEC, Feb. 23, 1882.

To a comparatively small population like ours the loss of the ill-fated Bahamas has been nothing short of a public calamity. Unfortunately our element has suffered most in the terrible affliction. One poor lady in Champlain street has lost husband, son and son-in-law, the latter having been little over a year married. In St. Paul street four widows with large families mourn the loss of husband and father. A very bitter feeling has been engendered against the Directors of the Quebec S. S. Co., but such recrimination will not restore the dead. At the same time little can be expected from a company directed by skinkines, and managed by a hungry creature who openly professes his disbelief in any future life. Yet for such dogs brave men must waste their valuable lives, and toll from year's end to year's end, with no other hope than that which religion alone can give them. If such be the result of modern civilization I fall to see wherein the poor brain-worked clerk, or toll-worked laborer is one whit more happy than the untutored savage who roams his native desert, far away from the cursed juggernauts that infatuated men call "progress."

The centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated by a concert under the auspices of the Quebec Land League. An address, admirable for its eloquence and clearness, was delivered by the able President of the League, M. A. Hearn, Esq., Q. C., supplemented by a few words from Peter O'Leary, redoubt of his native wit and sound good sense, proving that Peter is not only a rock, but a true Irish rock, one that English force can't grind, nor English pollax trample.

I would respectfully ask the "truly religious" editor of the Holy Witness and the "manly" "honorable" "chivalrous" editor of the Canadian Spectator, when next they treat on Home Rule to remember that exactly a hundred years ago the English nation in the most solemn declaration offered for all time to come, all rights and privileges were by the assumed authority to control the independence of the Irish nation. Yet what has been England's history since then? Will any Englishman with a rag of respect for truth assert that his country has respected its words so solemnly pledged. Yet such people will prate about our loyalty—loyalty to a Sovereign, Lords and Commons guilty of the basest perjury, to which they have added murder in shape most appalling. Well our day will come soon, and I think our memories will be found more green than may be pleasant for our enemies.

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