

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

THURSDAY, 9.—St. Agatha, Virgin and Martyr. (Feb. 6). St. Opolonia, Virgin and Martyr.
FRIDAY, 10.—St. Scholastica, Virgin.
SATURDAY, 11.—St. Vincent and Anastasius.
SUNDAY, 12.—Sextagesima Sunday. Epiet. 2. Cor. xi. 19-xii. 9; Gosp. Luke vii. 4-15.
MONDAY, 13.—Febr. Bp. Fitzpatrick, Boston, died, 1866.
TUESDAY, 14.—St. Valentine, Martyr.
WEDNESDAY, 15.—St. SS. Faustinus and Jovita, Martyrs.

IRISH NEWS BY MAIL.

A Press Association telegram states that at Gagey it is reported that as a number of troops were returning from suppressing a national hunt the soldiers sang an Irish National song and cheered for Parnell, notwithstanding that the officer in charge remonstrated with them.

It is a curious fact that potatoes in large quantities are being exported from Ireland, via Glasgow and Liverpool, to America. The price per ton in the United States will be at the present home price, about £5 per ton, including £1 3s. 4d. per ton duty and freightage. The average market price in Ireland at present is £2 per ton.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—Our Coachford correspondent writes:—Yesterday, the remains of an Irish patriot, Mr. Charles Crowley, of Carhu, were borne to their last resting place by the Nationalists of the surrounding districts. Mr. Crowley, who lived to the advanced age of 115 years, took an active part in the risings in '98 and '48.—Dublin Paper.

SALE OF IRISH HORSES IN ENGLAND.—The stoppage of the Muskery Hunt, and the opposition to hunting generally in Ireland, led to an important sale of hunters at Leicester on Saturday. Mr. T. Donovan, of Cork, sent over thirty Irish hunters, some of which were described as prize winners at the Cork and Dublin races. Of the whole, seventeen were sold, and realized the high average of £114 5s each. The top price was reached by a splendid animal named "Beaconsfield," which changed hands at 240 guineas.—Standard.

A FALSB ALARM.—Since the wrecking of the Aghabologue Church, there are four members of the Royal Irish Constabulary stationed in the sexton's house, which is situated quite close to the old ruins. On Wednesday night, about 6 o'clock, the door was struck as if by a stone. The constables, concluding that they were attacked by a "Moonlight" party, proceeded at once (four in number) with fixed bayonets, to search to and fro, but not a soul was to be seen. A few minutes later, about twelve o'clock, the battering ram was at work again.

The guard reported to his comrades, who were sleeping in the next compartment. All ready, they proceeded to the door, with fixed bayonets. The battering still continuing, they opened the door, and before them they beheld a formidable old enemy, "Harry Kayes' goat." This goat was a tenant in possession of the room now occupied by the Royal Irish Constabulary, but was evicted when the latter came to be stationed there. The night being very cold, the goat, as usual, knocked with his head for admission.—Correspondent.

"IRISH INGRATITUDE."

A good story is told in connection with the eviction campaign which recently took place in the Castle-town-Berehaven district. Our readers are already aware that Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the member for Leeds, was throughout an eye-witness of the proceedings. The sheriff, the land agent and the tenant were in the sitting-room of the tenant's house, coming to an amicable settlement with regard to the payment of rent.

The sheriff's bailiffs in the meantime remained in the kitchen, which adjoined the apartment, in order to prevent intrusion; and here also was to be seen Mr. Gladstone, junior, taking mental note of the internal arrangement of an Irish farmer's dwelling, and there were also in the apartment some six or eight members of the general public, probably Land Leaguers, who were calmly awaiting the issue of the negotiations going on in the parlor. Outside the house there was the usual noisy crowd following in the sheriff's wake when he happened to be engaged in such work. Probably it was owing to the knowledge which had reached them that pacific negotiations were going forward which caused them to groan and hoot more lustily than usual; but, whatever the cause, certain it is that they did so.

Whilst they were, unchecked, heaping anathemas upon the police, the landlords and the Government, one of the bailiffs, by means of a jerk of his head, summoned Mr. Gladstone to his side. The honored gentleman was struck with the serious expression on the bailiff's face, and, being unable to resist the invitation to approach, he drew nigh. His chagrin and indignation at the bailiff, referring to the disorderly conduct of the crowd outside, said in a sympathetic tone, "Now isn't this a—blackguarding, after all your Da did for them!"

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION AND MR. PARNELL.

On January 9, at a meeting of the Municipal Council, the Town Clerk read the reply of the Lord Lieutenant to the resolution of the Corporation, asking that Messrs. Parnell and Dillon should be allowed to attend at the City Hall to have the freedom of the city conferred on them. The wording of the refusal was somewhat different from that of the version already published. The letter concluded as follows:—"I am to acquaint you, in reply, for the information of the Council, that His Excellency declines to accede to the application."

Mr. Mayne moved that the letter be inserted on the minutes and referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow. He regretted that His Excellency had not seen fit to liberate those gentlemen for the performance of the final act in the conferring of the freedom of the city. The exigencies of English State policy might indicate to His Excellency some necessity for the refusal, but there was nothing in the circumstances at present existing in Dublin—a city that was at the present moment as free from crime or undue excitement as any city in the empire, and it would have been a graceful compliment to the Council had His Excellency granted this request, particularly when, as far as the citizens were concerned, no unfortunate consequence could possibly follow from it.

Mr. Lyons seconded the motion. Mr. McEvoy said they all knew what a state the city would be in if the Lord Lieutenant complied with such a request, and if these gentlemen came out of prison in state, and had a triumphal entry through the city, to be greeted here by an enthusiastic audience—how the Government could send them back again to prison without disorder he was not able to see. Allowing

these two gentlemen out to receive a public ovation from the city of Dublin, and taking them back again to prison would probably lead to riot, and he did not know how any gentleman could sincerely expect them to comply with such a request under any circumstances, and he felt himself obliged to mark his disapprobation of the motion by voting against it.

The resolution was carried by 21 votes to 6. The Town Clerk read the following letter from Mr. Parnell:—"Kilmainham Prison, Jan. 8th, 1882. Sir—I have received your letter informing me that the Municipal Council of Dublin have honored me by the adoption of a resolution conferring upon me the honorary freedom of the city. I do not think one word is necessary from me to render evident my deep sense of the importance of the step which the Council has taken, and of the changes under which it has been taken.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

"CHARLES STEWART PARNELL. "John Beveridge, Esq., Town Clerk." On motion of Mr. Shackleton, seconded by Alderman Mengher, the Town Clerk was directed to insert the letter on the minutes. The Town Clerk then read the following letter:—"Kilmainham Gaol, Jan. 6, 1882.

"Sir—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter enclosing a resolution of the Corporation of Dublin conferring the freedom of the city upon me. I need not say how deeply I feel the honor conferred upon me by this vote. Will you kindly convey my thanks to the Corporation, and my regret that circumstances render it impossible for me to thank the Corporation personally for their great kindness. I remain, yours, sincerely,

"JOHN DILLON. "John Beveridge, Esq., Town Clerk." On motion of Mr. Cummins, seconded by Sir John Barrington, this letter was also directed to be inserted in the minutes.

A CONGRESSIONAL BREEZE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The House resumed consideration of the resolutions requesting the President to obtain a list of American citizens confined in English prisons. Mr. Dannel said he did not understand that the Government had ever been remiss in offering protection to American citizens. It was not for Congress to attempt to frighten the English Government or talk like a bully. Mr. Orth supported the resolution. Whether the resolution was a humbug or not, he would leave Mr. Robinson to settle with his constituents. Mr. Robinson—I denounce it by word and deed as a humbug. Mr. Orth ridiculed Robinson's speech, and suggested that if it was the intention of the United States to bombard Liverpool and lay London in ashes, it was rather indiscreet in a member of Congress to give Great Britain notice. Mr. Robinson protested against Orth's misrepresentations. Mr. Orth declining to yield the floor, Robinson rose to a point of order, and claimed that Orth was intentionally misrepresenting him. The Speaker—That is no point of order. Orth continued to ridicule Robinson's utterances. The motion was carried.

THE HORRORS OF A HANGMAN'S LIFE.

A POOR VILLAGE CARPENTER TAKEN FOR MOROSUS EXECUTIONS—THE VICTIM OF A GIBBET'S ERRORS—STRACIZED BY HIS NEIGHBORS—HIS TRIALS—A LETTER OF VINDICATION FROM THE DIGESTANTS OF RIMOUSKI—HE ONLY BUILT THE SCAFFOLD. Benjamin Pressault is the name of an inhabitant of the village of St. Scholastique. Up to a few weeks ago he was favorably known in the village and was generally looked upon as a useful and respectable neighbor. He is a carpenter by trade, and as such earned his living by doing odd jobs for the farmers around and wherever he could get them. Later, however, he found that his services were but very little and very seldom required by his bono habitants. Moreover, that none of them looked at him but with the corner of their eye. Conversations with him were rare and short. He appeared to receive a general go-by from all and was welcome scarcely anywhere. What was the matter? Why these cold frowns of the world, and the distant manner of those who but lately were warm and hearty neighbors, if not friends? What had he done to offend them? Nothing that he knew of, it seemed to him that he went his road as honestly and respectably as before. The secret finally leaked out; he had played the part of a hangman, and this was the reason why the good, but superstitious villagers, would have nothing to do with a man whose hands had been stained by the blood of a fellow-creature. It appears that the French habitants have almost a holy horror of a hangman, and their superstition goes so far as to make them believe that even to touch him is one of the worst omens, and that whoever does so, will, in all probability, also die at his hands. It can, therefore, be easily understood why poor Pressault was made to live an excommunicated life in St. Scholastique. What led the villagers to believe that Pressault was one of those loathed beings was an article which appeared in the Nouvelleiste, and which gave an account of the execution of Morosau, the Rimouski murderer. It was copied into several of the country papers, and gave a description of the hangman which coincided to a great extent with the appearance, the ways and the surroundings of Pressault, and he really was the man who did the awful but imperative deed, and what lent a color of truth to the inference was that he had actually gone to Rimouski at the time of the execution. When the poor carpenter had learned the cause of the villagers' dislike of him and his family, he acted solemnly protesting that he had never acted the ignominious part of a hangman, and that he was the victim of a grievous error. His contradictions seemed, however, to be of no avail. He was asked what was he doing at Rimouski at the time of the execution? He maintained that he had only built the scaffold. Finally, to clear himself of the damaging imputation, he wrote to the authorities of Rimouski asking for a corroboration of his statement. In the course of time he received a letter certifying that he was not the executioner of Morosau, but only had prepared the scaffold for the murderer. This letter was signed by J. O. Gauvreau, Mayor of the town, L. A. Billy, District Magistrate, A. R. Letendre, Prothonotary, C. F. Lapointe, Sheriff, Rev. A. Audet, Cure, T. Rouleau, advocate and foreman of the jury, F. A. Martin, Jailer, and Alf. Martin and J. Martin, citizens.

FROM ST. JOHN, N.B.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 1.—Lawrence alias John O. White, about 45 years old, was arrested here last night for bigamy. He has a wife and seven children at Fox Creek, Westmoreland County, N.B., and a wife and three children at Salmon River, N.S. He deserted No. 1 and her seven children seven years ago. He will be sent to Moncton this evening for examination.

WIRE, SCISSORS AND PEN.

Miss Elizabeth Hazard, a wealthy philanthropic lady, died at Newport, Rhode Island, on February 2nd. She published a volume of poems. The Rev. George W. Dunlap, a Western revivalist, has eloped with a fair Kentucky convert. A Pawtucket hen picked the \$700 diamond out of a pin. It was found safely hidden in her crop, and she did not survive the discovery.

All civil uniforms are out of date in Paris to-day. Coated hats and silver lace are of the past, and ordinary black coats are de rigueur. In France nowadays brides have very few dresses in their trousseaux, the current modes being so variable, but they have more material in the piece than formerly.

Mrs. Annie Howard was taken to a Boston Hospital, a few days ago, suffering from starvation, and died. She had a bank account of \$3,600, and \$50 in cash was found in her room. Sullivan Caverro, a prominent lawyer, of Lockport, N. Y., is dead. He was one of the three Commissioners who revised the new Code of Civil Procedure for the State of New York.

An old man at West Cheshire, Conn., has made all his property over to his wife, on condition that she gives him food, clothes, lodging, and one pint of good rum every day as long as he lives.

Mr. and Mrs. Sprague devoted the \$30,000 presented to them at the recent anniversary of their wedding to the endowment of an orphanage for girls. They have already established one for boys.

A telegram received to-day (Feb. 2), announces the death of Dr. James P. Lynn at Toronto. Dr. Lynn was a former resident of Ottawa, and for many years Secretary of the Rideau and Bathurst Division of the Medical Association.

The Grand Duke Constantine, uncle to the Czar, has taken a house in Paris, and it is probable that he will reside there in future, as he has no intention of returning to Russia, nor is his august nephew particularly desirous of his company.

The report of the death of King Theobald, of Burmah, has been contradicted, and he is said to be recovering from illness. He appears, however, to be suffering from delirium tremens, and to be altogether in such a state of health that his death may occur at any moment.

The Princess Louise is about to contribute to Good Works a series of drawings illustrative of Quebec and its surroundings. They are now being engraved, and will be published immediately, along with historical and descriptive notes, and a poem on Quebec by the Marquis of Lorne.

The St. Petersburg police have issued an order forbidding the appearance of any actors or dancers on the stage of the theatres of the capital whose dresses have not previously been rendered incombustible by means of chlorate of lime. The same rule has been in force in Berlin for five years.

A Philadelphia deserter his wife to go off with another woman. After being away a month, he wrote back that he was repentant, and would return if assured of a welcome. The wife replied: "Come home—you will be warmly received." And so he was—by the officer who was on hand to arrest him.

Good musical entertainment is provided in Cleveland in a course of twelve concerts at ten cents each or a dollar for the dozen. The best local talent is engaged, and singers are sometimes brought from a distance; but the other expenses are kept down as low as possible, and the philanthropic managers are able to make both ends meet.

The Kentucky Legislature has discussed and defeated a bill to restore the whipping post. The proposition was to give the lash instead of imprisonment for petty larceny. It was advocated chiefly as an economic measure to relieve taxpayers of a part of the burden of penitentiaries, and was opposed as a return toward barbarism. The author of the bill was an ex-Judge.

Mr. S. Peters, of London, Ont., died in that city on February 2nd. He was one of the License Commissioners and was a candidate on the Reform side against Mr. J. H. Fraser, when Col. Walker was unseated. He was one of the early settlers in London, and had overseen the building of the City Hall, market house and sewers, he being an engineer and architect by profession.

W. H. Felton addressed a large crowd last night at Augusta Ga., and formally opened an independent movement in Georgia. He opposed the poll tax and appealed for a free ballot. He declared that election day in this State is becoming a carnival of fraud. He favored the payment of honest debts, but not Georgia's bogus or repudiated bonds. He favored a protective tariff and Logan's educational bill.

A number of safes have been taken from the ruins of the old World building. The contents are intact. It is now thought that about six lives were lost. Several persons reported missing have been found alive and well. Seven people are still said to be missing but it is thought the majority will be yet heard from. The very small number of enquiries for missing people yesterday proved that the reports of a large loss of life are unfounded.

There is much dissatisfaction over the 15 years sentence of Baldwin, ex-Cashier of the Mechanics National Bank, Newark, N. J. Lately a forty dollar embezzler in Newark was sentenced for as long a term as Baldwin. Baldwin's failure to stand his trial is regarded as disposing of the expected revelations about the alleged note shaving and improper manipulations by persons connected with the management of the bank.

The President's callers yesterday included several Mormons from Decatur County, Iowa. They represent 20,000 Mormons in the United States, 5,000 of whom live in Iowa, who regard Brigham Young as a heretic and his pretended revelations in regard to polygamy as a fraud. They earnestly assured the President that they and their people desired to see polygamy destroyed and the authority of Government exerted for that purpose. They presented to the President a copy of book of Mormon, requesting him carefully to read polygamy among its doctrines.

The public debt on which interest has ceased, includes \$20,000 bonds that ceased bearing interest in 1864. It is probable the greater portion of these has been lost or destroyed. Of the 6 per cent Consols of 1867, the interest on which ceased on April 1st, 1879, and is outstanding, including the interest is about \$1,200,000; and of the 5 per cent funded loan, interest on which ceased last May, there is outstanding nearly \$3,000,000. Why the holders of these bonds do not present them for payment is a mystery. The sum of \$71,500,000 in silver dollars is now in the treasury, an increase of \$4,400,000 during January.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF QUEEN OLGA.

ATRENS, Feb. 2.—Queen Olga has been delivered of a son.

THE LAND LEAGUE FUND.

We have taken the following subscriptions.—James Tahaney, Fawn, P. O., \$1; William McNally, Chamby Canton, \$1; James Meagher, Road, P. O., \$2.

ARREST OF THE PRESIDENT AND MANAGER OF L'UNION GENERALE.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Boutoux, President and Feder, Manager, of L'Union Generale, were arrested last evening at a meeting of the directors. It is stated that legal proceedings will be commenced against the several directors.

FIRE AT ST. HYACINTHE COLLEGE.

The college at St. Hyacinthe ran a very narrow chance of being destroyed by fire on last Monday week. About eight p. m. the furnace room, situated below the rooms of the Superior of the college, Monsignor Raymond, was found to be in a blaze. Every effort was promptly made to extinguish the flames, but it was not effected until considerable damage had been done. Monsignor Raymond lost fully half of his valuable library. The insurance fully covers the losses.

NEW PASSENGER RATES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—At a meeting of the Trunk Line Executive Committee to-day it was resolved that first and second-class passenger rates, east and west, shall be restored to the following basis on Feb. 6: Chicago & New York, limited, \$20, unlimited \$23.25, except by the Pennsylvania & Baltimore and Ohio, which shall be \$26.60. Second-class, by all lines, \$17. New England rates to be on the basis of \$22, limited, from Chicago to Boston via all routes crossing the Hudson River north of New York city. New England rates, through New York city will be made by adding to the New York rates the local rates east of New York by route of ticket with seventy-five cents transfer.

THE NEW CHURCH AT OKA.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS. The inhabitants of Oka, who have for some time past been the spectators of the energy and activity which Mr. George Ducharme, of Montreal, displayed in his supervision of the works in connection with the building of the new parish church, presented him with an address and a substantial token of their esteem on the occasion of his departure from their midst. Mr. Ducharme replied in happy terms, and said that a great deal was due to the services rendered by the workmen, who brought all their intelligence and skill into play, to make the new Church an honor to the parish of Oka and to the rev. gentlemen of St. Sulpice, for it will, no doubt, when terminated, be one of the finest and most beautiful in the country.

THE SPUYTEN DUYVIL DISASTER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The Grand Jury, in presenting the indictment for manslaughter in the fourth degree against Melius and Stanford, say they felt the direct cause of the accident was their criminal negligence and carelessness. The jury find the engineers of the different locomotives not responsible. They censure Superintendent Toncey and the Managers of the New York Central for not having the cut better guarded and for allowing too high a rate of speed. They disapprove the use of oil in cars, and say the cars should be heated by hot air, steam or hot water. The jury recommend that a conductor and not less than one train-man be provided for every three passenger cars, the extension of the electric signal service, application of the time block system, guarding of all dangerous cuts by a signman and patrolman, that all train hands be required to be able to read and write, and every train be provided with tools and pails. They also condemn the practice of giving free passes.

CANADIAN PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.

TORONTO, Feb. 2.—The first annual meeting of the Canadian Publishers' Association was held yesterday, when the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year.—J. Ross Robertson, President; A. S. Irving, Vice-President, and G. M. Rose, Secretary and Treasurer. A large amount of business was transacted. A memorial was submitted and adopted for the consideration of the Dominion Government, setting forth the injustice of the present state of the Imperial law of copyright by which an American publisher has privileges that cannot be attained by a Canadian publisher. The fact is set forth in the memorial that an American publisher can reprint a British copyright book, export it to Canada, and on payment of 15 per cent to the author, sell the book in Canada, while the Canadian publisher, even if he will pay the 27 1/2 per cent, is not allowed to reprint. A deputation was appointed to proceed to Ottawa to lay before the Government the case of the publishers and the Imperial authorities the right to legislate for itself in matters of copyright. A resolution was passed asking the press to take the case of the publishers in hand.

THE STATE OF ZULULAND.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A correspondent in Northern Zululand sends disquieting accounts of the state of things there. The general opinion in the country is that the people are sleeping on a volcano. There is misgovernment everywhere, from the chiefs to the smallest captives. There is no hand to restrain them and there is no visible British authority. The Resident is distrusted. Dunn's Land is the only territory governed well. The other chiefs would fain follow Dunn's example, but are prevented by circumstances. Mnyaman and his people are still troublesome and truculent. Reports are again rife that the ex-king was on the road back. Three of the chiefs could not raise 100 men from each thousand of warriors in their districts. My informant suggests that an independent Commission should be appointed to inquire into the state of the country. A central administrator is also needed. The natives are quite ready to work in the country if they are encouraged to do so.

Yesterday morning's Times contains the subjoined from its Durban correspondent:—The Zulus in Dunn's Land express a desire for the restoration of Ootwayo, but the Europeans deprecate this step.

THE MISSING ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Lieut. Danenhower telegraphs the following direct:—Irkutsk, Jan. 31.—Lieut. DeLong's party has been traced to a definitive locality on the west bend of the Lena. Engineer Melville and the Russians are searching ardently. I am acting under positive orders, and will be investigation. Lieut. Chipps' little boat has not been seen since September. The gale, doubtless, swamped her. It she is not found before the spring

I will charter the steamer "Lena" and search the coast between the rivers Olonoka and Kolima. Jack Coles has been an invalid since October. The "Jeannette" entered the ice near Herald Island on September 6th, 1879. Her forefoot was twisted since the 1st of January. We pumped for eighteen months. The vessel drifted to the northwest during twenty-one days. She was crushed, and sank on June 12th in latitude 75 deg. 15 min. north, and longitude 156 deg. 20 min. east. She discovered the Jeannette, Henrietta and Bennett Islands. We made our retreat over the ice to the new Siberia Islands, thence in boats to the Delta. Engineer Melville was given charge of my boat by Lieut. DeLong, as I was blind. Hearty and intelligent help was rendered by the Russians. Everything possible is being done.

THE BLAINE CONTROVERSY.

In the whole of the Peru-Chill correspondence no letter appeared from either Blaine or Hurlbut in which the Ferris Company is mentioned, except to denounce it. It was reported yesterday that one of the names of the Ferris Company, and erased by the State Department in sending the correspondence to Congress, was that of Grant. Blaine questioned as to the truth of the report declined to answer, saying that no influence of any kind was to be drawn from his refusal.

The papers this morning differ in estimates as to the casualties at yesterday's fire in New York. The Herald states that fourteen persons are still missing. Huster, Lawyer Todds' clerk, reported missing yesterday, escaped unhurt. Orlando Potter, the owner of the burned building, was a Tammany candidate for Congress in 1878. He claims he complied with all the requirements of the building and fire departments, that his application to be allowed to raise the building two storeys higher was recently refused by the fire department.

Blaine's despatch, inviting a conference of North and South American Republics, states the glowing disposition of certain States of Central and South America to refer their disputes to arbitration convinces him that the present time is ripe for a proposal that shall enlist the good will and active co-operation of all the States of the Western Hemisphere in the interest of humanity and for the common weal of nations. The President, therefore, invites all independent countries in North and South America to participate in the general Congress at Washington for the purpose of considering the methods of preventing war between the nations of America. The President desires the attention of the Congress strictly confined to this one subject. The despatch says that the President is especially desirous to have it understood that the United States does not assume the position of counselling or attempting, through the voice of the Congress, to counsel any determined solution of the existing questions which may now divide any of the countries. The despatch says it is far from the intent of this Government to appear before the Congress as in any sense a mediator or arbitrator of their disputes. The United States will enter and deliberate in the Congress on the same footing as other powers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The personal contest—for it is personal as well as political—between the President and Secretary Blaine grows more and more intensified as each presents his case day by day to the public. The whole controversy is one of the most curious and sensational that has lately stirred the political cauldron. The friends of the President say that Mr. Blaine is staking his political future on the turn of the tide one way or the other, and will resort to every means to protect his interests. The National Republican, for instance, says this morning that Mr. Blaine keeps various dogs which he allows to snarl at and bite those with whom he pretends to fraternize, and wants it understood that if the canvass of 1884 is now begun, and is to be a campaign of falsehood on one side, it will be a campaign of unsparring truth on the other. It concludes with this significant sentence:—"Mr. Blaine is the only public man who has never been freely discussed. His advocates may find that their opponents will accept any key at which the former may choose to pitch their tune for 1884." This means that if Mr. Blaine continues his present course of action the whole resources of the Administration and of the stalwart wing will be brought to bear upon the vulnerable points in his career. To use Guituez's language, "they will rip up his record," and try to show that he is so concerned in questionable transactions as to unfit him for any high public trust.

The President is understood to feel very deeply the attempt of Mr. Blaine to make him out as a timid and inconsistent man, and it is said he has abundant evidence to show that Mr. Blaine overstepped the bounds not only of decorum, but almost of subordination and law in his career at the head of the State Department.

In any explanations which he may make Mr. Blaine finds himself handicapped by his personal associations. It will be urged that he was actuated not more by party motives and a legitimate ambition for the Presidency, than by a wish to benefit himself and his friends pecuniarily. Mr. Blaine, however, does not lose heart at all, and talks about the future with his accustomed buoyancy and aggressiveness. He claims that if the Stalwarts wish to go into the speculation bank of the Peru and Chill imbroglio, he can show men involved in it just as near to President Arthur as anybody can be to himself.

Politicians are watching the newswaper progress of the controversy with the keenest interest. Blaine has telegraphed to ex-Minister Christianity that his private letter regarding affairs in Peru was doubtless inadvertently sent to the Senate by Frelinghuysen.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

CELEBRATION OF THE RECTOR'S FEAST.

Monday was the feast of St. Francis of Sales, the patron saint of the Rector of St. Mary's College, Rev. Father Casau. The occasion was celebrated by the students of the College giving a very pleasant entertainment last evening in the Academic Hall. There was a large number of friends present as well as several clergymen, and all seemed well pleased with the efforts of the youthful performers. The principal feature of the programme was a tragedy in verse, written by Father de Longhaye, S. J., and entitled Les Flammes. The performance was very creditable, and the actors were several times warmly applauded. The cast of characters contained the names of Messrs. A. E. de Lorimer, G. d'Anglais, A. Letoudal, H. Desjardins, C. Cadot, A. Clerk, C. Chaptal, L. Prevost, R. Lachapelle and N. Pivet.

Between the acts several excellent choruses were given by the students under the direction of Professor Fowler. The Rev. Father Rector was presented with several beautiful bouquets. At the close of the entertainment he delivered a short address, characterized by much feeling, and containing wise counsels and words of encouragement to the students.

THE SHELburne MURDER.

THE EFFORT OF THE FINDING OF THE CARTRIDGE BOX—A BLOODY STICK PICKED UP NEAR THE WOOD PILE.

SHELburne, Jan. 30.—Very vigorous though ineffectual search was made on Saturday for the missing revolver, but after all the finding of the pistol case is even more valuable than if the revolver itself was brought to light. There may be many revolvers like the one in question, but Mr. Hannah, the hardware merchant, says the revolver he sold the prisoner was the only one sold out of a lot that was just got in a short time before the murder. The pistol case found is the only one that ever left the store of Hannah & Ferguson bearing the private mark Ix, so that this piece of information forms the most important link in the chain of evidence against the boy. The pastebore pistol case was found partially concealed in snow and ice under a trough near the pump in the barnyard of the poor old murdered miser, and was revealed by the recent thaw, which has been of great service to the detective force, both professional and amateur, in the prosecution of their investigations. This law-abiding community has been so shocked by the horrible crime that everyone is willing to render the Crown all the assistance possible, and already much valuable service has thus been contributed. Although the private mark upon the pistol case was written in pencil, and has become partially obliterated from the action of water, yet the mark, though faint, is still there, and can be recognized.

SOME SUSPICIOUS TRACKS.

was noticed about midnight on the night of the murder leading from the road into the swamp at a point about one mile north of the late John Smith's, but subsequent investigation in daylight has shown them to have been made by a party who was in search of tamarac bark.

CARTRIDGES FOUND.

This afternoon, as the children of Mr. James Bruden were returning from school, in the vicinity of an old well on their father's place they thought they observed something that looked like a small card-board box, and on closer observation they called to their uncle Andrew who was near at hand, when they found it was a cartridge box and in it and close by were found some forty cartridges, No. 22 calibre. This was along the line of the boy's flight to Robert Walls, and the discovery is of special significance in the present enquiry.

A BLOODY STICK.

There has also been found in the woodpile a small round birch stick, about four feet long and broken a foot from the end, covered with blood and hair, and no doubt this was the bloodstain that did the cruel work. Several other sticks of wood in the pile are marked with blood, indicating that the victim must have been clubbed at or near the woodpile.

SUDDEN DEATH OF HON. JUDGE LA-FRAMBOISE.

HE DIES AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

Montreal law circles were thunder-struck on Wednesday when it was rumored that the Hon. Maurice Laframboise, Judge of the Superior Court, had died suddenly while eating his breakfast at his boarding house, kept by Madame LaSerge, No. 23 St. Denis street, at 9 o'clock this morning. Mr. Laframboise had descended to the dining room apparently in his usual health. When he was about half through with his meal he arose, complaining that he was not feeling very well. He walked half way to the door and fell to the floor groaning. His friends immediately ran to his assistance and proceeded to carry him up stairs to his bed room, but before they were half way he expired in their arms. Dr. Laramee was at once summoned and arrived almost immediately. He pronounced the Judge dead and the disease apoplexy. Further particulars will appear in our late edition.

A SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

The Hon. Maurice Laframboise, whose sudden death is chronicled to-day, was born in Montreal in the year 1820. His father was the great auctioneer of the city at that time, and was a highly respected business man. Descended from one of the ancient nobles, the blood of French blood coursed through his veins. He received his education at the Montreal College, being distinguished by great success in his studies. He early turned his attention to the law, and, while still young, became a member of the Montreal Bar. His next important step was his marriage with Miss Dessault, of the wealthy Dessault family, of St. Hyacinthe. He removed to that town and practiced law there with great success. His own natural talents and the wealth which had been brought to him by his wife made him one of the most influential men in the county of St. Hyacinthe. He was a staunch Liberal, and exerted all his power in the furtherance of the objects of the party to which he had attached himself. His fitness was soon recognized by his fellow-citizens and friends, who sent him to represent their interests to the Provincial Parliament at Quebec. He held the portfolio of Treasurer during the Mackenzie-Dorion administration. The Joly Government created him Judge for Gaspe. Four years ago he was changed to the Montreal Superior Court Judgeship, a position which he held worthily until his death this morning.

His union with Miss Dessault was blessed with four sons and four daughters, one of whom is the wife of the Hon. L. Loranger. Judge Laframboise has always been supposed to be wealthy, but some think that the greater portion has been spent in political contests, in which he always took an active part.

A Post reporter called at his boarding house this afternoon to learn further particulars of the sad affair. The family of the deceased has been telegraphed for, and will arrive this evening. There is to be no inquest, Dr. Laramee having given his opinion that death resulted from heart disease.

UNITED STATES.

The Tribune's Washington special says:—It is believed that Arthur, like Garfield, favors the Utah Legislation Council Bill.

The New York Tribune's Washington special says:—The report that the President has been considering the name of Chief Judge Anderson as Justice Hues' successor, is not contradicted.

The storm of Tuesday night along the New England coast was the severest for years. Eight vessels are reported wrecked along the shores of the outer bay. No loss of life is reported, but several seamen were nearly frozen to death.

During the debate in the South Carolina Senate Fishburne and Smythe had an altercation. The matter was supposed to be amicably arranged, but yesterday Fishburne threatened to kill Smythe on the spot. Refusing to give a bond to keep the peace Fishburne was jailed.