VOL. XXXII.—NO. 14.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1881.

## PRICE FIVE CENTS

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The Land War. NO RENT

AND PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

Goercion & Imprisonment have no Terrors

THE POLICE

The Ladies take them to Church

"ERIN'S DARK NIGHT IS WANING, HER termined more than ever of fighting Land-DAY-DAWN IS NIGH."

DUBLIN, Nov. 9 .- At a Home Rule meeting D. Sullivan, brother of A. M. Sullivan, moved that the manifesto be circulated

throughout Europe, America and Australia. Detectives watched those that attended the meeting.
The Episcopal arms on the pillars o Archbishop McCabe's house have been

broken, it is supposed, on account of the Archbishop's recent pastoral. Four hundred and ninety agrarian outrages

are reported to have been committed during October. LIMERICK, Nov. 9 .- At the first sitting of the Land Commission here 200 claims for reduc-

tion of rent were presented. London, Nov. 9.—Several more "suspects"

Were arrested on Tuesday.

DUBLIN, Nov. 9.—The Dublin Gazette, containing a list of the agrarian outrages in Ire-land during the month of October, makes the grand total 490, distributed as follows:--Ulster, 32; Leinster, 102; Connaught, 133; realizing the absurdity of their position.

Dublin, Nov. 10 .- James Ennis, a Wexford landlord, and three Ballinruan farmers, and the Secretary of Pallas Green Branch of the

the city upon Dillon. The Catholic Bishop of Down spoke last

evening advising acceptance of the Land Act, although not a final settlement.

The statement that the Rev. Anthony Mac-Hale, Catholic curate at Lahardane, in the

diocese of Killala, had been arrested for holding a Land League meeting in his chapel, is not true. Duntin, Nov. 11 .- It is stated that Kettle

is threatened with paralysis and Bolton has lost the sight of one eye.

Major Darcy, D.L., presided at a large meeting of the Home Rule League at Dublin. Among the persons present were T. D. Sullivan, M.P., Mr. Gill, M.P., four members of the Dublin corporation, and many others.

Mr. Egan writes from Parls to the Freeman's Journal confirming the authenticity of the manifesto of the Home Rule League made public on Monday. He says it had the full sanotion of all the "suspects" confined in Kilmainham Jail.

The Downpatrick land commission to-day announced a decision in 16 cases on Martin and Cornwall estates. Among the reductions are £10 on a rent of £21, £15 on £41, £4 on £19, £8 on £22, £4 on £17, £8 on £27.

At a banquet to-night, Earl Spencer, Lord President or the Council, said :- "Every Irish grievance will be redressed. We shall extend to the Irish all the privileges and liberties we possess, but we are ready to shed our blood sgainst repeal of the union."

Cof £16,000,000 derived annually from Ireland in rent, at least £5,000,000 goes to annuitants and holders of settlements, who will suffer equally with the landlords by the decisions of the Land Court.

In one case in Monaghan the rent was raised by the Commission half a crown from

75 shillings. A secret circular has been issued to the police, informing them that there are twentyone branches of the Land League in Dublin, and the authorities believe these branches to be meeting under various disguises as benefit societies, social clubs and other designations. The police are instructed to watch carefully and report in order that the leaders may be

Dublin, Nov. 12. - In spite of fears to the contrary the country remains quiet. Outrages have decreased everywhere since the arrest of Mr. Parnell, but the reports that come from many parts of the country indicate the lears that by the time the winter fairly sets in there will be much dark and bloody work. It is known that the local branches of the League meet secretly in many piaces in the west and south, while the Ribbonmen and other secret societies supplant those branches which are extinct. Landlords evince a desire not to, use legal pressure against their tenants, pending a settlement, so that there are very few sales or evictions reported, thus removing for the time those causes of ill-feeling, riot and bloodshed.

LORDON, NOV. 14.—O'Leary, a member of the Fenian triumvirate, writes from Paris declaring that while he maintains his principles and is resolved to combat, England, he deprecates the maligning of Englishmen. Gladstone, he says, has given Ireland a Land Act such as nobody a few years ago could have hoped for and Forster is very much better than most Irish Secretaries.

Duslin, Nov. 13 .- The spirit of the people is steadily gaining, while rent-paying is as steadily lessening. Out of thirty-eight estates where rent has been demanded for the ast five days, as reported in the Dublin Freeman, the tenauts on three estates paid the reduced rent; on three other estates some of the tenants paid while others would not, and on thirty-two of the estates no payments at all were made. Private advices represent the refusal to be even more general; in many localities the attitude of the tenants amounts to a universal strike against rent.

The country is flooded with Mr. Egan's new manifesto. Boors, walls, trees, even church steeples, are placarded with the No Rent document. The police in many instances are obliged to get ladders to remove the manifesto, amid the laughter of the peo-

Farmers expecting processes of execution are endeavoring to sell or remove everything seizable. At Killaloe, Co. Clare, a sheriff two magistrates, fifty soldiers, and a hundred police, after a long march and a tedious reconnoite, captured two goats! Everywhere s manifested an avoidance of collision with the police; but this fact, which has been quoted to prove that the spirit of the Irish people is broken and the agitation crushed, is in reality but an evidence that they are delordism on the lines of passive resistance.

There is more boycotting than ever. Nobody dares to take an evicted farm or to buy reized goods. Coercion and imprisonment seem to have lost all their terrors. An arrest is considered an honor. In some cases the prisoner is escorted to the rallway by a procession of the people, headed by the priest singing "God Save Ireland."

The Ladies' Land Leagues persist in holding their meetings. They are a great bother to the police. When they are suppressed, and the doors are closed, they meet elsewhere; when the police stay to watch the proceeding they pass ironical motions.

At Derry, on Sunday last, a large force of police suppressed a meeting of the Ladies' League. The ladies, having left the rooms, formed in procession and proceeded down the street. The police followed. The ladies entered a chapel—the police still following The ladies then knelt and said the Rosary for Parnell, Dillon, Davitt, and Ireland, most of the police knelt also; whilst those who remained standing looked very foolish, as if

London, Nov. 14.—A Liberal member of Parliament, who loyally supported the Land Bill, writes that it is as unjust that rent be lowered because of waste and improvi-Land League, have been arrested under the dence on the part of the tenant as that it be raised on his improvements. If the rent is LIMERICK, Nov. 10.—The Corporation have | to be reduced because of increasing age and ess of the tenant be compensated by the Government.

Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, Home Rule member of Parliament for Dungarvan, also writes to the Times pointing out that in the Castleblaney and Enright cases the reduction of rent has already been appealed against, and that the landlord, acting unitedly, are accumulating a magnificent case for an appeal to Parliament for compensation.

The Times BBYS :- "We think there is no ground yet apparent for the belief that lenient landlords have to submit to sweeping reductions of rent. In the contrary event however, they will doubtless endeavor to hold the Ministry to its pledges for compensation given during the debate on the Land Bill."

#### THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT.

OTTAWA, Nov. 11.—General Sir Patrick McDongall was met at the station by General Luard, Lieut, Col. Stuart of the Governor General's office, and Captain Holbech, A.D.C. Accompanying Sir Patrick were Lady Mc-Dougall, Col. Fremantle and Capt. Barker, The party drove to the residence of Capt. Holbech, where they were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Holbech. At half-past two Sir Patrick, accompanied by General Luard, drove to the eastern block for the purpose of being sworn in as Administor of the Government during the absence of the Marquis of Lorne. He was received at the west side of the building by a guard of honor, consisting of men from the Governor General's Foot Guards under the command of Capt. Grayburn. He was met by Lieut.-Col. Maunsel, A.D.C., Lieut. Col. Bacon, Brigade-Major, and Lieut.-Col Ross, who shook hands with him and accompained him to the Governor-General's office on the second flat. After remaining there a few moments he proceeded to the the Privy Council Chamber, where the oath was administered by Sir Wm. Ritchie, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, in the presence of the following members of the Cabinet :-- Sir John Macdonald, Sir Alexander Campbell, Sir Hector Langevin, Mr. Aikins, Mr. J. H. Pope, Mr. Bowell, Senator Mcapherson, Mr. Monsseau and Mr. McLelan. There were also present Judges Henry and Gwynne, of the Supreme Court. All press representatives were rigidly excluded. After the ceremony Sir Patrick left the building, and was again saluted by the guard of honor as he passed out. He will return this evening to Montreal, where he will reside until the return of the Marquis of Lorne.

FRIGHTFUL DROWNING ACCIDENT. Troy, Nov. 12. This morning a skiff with 19 persons was swamped by the swell of three propellers while crossing the river from this city to Port Schulyer. The following are known to be drowned, and three others are missing :- Geo. Hay, unmarried, Jas. Diamond, Thos. Manion, er., Giles Leroy and Henry Leroy, his son, Francis Reilly and John Keyes. Mrs. Leroy, who is dying, has not been informed of her double loss. Owing to excitement it is very difficult to ascertain accurate particulars. Parties are searching for

## THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 .- About 11 o'clock the work of obtaining a jury for the Guiteau trial was begun. The three first who presented themselves were disqualified; two on the ground that they had formed fixed opinons on the case, and the other on the ground that he had conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment. In examining the jurors Scoville went over a large rauge of questions inquiring as to their religious and political belief. At 2.50 five jurors were sworn in. John P. Harlin, restaurant keeper; Fred. W. Brandenberg, cigar maker; Chas. G Stewart, flour and feed dealer; Henry J. Bright retired from business; Thos. H. Langley, grocer. The panel was exhausted after five jurors were obtained. At the request of the District Attorney an order was issued for drawing 75 additional names from the box. The prisoner at this point slowly rose and informed the Court that he would like to make a speech to-morrow, but was ordered by tho Court to take his seat. He then passed the manuscript of his speech to a newspaper reporter, but before the latter could leave the Court Scoville compelled him to return it. This raised the anger of the prisoner, who excitedly declared he was not under the control of his counsel; that he was a lawyer, and knew law himself; that when he wanted help he would ask for it, and he desired his speech to be published for the purpose of influencing public opinion. He was again silenced by the Court, and it having been agreed that the sitting of the Court should be from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. daily, allowing half an hour for recess, the Court at 1:05 adjourned.

GUITEAU'S STATEMENT. In his statement, Guiteau says the Lord prompted him to kill Garfield, and that the Deity seems well disposed to father the crime thus far. I expect he will continue to father it to the end. It is not likely he will allow me to come to grief for obeying him. How do you know it was the Deity? I was so certain of it I put up my life on it, and

undertake to say the Deity is actively engaged in my defence. I am confident He will checkmate the wise heads on this prosecution. I beg that they go slow. They cannot afford to get the Deity down on them. "He uttered His voice," says the Psalmist, "and the earth melted." This is the God whom I served when I sought to remove the President, and He is bound to take care of me. I formerly practiced law in New York and Chicago. In 1877 I left a good practice in Chicago and went out lecturing, but I had small success. I had ideas, but no reputation. Scoville is developing the theory of hereditary insanity which may have an important bearnephew and niece in the insane asylum. He bimself was a monomaniac for twenty-five years on the Oneida Community. He could see no evil in that concerv, and no good out of it. He thought Noves a greater man than the Lord Jesus Christ. He was rational enough outside the Community idea. On that he was a lunatic. He would get a reatly excited in discussing that, and look and act like a wild man. All this time he was cashier of a bank and attended to his duties promptly and faithfully. It was owing to his fanaticism or insanity that I got into the Oneida Community when a boy. Once under Noyes' influence it was impossible to get away, and I lingered there in the greatest distress six long, weary years. I was in the Community from 1860 to 1866. Since then - have not known nor cared for them. One Smith, whom I know there, has taken upon himself to write upon this case, and among other silly and impertinent things says I was in the habit of connecting my name with the words, "Premier of England," &c. These statements are false. My father was a frequent visitor at the Community, but never resided there. He wanted to go but my stepmother opposed it. I wish this Oneida Community business to pass into oblivion. My ex-wife has been summoned by the prosecution. Our marriage was premature. I only knew her ten weeks and we were married on ten hours' notice. She was a poor girl. She had been unfortunate and I had no business to have mirried. We were married in 1869 separated in 1873 and divorced in 1874 without issue. I have known little about here since 1873. I have been strictly virtuous six or seven years.

patriot. WASHINGTON WAS A PATRIOT. Grant was a patriot. Washington led the ermies of the revolution through eight years of bloody war, to victory and glory, and the nation is happy and prosperous. They raised the old war cry : " Bally round the flag, boys, rally round the flag," and thousands of the choicest sons of the Republic went forth to battle and to victory or death. Washington and Grant by their valor and success in war won the admira- father at 24 years of age with a salary of 150,tion of mankind. To-day I suffer in bonds 000 france. He spent nearly 1,000,000 frances us a patriot, because I had the inspiration and nerve to unite a great political party to the end that the nation might be saved another devastating war. I do not pretend that war was immediate, but I do say emphatically that the bitterness in the Republican party last spring was deepening and deepening hour by hour, and that within two or three years or less the nation would have been in Civil war. In the presence of death all hearts were hushed and contention cessed. For weeks and weeks the heart and brain of the nation centred on the sick man at the White House. At last he went the way of all flesb, and the nation was a house of mourning. I have been misunderstood and villified by nearly the entire press. Nay more by nearly the entire American pso-

I claim to be a gentleman and Christian. I

am a patriot to day. I suffer in bonds as a

#### ple is a true statement. , THE O BIDAS AGAIR.

curse of my father's life, and for six years I since been heard from.

lived under a despotism in the Oneida Community. I expressed my detestation of Noysism then and to day. John H. Noyes, the founder of the Oneida Community, is a fugitive from British soil. Noyes is a coldblooded scoundrel. He has debauched more young women, broken up more respectable families and caused more misery by his stinking fanaticism and licentiousness than any man of this age. Had Noyes his dues, he would be hung 30 years ago for crimes committed with his own flesh and blood, and it would have been a God-send to a great many decent people if he had been. During my residence in the Oneida Community, like most men in that concern, i was practically a Shaker. Noves was the only man who had full swing among the females of that concern, and he took them all in about ten years. I have been in gaol since July 2nd, and have borne my confinement patiently and quietly, knowing that my vin-dication would come. Twice have I been shot, and came near being killed, but the Lord kept me harmless like the Hebrew children in the fiery furnace. Not a hair of my head has been singed because the Lord whom I served when I sought to remove the President has taken care of me. I have been kindly treated by the gaol officials and have no complaint save that my letters have been intercepted going out and in, and I have been cut off until recently from reporters and newspapers which I consider illegal and imper tinent. Certain parties, whom I need not name, have been greatly benefited financially by money inspiration, and I am going to ask them to contribute to my defence. I have no right or wish to ask my lawyers to work for nothing. There are hundreds of persons who are and will be benefited financially by the new administration. They are indebted to me for their position from the President down. I confidently appeal to them and the public at large to send me money for my defence. Certain politicians seem perfectly willing to fatten at the public crib on my inspiration, but they pretend to be horrified out of their senses by the President's removal and want nothing to do with me. They say I am

a dostardly assassin. THE WORD " ASSASSIN." grates on my mind, and yet some people delight in using it. Why am I his assassin any more than any man who shot another during the war? Thousands of brave boys on both sides were shot dead during the war, but no one thinks of talking about assassination. There was homicide, the man was killed, but in my case the doctors killed the late President, and not me. So there is not even homicide in this case. The President was simply shot and wounded by an insane man. The man was income in law, because it was God's ing on this case. Insanity runs in my act, and not his. There is not the first ele-family. My father had two sisters and a ment of murder in this case, and and, therefore, no malice in law. Admitting that the late President died from ruption, which the Corporation as now orthe shot, which I deny as a matter of the shooting liquidate all presumption of malice eith rin law or in fact. Heretofore political grievances have been adjusted by war or ballots. Had Jefferson Davis and a dozen or two of his co-traitors been shot dead in January, 1861, no doubt our late rebellion never would have been, but Providence and time rights all things, and to-day, by a gradual change of public opinion, I am justified in passing with laudable contempt venem of certain newspapers. Let newspapers change from "Guitean, the assassin," to "Guiteau, the patriot." I appeal to the Stalwarts and liberal press of the nation for justice. I appeal to the Republican party, especially the Stalwarts, of whom I am proud to be one, for justice. I appeal to the President of the United States. I am the man that made him President. Without my inspiration he was a political cypher, without power or importance I was constantly with him last fall during the canvass, and he and the rest of our men knew we had all we could do to elect our ticket. Had Huncock kept his mouth closed on the tariff, or had the money letter delayed week. Hancock would certainly have been elected. Then no man could tell what might have happened to the Republic. I am more than glad Arthur is proving himself a wise man in his new position. I expect he will give the nation the finest administration it has ever had. I appeal to this honorable Court for justice. I am glad your Honor is a gentleman of broad views, Christian sentiment, and clever head. I count myself fortunate, indeed, that my case is to be tried before so able and careful a jurist.

## A SPENDTHRIFT.

The Marseilles tribunal of commerce has inst decreed the bankruptcy of Mathew Valery, director of the Valery Steam Navigation Company. Furthermore, a warrant of arrest has been issued against him by a juge d'instruction for the emission of 3,000,000 francs of antedated bills subscribed by him after being dismissed from the management of the Company. M. Valery succeeded his in eighteen months, and is now in America.

## HYMENEAL.

Sir Charles Gavin Duffy, author of " Young Ireland," is to be married at the Church of the Madeleine. Paris, next week to his cousing Miss Hall.

## ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

PARIS, Nov. 11 .- Last night close to the Herald office in this city, an attempt was made to murder A. M., Burand said to be an American. He had just left the Cafe de Paris and was in front of the Avenue de L'Opera when an individual who had been posted on the other side of the street crossed over and fired two shots from a revolver at him. The assassin was quite close, but fortunately both times missed his aim. He was arrested. Referring to the Oneida Community, The motive of the crime is unknown for at Guiteau says :- Noyes, for 25 years, was the the first report Mr. Durand fied and has not

THE RADICALS IN ENGLAND AND THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

London, Nov. 12.—A determined effort is being made by the Radicals to drive the Duke of Cambridge from his post as Commander-in-Chief. It is known the Duke is bitterly opposed to recent changes made by Mr. Childers in the army system, and the Radical journals insinuate that he is doing his utmost to thwart them. The attacks have been going on in a covert way for some time past, but they are now no longer masked. Garnet Wolseley, the representative of the new military school, will be appointed to the Adjutant-Generalship in April. This is intended as a decisive blow at the Duke's influence. The practical control of the army will fall into Wolseley's hands, and he is not likely to exercise his powers with any regard for the Duke's prejudices or opinions.

The Pall Mall Gazette has opened a raking fire upon the Duke. Une contribution says : "The Duke belongs to a family which for many generations past cannot show a single man who possessed those powers which we now so urgently seek. Has his training been a mode of training that would develop those powers? England is dearer and greater than any Englishman, even though he should not sit on the steps of the throne, but on the throne itself." This allusion is apparently nimed at a higher personage than the Duke.
The Radicals are becoming more agressive.
Mr. Chamberlain's tone at Birmingham, on

Wednesday, was more belitting the head of the Government than a subordinate. He announced that we are on the eve of great and momentous changes, which he hoped would be accomplished without violence or disorder, and gave his audience to understand that sweeping measures might be looked for. Mr. Gladstone has given no intimation of this in his recent speeches, but Mr. Chamberlain has come to be regarded as the pilot and spokesman of the Cabinet. The Premier speaks in enigmas, but Mr. Chamber-lain's parable is always straight to point. He told the Irish people the other day that if they asked they would receive anything short of separation, and he now tells the agricultural laborers that the clock has struck for their entranchisement, that if they stand by the Government, the Government will divide up the laudlord's garment. It is clear the Whig influence in the Cabinet is gone. Mr. Gladstone had named Lord Hartington and Lord Granville as his successors, but Dilke and Chamberlain are much more likely to be the men. The Radicals express impatience at the restraints Whig connection imposes upon them, and if anything should happen to the Premier his Whig colleagues will be driven within a

year into the Tory camp. The Lord Mayor (Tory) failed to draw from Mr. Gladstone a statement as to his plan of dealing with Municipal jobbery and corganized is determined to perpetuate. Lord fact, still the circumstances attending Granville's reference to Mr. Gladstone is understood to have been intended to dispose finally of the absurd but reiterated rumour of his impending resignation. American topics occupied nearly half of Lord Granville's speech. He displayed marked friendliness throughout.

The Pall Mail Gazette devotes a leader to refuting a recent article in the St. James Gazette, which deprecated the displays of sympathy between England and the United States, and made a vigorous attack on American institutions and ideals of life, as tending to procure a dead level of mediocrity. The Pall Mall Gazette points to the fact that farmers rightly and necessarily outnumber the scholars in a new country. As a suificient answer to the charge it points to historians such as Morley and Prescott, poets such as Longfellow and others, to one of the profoundest and most original of essayists, besides humorists and novelists, who have obtained popularity here as well as in their own country, all produced within a century, in a new country, with no capital, in the European sense of the word, and where literary production is necessarily confined to

The intimation of a growing disposition in Canada for annexation excites but languid interest and little surprise. Goldwin Smith's and other previous declarations had measurably prepared the English mind for the contingency which England would regret, but no important party think of resisting Canada's secession forcibly. One reactionary journal remarks that the announcement shows that the period of "gush" is ending-an expression which represents no considerable element in English society. Contrariwise the form in which the announcement was made is generally thought to be most friendly. The possibility of such an event is deemed so remote that it elicits little discussion. In the controversy going on between Prof. Goldwin Smith and Sir Francis Hincks, Smith denounces the policy of England in retaining Canada as Jingoism, and points out that the scheme of Imperial Federation, and of Imperial Zollverein is madness as Canada cannot be divorced from her natural associations and her natural markets and hitched on to England as a sort of donkey engine. Bir Francis declares there is no wish for annexation in Canada. Smith calls Lord Dufferin a Jingo, and alleges almost in so many words that when His Lordship was Governor-General he fed Canadians on flap.doodle. The Saturday Review defends Dufferin.

## THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

Paris, Nov. 12.—Gambetta's journal, Le Paris, says Gambetta will be Premier without portiolio; Canot, Minister of Justice; Waldeck Rousseau, Minister of the Interior; Defreyoinet, Minister of Foreign Aftairs; Paul Boyet, Minister of Public Instruction; Rouvier, Migister of Agriculture and Commerce : Cochery, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. Nothing has been decided respecting the Minister of War, Marine and Finance. Leon Say will probably not join the Cabinet. Spullen will be Under-Secretary of Fereign Affairs. 

#### THE ÆSTHETE'S HOME.

Have e'er you seen A drawing room In faded green And wrapped in gloom?

Queen Anne's book-rack, A flowered screen, With bric-a-brac, The hostess lean-

With Grecian gown Of faded blue, Hung drooping down, And waistless, too.

The guest, in sooth, Both long and thin, A hungry youth, With beardless chip,

And flowing hair; A long-tailed coat, A look of care, That brand him poet.

Without a smile In either eye, Each little while He heaves a sigh.

A lily sweet He gazes at ; Ne'er takes a sont, But holds his bat.

(The tone that suits ls evening gloom.) This constitutes The aesthete's home.

#### LETTER FROM QUEBI

Quenec. Nov. 11 1831.

The election in Quebec West now rests between Messrs. Felix Carbray and Owen Murphy, the former as Conservative and the latter as an Independent Liberal. No matter which of the two is slected a man of ability will be sent to the Legislative Assembly, and that is a place where ability is needed in regard to the commercial interests of the Province. I would much prefer to see Owen Murphy out of this contest and prepared to come out against McGreevy for the Dominion House. Both have heads, but Mr. Murphy has brains, and Mr. McGreevy has—well I never studied anatomy or physic, so I can't well express it-but your readers can imagine it, Mr. McGreevy is what Lord Granville would call a "respectable lrishman," and your readers can imagine that also. As far as can be ascertained the struggle in Quebec West will be close, and it is hard to say who will be electe

I see the Duke of Hamilton and some other noble robbers have bagged quite a quantity of game in Arran Island. Time was when the voice of prayer and thanksgiving went up from human hearts on that Isle of Arran, where now the stillness is broken by the scream of the wild fowl and the baying of the hunted stag. The homes were broken up and the old and the young of the Caltle race were banished from Arran that the scoundrel called the Duke of Hamilton might have his hunting forest. But justice will come; and one of these days the pessants will bag the dukes, and lily-white necks will feel the rough grasp of men.

Gladstone informs the English people that the law will be maintained in Ireland at any cost. One would think it would be a relief, for by all accounts the squireens, the police, and the whipped veterans from Aighanistan, Zululand and Boerland have been carrying things their own way in Ireland. But Gladstone's law is English law, and according to English law, as practically administered in Ireland, it is no harm to kill "ye Irish enemies."

Lord Granville has had his talk also. He must be an egregious old blockhead or an unmitigated linr, when he says that the native Americans" and the respectable Irish Americans" are on the side of Forster -Bullying, Broad-brimmed, Buckshot Forster. When the Americans raised the standard of rovolution, Washington and the other leading patriots were called miscreants and dastards, whose inevitable fate would be the gallows, and their followers were a vile rabble condemned by all the respectable classes in the colonies. But Washington and his compatriots grew to be respectable, and the vulgarity of Irish patriotism will one day be equally esteemed, for "God reigns and the trish propie still live."

Diognnes.

BEMARKABLE PROPHECIES.

On a marble slab at Oberemmel, in Germany, we read the following:---

Quando Marcus Pascha dabit, Et Antenius Pentecostem celebrabit, Et Joannes Christum adorabit, Totus mundus vie! clamabit.

Which means, when Easter shall fall on St. Mark's Day (April 25), Pentecost on St. Anthony's Day (June 13), and Corpus Domini on St. John's Day (June 24), on the days named all the world shall cry woe. In the year 1886 the above feasts will fall on the days named. The following is attributed to Michael Nostradamus, born Docember 14, 1502, died at Salon, June 24th, 1586 :-

Quand Georges Dieu cracifera Que Marc le resuscitera, Et que Saint Jean portera, La fin du monde arrivera.

That is, when Good Friday shall fall on Bt. George's Day (April 23rd), Easter, on St. Mark's Day (April 25th), and Corpus Domini on St. John's Day (June 24), the world will come to an end. In 1886 these three feasis will be celebrated on these days; according to these prophesies we have, at least, a little time yet to prepare for the great went.

It is stated that one or more of the region. ments returning from Natal will proceed to Ireland to relieve marines,

and the first to the said