



VOL. XXXII.—NO. 14.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRELAND

The Land War.

NO RENT AND PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

Coercion & Imprisonment have no Terrors

THE POLICE

The Ladies take them to Church

“ERIN'S DARK NIGHT IS WAXING, HER 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.

The Episcopal arms on the pillars of 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 reduction 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 Ireland during the month of October, makes the grand total 490, distributed as follows:—

WATERFORD, 105; CORK, 133; KERRY, 223.

DUBLIN, Nov. 10.—James Ennis, a Wexford landlord and three Ballinruan farmers, and the Secretary of Pallas Green Branch of the Land League, have been arrested under the Coercion Act.

LIMERICK, Nov. 10.—The Corporation have passed a resolution to confer the freedom of 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.

DUBLIN, 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 Paris 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 sanction 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 £23, £4 on £17, £8 on £27.

At a banquet to-night, Earl Spencer, Lord President of 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 against repeal of the Union.”

£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.

DUBLIN, 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 last five days, as reported in the Dublin Freeman, the tenants 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. Doors, 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 people.

Farmers expecting processes of execution are endeavoring to sell or remove everything they can. At Killaloe, Co. Clare, a sheriff, two magistrates, fifty soldiers, and a hundred police, after a long march and a tedious reconnoitre, captured two goats! Everywhere is 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 determined more than ever of fighting Landlordism on the lines of passive resistance.

There is more boycotting than ever. No body dares to take an evicted farm or to buy seized 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 railway by a procession of the people, headed by the priest, singing “God Save Ireland.”

The Ladies Land League 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 room, 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 realizing the absurdity of their position.

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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 improvidence on the part of the tenant as that it be raised on his improvements. If the rent is to be reduced because of increasing age and feebleness of the tenant the landlord should 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 landlords, acting untidily, are accumulating a magnificent case for an appeal to Parliament for compensation.

The Times says:—“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 McDougall was met at the station by General Luard, Lieut.-Col. Stuart of the Governor General's office, and Captain Holbeck, A.D.C. Accompanying Sir Patrick were Lady McDougall, Col. Fremantle and Capt. Barker, A.D.C. The party drove to the residence of Capt. Holbeck, where they were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Holbeck. At half-past two Sir Patrick, accompanied by General Luard, drove to the eastern block for the purpose of being sworn in as Administrator 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 accompanied him to the Governor-General's office on the second floor. After remaining there a few moments he proceeded to 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. Alkins, Mr. J. H. Pope, Mr. Bowell, Senator McPherson, Mr. Mousseau and Mr. McLellan. There were also present Judges Henry and Gwynne, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Gwynne.

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 Schuyler. The following are known to be drowned, and three others are missing:—Geo. Hay, unmarried, Jas. Diamond, Thos. Manion, sr., Giles Leroy and Henry Leroy, his son, Francis Leroy 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 bodies.

THE GUTEAU TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—About 11 o'clock the work of obtaining a jury for the Guitreau trial was begun. The three first who presented themselves were disqualified; two on the ground that they had formed fixed opinions 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 range of questions inquiring as to their religious and political beliefs. At 2.50 five jurors were sworn in. John P. Harlin, restaurant keeper; Fred. W. Brandenburg, 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 the 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 adjourned.

GUTEAU'S STATEMENT.

In his statement, Guitreau says the Lord prompted him to kill Garfield, and that the Deily 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 Deily? I was so certain of it I put up my life on it, and undertook to say the Deily 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 Deily down on that. “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 bearing on this case. Insanity runs in my family. My father had two sisters and a nephew and niece in the insane asylum. He himself was a monomaniac for twenty-five years on the Onseida Community. He could see no evil in that concern, and no good out of it. He thought Noyes a greater man than the Lord Jesus Christ. He was rational enough outside the Community idea. On that he was a fanatic. He would get greatly 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 Onseida 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 I 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 Onseida 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 married. We were married in 1869 separated in 1873 and divorced in 1874 without issue. I have known little about her since 1873. I have been strictly virtuous six or seven years. I claim to be a gentleman and Christian. I am a patriot to-day. I suffer in bonds as a patriot.

WASHINGTON WAS A PATRIOT.

Grant was a patriot. Washington led the armies of the revolution through eight years of bloody war, to victory and glory, and 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 admiration and love of mankind. To-day I suffer in bonds as 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 ceased. 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 flesh, and the nation was a house of mourning. I have been misunderstood and vilified by nearly the entire press. Nay more by nearly the entire American people is a true statement.

A SPENDTHRIFT.

The Marcellis tribunal of commerce has just 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 judge 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 father at 24 years of age with a salary of 150,000 francs. He spent nearly 1,000,000 francs 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 cousin, Miss Hall.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Last night close to the Herald's office in this city, an attempt was made to murder A. M. Durand 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. The motive of the crime is unknown for at the first report Mr. Durand fled and has not since been heard from.

THE OISEIDA AGAIN.

Referring to the Onseida Community, Guitreau says:—Noyes, for 25 years, was the curse of my father's life, and for six years I

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. Sir Garnet Wolseley, the representative of the old 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. One 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 aimed at a higher personage than the Duke. The Radicals are becoming more aggressive. Mr. Chamberlain's tone at Birmingham, on Wednesday, was more belittling of 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. Chamberlain's parable is always straight to the 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 enfranchisement, that if they stand by the Government, the Government will divide up the landlord'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 WORD “ASSASSIN.”

grates on my mind, and yet some people delight in using it. Whym 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 insane in law, because it was God's act, and not his. There is not the first element of murder in this case, and, therefore, no malice in law. Admitting that the late President died from the shot, which I deny as a matter of fact, still the circumstances attending the shooting liquidate all presumption of malice either in 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 venomed certain newspapers. Let newspapers change from “Guitreau, the assassin,” to “Guitreau, 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 Hancock kept his mouth closed on the tariff, or had the money letter delayed a 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.

THE ESTHETE'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 ecsthy, Both long and thin, A hungry youth, With beardless chin, And flowing hair; A look-tailed coat, A look of care, That brand his poet. Without a smile In either eye, Each little while He heaves a sigh. A lily sweet At He gazes at; Ne'er takes a seat, But holds his hat. (The tone that suits Is evening gloom.) This constitutes The esthete's home.

LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Nov. 11 1881.

The election in Quebec West is now rolling 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 elected 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 will I never studied anatomy or physics, so I can't well express it—but your readers can imagine it, Mr. McGreevy is what Lord Granville would call a “respectable Irishman,” 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 elected.

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 policy 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 Celtic 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 poessants will bag the Duke, and lily-white necks will feel the rough grasp of man.

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 squires, the police, and the whipped veterans from Afghanistan, 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 liar, when he says that the “native Americans” and the respectable “Irish Americans” are on the side of Forster—Bullying, Broad-brimmed, Bucksshot Forster. When the Americans raised the standard of revolution, 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 Irish people still live.”

REMARKABLE PROPHECIES.

On a marble slab at Oberammergau, in Germany, we read the following:— Quando Marcus Pascha dabit, Et Antonius Pentecostem celebrabit, Et Joannes Christum adorabit, Totus mundus vni clamabit.

Which means, when Easter shall fall on St. Mark's Day (April 23d), Pentecost on St. Anthony's Day (June 15), 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 December 14, 1502, died at Salon, June 24th, 1566:— Quand Georges Dieu croifera Que Marc le resuscitera, Et que Saint Jean portera, La fin du monde arrivera.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Gambetta's journal, Le Paris, says Gambetta will be Premier without portfolio; Cazot, Minister of Justice; Waldeck-Rousseau, Minister of the Interior; De Freycinet, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Paul Boyer, Minister of Public Instruction; Rouvier, Minister 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 Foreign Affairs.

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