

A LITTLE GIFT FROM IRELAND.

"Here Gran'ma, here's a present, it has come a distance too. The little net of shamrocks, and it comes just as you want it. Yes, all the way from Ireland, and the card here mentions me. They were gathered at your birth-place on the banks of a Avonmore."

"From Ireland do you tell me? O darling is it true? Aushla let me feel them, and you say 'twas there they grew. Why I can scarce believe it; is it really what you say? From my birth-place in old Ireland! poor Ireland far away."

"I'm old and stiff and feeble, and in darkness, God be praised! Katty, how it stirs me, how my poor old heart is raised, To feel it here so near me, the soil that gave me birth, The very clay of Ireland; let me kiss the holy earth."

"These blessed little shamrocks! I can't see them, yet I know They bring me back the eyesight of the happy long ago, And gleams thro' the darkness comes the vision that I love, The green fields of Ireland and the sunny sky above."

"I see, as once I saw them, when a girl like you stood Amid the nurse and heather; there's the chapel, hill and wood; There's the Abbey glade with ivy, and the river's winding shore, And the boys and girls all playing on the banks of Avonmore."

"God bless the little shamrocks then, for calling back the scene, The beauty of the sunshine, the brightness of the green; Thro' long long years to see it, and to see it all so plain, Ah! child, I'm sure you're smiling, but I'm feeling young again."

"And though I'm truly thankful for the blessing that God's hand Has brought about me, Katty, in this great and happy land, I can't forget the old home, 'midst the comforts of the new, My heart is in three parts buried where these little shamrocks grew."

E. A. SUTTON.

Quebec, 4th October, 1881.

IRELAND

The Land War.

ARREST OF PARNELL!

GLADSTONE'S REVENGE!

How Fair Trial is to be Given the Land Bill

Unparalleled excitement in Ireland—Additional particulars of the Leader's arrest—The Land League undaunted—Gladstone's appeal to "loyal" Irishmen—Conference of Irish Liberals and American Press—Parnell's arrest preliminary to more vigorous action—Precautions at Dublin Castle—Further County proclamations, &c., &c.

DUBLIN, Oct. 11.—The *Observer's* correspondent at Dublin mentions with credit a rumor that Mr. Michael Davitt will shortly be released from prison.

At a meeting of the Land League held to-day, Mr. Dillon said Mr. Gladstone's praise of him was based on false grounds. Mr. Dillon declared, had he had his way, he would not only have stood between his countrymen and the Land Act, but would have thrown out Mr. Gladstone and the Government. Since his release from prison he approved of Mr. Parnell's entire policy. He urged the people, despite the law, to obey Mr. Parnell. He regarded Mr. Gladstone as a dishonest politician, with a reputation based upon persistent and unrestrained power of misrepresenting facts.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A Dublin correspondent writes:—I hear that Mr. Forster said a few days ago that Mr. Parnell would be kicking his heels in Kilmainham before many weeks, if he obstructed the fair working of the Land Bill, after it was once in operation.

It is stated positively that the *United Ireland* will come out as a daily paper before Christmas. To arrange this brings Mr. Egan, the treasurer, to Ireland. The present weekly edition has over a hundred thousand circulation.

DUBLIN, Oct. 13.—Parnell was arrested this morning at the King's Bridge Railway station while on his way to attend the Kildare Convention. It is not yet known with what offence he is charged.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—It is understood the determination to arrest Parnell was only resolved at yesterday's Cabinet Council.

The warrant for the arrest was issued to the detectives of Dublin on the arrival there of Forster, who left London immediately after the Cabinet Council.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The *Daily News* in a leading article says:—"The Cabinet will not shrink from any legitimate measures to protect Irish subjects from organized intimidation and the attacks of paid ruffians."

DUBLIN, Oct. 13.—At the Land League meeting here yesterday Mr. Dillon, after denouncing the Land Act and stigmatizing Mr. Gladstone as a dishonest politician, said he repented of his intention not to actively participate in Land Act affairs until the tenants had an opportunity of using the measure.

Mr. Sexton, of the Executive of the Land League, who is recovering from a serious illness, is going to the Continent for the benefit of his health. Mr. Arthur O'Connor, during his absence, will organize the headquarters into five departments, each with a separate staff, namely: secretarial, organizing, legal, labour and industrial, retaining in their employment two hundred officers.

A conference of the Irish Liberals is arranging to be held in Dublin for the purpose of considering the best means of supporting the Government in carrying out the Land Act, and of obtaining obedience to the law, in view of Mr. Gladstone's appeal for the support of loyal Irishmen.

The Land League of County Meath has resolved not to permit hunting this season.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—On receipt of the intelligence at Nass of Parnell's arrest all the shops were shut and black flags displayed from many windows.

The Detective Superintendent who arrested Parnell was accompanied by six detectives. The cab conveying Parnell to prison was escorted by two cars filled with police.

The news of Parnell's arrest spread like

wild-fire through the city and country. Telegraph offices were besieged. Many seemed glad and relieved, and others were angry and excited. The authorities are taking every precaution against disturbances. The police and military in all the garrisons are waiting under arms ready for any emergency. No soldiers are allowed on the street. The military review and sham-battle to have taken place at Phoenix Park this morning was stopped. Further decisive action and more arrests are expected.

Another despatch says Forster arrived in Dublin early this morning. He, at once summoned the best Government detectives available, placed the warrant for the arrest of agitators in their hands, and giving them the fullest assurances of military support, and the amplest power available, ordered them to perform the duty assigned as speedily and secretly as possible. Mr. Forster thereupon placed himself at once in the closest communication with the military all over Ireland, and it was not long after the detectives left the Secretary before he had every member of the British force on the island under the most absolute control.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 13.—P. A. Collins, President of the Land League of the United States, on receipt of the news of the arrest of Parnell, sent the following to the Executive in Dublin:—"Parnell's arrest is Gladstone's blunder. Parnell in prison must be the strongest force of the League. Continue his policy, stand firm and keep cool. The British game has always been to crush agitation in Ireland by provoking civil war. Defeat it. Keep on the old line. Be patient as you have been bold. The American League will redouble its work and stand by you to the end."

New York, Oct. 13.—Major Haggerty, of the Manhattan Land League, says trouble is sure to follow in England as well as Ireland. Gen. Bourke says it is only a question of how long it will be before a revolution takes place.

DUBLIN, Oct. 13.—It is reported that the arrest of Parnell is only preliminary to still more vigorous action against the Land League. When arrested the police appealed to Parnell to avoid all delay, so as not to permit the fact to become public. Moderate Liberals and Conservatives approve of the arrest. It is believed that Parnell's speech at Wexford furnished the Government's technical justification for his arrest. It is expected that the League will publish a manifesto. It is said Dillon will assume the presidency of the League. Morrison's Hotel had been carefully watched from the time Parnell entered it last evening. Parnell was warmly welcomed by the "suspects" in Kilmainham goal.

Dillon, Arthur O'Connor and A. M. Sullivan, members of Parliament, were present at the meeting of the Land League Executive. Dillon spoke in fierce terms. It is stated in political circles that the Government has decided to arrest all the leaders of the League. The Privy Council in Ireland is now sitting. A process server has been fatally shot by two men near Edgeworthstown. His body was completely riddled.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Secretary of the Land League was interviewed shortly after Parnell's arrest. He expressed much astonishment, exclaiming excitedly, "Let them come on. We are ready for them." Father Sheehy, Patrick Egan and V. B. Dillon proceeded to Paris to-day. It is stated the authorities ordered two trains full of troops to Dublin from the Ouiragh.

New York, Oct. 13.—The *Irish World* says:—"Evidently Gladstone is determined to goad Ireland into premature insurrection. Never did the Land League have a better opportunity to manifest its moral power than now. Never did it become the duty of the Irish people to exhibit the virtues of self-possession, discipline and obedience to the Land League more than now."

DUBLIN, Oct. 13.—An additional guard and two nine-pounders have been stationed in the upper Castle yard. A meeting of citizens has been summoned for Friday to express indignation at the arrest of Parnell. Dillon will preside.

At a meeting of the Land League Executive, Dillon said this was the most trying and critical moment that had occurred in their history during the past century. The statement that Parnell had intimidated people was false. He defied anybody to point to a single speech of Parnell's in favor of intimidation. His arrest was due to private malice. It was the duty of the nation to deal with the matter coolly and with judgment, and maintain the struggle within law. The Cork Branch League passed resolutions denouncing the Government.

The *Gazette* proclaims the Counties of Carlow, Kildare, Longford, Louth, Wexford and Wicklow, and certain baronies in Meath, under the Coercion Act. The guard at Kilmainham goal has been doubled. The inhabitants of Lisivore closed their shops on the reception of the news of Parnell's arrest.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—At a meeting of the Executive of the Land League of Great Britain, Cowen presiding, it was decided to hold a monster meeting in Hyde Park on the 23rd inst.

DUBLIN, Oct. 14.—A later account represents that Parnell was arrested by Detective Superintendent Mullins at Morrison's Hotel on two warrants signed by Mr. Forster, charging him with inciting the people to intimidate others from paying just rent and intimidating tenants from taking the benefit of the Land Act. Mr. Parnell was taken to Kilmainham Jail in a cab.

DUBLIN, Oct. 14.—It is thought that henceforth all public meetings and processions of the League will be prohibited. It is stated that the Constabulary hereafter will be supplied with ball cartridges instead of buckshot.

Twenty-five hundred troops, all armed, are at Nass in case of disturbances.

The Kildare Convention yesterday adopted a resolution of sympathy with Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Parnell, on being arrested, intimated his desire to avoid a demonstration, and to be subject to the same rules as the other "suspects."

An order has been received at Limerick to confine the troops to barracks until further orders, as great excitement exists there owing Mr. Parnell's arrest. The guards all over this city were trebled yesterday and the police patrols doubled. The Dragoons rode through the streets in all directions. Detectives narrowly watched the movements of the League and a posse of police occupied the premises close to the League offices. A special force of foot and horse artillery has been detached for duty at Kilmainham Jail.

The *Evening Mail* says the League has resolved to attack Kilmainham Jail.

Forster was guarded by dragoons in going from the Castle to his residence.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Quinn, Secretary of the Land League and correspondent of the *Irish World*, has been arrested.

It is stated that at a private meeting of the Irish members of Parliament, held in London, it was resolved to hold a great meeting in the Dublin Botanical, and conclude that no Government taxes be paid henceforth throughout Ireland.

Dillon charges that Parnell was arrested by Gladstone through spite.

DUBLIN, Oct. 14.—Immediately after entering Kilmainham Mr. Parnell sent the following telegram to Mr. Leamy, M.P., who in his absence presided at the Kildare Convention:—"I cannot be with you, but I rely on you as a true sterling man, to act as if I were with you. Act manfully, steadily, prudently, without disturbance and without fear, completely maintaining your organization under those you can trust, relying on the justice of our cause and the certainty of our ultimate triumph." Telegrams are being received from all parts of the South and West stating news of Parnell's arrest created a most profound astonishment and indignation. Hastily summoned meetings of the Branch League passed resolutions condemning the cowardly action of the vile Government of that base hypocrite Gladstone, and expressing undoubted confidence in the leader of the League. At Wexford Mr. Redmond, M.P., said it had been prepared give the Land Act a fair trial, but now they must reject it with scorn and contempt. At one or two excited meetings it was resolved to raise the banner of "No Rent" until Parnell and other suspects were released. In many places shop-shutters were put up.

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars a piece to keep sick the same time."

"Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter."

THE NEW YORK "SUN" ON PARNELL AND GLADSTONE.

While the New York *Sun*, the organ of monopoly, and other mercenary journals of New York, pour the vials of their wrath on Ireland and Parnell, the *Sun* reviews the situation in the following logical and impartial spirit:

There is something ludicrous in Mr. Gladstone's reference to Mr. Parnell and his coadjutors as "a small body of men" who alone, as he says, interfere with the peaceful and profitable acceptance of the Land law by the Irish people. He does not seem to perceive that the smaller this body is in point of numbers, the more colossal it must appear in respect of intelligence and energy, when we call to mind how much it has extorted from the Premier himself, and what influence it wields over three-fourths of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone goes out of his way to compliment Mr. Dillon at the expense of Mr. Parnell, alleging that the former is unwilling to embarrass the Government in its well-intended course. This is a strange perversion of the facts. In his published letter Mr. Dillon explained that he withdrew temporarily from the active service of the League, not because he approved, but because he disapproved of the Land Act, but was willing to defer to Mr. Parnell, who thought the bill should be tested before final judgment was pronounced on it.

To the wisdom of the action counselled by Mr. Parnell, reluctant but conclusive testimony is borne by the British Premier. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have already discovered, it appears, that the test cases astutely framed by the Land League executive are of a nature to reveal the essential fallacy of their pet measure, regarded as a remedy for the most widely spread and deeply seated grievances of Ireland. In a strain of disappointment, Mr. Gladstone explained at Leeds, on Thursday of last week, why his hearers must expect to see the Land Bill, which had been passed with such a flourish of trumpets, discredited and brought to naught by the proceedings of the League. "The test cases," he declared, "which Mr. Parnell intends to take into the Land Court are instances of rents which are fair and moderate." But that is just the point on which Mr. Parnell and the mass of Irish tenants at his back desire to get the decision of the Judges composing the Land Commission. They do not propose to be put off with a cheap display of liberality in the curtailment of such rents as, by the admission of the landlord class itself, are grossly exorbitant. They are determined to know from the outset what will be done with the average cases, which represent the load imposed, not on the occasional victims of extravagant oppression, but on the bulk of the Irish tenantry. It is already plain enough that Mr. Parnell's expedient will serve its purpose. How Mr. Gladstone's appointees on the bench of the Land Commission will treat the test cases, we are told beforehand by the Premier himself. He declares that if Mr. Parnell takes the test cases which have been prepared by the League executive into the Land Court, they will be rejected by that tribunal. He goes on to prophesy that when the Court has rejected them, "Mr. Parnell and his train will tell the people they have been betrayed, that the court is worthless, and that the Land Act ought to meet their unequivocal repudiation; and so he will play his game, and gain his object."

We incline to think that, in this instance, Mr. Gladstone's predictions will be verified. They will be, says, if the Irish people hearken to their great agitator; and it must be owned that, heretofore, they have shown a strong proclivity for listening to what he terms "Mr. Parnell's fatal doctrine."

A correspondent writing from Gaspe Basin under date of Oct. 5th, sends the following intelligence. The Government Steamer "La Canadienne" has just returned from a voyage along the north shore and the Island of Anticosti. Dr. Wakeham reports that the inhabitants of the north shore and Labrador are better provided for this winter than usual, but that a number of families at Long Point and Thunder River are very badly off, some of them having actually nothing whatever for the winter. The fishery on the north shore is over, the vessels from Esquimaux Point and Natashquan having left for Quebec to get their winter supplies. Herring are very scarce on the Labrador coast, and at Anticosti there is much distress. The people at English Bay, Strawberry Cove and Fox Bay, to the number in all of about 80 families, are in want at present, and without the slightest prospect of getting anything for the winter. Many families have had no flour for six weeks and have been subsisting on herring and potatoes, and some children and some adults have died from low fever caused in part by the want of suitable nourishment. It is to be hoped that some aid will be sent at once to these people. The Lighthouse keepers and the few who may have supplies will surely be plundered unless aid is sent to those who are starving. The weather for the past two weeks on the north shore and Anticosti has been exceedingly rough.

THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1881.

The *True Witness* has, within the past year made an immense stride in circulation, and it is the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering. It may also claim a stride in general improvement. This is the age of general improvement and the *True Witness* will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides; some of them less pretensions to public favor; some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticize Darwin's theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The *True Witness* is now what we may term an established fact, it is over 33 years in existence.

But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this journal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the *True Witness* is without exception the cheapest paper of its class on this continent.

It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and knowing that to many poor people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost they have gained a brother, and they assist the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights.

The *True Witness* is too cheap to offer premiums or "chromes" as an inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a journal, and it is for the people to judge whether they are right or wrong.

But as we have stated we want our circulation doubled in 1881, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our efforts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still further enlarged and improved during the coming year.

On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the *True Witness* for one year.

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$2.50.

Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the *True Witness*; also by sending the name of a reliable person who will act as agent in their locality for the publishers, and sample copies will be sent on application.

We want active intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business.

The *True Witness* will be mailed to clergymen, school teachers and postmasters at \$1.00 per annum in advance. Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible, more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible pressure of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousins as well. Rates for clubs of five or more, \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Parties subscribing for the *True Witness* between this date and the 31st December, 1881, will receive the paper for the balance of the year free. We hope that our friends or agents throughout the Dominion will make an extra effort to push our circulation. Parties requiring sample copies or further information please apply to the office of The Post Printing and Publishing Company, 761 Craig Street, Montreal, Canada.

In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once.

"POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
741 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—This purifying and regulating medicine should occasionally be resorted to during foggy, cold, and wet weather. These pills are the best preventive of rheumatism, sore throat, diphtheria, pleurisy, and asthma, and are sure remedies for congestion, bronchitis, and inflammation. A moderate attention to the directions told round each box will enable every invalid to take the pills in the most advantageous manner; they will be taught the proper doses, and the circumstances under which they must be increased or diminished. Holloway's Pills act as alteratives, aperients, and tonics. Whenever these pills have been taken as the directions, the result has always been gratifying. Even when they fail to cure, they always assuage the severity of the symptoms and diminish the danger.

THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

The President of the Board of Trade (Mr. F. W. Henshaw) has received the following letter from the Hon. J. G. Blaine, U. S. Secretary of State, in reply to the resolution of condolence passed by the Board at its last meeting:

WASHINGTON, October 8, 1881.
F. W. Henshaw, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, Montreal.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, under date of the 5th instant, of your feeling communication of the resolutions of condolence on the death of President Garfield adopted by the Board of Trade of Montreal at a meeting held on the 4th instant. Among the countless tributes of sorrow which come to the bereaved family of our beloved chief magistrate from every part of the continent, few more deeply moved their hearts than those which, like yours, testify the widespread sense of brotherhood and of personal share in the feeling of common loss throughout the dominions of your loved Queen, whose own womanly example of pathetic sympathy has been to them and to the generous American people especially dear.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES G. BLAINE.

FALL FASHIONS.

White toilets will be worn until frost. Crinolines are bustles, with a new name. Dolmans will be the leading fall wraps. Great latitude is permitted in the shapes of sleeves.

Flowers are used on evening toilets to an unlimited extent. The big Bishop sleeve and the mutton leg sleeve are coming in.

As during last season, ostrich feathers in every form will be in demand.

The Roman colors prevail, with a predominance of red and yellow.

There will be a rapid demand for dolmans and dolman-acques this fall.

For colder weather the furry beavers and plush felts come in a variety of shapes. Sleeves are long, demi-long, or three-quarter lengths, according to fancy; tight, shirred or puffed as the wearer prefers.

There are bright plaided, uncut velvet ribbons, and ribbons of satin merveilleux, polka-dotted with tufts of long pile plush or chenille plush.

For toilets of high ceremony, whether the skirts are trained or not, the profuse use of lace is a noticeable feature.

Plaid, striped and shaded goods will be combined with plain or self-colored fabrics in the composition of the earliest fall dresses.

Bright Bayadere and Roman striped and ombre Surah satins are the first favorites for combination with feathers in trimming hats and bonnets.

Beads of dull jet set in silver will be used as trimming on second mourning costumes for fall. They are finely made and very effective.

Feathers, plush, silk velvet and chenille tufted ribbons, and satin merveilleux ribbons in stripes, and ombre effects are the trimmings for bonnets.

Heavy satin in rich shades of color with stripes of long pile plush or chenille, will be used for the most expensive dress accessories.

Plush chenille fringes, with each small strand tipped with one fine cut jet bead, are brought out to be used with the plush bands, shirtings and pleating that trim cloaks and costumes.

Chenille wraps are a very economical full dress wrap. They are very elegant, trimmed with fringes of the same and with lace. These and the dolmans will be the wraps of full dress for early fall.

Trimming plushes are of every length of pile, from long chenille-like nap to short and medium and moleskin plushes. These, too, are shaded, plaided, striped with lace effects, and in Bayadere and Roman stripes, mottled in color.

THE POWER OF FORENSIC ELOQUENCE.

A lawyer in Cleveland, Ohio, was defending a very handsome young woman accused of stealing from a large unoccupied dwelling in the night time, and thus he spoke in conclusion:

"Gentlemen of the jury, I have done. When I gaze with enraptured eye on the matchless beauty of this peerless maiden, on whose resplendent charms suspicions never dared to breathe—when I behold her radiant in this glorious bloom of luscious loveliness, which angelic sweethearts might envy but could not eclipse—before which the star on the brow of the night grows pale, and the diamonds of Brazil are dim, and then reflect upon the utter madness and folly of supposing that so much beauty and gentleness would expose itself to the terrors of an empty building, in the cold, damp, and dead of night, when innocence like hers is hiding itself amid the snowy pillows of repose, gentlemen of the jury, my feelings are too overpowering and I throw her into your arms for protection against this foul charge, which the outrageous malice of a disappointed scoundrel has invented to blast the fair name of this lovely maiden, whose smile shall be the reward of the verdict which I now you will give. Gentlemen! you may hang the ocean on a grapevine to dry, pass an avalanche on a napkin to the month of a volcano; pluck a napkin to the clouds from the sky with a teaspoon; tear salt on the tail of our noble American eagle whose sleepless eye ever watches over the welfare of the nation; pass a 'For Rent' upon the moon and stars—but never for a moment delude yourself with the idea that this charming girl is guilty of the charge preferred against her." The jury acquitted her without leaving their seats.

THE CANADIAN CREDIT MOBILIER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Advices received from Paris last mail state that arrangements have been completed for establishing a Credit Mobilier in Canada, with a capital of \$20,000,000.

The required capital has been subscribed in France, and the new institution will be worked on the same principle as governs the Credit Mobilier in that country. Head office will be in Montreal. The following resume of the Imperial decree of November 10th, 1852, instituting Credit Mobilier, will show what their objects are, and upon which principle the Canadian institution will be conducted:—1st, to subscribe to or purchase public works, stocks or obligations in different industrial and financial enterprises constituted in public Companies, and particularly in railroads, canals, mines, and establishing or about to establish other great works; 2nd, to issue its own debentures of any sum equal to that employed in its subscription or acquisitions; 3rd, to sell its materials, stocks or obligations, or to exchange them for other valuables; 4th, to tender for, give or realize all loans as well as all enterprises of public works; 5th, to loan all public works, on deposits of stocks or obligations and to open credit on running accounts on deposits of these divers securities; 6th, to receive sums on running accounts; 7th, to undertake real estate transactions on account of commercial and financial companies; 8th, to form a loan fund on security of such enterprises. While referring to the employment of French capital in the Dominion, it may be stated that Mr. L. A. Senecal, General Superintendent of the North Shore Railway, who was here to-day, received a cablegram from Paris yesterday, informing him that twenty million francs had been subscribed there for the construction of the Hochelaga Tunnel under the bed of the St. Lawrence, and that a party of engineers would sail for Canada on the 16th instant to commence operations on this work.

A tramp with his arm in a sling called on Gilhooly for a quarter, alleging that his arm had been injured in the recent railroad accident near San Antonio. "But yesterday you had the other arm in a sling," replied Gilhooly. "Well, supposing I had. Didn't you think a fellow's arm gets tired of being tied up all day? Besides, I have got the concussion of the brain, and can't remember half the time which arm was broken."

GUILTEAU THE ASSASSIN

His Arraignment and Trial Commenced
THE DEFENCE AND AFFIDAVIT.

The Court's Decision.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, was arraigned in the Criminal Court yesterday afternoon. After the excitement attending his entrance had subsided the District Attorney addressed the Judge, said:—"The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia has indicted Charles J. Guiteau for the murder of James A. Garfield. The prisoner is in court. I ask that he be arraigned and require to plead to the indictment." The prisoner was ordered to stand up, and in a languid manner obeyed. Clerk—"Is your name Charles J. Guiteau?" The prisoner assented by a nod. The Clerk then proceeded to read the indictment, which occupied half an hour.

The clerk then asked:—"Are you guilty or not guilty?" The prisoner, in place of a response, fumbled in his waistcoat pocket and drew out a soiled crumpled scrap of paper. The District Attorney imperiously said:—"Enter your plea of guilty or not guilty." Prisoner—"I enter a plea of not guilty if your Honours please, and I desire to make a statement." Court—"At some other time. It would not be appropriate just now. Sit down." The prisoner thereupon took his seat.

District Attorney—"In this case, I ask that the trial be set for next Monday morning. The Government is ready for trial now."

Scoville—I appear here for the defendant at his request and I have some affidavits to present, the first being that of the defendant himself. The affidavit which was read states there are various witnesses whose evidence is material for the prisoner's defence, without which he cannot safely go to trial. An application was made in *forma pauperis*. The affiant had endeavored to obtain the name and residence of witnesses for the defence to prove material facts in the question of insanity, but had been unable to do so, because the defendant did not seem to understand and refused to acknowledge the effect of the common established rules of evidence in such cases. The affiant believes this difficulty to arise from the very fact which such evidence would prove; to wit: defendant's insanity. Yet he knows of no means to overcome it. The witnesses are John M. Guiteau, New York; G. A. Parker, William J. Maynard, Francis W. S. Browley, Orson W. Goyt, Frances M. Scoville, Chicago. The affiant expects to prove by these defendants a tendency to hereditary insanity.

Mr. Scoville, for the defence, and the District Attorney having replied,

The Court referred to the gravity of the case. He said: It is of the utmost importance in the interest of public justice that not only this case but all cases of like gravity shall be tried as swiftly as is consistent with justice. I appreciate the fact that the line of defence in this case would require evidence to be brought from other places. The diligence already employed by counsel has been fruitful enough in ascertaining what witnesses should be summoned, and what testimony may be presented. I must consult somewhat the other engagements of this Court in fixing the time for trial, and I think the most convenient time for the Court, and a time that will accommodate the prisoner sufficiently, will be the 7th November. I cannot ignore the fact that there is an important question relating to the jurisdiction of the Court to try the case at all, which is a subject of discussion, and which arises on the face of the indictment. Until that question is determined it cannot be decided whether there be any trial here at all. If the jurisdiction of the Court is to be discussed, the question must be disposed of as a preliminary one, and I desire to have that done speedily either immediately, or by the 30th instant, to that the question may be out of the way. With reference to the application for an order to allow the cost of witnesses, I will examine the Statutes and make such an order on the subject as I may feel authorized to do. I have no disposition to withhold any power of the Court in the matter, and whatever the law allows to be done I shall respect it. If counsel for the accused shall be advised that assistance cannot be found elsewhere, I shall feel it my duty to assign proper counsel from this Bar. At present I will fix the trial for 7th November.