VOL. XXXII.—NO. 48.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRELAND

IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT!

THE GOVERNMENT DEFEATED

LONDON, July 4.—In the House of Commons to day Mr. Gladstone renewed the motion declaring urgency for the Repression Bill. It

was carried by 402 to 19. Mr. Justin McCarthy read a resolution adopted by the Itish members, declaring that in consequence of their expulsion and the passage of the bill through committee in their absence, they would now leave the House, declaring the bill unconstitutional, and would not further participate in the debate on the bill in committee. They all then quit the chamber except Messrs. Biggar, Callan, Sheil

and Metge.

Mr. Giadstone stated that if the postponed clauses of the bill were passed in committee, the arrears bill would be taken up to-

luring urgency: that if the committee decidely three to one majority that the question be put, the question shall be put forth-

zith. The substitute for the nineteenth clause of the Repression bill was carried, Merere. Biggar, Callan, Metge and Richard Power being the only members opposing it.

The Government's new clause for trial by special jarors of criminal cases and inflicting a fine of £20 on special jurors not attending,

was passed. All the clauses of the Repression bill passed, and consideration of the measure in committee was finished.

In the House of Lords to-day the Duke of by 138 to C2.

During July 4 .- Twenty persons have been arrested at Loughrea on suspicion of seven stabs and four bullet wounds. | mee Kenny was fired at two years ago, as an informer. A man named Poole has been arrested, with two others, in connection with the murder. The police believe the arrest of Poole important outside of the present case.

London, July 5. - In the House of Com mons to-day Mr. Gladstone moved to go into committee on the Arrears of Rent bill. He said the Government depended on two million pounds from the Church Surplus Fund, and half a million from the Consolidated Fund to meet contingencies contemplated in the bill. He asked the House, in the interest of all parties and peace and order in Ireland, to expedite the bill.

Mr. Chaplin, Conservative, moved a resolution declining to proceed with a measure imposing taxation for objects which must decoralize the 1rish.

LONDON, July S.—In the House of Com-mons, Mr. John Bright supported the motion to go into committee on the Arrears bill. He Expressed confidence in Mr. Gladstone's estimate of the cost and means of defraying it ment at the opposition of the Irish members to the emigration clause, believed if the of Waterbury, Conn, Tressurer; and J Hynes country became more tranquil the nurchase lauses would go into extensive operation, approved the method of making advances, and did not believe the Land Act a failure. long at the Government, he said there was 10 virtue more required in dealing with Irehad than patience. All the Itish were not discontented, disloyal and dishonest. The rell-disposed looked to the House of Comnons for means to promote peace and good irg obedience to law. Mr. Bright thought the Repression bill would receive the support

of the best portion of the people. Mr. Chaplin's amendment, that the House fixation which tends to demoralize the peclle, was rejected by 283 to 208.

not intend to further oppose the Repression of the confederation should first be held, to be

The House went into committee on the

New York, July 7.—A Dublin despatch mys it is very generally believed that a risng of Irishmen is imminent. The crisis a Egyptian affairs and the military embarsament of the Government is regarded by he Irish Revolutionary leaders as furnishing o long sought for opportunity.

posted to-day.

One hundred and eighty-two suspects are aw detained in prison.

LONDON, July 7. - Sir Wm. Harcourt denies ant bloodhounds will be used in Ireland for

acking murderers. The defeat of the Government was due to

mont, Watkin, Stafford, Montz, Foljambe, Colin Campbell, Pender, Guey, Wentworth, Fitzwilliam, F. W. Baxton, T. Fy Paget, Arthur Russell, Ramaden, Lambton, Peel, Roundell, Edmund Fitzmaurice, Dundas, Henesge and Cartwright. Eight Irlsh members viewed the division from the galleries. Notwithstanding entreaties to vote with the Government, they refused to come down.

The supporters of the Government do not think the Ministerial crisis will result from THE LAND WAR a vote on Mr. Trevelyan's amendment todirected against himself. If Mr. Gladstone, however, should go through the form of resigning, it is understood that his resignation will not be accepted. The Liberals attribute the defeat to the bad management of their whips.

London, July 7 .- In the House of Commons, in the debate on the report of the Repression bill, Mr. Gladstone said the Government had taken measures, unknown to Parliament, to operate against secret socio-

An amendment offered by Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, limiting the right of search to the day time, except in case of secret societies, was strongly opposed by the

Conservatives and others. Mr. Gladstone declared that if the amendment were rejected he would have to consider

his personal position. The emendment was rejected by 207 to 194 votes.

When the figures were announced, Mr. Gladstone said that under ordinary circumstances he would have asked the House to The Speaker presented a new rule for use postpone farther proceedings, but in the remarkable state of Ireland, he did not think it was right to take that course.

The report on the Repression bill was finished at 11 n.m.

Mr. Trevelyan moved the third reading, which was carried, Collins, Cowen, Labouchere and Story being the only dissentients. In the House of Lords, the Repression bill

passed its first reading.

London, July 10.—The Repression bill was read a second time in the House of Lords without division.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone stated that the defeat of the Government on Friday was unprecedented. The Government would use discretion in employing the powers Argyil's Parliamentary Oaths bill was defeated given them, and he hoped it would not be necessary to employ all of them. That was

all be had to say on the subject. Gladstone stated that he had abandoned being connected with the murder of Bourke | the hope of passing any bills mentioned in and fromer Wallace. They are also sus- the Queen's speech on the opening of Parliasected of implication in the murder of Blake. | ment, except the Corrupt Practices bill. It An artisan named Kenny was shot dead would be impossible to amend the Land bill only this morning in Seville Place, it is sup- the present ression, and after the passage of osed by Fenians. Persons passing noticed the Sepression and Arrears bills, he should ree men disputing. A belt was found on nek an adjournment, probably until the latcany inscribed "God save Ireland." The ter part of October. Parliament would then for the purpose of discussing procedure

> proposed to give a banquet to Davitt meturn to America.

.. 12 Treasurer of the Land League, rethat he received from March to June . . . mostly from America.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S PROJECT.

SUGGESTING AN IRIGH-AMERICAN PEDERAL COUNCIL IN THE CELTIC CONFEDERATION.

NEW YORK, July 7 - Michael Davitt met at the Astor House yesterday afternoon the committee of seven appointed by the Chicago Land League Convention and by the Central Council of the Land League of America. There were present: Col M Boland, of Louisville, who was made Chairman ; Patrick Ford and Dr W B Wallace, of New York; Patrick A Collins, of Boston, and D C Birdsell, of Westport, Conn; James Mooney, of Buffalo, from the church surplus, expressed astonish- | Chairman of the Central Council of the American Land League: the Rev Lawrence Walsh,

of Buffalo, Secretary. Mr. Davitt suggested the formation of an Irish Federal Council in America as an element in a Celtic Confederation of the Irish Regarding the taunts of half-heartedness throughout the world, the object of which will be to achieve for Ireland free land, free labor, and self-government. He suggested that State conventions of the Irish societies be called, and that they elect each a State Executive and delegates to the Federal Council, who shall not be members of the oder, and hundreds of thousands, weary of State Executive; these delegates from the marchy, were willing to support the Govern- | States to constitute themselves the Irishment as far as they could and dared in restor- American Federal Council of the United States; the Council to reside in Chicago the Central Executive Irlsh National Land and Labor League of Great Britain and Ireland to be the supreme authority on the Celtic declines to proceed with a measure imposing Confederation, and to account to the Fed-fixation which tends to demoralize the pecalso suggested that a conference of Irish-Mr. Parnell announced that his party did American citizens to consider the advisability

called by Mr. Parnell. It was decided that the subject was too driears bill at 2:15 a.m. and reported pro- large for adequate consideration at yesterday's meeting.

Resolutions were adopted asking the Irish Executive to delegate Mr. Parnell and others to meet with the committees, appealing to Irian-Americans to support the League generousiy, and returning thanks to Mr. Davitt

for his counsel.

Mr. Davitt told a Sun reporter that he had Dublin, July 7.—Five hundred fresh planot settled the date of his return to Ireland. Bards, offering £20,000 for the discovery of He is tired, and intends to seek seclusion for not settled the date of his return to Ireland. the murderers of Cavendish and Burke, are a while at some place by the sea. He is to

speak in New York next Tuesday. A curious lawsuit is that brought by Mary McCarthy against Judge Walbridge A. Field of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. Mary was under arrest for larceny. Her lawyer applied for a writ of habeas corpus, and efections and abstentions of the Liberals, Judge Field refused it. She claims that this many of whom, not expecting a serious con- was an error, and that it resulted in sending noversy upon the report of the Repression her to State prison, where she still remains.

Dill, especially as the Parnellites had with. The suit is for \$20,000 damages and has been rawn, left the House early. The following duly entered, the Judge's estate being attach-iberals voted against Mr. Gladstone:—Beau- ed in the sum demanded.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S POSITION

The cause of the defection in the Sovernment ranks on Friday-The Liberals who voted against the Premier-Comments of the London press.

Losnos, July 10.—Mr. Gladstone's inclina-tion to defeat on the proposed amondment to the Repression Bill, as directed against the Ministry or himself personally, is energetically combated by his colleagues and the party generally, including the very Liberals who occasioned his defeat. Nobody wishes or expacts either his resignation or a dissolution of Parliament, Mr. Gladstone's language undoubtedly mennued the House with one or the other, but even the Conservative press agree that the occasion is not sufficiently serious to warrent either. The stories about Mr. Gladstone's personal engorness to ratire have little foundation. What he realiy wishes to do is to resign the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, which he will do whenever arrangements can be made. The Liberal opposition to the proposed provise of the Crime Bill, prohibiting night searches except on suspicion of secret society meetings, had no reference to possible Ministerial changes. It sprung, first, from the fact that the frish proposed it, second, from the extreme disinclination of the Liberals again to be entangled in any Irish compromise, and thirdly from a conviction that mischief would certainly result from weakening the powers of the Irish Executive. The House, as whole, meant the Ministry to understand that Parliament is in earnest about the Crime Bill, and dislikes all concessions to Irish clumour. The Liberals who left the House without voting were not less willing to see the Ministers heaten on that point than those voting against the amendment. Goschen, though lately supporting the Government, effectively sided supporting the Government, effectively sided an affair which the police of Prescott near its epponents by his speech and refusal to Liverpool have for some time past been envota The Liberal whips are blamed undethe Liberal feeling. The refusal of the Par-nellites to support their own proposal was characteristic of them. They cared little for that or any other amendment in itself, but they cared greatly to embarress the Ministry, In whose defeat they rejoice. When the deleat which they might have prevented became known, Liberals freely expressed the hope that Mr. Gladstone would at last see the futility of attempts to secure the legal co-operation of the Irish irreconcilence. Not a few Liberals reserved the efforts of the whips, who were aided, so report says, by one Cabinet minister, to induce the Trish members to come to the rescue of the Government.

Intimations from all quarters reach Mr. Gladstone that anything like a Ministeriul party. Many of those abstaining or in opposupporters of the Ministry. Friday's incldent has thrown into the shade for the moment, previous occurrences, but the Ministry whenever dealing firmly with Irish obstruction, as in O'Donnell's case or the Irish Crime Bill, as proved by the steady pressure of the House on the Ministry to fivish the Crime

Bill on Friday night. defections and abstentions of Liberals, many of whom, not expecting a serious controversy, upon the report of the Repression Bill, especi-House early in the afterpoon. The follow-Mr. W. J. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, Mr. F. Mr. Peel, Mr. Roundell, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Heneage and Mr. Cartwright. Mr. Goschen abstalued from voting.

In the division on the third reading of the Repression Bill. Hon. W. H. B. Portman and Mr. George Russell, Liberals, also voted with the dissentients.

The Standard in a leading article on the defeat of Mr. Gladstone, says: "The division has not overthrown nor ought it overinrow the Ministry, but is another nail in their coffin. It should convince Mr. Gladstone that he is not absolute master of the situs-

tion.' The Times says oditorially : "The divisio is not to be interpreted as a vote of want of confidence. The Government have fulfilled their pledge in introducing the amendment. It was no party vote that the House gave yesterday. The proper course will be for the Ministry to accept the decision."

THE LEADER OF THE EGYPTIAN DIS TURBANCE

From the London Standard

ALEXANDRIA, June 23 .- To-day I had an interview with Arabi Pacha. He was surrounded by about a score of officers. They, with deference not easily distinguishable Grerweening self-confidence, and perfectly land. "My friends Blunt and Gregory," he to tell that is true. What is the use of asking me to recapitulate their observations?" converse a little with me. He said:

crisis to Malet, Colvin, and several of the correspondents of the English newspapers. They have all with one accord made it a point to mislead the English public by persistent misrepresentations. England had the whole truth from Blunt and Gregory, but she preferred to believe, not these honest men, but the lies, official and unofficial, to which she has lent a too ready ear. Let her, then, take the consequences of her folly. I hold her responsible. I warn you, however, you will not find Egyptians as easy to deal with as Afgbans, or Zulus, or Ashantees—in fact, England has not the faintest idea of the peril in which she stands the moment she deres to meddle with the rights and liberties of the Egyptian people, who all anoport me because they are with me. I will hold my course regardless of any one, sai I will resist to the death every protence on the part of the enemies of Egypt to interfere with ner affairs."

I then asked Arabi if he considered that everything was now satisfactorily settled. He replied:

"No. I estinot regard any settlement as satisfactory till the fleets of England and France are without."

I faither asked him if it was true that he timed at ruling Egypt himself without the Khedive, and when I did so he cast around him at the circle of officers an uneasy and imitive glanco.

He answered : "That is a base calumny." There was nothing in Arabi's manner to indicate that he had any idea of the inexpediency of being conciliatory to auyone about him. He seemed to me to pose as a dictator flushed with victory, and in command of inexhaustible resources and invin-

Fenianism in England.

In connection with the great seizure of

Featen arms and ammunition some details of deavoring to investigate, and which goes to servedly. It is doubtful whether anything supply additional evidence of the systematic could have prevented a deleat, so hostile was organization and extensive ramilications of organization and extensive ramifications of Femianism in England, will doubtless be read. with interest. The police at Prescott, which is a very ancient town, about eight miles from Liverpool, ouce cale trated for its thriving industry of wrichmsking, but now follow somewhat into decay have throughout the matter observed a very close reticence, but we are nevertheless able to give the fellowing nocount of the aflair which may be relied upon as authentic :- It appears that about six weeks ago one of the steerage passengers of the White Star eleamer, which arrived in the Morsoy from New York, was an Irish American. The demeanor of this man sems to have exage, but upon landing he made his way to the district of Prescott and St. Holen's, where crisis on such an issue would disorganize the there exists a numerous leish colony, most of the men being employed in the collieries sition are ordinarily among the most loyal which abound throughout the locality. Here he became intoxicated, and whilst under the influence of drink was observed to be flourishing about a draft for a large sum of money, had already suffered from the smallness of his whole actions being deemed so suspicious gaged to be married to one of the Pagets. the majority on the Arrears Bill, nearly 80 | that he was taken into custody. Upon be-Liberals staying away from that division. ing examined the document was found to be The Ministry have, heavily majorities pany's Liverported by heavy majorities pany's Liverport from the sum of £567. ing exemined the document was found to be It was at once taken down to the head office of the company in Water Street, and inquiries were set on foot as to the circumstances undor which the draft had come to be taken out. Unfortunately, however, for the hope of The defeat of the Government in the making any discovery which might throw House of Commons on Friday was due to light upon the affair, it was found that the company do an extensive business in such drains which are presented from day to day in the ordinary course of commerce, and there ally as the Parnelites had withdrawn, luit the | was nothing in the document in question which could be fixed upon as of an exceptioning Liberals voted against Mr. Gladstone: al nature. The money had been paid in cash Mr. Beaumont, Sir Edward Watkin, the to the New York office by a person or persons Marquis of Stafford, Mr. Muntz, Mr. Foljambe, who duly complied with all the forms, and the Lord Colin Campbell, Mr. Pondor, Mr. Grey, bill, which was a draft at sight, was perfectly good. The mau in custody was brought up W. Buxton, Mr. T. T. Paget, Lord Arthur in due course before the Magistrates, charged Russell, Sir John Ramsden, Mr. Lambton, with being in pagegession of the draft in a suswith being in possession of the drait in a suspicious manner, and was remanded from time to time pending the inquiries made by the police. During the period of his incarceration he made certain statements which, together with the scapty information gleamed by the police, led to the belief that he was connected with the Fenian organization in New York, and had been despatched to this country upon business connected with the movement. He was, moreover, to be followed by other persons, and when all had joined together the proceeds of the draft were to be devoted to the objects of the brotherhood. Beyond these somewhat vague facts, the police could ascertain nothing, and as the further detection of the man did not appear to be warranted under the circumstances he was set at liberty, but his movements will, no doubt, be subjected to surveillance with the view to penetrate the mystery which has at unpleasant fact that the Indian army had present befiled solution. No mention has recently undergone considerable reductions; been made hitherto in the local press of the matter, the aim of the authorities having been to maintain secrecy whilst prosecuting these inquiries, and the affair baving been kept extremely dark. There is now, of course, no

The German officers who recently arrived in Constantinople for the purpose of reorganwith the other native visitors, treated him | izing the Turkish forces have commenced work. They have decided first to establish a from servility. His bearing was quite model corps in each of the four arms of the haughty; it was, indeed, that of a man full of service—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers. These model corps are in the next assured as to his position as an indispensable stage to be expanded into model battalions personage in the present crisis. He displays | and regiments, and the system of drill and orno desire to communicate his views to Eng- ganization is subsequently to be extended to the entire Turkish army. The formation of is fond of saying, "have told all that there is the first model corps is to be proceeded with forthwith. For this purpose the Berlin War Office has been asked to allow a sufficient At the same time he so far unbent as to number of subaltern officers of the different | The fees received for patents, copyrights, and arms to proceed to Constantinople, and has | trade marks amounted during that time to "I attribute all the evils of the present granted the request.

further need of concealment.

MR. O'CONNOR'S LETTER TO THE N. Y.

THE EGYPTIAN MUDDLE-ARABI PAGCHA MUST GO -A CONVERTED GAMBLER.

London, June 26 .- The Egyptian muddle gets more confusing every day, and the position of the English Administration more ridiculous. According to the advices at the time I write, the Powers have almost had to be "lugged by the ears" to the conference. You will easily perceive that several of these Powers are justified in not viewing this conference with particular favor. Turkey obects to it, and the shrewd Bismarck has for the last year or two endeavored to have a friend in the Sultan. Besides, the conference is proposed by England and France for the purpose of getting them out of a difficulty. What interest has Gormany in performing this cheritable task? It would suit his interest bast that France should so humiliated; and it would be still better if England and France should come to loggerheads.

Maantime I am able to tell you something of what is going through the minds of some members of the Administration. You will remember that in the ultimatum one of the demands of England and Prance was the departure of Arabi Pascha. But Arabi Pascha has not departed; on the contrary, he remains master of the signation, and an interview is published in the Conservative Stan Iard this morning which declares his stern intention to retain at all risks this dominant position. Now, I think I can confidently predict that the young and active section in the Gladston: Cabinet have made up their mieds that, for the honor of England, andwhat, perhaps, they think about more—the what, perhaps, they think about more—the predict of the Ministry and the Liberal party, it is absolutely necessary that Arabi should go. This is the difficulty of the near future. I must add this: I was talking, a few days ago, to a man who knows everything that is going on, and he expressed the strongest be-

going ou, and he expressed the strongest belief that everything would come right. "You know," he said, "the Government have not yet told their side of the story." This is perfectly true; for rarely, I believe, hen a Ministry been more resolutely, and even bitterly, reticent than the present in reference to

reticont than the present in reference to foreign affairs.

This brings me to the position of the question in the House of Commons. I have altered to you how difficult it is to get at anything like a discussion of foreign affairs under the existing rules of the House of Commons. One expedient for raising such of Commons. One expedient for raising such a discussion is by moving the adjournment of the House—an irregular, a desperate, and even a shocking expedient that every party alike employs itself and alike denounces when employed by anybody else. This plan was adopted last Thursday by Mr. Chaplin.

The name of this gentleman will be familiar cited no particular attention during the voy- was adopted last Thursday by Mr. Chaplin. to many of your readers, and he has had a strange, thrilling and rather ominous career. During his earlier days he was known as one of the largest, most daring and most successful gamblers on the turf, and he has the honor of having won the most sensational Derby ever run on the Epsoid course. He was on-A day or two before the ceremony he and his bride wont to purchase a portion of the freusseau at Marshall & Snelgrove's. This store stands on a corner, and while the expectant bridegroom was in one part of the building the lady went cut by the door lending to the side street, fied in a carriage which awaited her, and in a few hours afterward was the wife of another man. This fortunate being was the late Marquis of Hastings. Chaplin vowed his rival's ruin, and he kept his word. At the Derby, on which the bapless nobleman had staked his all, and was making his last desperate bid for salvation or fallure, Chaplin ran a horse named "Hermit." "Hermit" won. Hastings was ruined, and a few months afterward was in his grave. Imagination naturally lends a certain fatefulnets of look to a man past has been so portentous, and Chaplin might, to an unfavorable eye, look a sinister being. He is tall, broad shouldered, and has regular features of the Norman type. But, nevertheless, the face has an air of vulgarity and unpleasantness; he has red bair and red whiskers, wears an eyeglass in the most offensive English fashion, and looks overbearing, and at the same time wily and vindictive. His stormy youth is now over; there is a report that the recent fall in rents, and possibly losses in betting, have seriously interfered with his finances, and from these, and perhaps other causes, he is evidently seeking a new career in the domain of politics. And he has a chance of succeeding. He speaks floently and with some vigor, has a good voice, and

> Finally, I may sum up this whole business by pointing out to the careful attention of your readers one little but most significant fact that has come out of these discussions on Egypt. It is this: The Sucz Canal in all probability is utterly useless, in the opinion of all sensible and well-informed Englishmen, as a means of transport between England and Egypt in time of war.

rather a picturesque delivery. But he made

a very bad hand of it last Thursday

in dealing with foreign affairs, for he re-

vealed to the world the sight of a nation

distracted by party passion; brought out the

clearly pointed out how the connection of

England with India through the Suez Canal

could be interrupted; in fact, exposed the

nakedness of the English land in the most

foolish and indiscreet manner.

The wheat crop in Egypt is reported to be good. In the four weeks ended June 6, 136,000 bushels of wheat have been exported thence.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1,994 patents were issued in the Dominion.

Wilten for THE TRUE WITNESS

CANADA.

"O mon pays,
Toulours cherl,
Doux nourricier de mon enfance."
MARIE STUART.

Green were thy thores, and silent, when o'er the Western main
Gallant barques from a sunny land o'er the bounding billows came.
And rested on thy waters, O blue Cataraqui!
White high aloft their banners wayod of cross and fleur-feeles.

and fleur-de-lys.
They brought stately ever afters from the regal halls of France,
And highbred dames, with bounding step, and
joyous, merry glance,
And Christian Fathers who left surny homes
beyond the wave,
Filled with their Master's zeal the redman's

Filled with their Masier's zeal the redman's soul to save.

They desired aside the brambles, those "black robes" brave and true,

Those sons of great Loyola no fear, no danger knew;

And speilbound stood the forest sons, and thought the Spirit near,

When the sweet strains of the "Avo Maris Stella" fell on the listening car.

ome lived in peaceful quiet amorg the flocks they blest, and full of years and virtues lay calmly down

While others, from earted, dled a martyr's death,
Like Isaac Jaques, and Lallemand, and heroic Brabuef.

Soon changes came upon thee, O! broad Cataraqui!
Along thy banks rose temples, with altara gram; and free;
And smilling villages, with happy homes there, too.
Where stord the wigwam of the hunter, where was mored the birch cance.
And that Cross the Frenchmen planted, and at whose base they died.
Was soon for this young country its giery and

its pride. From Studgeona's fortress, to Hurou's shores of rest.

And crowned in meek supremacy Belosit's blue

Condemned to be carth's wanderers, by some mysterious fate.

Our story's long and saddening, suffice it now to tell.

That we came and found it pleasant, 'renth the the maple trees to dwell.

But, O, the memories! of our own bistoric land,

The lovely 180 of destiny, where break the surges grand.'

of Commons. One expedient for raising such the contradeod; a discussion is by moving the adjournment Thoughour four hearts can ne'er forget, that

The grand old faith of centuries, we brought from o'er the sea;
We've learned to love thy "black robes," who ever were in death and danger nigh,
Who fed us,—we the extles with manna from on bigh. high;
And we've laid to rest our loved ones, in many

a fair Canadian grave, While above them in green beauty, the pine and maple wave.

the turf the while;
Sweet flowers wait the perfume of Erin's emerald life;
The daity and the primrose count emerald isle;
The datsy and the primrose sweet, and fairer still than these.
Stands the type of men's salvation, gleaming white amid the trees.
And there they are softly resting, our loved, our Life's task forever ended, life's joys and sorrows fled,
Awaiting the angel's summons, in this far
Canadian land,
Among cherished sweet mementoes of Faith and
fatherland.

Fete Et Jean Baptiste.

ARMS FOR IRELAND.

The St. James Gazette says :- "The prisoner, Thomas Walsh, was identified by a number of persons as a man who has from time to time in different parts of London, but principally in the north, occupied warehouses or workshops similar to though smaller than the one in which the selzure was made. To oimost all the persons from whom he rented these places he jold the same story-pamely. that he was the inventor of a new lacquer. which he could not at present afford to patent, and that he wished for a place where he could secretly carry on its manufacture. In each case, shortly after he had obtained possession of the premises, crates and cases similar to those in which the arms and ammunition were found arrived. Many of the crates, it has been escertained by the police, atter remaining on the premises a short time, were conveyed through the agency of Messrs. Chaptin and other railway carriers by the Great Western Railway to Bristol and thence shipped to Waterford and other places in Ireland. Since the larger premises were taken in Clarkenwell these smaller depots were given up. Besides the shamrock stamp, all the arms selzed have on them the letters and numbers, such as 'G No. 2' and 'L No. 2.' and these are understood to refer to the counties and districts to which it was intended to send them G standing for Galway and L for Limerick. The Daily News says:-" Although the prisoner lived in very poor style he inquently had in his possession large some of money, but these he siways scrupulously used in the purchase of arms and aremunition. There is little doubt that working behind him were men in a far higher social stution; and elthough the police, of course, are very reserved in all communications, it is binted that an arrest in an unexpected quarter (unexpected, that is, to the general publio) may be made in a few days.

Alexander Salvini, a sonfor the Italian tragedian, has been in this country a year on the look out for a chance to act. He is to appear in Chicago next month, speaking Eng-lish in a company supporting Miss Mather, a

debutante.