



GREETING THE REDMONDS.

THREE THOUSAND PEOPLE GIVE THEM AN ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

An Eloquent Exposition of Mr. Parnell's Policy and What it has Achieved for the Irish People—Continuation of Resolutions.

New York, Feb. 23.—Soldiers has the large hall of Cooper Union been more crowded than it was last evening. There were fully 3,000 persons present, many of whom were ladies. The occasion was the reception by the friends and members of the Irish National League to John E. Redmond, Member of Parliament in the British House of Commons for New Ross, and to his brother William B. Redmond, M.P., for County Wicklow. On the left of the Chairman's desk stood a beautiful floral tribute in the form of a sharp thirty-six inches high, and composed of ivy and ferns and red and white roses. Behind the Chairman were suspended the Stars and Stripes and the Irish flag. The guests of the evening were escorted to the Institute by a guard of honor composed of Company I of the Sixty-ninth regiment, the Davitt Guards and other military organizations. Mrs. Parnell, who was escorted to her seat by Hon. F. A. Conkling, received three rousing cheers. Among others present were: James Flynn, John F. Kerr, P. J. Meehan, Hon. A. J. Reqnier, Hon. L. D. Kiernan, Rev. John Larkin, Rev. Father Harrington, Rev. M. J. Dougherty, Rev. James Power, Rev. Mortimer Brennan, Rev. Father Taaffe, Rev. William Farrell, M. B. Holmes, Miss Kate Diggs, Frank Byrne and wife, Judge Van Hoesen and numerous other notabilities.

Dr. Wallace spoke of the mission of the brothers Redmond, which had been to organize 100 branches of the Irish National League in Australia, and to forward £12,000 to the Irish National League of Dublin. He said that there are 500,000 Irishmen in this country who are pledged to contribute \$1 each yearly until Ireland is free.

Hon. David Healy, of Rochester, read letters of regret from Roscoe Conkling, William Parcell, of Rochester; Governor Hoody, of Ohio; Secretary of State J. B. Carr; Governor Abbott, of New Jersey; Hon. Samuel G. Randall, James Mooney, Buffalo; John Swinton, Rev. Thomas McMillan, John Boyle O'Reilly.

Mr. John E. Redmond was first introduced to the meeting. Again the applause was deafening, and some moments elapsed before he was allowed to proceed. After repeated acknowledgments, he said that the enthusiasm that greeted him lessened the diffidence he might otherwise have felt in addressing so large an audience. He did not interpret that enthusiasm as solely intended for himself, but rather as an expression of the confidence of the audience in the policy of Charles Stewart Parnell, whom he represented, and whose views he was authorized to convey. His subject was "Self-Government for Ireland," and in the course of an oration extending over one hour, he elaborated the arguments pointing to the necessity of a form of government that could be faithfully defied as representative. He prefaced the subject proper by a graphic review of the principle events that had sprung into existence since the inauguration of the Parnell movement in 1879, when it was at first directed to the emancipation of the tenant farmer. So well had it succeeded that it has revolutionized the tenant farmer system. In this system he explained the principles of the Gladstone Land Act, which laid dormant because the machinery was defective. He next spoke of what is generally known as "local self-government" by county boards, which was quite a distinct thing from national self-government, and nothing short of that would satisfy the Irish people. But he believed in accepting every concession made by the British Government, because it would help on the final struggle. He defied the phrase of self-government to be:

"That Ireland shall be free From the centre to the sea."

until every vestige of British interference in purely Irish affairs be swept away. [Cheers.] He urged that Ireland was not waging war against constituted authority, and the best proof of that was found in the fact that England had proved her inability to govern Ireland. Such a system as she had introduced was a scandal, and he stood self-condemned before the world. In emphasizing Mr. Parnell's position, the speaker believed that every means that were consistent with a God-fearing and honorable race were justified to the people of Ireland. The day was over and gone when it was necessary to resort to a sensational policy to secure Ireland's liberty, and spoke in terms of decided disapproval of unseemly methods. He reviewed the advantages that had accrued to Ireland under Mr. Parnell's leadership.

"The question is now not whether Ireland shall have self-rule, but how much would satisfy her." He said he was an apostle of deeds—not words; for he held the doctrine of words to mean the mouthings of the man who, at a distance of 3,000 miles, would try to force his countrymen at home to the adoption of a policy he knew they would not entertain. [Immense applause.]

Father Farrell of St. Bernard's Church presented to the brothers Redmond, on behalf of Mrs. Mary T. Brogan, the floral harp which greeted the platform. Mr. William Redmond was then introduced. As the youngest of Mr. Parnell's lieutenants he returned thanks for the special mention, and pledged himself when he should come to face the British lion in his den to do his best for the cause of Ireland and to do his utmost to destroy the

system of landlordism which has for centuries degraded the race. His definition of the aims of the Irish National party was that they were for the destruction of every vestige of British or any other form of domination in Ireland except the rule of an Irish Parliament, which shall meet in Dublin and have as much authority over Ireland as the Legislature at Albany has over the State of New York. As to the means to be adopted to secure this, he said the present means used are the vote, the pen, education, and united organization. He pledged Mr. Parnell to be always ready to take up a position as advanced as the people of Ireland were prepared to take.

Resolutions pledging support to Mr. Parnell were passed, and the meeting closed with a stirring speech by his mother.

Irish Affairs.

(By Cable from Irish Special News Agency.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The reason why the Irish party voted against Government was the continued refusal of the latter to take any effective steps against the Orangemen. It was also desired to signify unmistakably the resentment of the Irish nation against Sir Spencer's regime, with its stimulated emigration, suppression of public meetings, hangings, and general police tyranny. Government made great efforts at the last moment to win the Irish vote by laborious courtesy, and some tardy steps against the chief Orange offenders, but the Parliamentary party, after careful consideration, unanimously accepted it as the best policy to vote on every conceivable opportunity against the Orange Government.

The chances of the Franchise Bill will not in the least be affected by this line of policy. Government gives it from fear, not love of the Irish party, and this motive remains as strong as ever.

THE SOUDAN REBELLION.

Want of Bedouin Orders Among the British Generals—Advance from Trinitat Ordered—The Rebels in Strong Force Near that Port—Negotiating with Abyssinians—A Nubian Mutiny—The Khedive in Trouble—Baker Pasha.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Telegraph reports the surrender of the garrison of Tokar. The Times confirms the report.

New York, Feb. 24.—Special cable dispatches say most of the recent advances from Suakin indicate great uncertainty in the movement of Gen. Graham's forces at Trinitat, which is due to the absence of instructions from the home government. Gen. Stephenson, commander-in-chief of the English forces in Egypt, who is at Cairo, Admiral Hewitt and General Graham, find their operations hampered by the confusion of instructions. Admiral Hewitt holds the chief command at Suakin, General Graham that of the proposed relief expedition to Tokar. But neither the War Office nor the authorities of the Home Guards have decided whether Admiral Hewitt, General Graham or General Stephenson directs the combined movements of the naval and military expedition. General Stephenson has taken the responsibility of superintending the order for the advance against the rebels under Osman Digma, pending the decision of the question by the home government. Refugees from Tokar maintain that Macour Bey, the civil governor of Tokar, sold the surrender. He has all the while been an advocate of submission to Mahdi. Macour sent with his agent a number of malcontent soldiers to hold a conference with Osman Digma. Macour himself had a previous secret meeting with the rebel leader. The party, after feasting with the rebels, took back presents and promises of plunder to the garrison, who thereupon agreed to join the Mahdi. Gen. Graham reports that his force is in splendid condition. He is desirous of attacking the rebel chieftain.

The Tribune's correspondent says the absence of slaughter on the fall of Tokar militates against the importance of the event. Everybody is asking what will be done with the British expedition and the Government has asked for General Gordon's opinion. It is highly probable, in view of the withdrawal of the garrison from Khartoum and of Osman Digma's old grudge against Gen. Gordon, that General Graham's force will occupy his attention on the coast. This is more easy of accomplishment if Osman Digma offers a battle. The Sun's correspondent disagrees with this statement and says its characteristic had long still pursues the Gladstone Cabinet in Egypt. The fall of Tokar is aggravated by circumstances which attended it. The campaign had plenty of food and ammunition, knew of the early approach of the British and had heard the firing of their gunboats. The inference is that they preferred to surrender themselves to their fellow Moslems rather than to be rescued by Christian foreigners. The position of the Government with regard to the now anticipated expedition is awkward to the degree of absurdity. Immediate withdrawal would plunge all Egypt into war. Jingo oracles urge an attack on Osman Digma just for the sake of showing fight, but others object that this might endanger Gordon Pasha's pacific mission. On the other hand, the special correspondents, who are all naturally warlike, send alarming rumors of the spread of the insurrection to Massowah, and urge the necessity for some immediate and energetic action. In the meantime General Gordon's action, though almost extraordinarily precise, though almost embarrassingly so, seriously embarrasses the Prime Minister. An anti-slavery outcry is very easily raised in England, and always provokes fierce outbreaks of feeling, and General Gordon's proclamations have an ugly look of encouraging slavery.

The natural explanation is probably that General Gordon has to endure what he cannot cure, and says so with characteristic frankness. Conservatives, however, are working the oracle, and Mr. Gladstone is rightly badgered with awkward questions in Parliament. The fight, nevertheless, is virtually over. The fact upon which the Conservatives so scornfully comment, namely, that the most damaging speeches against the Government were made by Liberals like Mr. Forster and Mr. Goschen, and that at least half the party disappeared from Mr. Gladstone's policy, while they voted to sustain him, is the strongest proof that the cohesion of the Liberals will remain unbroken in the present parliament; determined to go to the country on the franchise ticket and on that alone, they will stand by the government. The Conservative opposition in the meantime is greatly disheartened. Their hopes were very high, and they are proportionately disappointed with the dismal result. Sir Stafford Northcote is very naturally selected as the scapegoat of the occasion, and several influential Conservative wire-pullers have written to the newspapers to openly denounce the dual control of the party and to demand a frank recognition of Lord Salisbury as supreme leader with Lord Randolph Churchill as his first lieutenant in the House of Commons.

Cairo, Feb. 24.—Gen. Stephenson sent a telegram to London today strongly urging that an advance be made from Trinitat. The Marquis of Harrington, Secretary of War, in reply ordered an immediate advance. He also asked that the Europeans killed at Teb be buried in a fitting manner.

Suakin, Feb. 23.—A number of Nubian troops were assembled at the wharf to-day to embark for Trinitat. At the last moment, however, they refused, saying that their bullets would not penetrate the shields of the rebels, and asking why they were required, since British troops had been sent. It has been decided to employ Nubians as camel drivers. The whole British expedition, numbering forty-three hundred men, landed at Trinitat to-day. The rebels could be seen on all sides. It is estimated that there are ten to twelve thousand rebels in the immediate vicinity of Trinitat. The men of war Juma, Hecla, Ranger, Caryfort and Orotes are at Trinitat, and the Kurylate, Decoy and Sphinx at Suakin. Graham has sent forward from Trinitat two hundred cavalry and more are following. A general advance will be made to-morrow. A fort has been erected 6,000 yards from Trinitat. General Graham has telegraphed General Stephenson an urgent request for reinforcements of artillery, as he is surrounded only with camel guns against Osman Digma's artillery, which is now served by gunners from Tokar. News of the surrender of Tokar has spread throughout Sudan as an excellent omen. The rebels are negotiating with Khasa and the garrisons to induce them to join El Mahdi. The transport Manacrah, which went ashore here a few days ago, landed to-day, and proceeded to Trinitat. The transport Ne-ra, which also went ashore, is a total wreck.

It is reported that Osman Digma will soon attack this place, when it is expected the black inhabitants will join El Mahdi and massacre the European residents.

Khartoum, Feb. 23.—The effects of Gordon's proclamation are falling. It is reported that El Mahdi with the main body of his army has left Bera and is marching on Khartoum via Dcam. Gordon has asked the Khedive to issue a decree confirming the independence of the Soudan. The Porte has warned the Khedive to maintain the integrity of the Soudan and give no recognition whatever to El Mahdi. The Khedive's dilemma has given rise to fresh rumors of his abdication. There is little doubt but that Gen. Gordon would forthwith resign if the confirmation of his doings depended upon a vote of the House of Commons.

The Government have ordered Admiral Hewitt to send Commander Wolfe to King John of Abyssinia with instructions to offer the surrender of part of the territory taken from Abyssinia by General Gordon, on condition that the Abyssinians march to liberate the Egyptian garrisons in southern Soudan. The King demands an interview with Admiral Hewitt and the concession of Massowah without waiting to negotiate.

Paris, Feb. 24.—The Memorial Diplomatique asserts that agents of the Khedive are preparing a hotel here for himself and his family.

Baker Pasha is now wearing the British uniform for the first time since his dismissal from the army.

Alexandria, Feb. 24.—Tenders are invited for furnishing stores and provisions for twelve months beginning with April, for the British army of occupation of ten thousand men.

Tripoli, Feb. 25.—Baker Pasha has been appointed chief of the Intalligence depot, with Col. Burnaby assistant. All veterans who were returning to England on the troopship Junna have volunteered their services.

Cairo, Feb. 25.—There is great uneasiness in consequence of the report that the powerful Eschereh Arabs have revolted. If this is true Gordon, with Khartoum and other garrisons, are cut off. Mahdi's emissaries are busy throughout the whole of Egypt. The situation is becoming serious.

DEATH OF SALMI MORSE.

New York, Feb. 23.—The body of a man found in the Hudson River to-day has been fully identified as that of Salmi Morse, the author of the passion play. When found the body was still warm. It is thought he had been in the water less than an hour. His sick bed, in which was a tract entitled "God loves you," was found on the railroad track near the place. It is thought the case is one of deliberate suicide. There were no marks of violence upon the body. Nothing was found upon him which would indicate a motive for suicide. It is thought he was suffering from temporary insanity. He was 58 years old and a native of Germany.

NOTES FROM ROME.

The Pope and the Prussian Sees—The Propaganda Funds—Victor Emmanuel—How the Robber-King died—The Story of His Confession.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Pope has accepted Cardinal Von Hohenlohe's resignation of the See of Albano. The Pope refused, however, to approve the appointment of Cardinal Von Hohenlohe to the See of Posen, pending an agreement with Prussia regarding that vacant see.

Signor Mancini, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has despatched a note to the Italian diplomatic representatives abroad stating that the conversion of the property of the Propaganda funds into a papal annuity is neither a hostile message nor an apology, but a simple conversion of the King and the government, he says, having protected the Propaganda, whose mission they fully recognize.

New York, Feb. 21.—Special cable dispatches from London say: The Pope, through the papal nuncios to the European courts, is making representations against the proposed conversion of the Propaganda funds into Italian annuities. All the religious orders at Rome have been notified. It is desired that they hold a meeting to prepare a statement which shall show the loss of property under conversion. This statement will show that the property under consideration must be offered for sale and that bonds will be given in exchange for it, the interest on which is to be guaranteed by the doubtful security of the Italian exchequer. The worst feature of the case is that the property must be sold greatly below its value, while a heavy tax equal to one-third of the interest is laid upon the proceeds. The nuncios are directed to appeal against the conversion as a robbery of the Church.

Rome, Feb. 9.—The list of the national pilgrims has at length departed, and Rome is beginning to wear its usual winter appearance and is preparing for the carnival. The famous pilgrimage which was to have struck consternation into the hearts of clerics somewhere proved a fiasco, but the epilogues to-day in the shape of a solemn Requiem Mass, celebrated at the Pantheon by Mgr. Anzino, imposing, and went a long way to atone for the failure of what should have been a national demonstration.

ABOUT ANZINO. Anzino, the court chaplain, who confessed Victor Emmanuel, has been as much talked of during the last fortnight as in the mournful day which immediately followed the death of the grand re.

The recent pilgrimage has revived an old discussion, never satisfactorily settled, as to whether Victor Emmanuel did or did not make formal act of submission to the Church on his death-bed. A sensational article in the Figaro, signed "Superga," but generally attributed to Emilio Oliviero, some days ago made a bitter attack on Anzino, accusing him of having snatched the Host from the hands of the priest deputed by the Vatican to administer the Sacraments to the dying monarch, and insinuating that he lied when he subsequently asserted that he had himself confessed having administered it to him.

VICTOR EMMANUEL'S DEATH BED.

Anzino alone knows," says "Superga," "whether Victor Emmanuel was, to use the words of Orsini, consoled by religion, or whether a purely political comedy was played beside his death-bed, history will probably never know the truth.

A correspondent has had a long conversation on the subject of this article with Anzino, who he found at his residence in the Via Sudario, naturally indignant at the charges brought against him.

"I had just written a letter to the Figaro," said he, "fully answering the shameful article, but was dissuaded from sending it. You have read what 'Superga' says. There is not a word of truth in it. He accuses me of interfering with the priests who brought the Sacraments to the Quirinal. I did nothing of the kind, for there were no priests there at the time to interfere with. I administered the Sacraments in the presence of at least two hundred and fifty people—princes, ministers, courtiers and others. It seems incredible that a fact which so many could testify to should be questioned, but there is a set determination to hide the truth in certain quarters. I suppose it always will be so. Had I been guilty of any act unworthy a priest, should I have been left untroubled by the Vatican all these years? Of course not.

MGR. ANZINO'S STORY.

"This is what happened at Victor Emmanuel's death-bed—this and this only: 'I confessed the King, who was as calm as you or I, two hours before he died. 'Before doing so I said to him: 'Your Majesty, for your own comfort and for the sake of quiet to my conscience, will you say a few words to the effect that you wish to die a good Catholic? I do not ask you to say that you repent this thing or that thing.' 'Indeed,' said Anzino, breaking off, 'it would have been absurd with such a man.' 'Correspondent.—The King made no retraction, then? Anzino.—None whatever, in any form, either spoken or written. None absolutely. He merely authorized the declaration which was taken down and communicated to the Pope and to the Italian ministers, to the effect that he died a Catholic, and regretted if any of his actions had offended the Church. There was nothing more in that than any child of the Church might have said? Had I taken advantage of his words I might have shown that as a good Catholic he had necessarily ap-

proved all that the Church disapproved, but I did not; and I had had a message from the Vatican bidding me send, on oath, the exact words the King uttered, adding or taking away nothing under the seal of confession. He made no retraction written or spoken."

AFTER THE SACRAMENT.

Correspondent.—What happened after the Sacraments were administered? Mgr. Anzino.—I suggested to His Majesty the advisability of giving him Extreme Unction, but the doctor, who was standing by, said things were not so bad as that yet, and I did not press the matter. After absolving the King I made a sign to the persons present to leave the chamber. As for myself, I had meant to stay to the end. The courtiers slowly filed out, and, as they passed his bed, Victor Emmanuel, who was truly a King to the last, sat up and gravely saluted them. When all others had gone the King turned to the Prince and Princess, who were kneeling beside him, and said only this, 'E fuit'; nothing more. I left and went home. Hardly had I reached my rooms when a messenger came down post-haste to fetch me back to the palace. I returned at once with holy oil, hoping to arrive in time to give the King Extreme Unction. I arrived too late, however. When I reached the Quirinal Victor Emmanuel was dead."

THE FRENCH BISHOPS AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

ALL GOVERNMENTS, WHEN HONEST AND JUST, HAVE THE SUPPORT OF THE CHURCH.

The Paris correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes: Some excitement has been created this week in ecclesiastical and political circles by the publication of a couple of private episcopal letters to M. Legendre, the editor of the *Republique Catholique*. M. Legendre tells M. Legendre that he may count upon his patronage and support. He applauds the editor for his efforts at conciliation, and adds these remarkable words: "This task devolves chiefly upon laymen, and it is better that the clergy should keep outside. If you can find a group of religious and moderate men to join you in this enterprise, you and they shall have my earnest sympathy." It is, of course, no secret that M. Legendre's International African Association has decided to maintain Henry M. Stanley in command of the Congo country. General Gordon will be sent on an independent mission. The King of the Belgians has sent Mr. Stanley a letter filled with expressions of satisfaction and confidence, in view of the results of his labours.

It has been arranged that the Queen will start for the continent in the first week in April. The exact date will be kept a secret, as also the route by which she goes, as the Queen is still troubled with fears of a possible outrage. She will make the voyage in the royal yacht Osborne, which will have the ships *Alberta*, *Eschscholtz* and *Galata* as an escort. The Queen will be away from England a month. The re-election of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the Free-masons, which will occur March 6th, will be the occasion of a great Masonic ceremonial.

The contest at Brighton, started by Mr. Marriot, a Liberal, who, having turned Conservative, resigned immediately after voting against Mr. Gladstone on the Egyptian division, excites much interest as a fair test of public feeling, especially as the constituency is a notoriously Radical one.

The election at Cork on Saturday for the vacant seat in the House of Commons resulted in the return of Deasy (Nationalist), who received 2,150 votes, against 1,153 for Goulding (Conservative).

A sensation is reported from St. Denis, the capital of the French Island of Bourbon in the Indian Ocean. A dual with swords was fought between an Englishman named Winter, and an officer of the marines by the name of Grosjean. Winter was pleted to the heart and fell dead upon the spot.

Louis Monvoisin, a servant of Petit Cercle Club, in the Rue Royale, resolutely maintains his denial that he had any accomplices in the card swindle. He defies the police to prove that he did not make the eighty thousand francs found in his possession by loans to the members of the club. The club at a recent meeting decided to postpone dealing with the scandal at present and to continue the existing committee in authority until April 15th. Many members are dissatisfied with the decision. The names of culprits are a matter of club gossip. An influential party of the club urge the immediate dissolution and reconstruction of the club as the best means of purification. The *Gaulois* advises the culprit, all men of rank, to save the honor of their relatives by blowing out their brains.

Arthur, an absconding money changer of Paris, has been traced to Havre, en route to America. Warrants have been issued for his arrest. Col. Villier, military attaché of the British embassy, deposited 20,000 francs with Arthur the day before he absconded. Other losses are by Anglo-American residents. Friends of Prince Krapskine have renewed their appeal to President Grovy to release the prince from prison. The prince, writing from his prison at Clairvaux, says: "My last forces are falling under the surly which I contracted in the St. Paul prison at Petersburg. I am so feeble that I can hardly write."

The Sun's social gossip says M. Omercau has been laboriously lionized by the Liberal leaders, and has seen the inside of a great many more rich than poor houses. His stay was much too short to allow of any real investigation into the condition of the working classes, and a German paper makes the maddening observation that the visit to England was an imitation of Gambetta's never-realized project, and is the fig leaf which conceals personal ambition.

The English press generally condemns Bismarck's letter on the Lesker resolutions. Berlin correspondents give some piquant extracts from the attacks on the semi-official press on minister Bismarck's American career, while the *Times*, ignorant of the same, personally of the Hon. J. F. O'Rielly, makes the unconsciously amusing comment, "that as the name of the proposer of the resolution is Spotch, he is presumably a sensible man."

LONDON GOSSIP.

The Prince of Wales and the Homes of the Poor—Canada to be Exempt from the new Cattle Bill—The Speaker—The Queen's Tour—The Cork Election—Minor and Personal.

New York, Feb. 24.—The Tribune's London cable letter says the Prince of Wales' maiden speech in the House of Lords on Friday night created a flutter among the Tory peers. The Marquis of Salisbury intended to limit the enquiry to the dwellings in towns, but the Government, doubtless having in mind certain recent references to the Marquis of Salisbury's cotton property in Hatfield, extended the enquiry to rural populations. The Prince's speech justified them by describing the condition of his Norfolk peasantry whom he acquired Sandringham.

Having engrafted on the Government cattle disease bill the principal clauses of the Duke of Richmond's bill, it is expected that the agricultural interest will compel the Government to assent in the Commons. In such case it is believed that all foreign live stock, except that from Canada and Denmark, will be excluded. The hide and tallow trades will suffer a serious injury by the closing of the foreign market at Birkenhead, Hull and Deptford. Some newspapers are already crying out that the piers are supporting protection under the guise of sanitary "fads."

Sir Henry Brand, on resigning the speakership of the House of Commons was offered a peerage, but declined the honor. It has been the rule of the speaker on retiring to go to the House of Lords. Sir Henry's reason for refusing is that he is the heir of the old barony of Dore, which would be merged in the new title. He accepts the pension of £2,000 yearly.

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The New Brunswick Legislature will meet on Thursday.