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### 'or the Post and TRUE WITNESS.

Sun-Set at Quebec. Twas nigh the close of day, Up 'long the hill; Lonely I took my way, Silent and still; 'Round me the breezes were-Grand was the scene and fair-Freely I rambled there-Rambled at will!

Over the even sky, Dark roll'd each cloud, Far in the domeon high-Mist, like a shroud; But as the portal blest, Of the bright home of rest. Grand in the glowing west-Appelo proud ! Appolo proud !

And a bright pencil ray Gilded each spire, As sunk the god of day; Higher and higher, Over old Levis hought, Off to my furthest right, Houses in crimson light Blazed as on fire !

Lofty each stately pine, When the sun low, Secmed like a spear to shine, Brightin his glow; So on the even fair. Pine-trees that 'rose in air Cought the last dying glare, Phoebus did throw.

And in those brilliant rays, Luminous beams, Grandest and purest blaze, Every spiregleams,-Each one reflecting bright Flood upon flood of light; Oh, what a haloed sight! Not as in dreams.

And as I stood awhile, And as I stood awrite, Fixed to the sod— Bright o'er my face a smile And as I trod, Silentiy down the slope, Widely my soul did ope To the bright rays of hope Coming from God !

And I bethought me then And 1 bethnught me then How, like the Sun, That would thus shine for men When life is done; When the dark clouds of death, At the Almighty's breath, Bcatter'd o'er spaces' weadth Roiling and dun!

And when the soul is pure, And when the soul is pure, Like to the spire, Reflects the beamings sure, Celestial fire; Raylets that never miss, Just souls forever kiss, Rays of eternal bliss, Ne'er to expire!

JOSEPH K. FORAN. Laval University, Quebec.

# STARVATION IN IRELAND.

A Proctical View of the Situs-

minutes grace was allowed, and within this time thirty men came forward. The General had a roll-call, showing the names of sepoys known to live or be hidden in Indikee, and as many of these were missing the mullicks were asked to explain their absence. They admitted that twenty men were absent, but promised to bring them in when they re-turned. Indikee had distinguished itself particularly by firing at our cavalry patrols before Charasiab, and by receiving within its walls the fugitives who fled from the attack of the Seventy-second Highlanders and Fifth Ghoorkas when the hills were stormed on the day of the fight. A fine of 1,500 maunds (120,000 pounds) of grain and 600 loads of bhoosa (chopped straw for forage) was levied,

and the whole population disarmed. Gen. Baker then visited smaller villages near and captured 18 more sepoys. There could be little doubt that most of themhad been trained as soldiers. They fell into their places, shoulder to shoulder, when the order to start was given, and keeping time to the quick step of the Sikhs, marched along in good order to our camp. Forty more Sepoys were brought in by the mullicks on the 9th and 10th, as well also as a fakir, who had been wounded. This made 89 in all, and they have been dealt with as follows :

[	Hanged.	Released
Nov 10	. 1í	6
Nov. 10 Nov. 11	. 28	19
Nov. 12.	. 10	13
Nov. 12. Pardoned, retained as in formers.		2
1		
Total	. 49	40

Any men who could show by fair evidence that they were absent from Cabul, lying sick in their villages or otherwise engaged when the mutiny and after events took place, were released. Many did not attempt to deny their presence in the Bala Hissar or at Chara-siab. The stories invented by others were tested by the statements of the mullicks, who were all along kept separate from the sepoys and examined independently. Contronted finally with their headmen and the falseness of their defence exposed, these prisoners did not take the trouble to invent further explanations.

The men executed belonged to the Herat regiments. They were either at Cabul when the outbreak oscurred, or returned later to fight against us, the muster rolls now in our hands enabling us to identify them without much trouble. They did not attempt to give false names, and their mullicks were warned that they themselves might incur further punishment it they screened sepoys belonging to their villages. Such as could not give a clear account of their movements were condemned to death, and they submitted to their fate with Personal Observation of Archbishop the usual quiet resignation of Mussulmans. Many were of the worst type of Afghans, and

# AFGHANISTAN.

Relief felt from Gen. Roberts' Brilliant Achievement-Reinforcements for Cabul-Reoccupation of the Lost Ground -The Cabulese Besieged by Famine.

New YORK, January 4.-London despatches say that the relief arising from Gen. Roberts' unexpected victory leaves the political complications untouched. Every Government speaker denies that annexation was intended, but nobody offers the solution of the problem how British prestige can be maintained without a permanent military surveillance over Afghanistan.

ST. PETERBERG, January 4.—Abdul Rah-man Khan, the Afghan Pretender, has arrived at Balkh and joined his friends. He will probably raise a force disciplined on the system of the Russian army. Otherwise his

contemplated coup d'etat will fail. CARUL, January 4 — The Wurdok tribe, when fleeing from Cabul, were attacked by the Hazaras, who hold Ghuzni in the name of the British.

LONDON, January 2 .- The India Office has been at last persuaded that if England wishes to retain her hold on Afghanistan she must send more men to the front. The first batch of reinforcements left Portsmouth this morn. ing. It is understood that troops will be moved up from the north western frontier to replace these that have marched from Jellalabad, Gundamuk and the lines of Khyber Pass to Cabul. There are 10,000 men now on their way through the Afghan defiles sent there to relieve Sir Frederick Roberts. Of these 2,000 are British and 8,000 natives. The fort of Lundi Kotal is held by 2,000 men, that of Ali Musjid by a similar number, Jamrod by 500 Sepoys, and Peshawur by 4,000. From Jellalabad are advancing the 9th Regiment of Foot, the 10th Bengal Cavalry, the 33th Native Infantry, and the Fourth Ghoorkas. From Gundamuk, one regiment of British cavalry and one of infantry are S S Cox, Anson G McCook, Hugh Gardner, of Brush cavarry and one of the three Hugh J Hastings, Noah Davis, Thomas native regiments which were there in canton-Murphy, Rev Thomas Farrell, Rev Henry ments very few have been left to guard a post which is now of secondary importance. These latter compose what is known as

temporarily deserted, and many of the sentries who suffered intensely from the cold have been called in from the sheltering watch tower newly erected there. In their absence the Aighan cragsmen, familiar with every pass around Cabul, have at least as good a chance to-day of rallying on the peaks and stealing down on the British as in the days of Sale and Mac-Naghten. While Roberts' officers are playing polo on the Maidan or shooting wild fowl on he lake, there is every ground to believe hat Mahomed Jan is again calling the tribes to arms. The Mohmunds, whose Chief, Yahuja Khan, is a prisoner in British hands, are known to be waiting for an occasion to retaliste. The Afridis are lying in wait for convoys round Lundi Kotal and Ali Muzjid. Their head men have been given hostages, but the clansmen have little respect for their leaders. The Shin Warris are menacing the Jagdallak Pass, and as fast as the British reinforcements march on to Cabul, the various tribes will fall on the posts they evacuate. There cannot be even a show of peace till the spring. A Lundi Kotal despatch to the

## PABNELL IN AMERICA

now reigning in the Kbyber Pass.

Standard says nothing can exceed the order

Arrival of the Seythia-A Hearty Welcome Accorded the Patriot-He Replies, Begretting the Object of His Mission,

pecial to the Post and TRUE WITNESS.

NEW YORK, January 2.- The Scythia arrived n port this morning, having on board Parnell and Dillon, both of whom were received by a large delegation of prominent citizens of New York and other citizens, and heartily welcomed to America.

The delegation-comprising Thurlow Weed, McDowell, Rev Father McAleer, Rev Dr McGlynn, Rev T De Witt Talmage, Rev Dr Eddy, A J Dittenhoefer, T L James, Charles A Dans, E A Merritt, Collector tah line has already been opened for commis- Major General Q A Gilmore, Major Gensariat stores and troops. It is even proposed ral John Newton, Alderman John J Mor-to open money order offices at Quettah, Can-ris. Algernou S Sullivan. Rev Father Kielw

F B Thurber, John T Agnew, Rev Dr John

Richard Emmett, Rev Henry Ward Beecher,

prominent position on the afterdeck.

earth. Our task is of a double character.

We have to war against a system which

causes discontent and suffering in our coun-

try, and we have endeavored to break down

the system, and, with God's help, we are determined to break it down. We have also

ment for eight months to relieve the distress.

boarded the Scythia.

now impassable The Gorge of the Lion's New York, January 2.-After the delivery Mouth, sixteen miles from Ghaznee, is comof Mr. Parnell's response, Mr. Dillon also pletely blocked up by snow. The defensive works on the Behmaroo Heights have been spoke, referring in complimentary terms to the generosity of America to the brethren at home. He said, in Ireland we shall have 250,000 people without food for from four to five months. In order to prevent starvation in Ireland it would require two or three millions of money. The great object which we have in coming to America is to procure the sympathy and assistance of the public opinion of America, also funds to carry on the agitation by which such pressure will be brought to bear on the British Government as may prevent future distress and end what now seems to be accepted as the order of things, namely, that every fifteen or twenty years we must make appeals to the charity of other nations. At the conclusion of the address, Mr. Parnell said he would re-main in America until summoned home. On the arrival of the steamer at the dock, Parnell and Dillon were driven to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where will be their headquarters during their sojourn in New York.

Mr. Farnell to-morrow receives a delega-tion of former residents of the County of Meath, Ireland, and will be presented with an Ireland. address by them. He dined with his mother this evening, and returned to his hotel at an early hour. He has made engagements for Philadelphia on the 10th instant, and Chicago on the 20th, but may go to Boston before he goes to Philadelphia.

Mr. Parnell and his colleague, Mr. Dillon, were escorted from the vessel to the Fifth not be any longer tolerated, and should be Avenue Hotel in carriages, where a large number of citizens from all parts of the country waited upon them. At the hotel Mr. Parnell is reported as saying that foreign sympathy had been almost invariably with the aristocracy and against the oppressed; funds for suffering Irish had never been popular in England. In 1847 the Queen of England was the only Sovereign in Europe who gave nothing out of her private purse to the starving Irish. The Czar of Russia gave, and so did the Sultan of Turkey, but Queen Victoria sent nothing. There doubtless would be partial famine in Ireland, and his own estimate, based upon information received from trustworthy sources, was that at least a quarter of a million persons would be destitute before the 1st of February. Mr. Parnell says the appeal of the Duchess of Marlborough, wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Agra, Meerut and Bombay. Before the spring Afghanistan will be occupied by twice the force which endeavors to hold it at present. For this purpose the rallway arrangements are being hurried forward. The Sukur Quet-tah line has already been operated for lish relief fund is a movement to help the ris, Algernou S Sullivan, Rev Father Kielv. landlords, by furnishing tenants money to pa Verona, Rev Father M J O'Farrell, William H Guion, John Ford, A C Wheeler, ex-Contheir rents. A grand mass meeting will be held in Madison Square Garden next Sunday evening, ressman George A Halsey, Very Rev George when Mr. Parnell will present Ireland's cause H Doane, V G; John C Maguire, Jacob M in its true colors. Gilmore's band will be in Patterson, General P H Jones, William E attendance, and repeat the new National Dodge, Nicholas Muller, Smith Ely, jr; Police Anthem. It is expected that thousands of dollars will be raised on the occasion for the Commissioner D C Wheeler, General Smith, Commissioners French and Voorhis, Cornerelief of Irish suffering. He wishes to inlius Van Cott, Levi P Morton, Allan Campclude San Francisco and Canada in his jourbell, ex-Sheriff Reilly, Thomas S Brennan, Jacob Hess, Issac H Bailey, Townsend Cox, neying.

would have been the same as ever. The heart of our people would have been broken by physical suffering. . They would have be-

> come DISORGANIZED AND EXASPERATED,

but instead have become united. The Irish people are firm and self-reliant, with death staring them in the face. We have saved the lives of landlords and saved the lives of the people. We propose to make the occupiers of the soil owners. We wish to do this with as little injury to vested interests as possible. No physical violence, no unconstitutional action is contemplated or necessary. American public opinion is one of our greatest weapons. We desire to make the land free, so that everybody who has money to buy it may buy as he needs of it. We desire to abolish the laws of entail and settlement, prevent the natural crumbling away of properties, in order to prevent property from passing in few hands, the local registration of land to titles such as you have here should also follow, so as to make it easy to sell a bit of land as it is to sell a hay-stack or bale of cotton. I contend no injurious sub-division. would take place if we had a free system in a traland

After a brief address by Mr. Dillon, and a long preamble, reciting the grievances of the agricultural classes of Ireland, claiming that the landlord rights of Ireland are an anomaly in any State pretending freedom, and that they are so indefensible, so offensive to every claim of justice or humanity, that they should sent the way of all tyrannies, by persuasion if possible, if not, by any other means, stating how hundreds of thousands are already suffering from want of food, fuel and raiment, the following resolutions were

adopted :--Resolved-That Charles Stewart Parnell and Mr. John Dillon are deserving of our earnest gratitude and most unqualified confidence; that the sacrifices they have made and the perils they have encountered in coming to this prosperous land to plead the cause of a suffering nation are entitled to a generous and patriotic recognition and response, and that the promises made by us in our welcoming address it should be our pride as well as duty to redeem.

Second. That we give to our suffering bro-thers in Ireland our heart-whole sympathies in these the days of their deep distress, and, while giving sympathy, we would counsel hope for a better day, which, in God's good time, will assuredly come.

Third. That while the relief of immediate suffering has a claim upon our immediate action, we cannot overlook the fact that the system which produces this suffering needs change ; that money for the purchase of food, fuel and raiment for the afflicted poor are needed at once, and that, beyond and beside this primary call, funds are needed to strengthen the hands of the Irish Land League in their struggle against the landlord monopoly, and that, therefore, we suggest to the generous public that, while remembering the pressing claims now presented for relief, there is an obligation to aid in the prevention of a recurrence of such claims, and this latter can only be effected by that readjustment of land tenuro of Ireland contemplated by the Irish Land Longue; Fourth That subscription lists be at once opened, a finance committee, secretaries and treasurers appointed, and that a formal and carnest appeal be made to aid in the grand achievement of giving an ancient peopleliving in their own land, realizing the idea given utterance to by Mr. Parnell on his arrival, of giving Ireland a place among the nations of the earth-in other words, " Ireland for the Irish, and the Irish for Ireland." NEW YORK, January 4.-At the meeting this afternoon Mr. Dillon said the reception accorded to the envoys of the Irish nation will invoke in the hearts at home a far deeper gratitude than any collection of money could invoke. He denied that the Irish Land League aggravated the distress of the people. The League, by its efforts. has remitted rents to the extent of £500,000. When we started the movement, we did it inspired by the bistory of the famine of 1847. One of our great objects is to force the Irish landlords to do their duty. The speaker said over 500,000 men have taken part in our meetings. In Ireland this spring there will be 250,000 people without food. America cannot feed them for more than a few weeks. Resolutions were adopted expressing confidence in Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, and sympathy for the sufferers in Ireland, favouring the peasant proprietary, and announcing that subscription lists would be immediately opened. Jno. J. N. O'Donough, 145 Broadway, was designated to receive contributions. Parnell said those sending contributions should mention whether they wished the money applied to the relief of the distressed or the benefit of the political organizations. The receipts to-night at the box office were over \$2,500. January 5 .- Parnell to-day received a deputation from Albany representing the Irish Societies of that city. The deputation requested him to name an early day for a visit there, and presented him with an address A telegram from Pittston says hundreds of dollars have been collected there for the Irish Land League.

tion-Urgent Need of Help.

#### Special to the Evenino Post.

TORONTO, January 3.-The following letter from Archbishop Lynch appears in the mornng papers :---

Sin,-Permit me to assure the public that, from personal observation, there is a widespread distress in Ireland and in the counties Juchess of Marlborough, starvation stares he people in the face of they are not suc-The Bishops of Ireland testify to the coured. eneral distress in those countles. There sppears to be a vague notion in the minds of some that there is no destitution in Ireland inless

#### THE PEOPLE DIE OF STARVATION.

There are at least a million of people in that anhappy country who do not get the nourishng food of peasants of their class in the other nations of Europe, and they are certainly worse clothed. I have seen more women and children barefooted in Ireland than in Ingland, Germany, France, and Italy torether. I visited the schools in more than one city in Ireland and found the children miserably clad, the majority barefooted and hunger clearly depicted on their other-wise interesting countenances, and this is the state of the majority of the poor schools of Scotland. The nuns who taught those schools have assured me that it sickens them to enter the class-rooms to teach the children.

#### DISEKARTENED WITH HUNGER.

They curtail their own means to share with hem. One said : "Our children are very good, they always share their lunch with their poorer companions, but it shames us to see those poor little ones devour the little bread they get." This want is so general that in a fertile country it is a disgrace to a civilized nation. Such a state of things cannot last long in the 19th century. It is quite true, as as been said, that the lay leaders of the people refuse to beg, but I know it to bu than because there is no grievous distress. Yours, &c.,

JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH. Archbishop of Toronto.

HANGING THE AFOHANS.

forty-ning Sepoys, who were in Cabul when the Outbreak Occurred, Exccuted.

[From the London Daily News.]

CAMP CARDL, November 12 .- On the 6th. even men brought in by General Gough's orce from the Shuturgarden and immediate illages were hanged, one being a havildar

f a Herat regiment present in Cabul at the massacre. This was followed by an exursion into the Chardeh Valley, the villagers bi which were known to be harboring disinded sepors. Taking the road through the northern suburbs of Cabul, the troops passed through the gorge by which the river enters stream and followed the foot of the hills unil near the village of Indikee.

it all suppys of the Afghan army. Five | without the worms. | British, Most of the roads, from Cabul are | give help to our people at home. State of the second

their callousness when waiting their turn at the foot of the scaffold (ten men were hanged at a time) was remarkable. Their seeming carelessness as to their fate

never varied, whether the sentence was death or acquittal. Their fanaticism is equal to all fortunes. Our great regret is that, while we are sending the rank and tile to the gallows, the ringleaders are still at large. Such poor specimens of humanity as these marched daily to execution are of but little account in our mentioned in the letter of Her Grace the | sight, and will not be missed in a country like this ; whereas the execution of leading menas Kushdii Khan, Nek Mahomed, or Mahomed Jan-would have a wholesome effect on the whole tribe of intriguers who have brought Yakoob Khan so low. Unfortunately we have not these sirdars in our hands; they are still living, and capable of further evil doing.

> -In the third quarter of 1878, 174,893 persons passed to France via Dover and Calais. In the corresponding quarter of 1879 there were only 79,689, showing what expositions do for railroad companies.

-The introduction of American anthracite into Switzerland has directed the attention of the Swiss to their own coal fields, which they believe may be made to supply their wants.

-One of the severest punishments which could be inflicted on thousands of rational being: would be to be condemned to read the stories in Christmas numbers of popular periodicals.

-The Insurance Commission of New Hampshire says that much of the property burned in that State is set on fire to get insurance money, and that every large fire reyeals over insurance.

COUGHS AND COLDS .- THOSE WHO ARE SUFFER-ING from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

WE WOULD BY NO MEANS RECOM-MEND any medicine which we did not know to be good, particularly for infants. But of ather from national pride and sullenness MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, we can speak from knowledge. In our family, it infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night .- Boston Freeman.

> FOR CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH NO-THING equals BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PA-NACEA and Family Liniment. It is purely vegetable, and may be used internally or externally with perfect confidence. No family should be without it! It goes right to the part affected, and gives instant relief. All druggists sell it.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR Bilious and Liver complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasma, Giddiness of the eyes, Habitual Costiveness &c., is DR. HABVEY'S ANTI-BILIOU SAND PURGATIVE PILLS containing neither mercury or calomel in any form, mild in their operation, they create appetite, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

by means of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE, COM-FITS or Worm Lozenges, which cost only

dahar and Cabul. The natives are making use of the telegraph wires in the Pishin Valley and Candabar.

Mahomoud Jans sues for peace. Among his stipulations are that the British should evacuate Cabul, and that a promise should be given to send tack the Ameer, and that two British officers should remain at Cabul as hostages for the fulfilment of the promises. The Viceroy of India telegraphs as follows :---

General Roberts reports, on Decembor 30, Hall, Elwood E Thane, Rev Dr Taylor, that the force under command of General Baker, which left Cabul on the 27th of December, in returning from Kohistan, have destroyed unopposed the fort of the rebel Chief Mirbalcha, which was found abandoned. Several Kohistan Logan Chiefs have tendered their submission.

The enemy's losses in killed and wounded during the last fortnight were estimated at three thousand men.

On the 30th of December General Bright made a descent upon some of the villages, whose inhabitants had been prominent in harassing the British out-post and took them by surprise. No notice whatever has been taken of Mahmoud Jans stipulations.

CANDAHAR, January 5 .- The leader of the Herat troops escaped after their defeat to as Messis. Parnell and Dillon were seen in a Ghoran near the Persian frontier where he is collecting forces to attack the Cabulese, who are virtually besieged in Herat. The country were all killed by the villagers. Famine in people are selling their children for food.

LAHORE, January 5.—Further disturbances are expected at Herat, and a brigade will embark at Bombay immediately for the Bolan Pass.

LUNDON, January 5 .- Snow has again fallen at Cabul, and everything gives token of a severe winter. It is thought that General Roberts' difficulties have only just begun. Many of the troops have exchanged the thin canvas of their tents at Shirpur for the strong mud walls of houses at Cabul, and the sick hus proved a blessing indeed by giving an are comfortably housed in the barracks; but there is a great want of winter clothing, and especially of fuel. The hill water is abominuble. Caste is strong among the Se- to see that the victims of the system are not poys, who refuse to drink at wells which are common to all. Epidemic sickness is ravag- The physical suffering, misery, and staring the swarm of camp followers pent in the Behmaroo village. Forage for the animals is very hard to find, and the slaughter of horses and camels has already begun. The advantage of holding the city is considerable, and there is no immediate fear that provisions will run out, but what disheartens Sir Frederick Roberts and his countrymen, at home is that the war seems now to be plactically interminable. The crops having been gathered, the tribes have leisure to fight and pillage till the spring. Their check on the heights above Cabul is known to have been very slight. Mahomed Jan, the former Governor of Ghaznee, SURELY IT IS WORTH TWO YORK now with Azma Bullah, the Ghilzal, Shillings to get rid of worms. It costs more the most formidable leader in the field, is the city, and then turned sharply across the to feed them for one week, than to expel them; gethering forces in his own territory. Indeed, a despatch received this morning from Cabul reports that the Wurdak tribe, when

#### A Mouster Reception in Madison Square Garden.

NEW YORK, January 4-Six thousand people assembled in Madison Square Garden Chester A Arthur, General Thomas Sweeney, John Brougham and Dion Boucicault-emto-night. Only a few of those invited to ocbarked on a revenue cutter at an early hour cupy sents on the platform were present." this morning and steamed down the Bay and Among these was Thurlow Weed. Parnell On approaching the Scythia a mass of buntand Dillon were enthusiastically greeted. ing was unfurled to the breeze, and, with Judge Gildersleeve presided. Parnell said the American people occupy a proud position in booming of cannon and fluttering of flags, the respect to this question, a position which I, as renowned agitator was warmly welcomed to the free soil of Columbia's land. The greatone who boasts some American blood (applause), feel justly proud. The American est enthusiasm prevailed, and respected gonnation has by common consent been made tlemen whose social status promised a more sedate mien were carried away with rapture

THE ARBITRATOR IN THIS GREAT STRUGGLE

The signal guns of the steamer replied to the welcome, and cheer upon cheer rent the air for the land of Ireland. Within the last few days the landlords of Ireland, for the first time in history, recognized their true position An address of welcome by the citizens of as culprits, and have come before the bar of New York, and another by the citizens of American public opinion to plead their cause people attack them whenever they venture Chicago, were presented. Parnell replied as as best they may. (Applause.) Parnell ex-out in small parties. Fifty troopers foraging follows :--- "I regret my power of language is plained his mission to this country was to not sufficient to convey my appreciation of form two distinct funds, one for the relief of the Province of Seistan is very severe, and the kindness and honor done me. It has al- distress, the other for purely political purways been a great pleasure to me to come to poses. The cause for the present distress is the unequal, artificial system of land tenure the United States, but I could have wished that the circumstances attending our native in Ireland. No charity that can be given by land ware of a more happy and prosperous America will avail to prevent Ireland's disland were of a more happy and prosperous character; but we must hope and believe tress. It must be the duty of the British that a time is approaching when we may Government, and we see we must shame that be able to speak of Ireland as Government into a sense of its obligations. other men speak of their own country, Are we to be compelled every ten or twelve as really and truly among the nations of the years to appear as

#### MENDICANTS BEFORE THE WORLD?

I say to the people of this country, if you wish to rescue us from the position, holp us in destroying the system which brings it on. America subscribed liberally in past years. The people of Ireland living in this country have been subscribing ever since every cent suffered to perish in the meanwhile. of their hard-carned money, sent over there with such true devotion to their fellowmen, vation among large portions of the popuwhich has gone in payment of excessive rents, lation of Ireland has not been exaggerated. and in bolstering up this terrible system. The We have been calling upon the Governspeaker accused the English Government of cold neglect and indifference, and of a desire but only within the last faw days has the to drive the poor law system, which he cha-English Government agreed to admit that nacterized as there was any distress. Only now, that it is

A MOST FIENDISH AND INCENIOUS SYSTEM,

too well apread for any effectual remedy, do which we received from England for the purthose rulers in England appear to understand their inability. We, who have been working at pose of slowly torturing our country to death. this great land question, have not made any The Irish tenant will die in the ditch rather appeal to the Government for the relief of the than enter the poor house. (Applause.) destitution. , We cannot longer shut our eyes The discussion of this question will unto the terrible peril approaching, and we doubtedly force the British Government to think we ought to put the case before our take suitable action as While charitable will don't hat home and here in America, Americans will come forward, as they always friend in Bridgeport : "You had better keep will don'their duty, as they have in every clime done, to their suffering brethren at home. Together the process they are all but if they had allowed the present mement them." The letter was opened by a young The minificks, or beadmen, were summoned 25 cents. Besides the economy, it is better fleeing from Cabul, have been attacked by the that the rosult of our mission will be of such to go by without an attempt at organization, person, who gave it to the police, and the in-1 at .

-A fine collection of the original drawings of Thackeray's old schoolfellow, John Leech, are now to be seen in the library of their old school, Charter House, having been purchased by that institution to which they were both so much attached, when Rawdon Crawley, Jr., Pendennis and Clive Newcome were educated, and where Col. Newcome died.

-A Hartford joker wrote in a letter to a friend in Bridgeport : "You had better keep its torrible scenes. Government neglect could clear himself from suspicion.