Lyra Incantata.

and to to to come to be and t

(From the University Magazine.) Within a castle haunted,
As castles were of old,
There hung a harp enchanted,
And on its rim of gold
This legend was enrolled:
Whatever bard would win me,
Must strike and wake within me,
Prope supreme endeavor. By one supreme endeavor, A chord that sounds forever."

Commercial Ricing.

The bards of lyre and viol, by mandate of the king, Were bidden to a trial To find the magic string (If there was such a taking). Then, after much essaying Of tuning, came the playing: And lords and ladies splendid Watched as those bards contended.

The first—a minstrel hoar, Who many a rhyme had spun-Sang loud of war and glory— Of battles fought and won, But when his song was done, Authough he bard was lauded, And olapping bands applauded, Yet spite of the laudation, The harp ceased its vibration.

The second changed the measure.
And turned from fire and sword
To sing a song of pleasure—
The wine-cup and the board—
Till at the wit all roared.
And the high hall resounded
With merriment unbounded!
The harp—loud as the laughter—
Grew hushed at that soon after.

The third, in lover's fashion. The third, in lover's fashiou,
And with his soul on fire.
Then sang of love's pure passion—
The heart and its desire!
And as he touched the wire,
The listners, gathering round him.
Caught up a wreath and crowned him.
The crown—hath faded never! The harp-resounds forever!

AGRICULTURAL.

THEODORE TILTON.

(Continued from TRUE WITNESS of Nov. 26th.) htene Walls-Continued.

Atone Walls—Continued.

The first stands on level ground, with no drainage, and no foundation other than a moit soil. Its stones are laid up on the independent principle—all that each one asks of another is a place to rest. The sides are straight and the top level. To all ontward appearance, it is perfectly good. But when winter sets in, the freezing ground will raise the whole concern perhaps, an inch, in the air; warm weather comes and thaws out the warm side first, and it settles an inch below the level of the other side; then another frost lifts it up again, and another thaw settles it. A few such rackings topple down a lot of stones against the side of the wall; then comes another frost, and these stones keep in the ground until after the opposite side has thawed, when that goes down, and more stones fall that way, or the wall gets a twist. A few winters of such racking work will finish the wall, and it must be rebuilt.

In the construction of the second, the first thing is to make a sufficient drain (which, for this purpose, need not be more than two and

In the construction of the second, the first thing is to make a sufficient drain (which for this purpose, need not be more than two and a half feet deep) to remove the water of saturation. Then the earth is plowed up into a ridgea foot above the general level of the ground, with a good water furrow at each side. On this ridge, after it has had a year to settle, the foundation course has been laid of the largest stones well bedded, well "checked up," and with "broken joints" wherever the stones were not long enough to reach entirely across the wall.

Wall.

If some of the stones are so large as to reach six inches or a foot beyond the wall on each side, there is no objection to their use next to the ground. Above this course the stones should be well selected and so laid (on their best faces, that all of the smaller ones shall be bound together by long ones which reach entirely across the wall, or at least have a good bearing on each side of the joint between them. This "locking" is the most immortant parts of the whole operation, and without it, no wall, even if built of square blocks of hewn stone, will withstand the movement against which even the best foundation cannot entirely protect it. The cap-stones, selected during the building of the wall, should reach en irely across the top. They had better be even six inches too wide than one inch too narruw and the heavier they are the better will be their bluding effect.

Concerning the face of the wall, it is worthy of remark that, as a general rule, too much smoothness should not be sought after. The general line of the face should be true, and the crevices should be sufficiently well chinked to give each stone a firm support, but the smooth face of the stones had better be laid down than toward the face, as solidity is of more value than smoothness. In a park wall a smooth surface is very desirable; in a farm wall extra smoothness should be sacrificed to solidity.

If a stone wall is built in the manner last described, the chief care that will be necessary for If some of the stones are so large as to reach

ness should be sacrificed to solidity.

If a stone wall is built in the manner hast described, the chief care that will be necessary for its preservation will be to prevent boys from accepting the invitation which its broad, level top offers for a run; If the cap-stones are not disturbed, and if its chinks are not loosened by climbing, it will not need repairing for many years.

years.

A very common and a very good substitute for the ridge at the bottom of the wall, is a trench from one too two feet deep, filled with small stones, but even in this case it is better to have an underdrain, directly beneath, or at the side of the wall. If beneath it, with at least six inches of well-rammed earth separating it from the small stones in the trench, lest earth be carried into the drain by surface water and chokalt up. choke it up.

Onter.

Gates are so much better than bars that they ought to be universally used wherever frequent passage with vehicles is necessary. Bars being much simpler, and not liable to get out of order, are unficiently good for the entrances to pasture-fields, but the time lost in taking them entirely out, when the entrance must be frequently used for waggons, is a sufficient objection to their used in such c ses. The difficulty of making a gate that will swing well on its hinges, latch easily, and swink clear of the ground, year after year, is to me one of the mysteries. The tendency of gates to "sag." and of hinge hooks to work loose seems to de y the wisest mechanical skill and to overturn all our preconceived ideas of the strength of material.

There are gates which are always in order, which close of themselves, and which latch when closed, but they are generally either very new or very expensive. A good, cheap farmgate, which will always be in order, is very much needed, and the need has given rise to no end of inventions.

These, however, seem generally to seek to

needed, a. d the need has given rise to no end of inventions.

These, however, seem generally to seek to overcome the difficulty by a complication of parts, or my some device which sooner or later fails in practice.

So far as our present experience extends, the simplest gate is the best.

The post on which the gate hangs is a very important part of the arrangement. Unless it remains firmly in its perpendicular position, the best gate will work badly.

The best gate-post for farm purposes is a single long stone, but a good sick of hard wood, set not less than five feet in the ground, and filled around at least for three feet below the surface with small stones, so that the frost can have no effect on it, is good enough—while it lasts. The various devices for holding the post upright by rods, or braces, are of little effect.

The post against which the gate is fastened when shut, it is not so important to have set deeply. It need only be firm enough to withstand the racking to which it will be subjected when a high wind blows directly against the gate. It ought, for this surpose, to be a stout attek or stone, set not less than three and a half feet in the ground, and protected against the action of frost as recommended for the other post.

The gate may be fastened by a hook, a latch,

The gate may be fastened by a hook, a latch a bolt or a pin. In either case, the fastening should be about half way between the top and the bottom, so that the force of direct winds will

should be about half way cetween the twinds will the bothom, so that the force of direct winds will have an equal bearing above and below. If fasten, dat the top or bottom, the gate would be more racked in heavy blows. That which reems to me the best for farm-gates is a bar of hard wood passing easily through two slots in the gate, and hung lightly on the hort straps of iron, so that it will swing freely back and forth, hanging naturally in such a position that it will enter a groove in the post, or better, a srace between two blocks in front of the pest. This space should be at least half an inch wider than the linkness of the bolt, and the blocks should slope off gradually, and be faced with sheet-iron, over which the end of the kich will ill pessily. When the gate is closed, this inclined plane or slope forces the latch back, and when it reaches the groove it drops in by its own weight.

HOME STATE IN Farm Buildings.

of home if sign a

duals and their ability to spend money for ornament and for convenience vary so greatly, that even a tolerably full discussion of the architecture of farm dwelling; houses would require very much more space than could here be given to it. In the vicinity of towns there are always architects and builders whose services can be commanded whenever necessary. In the more remote frontier districts, the simplest spic of dwelling, which is all that the opportunities of the situation allow, is usually built without the aid of skilled labor, and for temporary purposes only. Barns, abeds, hay-barracks, these folds, poultry-houses, etc. belong more properly to the range of subjects under consideration. The first principle to be observed is, so far as possible, to bring every thing within the same four walls and under the same roof, and to adjust size of the structure, not so much to the present requirements, as to the future needs of the farm.

In a very large majority of cases, however, it is not practicable to follow this rule. It would require a larger investment at the outset, than most farmers would be able to make, especially in view of the many other necessary expenses which must be defrayed from their usually limited capital. Yet in all cases where such a complete barn as is above referred to cannot be built at once, the possibility of building it at a future day, and the importance of approaching it as nearly as possible at the outset, should be contently kept in view. A given amount of space can be more cheaply inclosed in one large building, than in several small ones, while the concentration of stock and food under one roof, the greater ease with which barn work may be done in a conveniently arranged large barn, and the much more complete supervision which a farmer is enabled to have over the indoor work of the plan. of his assistants, are strong arguments in favor

of his assistants, are strong arguments in favor of the plan.

Formerly, when hay waggons had to be unloaded entirely by hand, the height of the hay bays of a barn had to be regulated by the height to which it was practicable to pitch hay; but the rapidly extending use of the borse fork or elevator has done away with this restriction. Hay can now be easily and rapidly raised to any height, and not only may we gain the extra space which the greater beight of the bay gives, but a considerably greater capacity in proportion to the height, which comes from the closer packing at the bottom of a high bay. ing at the bottom of a high bay.

(To be Continued.)

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

WEDNESDAY.

The Czarina is confined to bed. Moukthar Pasha has arrived at Prishend.

Sir A. T. Galt is to be Minister resident in An attempt was made to assassinate the

Czar at Moscow. Holland hopes for an extradition treaty with

the United Stotes. Truro tavern-keepers are fighting against

temperance enactments. The Hamilton Baptists will lose \$20,000 by the collapse of their church.

Two thousand five hundred canal boats, oaded with grain, are in New York harbor. Two whiskey informers were chased out of Yorkville yesterday with brickbats and clubs. Several important discoveries of gold have been made recently at Brigus, Newfoundland.

Yellow Jacket, Hale and Norcross gold mines have been disposed of by the Bonanza firm.

Count Dalenshoff, of the German Legation has presented Chief Oursy with a gold

The Orangemen of Ottawa purpose holding a grand gift concert and week of opera in the latter part of February.

The colored people of New York, yesterday, appropriately celebrated the anniversary of the death of John Brown.

The official statement concerning the recent utterance of Archbishop Williams, of Boston, regarding the Catholic school subject, confirms the corrected statement already published.

The London Post, commenting upon Yakoob Khan's departure from Cabul says this news is of great significance. It probably means that Afghanistan has seen the last of its Ameers.

A train-load of immigrants, about three hundred in number, arrived at Toronto from at different points along the Grand Trunk. but the majority will be forwarded to Manitoba.

It is stated that the Czar is about to inform the nobility of Moscow of his determination to call a number of unofficial advisers to assist him in the Government of the empre The Council will be purely deliberative. without the right of control or interference

THUBSDAY.

San Domingo is besieged on all sides. Mr. Flynn will be unopposed in Gaspe.

Diphtheria is raging in the vicinity of Lucan.

Iron ore is being shipped from Ottawa to smelters at Niles, O.

Four hundred dollars is to be the salary o the Mayor of Kingston.

Rosamond Woollen Company has advanced weaver's wages ten per cent.

Constable Graburn, of the Mounted Police, was shot and killed by Indians.

The saw mills in the Belleville neighborhood have all closed for the winter.

R. S. Williams' organ and plane factory, Toronto, is about to re-open with large orders. Mr. Scot, of the Q. M. O. & O. Bailway,

was closeted with Premier Chapleau yesterday. Fred Arbour, a Montreal drummer, was

fined \$20 for trading without a licence in St. John, N. B. A large collection of specimens from

Naples have arrived for the Toronto University College. The amount collected by the city of

Ottawa for water rates for the current year is \$83,339.69. The amount of arrears for 1879 is \$11,940.13. The School Management Committee of the

Ottawa Collegiate Institute are about to present a report recommending a large reduction in the salaries of the teachers. Rev. Dr. O'Mahony, who, it is said, is coming out with Archbishop Lynch to act as his coadjutor in the Diocese of Toronto is a nephew of the famous Father Prout. He has

recently been engaged in special functions at FRIDAY.

Two escaped lunatics have been firing barns in the vicinity of Beauport. Lucan, Ont., has the acts of irresponsible

the Vatican.

School Commissioners investigated. The jury in the fatal Opera House are re-

commend the erection of fire escapes. Three million one cent pieces were turned

out by Philadelphia mint last month. Mrs. James Fraser died at West River, Pictou County, the other day, 100 years of age. A new sheet has made its appearance in

St. Sauveur, Quebec, called Le Provincial. Two hundred members of the 10th Royals, since Col. Stollery's acquittal, have resigned. Work on Purcell & Ryan's section of the Canada Pacific Railway is being pushed for-

ward with all possible despatch. Some swindlers who have their bead-Concerning the dwelling house, it is not worth while for me to say any tining, except so far as related to the dairy department and this will be treated hereafter under its proper head.

Although the dwelling is a ver important element of farm economy, the tastes of indiviquarters in St. John, N.B., and who call themselves the North Star Co, have been recently sending circulars through the country

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE Mr. Parnell-at Roscommon. We take the following from the Irish Times :-Mr. Parnell, M.P., who was greeted with loud and continued cheering, seconded the resolution. He said—Rev. and respected Sir, and Fellow-Countrymen, we have come here to-day in the face of a great and pressing calamity, which appears almost at this moment as if all our exertions, all our endeavours, would be useless to prevent it from overwhelming us. (Cheers.) The tenant farmers, as the result of the harvest, which has not been a good one, and as the result of a fall in prices which, I believe, has been unprecedented in the history of the cattle traffic, find themselves without having earned a single penny during the last year to pay their rent. (Loud cheers.) Not only have they earned nothing to pay their rent, but they have earned nothing to pay the seed merchant and the tradesman who have provided them with seed to sow their crops and food to feed themselves and their children. (Cheers.) The laborers who depended on the farmers for their support are almost famishing, and must starve this winter unless some help is extended to them. (Cheers.) The farmer is unable to employ them, because many are unable to feed themselves much less employ labor. [A voice—"That is true."] (Cheers.) We look to the Government of the country for assistance. (Cheers.) Lord Beaconsfield—(groans)—the Jew Prime Minister, well surrounded by wealth and plenty at the Mansion House banquet, scoffs at your suffering. (Cheers.) A voice-"Our members do the same." Our very rev. chairman tells us that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has promised the Irish bishops that everything that the law permits will be done to stem the tide of distress. It is not the first time that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland will have broken his word to the bishops of Ireland. (Cheers) [A voice—
"And hang some of them."] I think we all recollect that the word of this same Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, pledged at the beginning of last session, with reference to the University question, was sacrificed with very little consideration in face of the compunctions of the Cabinet. (Cheers.) So, then, let us not trust too much to the word of even so high, honourable and august an individual as the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. (Cheers and laughter.) Now we shall have to help ourselves. I am very glad to say that the tenant farmers of Ireland have already commenced to help themselves. (Cheers.) The first step was to claim an abatement of the rackrents which have sprung up during these last seven years of plenty in Ireland-(cheers)and the next step was to secure that that abatement should be obtained. Now you ask for an abatement. The just landlord will give you an abatement, and many of them are giving abatements every day, but what are you to do with the unjust landlord, who, against common sense and reason, refuses abatement? You must offer to such men fair rent. I won't say a fair rent that your farms produced you during the past year, for no man's farm has produced anything for him during the past year. (Cheers.) You must offer him the reut that in ordinary times you might, perhaps, be able to offer to pay, and if he refuses that fair offer, then I say, in the face of God and man, that no other resource is left to the tenant farmers under such circumstances than to hold the rent until he gets a reduction. (Loud cheers.) Self-preservation is the first law of Nature, and the Irish people are not to be driven from their lands as they had been in former times. (Cheers.) But after we have tided over this difficulty-and I feel sure from the attitude of the people of Ireland, we shall tide over it _it will not be necessary for me to say that this land question will be settled on such lines and on such foundations that no bad year in future will plunge the country into Halifax. A small number will be distributed | such a state of unrest as it is in at the present moment. (Cheers.) Now, various plans have been proposed for the final settlement of the Land question. I prefer very much waiting for the results of the natural causes which are working very fast, hourly and daily, in this country towards the settlement, rather than force the running or advocate too hurrledly special scheme for its settlement; but it is right that everybody who lays down a principle should be prepared to point out a practical way in which his principle could be carried out, and just as we have laid down the principle that the land of Ireland ought to belong to the people of Ireland-(cheers) -so we are also prepared to show you how that principle can be practically worked out. We don't urge for the immediate adoption of a settlement of the land question. We are willing to receive help from everyhody who really lays his shoulder to the wheel and tries to assist the p-ople of this country, but the tenant farmers of Ireland are in this position-that they are trying to become owners of property that is daily diminishing in mur-

thia last lar disfavor. ket value; and I say they should afferd to wait. I should like you to wait till the landlords take up this agitation. I should like you to facilitate the natural causes which our good and amiable friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer so relies upon till, by the work. ing of these natural causes, aided and assisted by the determination of the people of Ireland, we shall have the landed classes of this country, the landed proprietors of this country, just as desirous of bringing about a permanent settlement of the question as the tenant farmers of Ireland are at this moment. (Cheers.) Now, I wish to point out our or my political plan by which the tenants may become the owners of estates coming into the market. I would say that the tenant should pay a fair rent for thirty five years, that he should receive upon entering into that agreement the fee-simple of his property, and that the landlord should be compensated under the Bright clauses of the Land Act, by receiving public. the value of two thirds of the fair rent capitalized at twenty years' purchase in hard cash -(cheers)-and that for thirty-five years the landlord should be paid one-third of a fair rent annually by the tenant. (Cheers.) Now, there is nothing of Com-

munism, nothing of a revolutionary char-

acter in this, I don't wish to pin any man

down to my suggestion. It can be done under

the law as it at present stands. For such a

settlement we don't require even an amend-

ment of the Bright Clauses of the Land Act,

but I wish to express my belief publicly that

if some such settlement is not undertaken and

co-operated in by the landlords of this coun-

try, the time will come when they will get

very much less. (Cheers). I hope that the people of Roscommon will stand by them-

selves. Depend upon it, if you do you will have a powerful cause, which it will be impossible to overthrow. If you are earnest

for your own country, entitled to own the land on which you were born and on which you live, and baving the proud privilege of assisting the great Irish nation in her further course of honor and of glory amongst the nations of the earth. (Lond and prolonged cheering.)

AFFAIRA IN RUSSIA. The Czar's Escape-Polish Oppression-Thanksgiving Services in Paris Mos cow Pestivities-Canflicting Theories of the Attempt at Trais-Wrecking.

Sr. Petersburg, December 3 .- The Czar to-day inspected several of the public institutions in Moscow, and this evening attended the opera, and subsequently a grand ball. The city is magnificently decorated in honor of the escape of the Czar from assassination Moscow, December 3 .- Further developments in the matter of the attempt on the Czar's life show that a mine, the explosion of which wrecked a baggage train, was placed under the rails near this city, and was so arranged as to be exploded by electricity. For some reason, which can only be explained by the conspirators themselves, the mine was not exploded until the baggage train arrived immediately over it. The theory generally accepted here of this circumstance is that the person engaged in carrying out the plot either mistook the train, or that

THE APPARATCS WOULD NOT WORK when the attempt to use it was first made The plan was most ingeniously arranged and that it tailed is attributed in Court circles to the hand of Providence. The police are alert in searching for the conspirators, who are supposed to have fled at once after they became aware of the result of the explosion, and it is believed they will soon be captured. Great excitement has been raised

ment declare that the EMPEROR OF RUSSIA BEARS A CHARMED LIFE. A public thanksgiving will be offered in the churches for the happy issue of the last at-

by the event, and the friends of the Govern-

tempt upon the life of the Emperor. Mosow. December 3 .- The rumors which have received currency, that an attempt was made on the Czar's life, growing out of an accident to the train in which he was travelling to this city, while on his way from Livadia to St. Petersburg, are denied by the suite and attendants of the Emperor. explanation offered in official circles is that the baggage train which was following the Imperial train broke one of the connections of couplings between two of the cars, on account of the strain upon it, upon which several cars subsequently left the track from the force of the collision. It is asserted that no one was hart, and

NO ACCIDENT HAPPENED

to the Imperial train at all. Another version, not sanctioned by authority, is that an attempt upon the Czar's life had been made, but owing to the difficulty encountered by the would be assassins in evading the railway guards, they did not reach the road until the train containing the Czar had passed, and mistook the baggage train, which they heard coming in the distance, for the one carrying the Emperor, and placed impediments which threw it from the track.

Fasis, December 3.—A grand thanksgiving service was held in this city to celebrate the escape of the Czur from the plot to kill him The Duke Nicholas was present, and was

very much affected. Panis, December 4 .- The news of the atexcited much interest and feeling here. In a leading editorial this morning, the Journal Officiel expresses with considerable emphasis its indignation at what it calls the dastardly attempt to assessinate the Emperor, and hands of his enemies and the enemies of to take steps to meet the just demand of the Russia The opinion expressed by Conser- peasantry and small tarmers. vative members of the Government is that

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE CZAR. compled with that of last spring, will have the effect of bringing the Nihilists and other destroyers of the Empire into increased popu-

London, December 4 .- The attempt made from St. Petersburg to gain over the Poles to Russia have proved a failure. Even the party which has hitherto been regarded as the most favorable to Russia turns a deaf ear to those overtures. Nor is it surprising when the nature of them is considered. The Golos, which spoke for Russia, coolly told the Poles they should now make friends with Russia in order that the two nations may unite against the Austro-German alliance, while the Russian Government does not take the slight. est step to alleviate the system of repression which prevais in Russian Poland. Under such circumstances it is evident that Russian evertures are merely a manageure to put pressure upon Berlin, and the Poles are under

no illusion on the subject. LONDON, December 4 .- Great preparations are being made for increasing the efficiency of the Russian army. The artillery is to be completely reorganized, the cavalry improved and strengthened, and the supply of arms considerably increased. It is remarkable that both in the military schools and the regiments increased attention is given to the study of the geography of Austria-Hungary. The system of denationalization in Polaud is nursued with even greater strictness by the Russian Government now than formerly. M. LaPaushiter, Curator of Education at Warsaw, has issued a decree forbidding students at the University, under severy penalties, to use the Polish language either in private or in

ST. PETERSBURG, December 4 .- The Czar arrived here to is afternoon, and was most enthusiastically received by the populace. He proceeded to the Kazen Cathedral, where be prayed for his sale deliverance from death. A Thanksgiving service was also held in the private chapel, after which the Czar proceeded to the Winter Palace in an open sleigh. On his arrival at the Palace dense crowds gathered, and he was enthusiastically cheered. Congratulations are pouring in from all quarters at his providential escape.

A despatch from Cannes says the Empress of Russia is much troubled with presentiments, and constantly dreads receiving news that the Nihilists have succeeded in killing the Czar.

selves. Depend upon it, if you do you will have a powerful cause, which it will be impossible to overthrow. If you are earnest and determined—and I cannot think you are anything else—you must succeed. Remember you are the inheritors of a great name, and are living in a great country that is worthy of some sacrifice on our part. If you remember all these things, and if you, stand by yourself these things, and if you, stand by yourself these things, and if you, stand by yourself prevail against you—that victory even now is dawning in the West, and before long you will be in Ireland the possessors of Ireland, really and truly, entitled to make laws EPPS'S COORA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING

Written for the Post and TRUE WITNESS. WOLFE-TONE. 1,81

(Died in Prison, 17th November, 1798.) In Bodenston churchyard there is a green -THOMAS DAVIS.

Heard you the Baushee's saddest keen,
Upon the ghostly mid night gale,
Like piercing moan?
Lamenting loud of Erin green,
The Nation's rising solemn wait
For her WolferTone!
Hadst thou but died on battlefield.
Amongst the foremost there to fall,
She would not groan;
But for the one that could not yield.
To perish in the prison's wall,
She weeps—Wolfe-Tone!

What means the awful word of Death. That passes on from age to age,
"Minst strife and din?
Is it the loss of hum an breath—
As told by ancient, pagan sage—
Or price of sin?
Would God 'twer- but an ide word, That generations heard and said—
But meant no more!
The hero then would sheath his sword
And ne'er again in battle red.
Would dye with gore!

It means the passage out of life,
The dismal portal of the tomb,
For young and old;
It means the fiercest, latest strife,
The union dark of night and gloom,
And ashes cold.
It came because it had to come,
To Erin's great and noble son,
In prison lone;—
It snatched binn from his Island home.
Long e'er his manly task was done—
Alas, Wolfe-Tone!

Death means the freedom of the soul, Death means the freedom of the soul
The spirit's holy exit fair,
From sin and chaims;
The flight to joys that constant roll,
Around the sacred temple—where
God Eternal reigns!
A double freedom for that great,
And faithful san, that Erin old
Is bound to moan;
Relaxing of a two fold weight.—
To live a slave, in dungeon cold,
To die—Wolfe-Tone!

Great God of Heaven do we pray.
And weep our faults and sigh,
And pardon crave;
Grant death may be our golden day.
Illume with beams of hope from high,
Our earthly grave;
Grant Erin may be free and great
Ere time shall be proclaimed no more,
And earth have gone;
May she not feel the iron weight
Of slavers's chains 'till life is o'er—
Like her Wolfe-Tune!

That noble son of noble sire,
Thy grave is wet with many a tear;
The sacred stone
That tells thy fate so sad and dire,
Is index of thy bright career,
Oh, great Wolf-Tone!
Thou hadst a heart for purest love,
A soul to dare, a hand to do—
But not alone:
Rest now in peace with God above,
Gloricus, faithful, strong and true,
Rest thee, Welfe-Tone!

-Joseph K. Poran.

Laval University. {
Quebec, 17th November, 1879 }

IRISH NEWS.

DUBLIN, December 2.- Existing conditions are such as to deepen and increase public excitement with respect to the anti-rent agitation. What is felt will prove to be one of the most distressful winters ever known in Ireland is now setting in early, and with unwonted severity. In the West, the suffering among the poorer tenants is already very great, and the opinion is freely expressed among them that the Government only intend to temporize, in order to gain time tempt upon the life of the Czar of Russia has for political managevering without providing any adequate relief. Under the circumstances, the people insist that they must obtain food and clothing somehow, and threats are made that if they cannot obtain them peaceably, they will be driven to do so by force. Bir will only serve to increase French Barracks, situated in King's County, about sympathy for him, already awakened by sixty miles from Dublin, have been threatened the Czarina's presence in France Precident and as a precautionary measure, it has been Grevy and other prominent members of the decided to remove the magazine stores and Chambers, as well as several conspicuous gunpowder to this city. The Bome Rule Bouspartists, have sent messages of congratulation to the Empress upon the provi- laws, but affirm that they cannot answer for dential escape of her royal consort from the results, if the Government delays much longer

London, December 4 .- At the Cabinet Council a programme was decided upon by the Government for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The details are kept from the public, but it is understood that the Government, while extending aid and employment to the suffering, will not modify its demands that the agitation be conducted within the

strict letter of the law. London, December 5 .- Government will apply to remove the trials of Daly, Davitt and Killen from Sligo to Dublin. Messrs. Parnell and Finigan will start for America on the 17th instant.

Dublin, December 4 - A great land meeting was held at Nenagh to-day, at which Mr. Dwyer Grey was the principal orator.

Dublin, December 5 -Thomas Brennan, a well known member of the Land League, has been arrested and held to answer for using alleged seditious language, in attempting to seduce certain members of the constabulary force at Balla from allegiance to their duty as officers of the Government. It is stated that Brennan and some of the constabulary, by private appointment, and by appealing to their national feeling as Irishmen, and by promises of reward, tried to persuade them to oin the Paruell party. He was admitted to ball to await the next assizes.

A farmer returning from Mullingar market last night was

SHOT BY AN UNKNOWN PERSON, who was lying in wait for him at the roadside. The provocation for the deed is supposed to have resided in the fact that the farmer had taken a holding from which a tenant, whose family occupied it for many generations, had been evicted. The assassin has not yet been arrested. Home Rule leaders disavow any responsibility for or sympathy with the

crime. Mr. Biggar's plan of settlement of the Irish land question is as follows:-He would first fix the yearly value of holdings, giving tenants credit for all improvements; he would deprive landlords of

THE POWER OF EVICTION

so long as the rent was paid : furthermore, he would give the tenant the option of buying up the rent in a fixed number of years, after which the tenant would bimself be the owner. The effect of such a plan would be a prosperous peasantry, and the production of the country doubled. Mr. Biggar's plan differs from Mr. Parnell's only as regards detail; in principle they agree. Mr. Parnell's plan is perfectly fessible, however. Mr. Biggar considers Mr. Parnell is eminently fitted for the lrish people's leader. Mr. Biggar considers American competition is making itself seriously felt in the provision trade throughout Great Britain.

London, December 5 .- The Times publishes this morning a second edition, giving the following cable despatch :- The copious reports on Irish political affairs published in the United States deeply interest Irishbeen made yet. The New York Herald has light, and, peculiarly pleasant to the taste. Americans, but no important movement has a strong article, counselling the Irish in Wm. Johnson & Co., Montreal, are agents for

NOT TO PART WITH THEIR HARD BARNINGS to aid Parnell's schemes. The Herald says: _"If Parnell could carry out his crazy programme, the mud cabing would be as numerous ten years hence as they were in 1841. What we say, therefore, to the Irish of the United States is Not one cent for Parnell and his crowd, but millions to help emigration to this country. Here is room enough and to spare for all who come; here are cheap and tertile lands, and every Irish family may easily, with but common industry and economy, own his own acres; here is work at good wages; here are no landlords and no bailiffs. But let us have no Fenian nonsense, no proposition to free Ireland by processions three thousand miles off. That does no good; it only fills the pockets of adventurers and demagogues. It is announced that Messrs. Parnell and Finigan expect to start for New York on the 17th instant. The former gentleman has also issued a letter, in which he states that the Sligo prisoners would be tried at Carrick-on-Shannon, on the 11th instant; also, appeals to the public for subscriptions to defray the

expenses of the defence. Dustin, December 5 .- On the arrival of Thomas Brennan at Castlebar, he was enthu-

siastically cheered by the people. The expressions which caused the arrest of Brennan yesterday were to the effect that he adopted the words of Davitt, and that the time for resolve and action had arrived. Brennan was informed of the issue of a warrant, but made no effort to avoid arrest. There are those who pretend that the authorities have acted rashly in arresting Davitt, Daly, Killen and Brennan, who, moreover, were

COMPARATIVELY OBSCURE MEN.

On the other side it is pointed out that the Government had borne the challenge of the leaders with great patience, and were bound to interfere or else abdicate their functions. No Government could allow seditious language to go on any longer, and the present Government have shown much moderation and regard for the liberty of the subject and freedom of speech in allowing firebrands to carry on so long disturbing the peace of the community, and preaching Communism in its worst form. It is intimated that though it is true the present prisoners are comparatively obscure, they were the men who had rendered themselves the most obnoxious; but member of Parliament as he is even,

MR. PARNELL WILL HAVE TO DE CAREFUL unless he desires, for himself, to experience what he and his colleagues have often styled the comforts of a British bastile. Brennan, who was arrested yesterday, was received enthusiastically by a large crowd on his arrival at Castlebar under an escort of police. He was taken to the Court House and examined. The indictment was read over to him, after which he was remanded until Monday to allow time to secure the attendance of the shorthand writer who took down his remarks. Bail was refused. The prisoner was defended by Charles O'Mally.

"The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyist on Colman's Genuine Mustard Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is the only pure brand in the market, all others being what is called "Mustard Condiments," that is mustard mixed with farnia etc.,--and do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour of the genuine article-Be sure you get Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every 11-G

KING ALPONSO'S WEDDING. After Festivities-A Brilliant Scene.

Madrid, December 1 .- A grand reception and drawing-room was held last evening in the Throne room of the Royal Palace. It began at 1 o'clock and lasted till 10 at night. Twelve thousand persons defiled before the newly married coup was sented on his throne, under the splendid dais, with Queen Christine at his left, and the Princess of Arturias on a low seat at the foot of the throne. The scene was one of incomparable brilliancy. The Cabinet Ministers were dressed in crimson velvet knee-breeches with white silk stockings, an coats covered with rich gold embroidery. The ladies were in full court dress. The blaze of jewels was dazzling. Each of the company walked up to the steps of the throne, the ladies with their heavy trains kissed the hand of the King, then dragged their trains along and kissed the Queen's hand, then kissed that of the Princess of Austrias, and then backed out through the long hall. The gentlemen had simply to kiss hands, and then back out. After leaving the throne-room the company proceeded to pay their respects to Queen Isahelia, who seems to command universal sympathy. The streets were never so gay and the people enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. The Plazza Major had a wonderful display of fish, vegetables and fat turkeys. The beating of drums, the strumming of guitars and three-stringed justruments called rabeles, made an indescribable din. A gala representation was held last evening at the Opera House, which was opened thirty years ago on the birthday of Queen Isabella. Every corner of the house was full. The Royal box in the centre of the house on the first tier was fitted up with crimson hangings and mirrors. All the Court was present. There were a wonderful number of pretty women in the four tiers of boxes and in the galleries, and the theatre wore the air of a splendid drawing-room.

Cathotic Colonization.

Letters received from Bishops now in the East, engaged in the Catholic Colouization scheme, show that the project is merting with warm encouragement; nearly the full amount of stock, \$100,000, is subscribed. Bishop Ireland says that if it were necessary \$550,000 could be isised in two months. A meeting of the Colonization Board will be held in this city upon the return of Bishops Spalding and Ireland in about two weeks.

The King of the Sandwich Islands has a daughter named Victoria Kawekin Kaiulani-Lunalife-Kalaniniahilapilapa, and yet she is only 4 years old.

-Ada Clifton, an actress, became discouraged, in Cincinnati, because she could not get employment. Going into the green room the Robinson Opera House, she drank a glass of wine, remarked "This is my last drink," placed a pistol at her breast and fired, but the wound did not kill her.

Science has at last given us an article of Yeast free from the faults of the varieties heretofors in use-Lieberts Prepared German Compressed Yeast principle purified and compressed It has eighteen times the strength of ordinary Yeasts and retains this strength and its flavour as long as it is kept cool and dry. A letter from Captain Campbell, B. N. A. shows that during a long sea voyage the bread made with it was within best he had tasted, makers, to whom address for sample. 11-G