



THE IRISH LAND WAR.

The Farnell Defence Fund—Will the Habeas Corpus Act be Suspended?—Split in the Liberal Ranks—Ireland Ruled by the Land League—Departure of Captain Boycott.

[By Telegraph.]

DUBLIN, November 24.—It is stated that the Irish executive intends to station a military force permanently at Claremorris, and also to increase the garrison at Castlebar, so that it will be easy to send troops from these two centres to any part of the west of Ireland. The great trials are about to begin. The Crown having yesterday joined issue on the defendants' plea, an eight day notice of trial may be served, which would bring the case on next Monday. The only delay which can arise is by motion of the Crown with reference to the mode of trial. Limerick correspondent telegraphs that the Land League is assuming proportions little dreamed of when started. The leaders in Limerick have developed a new course, which strikes at the very root of the legal system. Not content with preventing tenants from paying more than the Government valuation and preventing other tenants from taking farms from which one of their number has been evicted, the League is now about to "Boycott" the local attorneys to keep them from serving ejection processes in the County Courts. An eminent local solicitor a few days ago was accused by a prominent member of the Central Land League, who brought him to book for daring to serve ejection processes for his clients. The representative of the Land League informed him that his case would be brought before that body at the next meeting, and warned him and his brethren of the consequences of what they were doing. The legal gentleman in the mildest manner told his interrogator that there were 22 solicitors in Limerick, and that if they ceased to serve processes all ejection business would be transferred to Dublin attorneys, who would serve them with writs, which would be a more costly procedure than the civil bill ejection. This was unsatisfactory to the League representative, who intends at the next meeting of the League to denounce the attorneys and warn them against serving processes. The same correspondent says the Government, in consequence of representations made in connection with the late attempt to murder a bailiff at New Falias and the determination of the people to hunt the bailiff out of the town, have ordered an iron barrack for the temporary accommodation of special police, to be erected in the neighborhood where the outrage took place. The structure was removed by rail to New Falias to-day, but the police were unable to get any one to remove it to its intended site; the barrack still remains at the railway station. The Farnell defence fund grows slowly, and now amounts to £2,500. The League officially announces that the expenses will be at least £10,000, and urgently appeals for more money. The town of Ennisceorthy, where eight months ago Farnell was retort, has subscribed £800 for the defence. London, November 24.—Telegrams from Dublin and Cork state that large quantities of arms and ammunition are received daily and distributed throughout Ireland. The invoices are principally from America. They escape the vigilance of the police in Galway, and but a few seizures are reported. Mr. Healy, secretary of Farnell, who was recently committed for trial on a charge of intimidating Mr. Manning, a tenant farmer, has been elected member of Parliament for Wexford borough, without opposition, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William A. Redmond. Several attempts have been made to shoot Capt. Mitchell, at Athbague, by Mr. Biddolph, a Protestant clergyman, of Barristokane, county of Tipperary. The merchants of the city, fearing "Boycotting," threaten to refuse to serve on the jury for the trial of Mr. Parnell. Rome, November 24.—The Aurora, the Papal organ, publishes an article believed to be inspired, and which attracts considerable attention. It says:—"The Irish bishops could never preach revolt, crime or violence, and will not do so. The Pop does not need to do any great efforts to keep them in the path of duty, but they possibly have already decided them to separate themselves openly from those who spread terror branding the sword in the faces of their fellow-citizens." The article closes:—"We trust that the Irish clergy will be an instrument of peace and order, and that while they strive to calm the passions of the people, the English nation will settle the questions at issue by drawing close the bonds which should unite the two sister countries." London, November 25.—Mr. Parnell has written the following to each of his tenants:—"Dear Sir,—Since the commencement of the present agricultural depression you have received an abatement of twenty per cent of the rent of your holding. This abatement, however, was temporary, and was not given in such a way as to give you any legal claim for its continuance. I have been carefully considering the matter, and have decided upon offering you your holding for the future at the Poor Law valuation until such time as the land question is permanently settled on the lines advanced by the Land League. If the abatement you have been receiving up to the present did not reduce your cash payments to the Poor Law valuation you will be entitled to claim credit at the next payment for any such excess. Yours truly, Charles Stewart Parnell." London, November 27.—The Cabinet councils are concluded for the present. Mr. Gladstone has gone to Hawarden, his resi-

dence. Mr. Forster has returned to Dublin, and other Ministers have dispersed. The situation is unchanged. Parliament meets the first week in January, unless events compel an earlier summons. Mr. Gladstone adheres steadfastly to the Guildhall programme. No crisis occurred this week any more than last, and no resignations were offered on their sides. The present policy respecting coercion is a policy of expectancy. It is certain that, at whatever cost the Government will apply to Parliament for further powers, if necessity for such be demonstrated, whether with or without the assent of Mr. Bright or Mr. Chamberlain. Sir Stafford Northcote's speech yesterday clearly implies that the Conservatives intend to leave the Government to find its own way out of the pending difficulties. The attitude of certain extreme Liberals is more important than Sir Stafford Northcote's platitudes. It indicates a conviction that they have carried the opposition to coercion too far. The Spectator now urges that a bill be passed making intimidation to cause a breach of contract a penal offence, for which prisoners should be tried without jury, adding that "we cannot trust juries to perceive such intimidation to be any worse than larceny or embezzlement, since this intimidation notoriously exists in a large part of Ireland." This demand is equivalent to coercion in a very stringent form. Dublin, November 28.—A land meeting was held at Sligo to-day. Shortly before the meeting convened several cases containing gunpowder and having fuses attached were discovered underneath the platform. Mr. Davitt was the principal speaker. At a meeting held at Clare to-day, the magistrates declare that coercive measures were necessary for the protection of the people. London, November 29.—The police are protecting Lord Lismore in London. London, November 16.—The Times, in a leading article this morning, says:—"We fear that Mr. Forster was unable yesterday to encourage his colleagues with a report that lawlessness is abating in Ireland. It is too plain that most detestable outrages daily occur, and that unparalleled terrorism has been imposed upon three Irish counties. The law is almost powerless to prevent these crimes or to punish the criminals. The authorities have made every effort to protect life and property by employing the ordinary forces, but conspiracy is too strong and subtle to be so restrained. The utmost that can be done effectually at present is to defend the few persons who are threatened. Some eighty Irish gentlemen are under police protection. The legal enforcement of contracts relating to land is at an end in most parts of Munster and Connaught, and the lawlessness of the peasantry and of the masses in the towns is seething and spreading. The facts continue to cause grave anxiety to the authorities in Ireland, and we may conclude that the Cabinet has not resolved to set aside their views, even for a short time, without much hesitation and much misgiving, but the decision has been adopted partly on faith of hopes which spring eternal in the Ministerial breast." Dublin, November 24.—An address has been issued by the Grand Orange Lodge of Dublin, declaring that a monster conspiracy exists, having for its object the confiscation of every kind of property, with the further purpose of uprooting Protestantism and severing the connection of this country with England and declaring that the flourishing condition of the Institution gives the means of rendering material service. Resolutions have also been passed pledging the Order to counteract by all means the communistic doctrines inculcated by the leaders of the League, and condemning the reckless language of Cabinet Ministers, and tendering moral and material support to the brethren in the South and West. The work of the Boycott relief expedition is completed. The Ulster men, escorted by Infantry, marched from Ballinrobe to Claremorris, a distance of 13 miles, where they took the train northward at seven o'clock this morning. Almost before daylight Boycott himself, with his wife and two nieces, left Lough Mask in a covered ambulance wagon, and escorted by a number of Hussars was driven rapidly to Claremorris. Boycott was not recognized in passing Ballinrobe, as scarcely a soul was on the streets. Along the route of hamlets and villages only a very few people were gathered, but in Claremorris every doorway and window was occupied. The ambulance wagon was greeted with hoarse groans and shouted curses. A large body of constabulary stood guard at Claremorris station. Boycott left by the ordinary train for Dublin. The Infantry with the Ulster men followed in a special train amid groans and shouting. Mrs. Boycott came in for a certain amount of sympathy, but for the hard-featured, gray-bearded, insignificant looking agent there was none. It is a curious fact that the rents on all the Duke of Devonshire's estates in Ireland (he holds 69,325 acres in Cork, Waterford and Tipperary) have been paid in full, this being almost the only property in Ireland of which as much can be said. This fact, it is shrewdly suspected, may have helped not a little to convince Lord Harrington that coercive measures are not needed in Ireland. Less distinguished landlords are, as a rule, offered rent on the much-talked of Griffith's valuation, and if they refuse that, get nothing. The Duke of Devonshire is an absentee landlord and cannot be said to be personally popular, and hence it is supposed that the Land League must have issued secret orders to his tenants to pay up in full, a hypothesis which would explain fully the remarkable exception offered in his case. The League now also lutely controls Ireland, and government there is in abeyance. The fact that three Cabinet meetings have been held this week proves that in spite of all the comforting assurances to the contrary that have been made daily, very serious differences of opinion exist in the Ministry. Dublin, November 29.—The resolution of

the Cabinet not to resort to coercion has caused very deep disappointment and apprehension among all classes in the disturbed districts. They look with alarm at the prospect of more outrages and wider spread intimidation and disaffection. There is good reason to believe that the Executive will try to show by greater activity and energy that they possess sufficient power in ordinary law. The disturbed districts are flooded with constabulary and military, and all resources at the command of the authorities are available when required for the protection of life and property, but the secret and complete organization of the Leaguers enables them to anticipate the movements of the constabulary, and in some instances to defeat them. There can be little doubt that the organization of the Leaguers is rendered most perfect and formidable by connection with the Fenian system. It is that makes intimidation so irresistible in some districts. It is practiced with great subtlety and skill, so that the authorities are unable to counteract it. They can deal only with open acts of violence, which are avoided as much as possible, while the more effectual system of terrorism is carried on under an extreme appearance of tranquillity. The total cost of the Boycott relief expedition was £10,000. It is stated Government has decided to reinforce Sirr garrison by six hundred men, and to despatch troops to Banagher, Portlanna and several other small Western towns. The Times, in a leading article this morning, says that it is very probable that the trial of the traversers will be going on when Parliament assembles. Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has gone to Dublin, and will probably remain there until the House meets. Dublin, November 30.—Government detectives waited on some Dublin firms supposed to be executing printing for the Land League, last week, demanding copies of the documents entrusted to them for publication. They could not obtain anything. London, November 30.—Mr. Parnell denies the report that he has decided to abandon the Land League in deference to a letter of Archbishop McCabe condemning it. It is stated that when Parliament meets the Government intends to introduce a coercion act at the same time with the Land Bill Act, which will provide for the immediate disarming of the people. A movement is reported in the west of Ireland, particularly in Tuam, Swinford, and other considerable towns in the county of Galway, to bring about a reduction of 25 per cent rent in shops and houses. Such rents are excessive in Ireland, but they have been lost sight of in the excitement attending the land agitation. Now that the tenants have begun to move there is likely to be another rent scare, but on a smaller scale. Newark, N. J., November 30.—At a mass meeting for the purpose of organizing a Land League here last night speeches were made by James Redpath, Mrs. Parnell and others. Redpath stated that Lord Leitrim was shot by a man whose sister he had ruined. Lord Leitrim ruined 30 girls. The man who shot him now lives in Chicago. WHAT TURKEY THINKS OF THE IRISH QUESTION. From the "Vakif" (Times) leading Turkish paper of Constantinople, Oct. 25. The newspapers have been talking of the agitation and the misery which at present reign in Ireland. We must do the justice to Mr. Gladstone's administration to say that it really wished to repair the evils which afflict Ireland (the sister island). It brought in a bill to ameliorate the situation of the tenants; that is to say, the agricultural class, in Ireland; and had it not been for the obstinacy of the House of Lords, which refused to sanction the bill voted by the House of Commons, the complaints of the Irish would have greatly diminished. However this may be, the state of Ireland offers an interesting subject for study none the less. Hence the Journal des Debats has sent a talented special correspondent, M. Molinari, to Ireland, whose letters are worthy of attention. This is what M. Molinari wrote on Sept. 2, last:—"CORR, Sept. 2, 1880. "There is no country, as far as I know, where parties are so numerous and divided as in Ireland. We see there not only general parties, but regional parties, and even transatlantic parties. In the province of Ulster, for example, which is peopled half by Presbyterians and Anglican emigrants from Scotland and England, and half by Catholic Irishmen, religious passions are still in full effervescence. The Protestants continue to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, and provoking processions of these Orangemen do not fail to excite the nerves of the Catholics. These latter, in their turn, make processions which have a similar effect on the nerves of the Protestants. They throw stones and various other projectiles at each other. The police interfere and fire on the people, as lately happened at Dunganon. There are killed and wounded. Apart from the question of humanity, the evil would not be great; the heads broken in these scuffles are not worth much; and the live capital of Ireland is not sensibly diminished thereby; but perhaps it would be wise to prohibit processions in the interest of public order." Spite of all that has been published about our country, popular passions and religious hatred are not so enveloped amongst us. What would our benevolent friends say if the Mussulmans, after the fashion of these Orangemen, that is to say, of these English Protestants who conquered Ireland, and are the ruling race there, organized public processions to celebrate the anniversary of their old victories in contempt of their feelings of the Christian, fellow-countrymen? Happily the Mussulman character does not stoop to puerile demonstrations. If the scene which happened at Durgan-

non had taken place in a little Turkish town, diplomacy, virtuously indignant, would certainly have presented us with a dozen of collective or identical notes, and probably his Excellency Mr. Goschen would have undertaken the task of framing the text. M. Molinari adds, a little farther on:—"what is Home Rule? It is the same thing as the 'Repeal' in the sense that Home Rulers claim, as their predecessors the Repealers, the dissolution of the political union of Ireland and Great Britain, the re-establishment of the Irish Parliament, and the government of Ireland by herself." But this is an organized conspiracy with Committees and all the corollaries of a vast revolutionary association. Does not all this testify to the discontent which reigns in a great part of Ireland? Nevertheless, no Government has thought of proposing Conferences to discuss projects for establishing self-government or independent government in Ireland, this Home Rule about which the Irish patriots are furious. Our poor Zabitis (policemen), mudira, caimekams (sheriffs) and our provincial Beys have been accused of rapacity and extortion. However, nothing can equal the rapacity of the landlords in Ireland. Here are the figures furnished by Mr. Davitt, a former "Fenian" or revolutionary Nationalist Irishman, in a speech made by him at Chicago:—"The total of the rents of Ireland," says he, "a century ago did not amount to more than ten million dollars; it is now seventy or eighty million. This enormous increase has been the fruit of the sweat of the Irish people. The landlords have robbed Ireland of something like three milliards five hundred million dollars. Ought not this fact alone to enlist the sympathies of the whole world? And now does any one want to know the feeling prevailing amongst the Irish with respect to the power of England. Here is what M. de Molinari writes:—"England," said one of them to us, "is on the decline; she only occupies the second or even the third rank amongst military nations, at a time when political preponderance belongs more than ever to the big battalions. She is not in a position to sustain a struggle with Germany or even with Russia. Where is she to get soldiers? Ireland formerly furnished her with the flower of her army, but since our young men have been emigrating to America rather than enlist under the English flag, she only fills her regiments with the scum of society. Her rule in India is precarious, and her possessions in Canada and Australia will soon detach themselves from her. A century ago the liberation of Greece and Bulgaria would have been looked upon as a dream. This dream is now realized? Why should it not be thus with the dream of Home Rule? Why should we also not succeed as well as the Greeks and Bulgarians in shaking off the yoke of our Turkey, and reconstituting the Irish nationality?" The result of the events in Bulgaria makes itself felt, even as far as Ireland, and her dreams of liberation have become more lively there than ever lately. There is no doubt, much passion in the ideas expressed by the Irish patriot; but it is passion always which animates the masses, and the example of the revolutions in the East is calculated to encourage still more the aspiration of certain peoples, who even enlightened Europe think themselves subjected to a foreign yoke, and set up as victims. Is it not the want of foresight of European diplomacy which has let loose all these passions, which are often blind, and therefore all the more dangerous? One would say that the Governments, in renouncing sound traditions of policy to stir up troubles for their neighbors, have unwittingly prepared the germs of civil war at home. Avenging Nemesis is chastising them for the malicious pleasure they took at the sight of the evils which their neighbors were burdened. LAND LEAGUE FUND TRUE WITNESS DONATION..... 50 00 E. Wexford Quebecer..... 25 00 Mr. McElliott..... 5 00 A Hater of Despotism Tyranny (Merrickville)..... 5 00 Thomas Nolan, Hemmingford..... 2 00 A Wexford Girl..... 1 00 John Flynn, Ethel, Ont..... 1 00 Patrick S. Edwards, Q., St. J. P..... 1 00 Maura..... 30 00 A Friend..... 10 00 The Russian Government has submitted to the Vatican three names, with the suggestion that the Vatican select one for a negotiator to come to Rome to settle the ecclesiastical disputes between Russia and the Vatican. These negotiations have hitherto been carried out at Vienna. From this list the Vatican has selected Chevalier Boutenow, at present Secretary of the Russian Embassy at London. M. Jacobini has settled with the Pope a plan for the future conduct of the relations of the Papacy with the Powers. Biarritz seems now to be entirely eclipsing Cannes, as a place of winter residence. It is quieter and less expensive, the sea air is as health-giving, and the scenery as delightful. When Lord Brougham, Sir William Milesworth, and Mr. Leader, M. P., first selected Cannes for a winter home and purchased land and built villas there, they were almost alone in a species of lovely wilderness; now it is crowded with buildings, has a theatre, kiosk, and a number of first-class hotels. The Marchioness of Ripon is a first cousin of her husband's, and a very brilliant society woman, who, up to the period of her husband's becoming a Roman Catholic, divided with the late Lady Waldgrave the distinction of being the leader of fashion, and gave most charming dinners. She was strongly opposed to Lord Ripon's becoming a Catholic, and still more to his accepting the Governor-Generalship of India, whether she now follows him with great reluctance. The climate has been fatal to many Governor-Generals, including Lords Dalhousie, Canning and Elgin,

KNOCK.

THE APPARITIONS AND MIRACLES.

My letter of last week ended with the record of a miraculous cure; can this letter more fittingly open than with the record of another? Miss Annie O'Shea, Bantry, Co. Cork, had been ailing from disease of the bone of the third finger of the left hand for nearly six years. She had consulted surgeons, but to no purpose. The second joint of the finger was much inflamed and swollen, and she had been suffering intense pain for the past six months in particular, within which time she had been to Cork, seeking surgical relief. Amongst others, she consulted Dr. Hobart, of the North Infirmary, and was told by him that in amputation lay her only remedy. The poor girl, though she would submit to the loss of the first and second joints, hesitated to lose the entire finger. But inasmuch as the disease had extended along the whole finger, the surgeon insisted on the amputation of all three joints. To this Miss O'Shea would not consent, but returning to her home in Bantry bethought of visiting Knock. Preparatory to her pilgrimage, the Sisters of Mercy, Bantry, joined in a novena to our Blessed Lady that Miss O'Shea's pilgrimage would not be made in vain. Their prayers were heard. On Thursday, the 21st ult., Miss O'Shea reached Knock, and on the evening of the following day, whilst praying in the chapel after the recitation of the six o'clock Rosary, she was cured. I was speaking to her on the next day, Saturday, and saw the now sound and healthy finger. It still presents traces of disease, but is almost entirely well. Hitherto, for nearly six years, she could not bend it save by the aid of the fingers of the other hand; now the nerves and muscles are as much under the control of the will as the nerves and muscles of every other finger. Not less striking is the following case:—Mr. Michael Hickey, Clonegal, county Carlow, was afflicted from his birth with congenital paralysis. The disease affected the right arm, side, and leg, the circulation of the blood being all but absent. An icy chill, an unnatural torpor pervaded the entire region affected. In walking, the right foot would drag, and his gait be extremely halting and awkward. The bones of the leg were but partially grown, whilst the nervous, muscular and fleshy development was "conspicuous by its absence." Of the right side and arm the same may be said, whilst in addition the right hand was doubled up, the puny, undeveloped fingers presenting a sad spectacle. In May last he visited Knock, and returned "un-cured." Disappointed, but not hopeless, poor Hickey awaited his time, and with the advice and blessing of his parish priest, the Rev. Daniel Maher, Clonegal, he made another pilgrimage to Knock. He arrived on the 12th of August, and continued his devotions until the 15th of September. Heaven was at last moved by his miseries, his entreaties, and his faith, and on the 15th of September, amidst much bodily suffering and mental agitation, the cold and torpid blood began to freely circulate, warmth returned to members that had never known their natural heat, and Michael Hickey was no longer a helpless, hopeless paralytic. With increased animal heat came an influx of bodily vigour, and now he can walk with both ease and quickness, although his gait does still present evidences of lilt-health, nor is it quite even, but the right limb is marvelously improved. It is fully round, and healthy-looking, and equally wonderful is the change in the condition of the right arm. Warmth has returned, strength is being accumulated, and his general health has vastly improved. On the day of Hickey's cure I heard an American medical gentleman, who had been here on a pilgrimage—Dr. O. T. Sebel, Florida, U. S.—say that this cure was evidently miraculous, and entirely beyond the reach of will or imagination. Creation or reproduction was necessary; and equally beyond the reach of medical skill, Dr. Sebel asserted, with the case of poor Hickey. Hickey is still at Knock, and purposes remaining a few weeks longer. He says that he is steadily improving; and certainly if attention to devotional exercises, and fervour in the performance of them, be a means of drawing down Heaven's blessing, Michael Hickey is well fulfilling the precept of "Ask and you shall receive; seek and you shall find; knock and it shall be opened to you." I will give just another case. Miss Honora Macklin, Donamon, Co. Roscommon, had been ailing from pains in the left side for the past sixteen years. She was also suffering from undue palpitation of the heart, frequent faintings, and other nervous attacks. In April she procured some cement from the apparition gable, and having put it into some water, drank the latter, when the swoonings ceased. She came on a pilgrimage to Knock on the 14th September, and remained eleven days. She returned on the 15th ult., and before her departure on this day the heart has resumed its normal functions, the swoonings have entirely ceased, and the pains in the side have entirely departed. She informed me yesterday that she now possesses better health than she has known for the past sixteen years, and is earnest in her attribution of her cure to the intercession of "Our Lady of Knock." That miracles are still of frequent occurrence at this chapel, our readers may judge from the foregoing; not less pleased will they be to learn that the cure are not like the "thankless king" in the Gospel. Within the last few days a munificent present has been made to this chapel by a grateful recipient of Our Lady's favours. On the seat of the stained glass window which opens on the sanctuary, just beside the altar, there now stands decorated in white and gold, a beautiful statue of St. John the Evangelist, the gift of a Mrs. Hornhold, an English lady,

who had been here cured towards the end of last spring. She had been long ailing from ulcers on the chest and a complication of other diseases, and was almost in a dying condition when she reached Knock. She had been here but a few days when she was perfectly and entirely cured. From the description furnished by some of the witnesses of the apparitions of August 21, 1879, as well as her recollections of an apparition of St. John himself, with which the happy lady had been favoured during her stay here, Mrs. Hornhold drew out a sketch which served as a model for the beautiful statue, executed in wood by Messrs. Meyer and Co., Munich, which now finds a temporary resting-place within the precincts of the sanctuary of the chapel at Knock. A golden halo surrounds the head, on which is placed a mitre in white and gold, reaching almost to the brows, with pendants stretching to the shoulders, on which rests in flowing locks a wealth of rich brown hair. Gazing on the beauty of its expression, such as we picture to ourselves to have graced the countenance of "the disciple whom Jesus loved," St. John is robed in pontifical costume, and on the embroidered bands which reach around his shoulders, as well as on the stole which hangs down his breast in graceful folds, the cross is frequently found. On the third finger of the right hand is a ring indicative of his episcopal rank, whilst with the two fore-fingers of the same hand he points to the open book of the Gospels held within the left, and to some passage of which he appears to be just then referring. The statue is a really beautiful piece of workmanship, and on its base, in raised lettering, is the inscription "Mayor and Co., Munich, Royal Art Eccles. Establish't." A word about the lady donor is well and justly merited. She is the daughter of a grandee of Spain, and wife of an English Catholic gentleman, of religious and distinguished lineage. To her father, Count Cabrera, the present King of Spain is largely indebted for his crown, as those of your readers interested in the troubled politics of Spain will easily remember. To evince his friendship for the family, his Spanish Majesty has stood godfather to the only child of Mrs. Hornhold. The humbly of her husband has given to the English Church a Vicar-Apostolic in the person of the Right Rev. Dr. Hornhold, author of a rather large-sized book, entitled "Instructions on the Commandments and Sacraments." In an address delivered unto his people on Sunday morning by the Venerable Archdeacon Kavanagh, allusion was made to the above beautiful gift; and to the venerable preacher an I indebted for some of the particulars just related. The sublimity of the Gospel of St. John, his virginal purity, his faithfulness to his Divine Master, and the particular affection entertained for him by Jesus, were all narrated and dwelt upon in simple, telling language. The charity which prompted the Queen of Heaven to visit us, and to come not alone, but to bring in her train her glorious spouse, St. Joseph, Protector of the Universal Church, and also St. John, "the well-beloved disciple" of Jesus and her own beguiled and adopted Son, were, too, included. The rev. preacher wound up a beautiful and impressive discourse by an exhortation to devotion to the souls in Purgatory, whose anniversary we will soon be celebrating.—Flag of Ireland. LITTLE'S LIVING AGE FOR 1881.—In 1881 The Living Age enters upon its thirty-eighth year of continuous publication, and its value increases with its years. Periodical literature is constantly growing more and more abundant in the work of the ablest writers upon all topics of interest, and in no other way can so much of the best of this literature be obtained so conveniently and cheaply as through the columns of this standard magazine, issued weekly, and giving over three and a quarter thousand large and well-filled pages of reading matter yearly. It is enabled to present, with a freshness and completeness unequalled by any other publication, the ablest essays and reviews, the choicest serials and short stories, the most interesting sketches of travel and discovery, the best poetry, and the most valuable biographical, historical, scientific and political information from the entire body of foreign current literature, and from the pens of the foremost writers of the day. Such eminent authors as Prof. Max Muller, Dr. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Jas. A. Freeman, Prof. Goldwin Smith, Prof. Tyndall, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Frances Power Cobbe, Francis Galton, The Duke of Argyll, Wm. Black, Miss Thackeray, Mrs. Mulock, Crank, Geo. MacDonald, Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Alexander, Jean Ingelow, E. D. Blackmore, Matthew Arnold, Henry Kingsley, W. W. Story, Turgueneff, Carlyle, Ruskin, Tennyson, Browning, and many other most distinguished writers of the age, in science, fiction, poetry, history, politics, theology, philosophy, criticism and art, are represented in its pages. Furnishing thus the only satisfactorily complete compilation of an indispensable literature, The Living Age is obviously invaluable to every American reader. It supplies the place of many magazines, reviews, and papers, and alone enables the reader, at a small expenditure of time and money, to keep fully abreast with the best thought and literature of the time. The subscription price (\$8 a year) for the amount of reading furnished, while the publishers make a still cheaper offer, viz., to send The Living Age and any one of the American 34 monthlies or weeklies, a year, both postpaid, for \$10.50, thus furnishing to the subscriber at small cost the cream of both home and foreign literature. The publishers also offer to send to all new subscribers for the year 1881, remitting before Jan. 1st, the weekly numbers of 1880 issued after the receipt of their subscriptions, gratis. Little & Co., Boston, are the publishers. —The Pope has recovered from his recent illness.