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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IN IRELAND!!

AGITATE! AGITATE!!

BANOUET TO PARNELL.

MR. SEXTON, M.P., TO THE FRONT.

THE PEOPLE

OUIET AND RESOLUTE!

Dunlin, June 28 .- At a meeting of the Land League to-day Sexton stated that £100,000 had been subscribed, of which over £50.000 were expended. Nothing was received in the past week from America, and very little for several weeks previous. In order to defeat the

landlords the people must remember that within a very short time the funds which remained would be sensibly diminished, and it was, therefore, necessary to increase the contributions. Redpath denied that he ever said the land-

lords should be shot like dogs. He said he had been engaged to write 25 articles for American journals on "Ireland," and intended to go through the country but not to make speeches. DUBLIN, June 29 .- Parnell and McCarthy

have made an appeal to the Irish electors, urging them to organize in every constituency with a view to win the elections.

A Labourers' Land League has been formed

Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary of Ireland,

will receive a deputation representing the Irish agricultural laborers on the 1st of July, when a statement in regard to their condition will be laid before him.

will be laid before him.

LONDON, June 28.—Ireland is quiet. Sexton. the active manager of the Land League, took the stump on Sunday in King's County, but it is worthy of note that in his sweeping indictment against the Government he made no attack upon tre Land Bill. Meetings were also held in Cork. Waterford and Mayo, but the speakers, like Sexton, dealt almost exclusively with the Correland as and assailed Mr. Foreter. speakers, like Sexton, dealt almost exclusively with the Coerciop Act, and assailed Mr. Forster. The Government has more trouble with Ulster just now than with the other three provinces. The farmers there insist on amendments to the Land Bill in the tenants'interest so radical that Mr. Gladstone is atraid to accept them. Ulster there is members threaten to prolong the passage of the Bill in Committee.

The Home Rulers are dissatisfied with the concessions that the Cabinet is making on

concessions that the Cabinet is making on the Land bill, and have agreed to seize every opportunity to review the question of evictions and arrests, thus obstructing the bill. A banquet was given to Mr. Parnell last

night in honor of his 35th birthday. The chair was occupied by The O'Gorman Mahon, and about a dozen of the Irish party were present, Mr. Justin McCarthy occupying the vice-chair. In replying to the toast of his health, Mr. Parnell stated that, though the Irish had now to struggle with many difficul ties, he hoped the day was not far distant when they would meet in College Green as an Irish Parliament, and Ireland would have no master but the will of the majority of the Irish people. The sentiment was received with warm acclamations by those present. The dinner was strictly private, none but members of the Irish Parliamentary party being present.

The Times, referring to Mr. Gladstone's refusal to consent to an amendment empowering the Courts to interfere in terms of existing leases, says: - "We are forcibly reminded by the Irish census that at the time when the Irish agitators surpass themselves in boastful insolence, we have irrefragible proof that a section of the Irish which is disaffected towards the Imperial Government namely Catholics, is diminishing in political importance and material strength. It is probable they will continue to decline absolutely as well as relatively to the population. Great Britain may reasonably be asked whether this fraction of the population have really means of coercing their loyal fellow-

A very large meeting was held to-day to celebrate America's Independence day. Mr. Parnell and Archbishop Croke, who were expeoted to be present, sent apologies for their absence. Mr. Sexton made a violent speech against everything English.

QUINLAN'S CASTLE.

War is the nest teacher of geography. Villages, towns, and provinces have become famous through campaigns. How many persons born on this side of the Irish Sea heard till very lately of New Pallas? Very few. And fewer still of Quinlan's Castle. Now both are famous. Now Pallas has been the scene of marching and counter-marching, and "battle's magnificently stern array. Quinlan's Castle has stood a sieze. They will forthwith take their places in the gazeteers. How the notorlety came about was in this wise. New Pallas became the scene of some evictions. To carry out these Mr. Foster seat several hundred soldiers and lo. lice, in full war panoply. During the Operations the discovery was made that a body of peasants, variously armed (chiefly with spades and flails) had occupied an old castle in the vicinity. The movement was strategic, and gave concern to the warriors. It would not do to let an enemy secure and

the Imperial forces. But the scouts brought back intelligence that the garrison would not retreat. What was to be done? An assault with the bayonet was rather a serious thing to contemplate. Reduction by famine promised less unpleasantness for all parties. So, as we were informed at the time, 200 police drew a cordon round the fortress, and sat down to intercept supplies. But after the investment had continued for a day or two, the besiegers struck their tents and marched away to Limerick. Of course they had received orders to retreat, and merely obeyed their superiors. Then the garrison sallied forth, as report goes, collected an abundance of all kinds of

supplies, repaired the weak points in their defences, and quietly resigned themselves to eventualities. The matter got noised abroad, and questions regarding it were pressed upon ministers in Parliament. Mr. Forster was in Ireland, and his colleagues could tell nothing. Even the Attorney-General for Ireland, questioned as to whether the garrison of Quinlan's Castle were not committing high treason, shrank from pledging himself to a definite opinion. The alarm in legislative quarters was widespread and palpable. Some of our contempories, carried away by their feelings, declared that war had broken out in Munster. Mr. Forster was happily equal to the occasion. From Dublin Castle went forth the ukas that Quinlan's Castle must be captured, whatever the hazard. The military authorities col-lected a brigade consisting of 300 police and 400 of the Guards—a more formidable force than defended the Majuba Fill-to take the stubborn fortalice. As an additional precaution, a detachment of Engineers went, provided with dynamite to blow the place up if necessary. The host deployed before it last Friday morning, and the commandant of the column summoned the garrison to surrender. He received no reply. He declared that he would knock down the walls if there were any further hesitation about yielding. Still no reply. The parish priest volun-teered to deliver possession to the officer, without any violence, and was as good as his word. An old woman who has to use a crutch was the solitary defender, and she offered no resistance. Indeed, the warriors discovered that the Castle was nothing more than an old tumbling ruin, afording neither shelter nor defence to a body of men; and we are assured the famous garrison existed only in the newspaper reports. What

ROSS WINS THE REGATTA.

geographical knowledge.

tertile imaginations those special correspond-

ents have, to be sure. Here they had been trifling with us for a fortnight, and even with the responsible administrators of Her Majesty;

and the result of their mischief-making may

be summed up in a ludicrous comedy, a bill

of expenses, and a trifling addition to our

THE GREAT ROWING MATCH BETWEEN THE CHAMPIONS.

A better day for the grand regatta than vesterday could not have well happened for a rowing match. There was little or no wind, and the heat not sufficiently great to incommode either the contestants or the spectators, of whom it is estimated that over 20,000 lined the banks or crowded on board the numerous steamers. The following is a list of the names of the oarsmen and their colors :-Edward Trickett, Australia color, scarlet

Gaudaur, Orilla, Ont., black ; G. H. Hosmer, Boston, pink; James Ten-Eyck, Peeksville, N.Y., yellow; A. E. Schaeffer, Pittsburg, blue; Wallace Ross, St. John, N.B, brown Warren Smith, Halifax, N. S., green; Henry McDonald, Ottawa, red. Edward Hanlan. champion oarsman of the world, acted as referee. The prizes were \$500 to first, \$200 to second, \$125 to third, and \$175 to fourth; distance 4 miles, two miles and a turu. They were arranged in the order given above Trickett, having choice of position, chose the inside place next to the grand stand.

About 5.30 the Propeller "John McDonald," with Hanlan, who acted as referee, on board, steamed down the river to a point opposite the grand stand. At the same moment the oarsmen rowed out to their different positions. Smith did not start, being attacked with sudden sickness. A few minutes before six the course was clear and everything ready for the start. The signal gun was fired, and the whole flotills of sculls shot away well together at a good pace. Hosmer took the water first. The steamer assigned to the press was a poor boat for speed, thus preventing the reporters getting a proper view of the race. As it was, McDonald and Schaesfer were seen to drop far behind, while at the turning of the buoy all the others seemed to be well together. On the return trip, in order to avoid the current, all the carsmen kept close to the Ontario shore. After the first half-mile of the homestretch had been rowed, it was observed that a close struggle was going on between Ross and Gaudaur for first place. Ross had managed to get ahead and kept in front of Gaudaur, giving the latter all his backwash." In this way the press boat was passed, Hosmer being third, Ten Eyck fourth, Riley fifth, Trickett sixth, with McDonald and Schaeffer out of the race. On the bow of Riley's boat there had been placed a small some means this "sail" got broken, and a portion of it was dragging in the water, which must have considerably impeded the boat's progress. On passing the press boat Riley exclaimed: "Take that stick off my bow." The race was now practically over, the men

ressed the press boat. a foul was claimed by Gaudaur against Ross, asserting that the latter had unfairly prevened him from passing. It was disallowed.

finishing in the same order in which they had

Mayor deskintosh distributed the prizes in strengthen a position on the very flank of the evening, at the Grand Opera House.

HURRAH!

FANNY PARNELL.

RECEPTION IN THE ALBERT HALL.

TWO THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT.

" God Save Ireland."

Never since the ovation which marked the reception of Charles Stewart Parnell in Moutreal, or before that great event took place, has so grand an ovation been witnessed in this city as was tendered to Miss Fanny Parnell last evening. The enthusiasm which was aroused to so great an extent was not due merely to the fact that Miss Parnell was a sister of the heroic leader of the trish people, but on her own account as well,—as an expression of admiration for her own great talents, and in recognition of the great services she has already rendered to the Irish cause and the Irish nation. The Albert Hall was filled to its utmost capacity, the enthusiasm of the audience knew no bounds, and those who composed it gave full expression to their feelings. It was a brilliant gathering, and there could be no doubt but that the sentiments shared by all were admiration and respect for Miss Parnell, and love for the cause which

she represented. The Irish National Band was in attendance and played a number of national airs before the proceedings commenced. At half-past eight o'clock the curtain rose, Prof. Wilson ringing out "St Patrick's Day" upon the piano. On the platform were seated Mr. J J. Curran, Q. C., L. L. D., C. J. Doherty, B. C. L., J. C. Fleming, Captain Kirwan, T. Phillips Thompson, Miss Annie Osborne Davis, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. O'Neil, and other ladies, and the Presidents of the different Irish societies. His Worship Mayor Beaudry ascended the platform a few minutes later, and received quite an ovation. He was cheered for several minutes.

Miss Fanny Paragua occupied a scat under a handsome canopy, which had been erected by the ladies of the League for the occasion. and from it was suspended festoons of natural and artificial flowers and drapery of orange and green intertwined. Its design and decoladies who prepared it. Over the platform were hung the green fing of Erin, the Stars and Stripes, the French tricolor, and the Dominion flag. As soon as Miss Parnell was discovered the audience broke out into loud cheers, and it was sometime before Mr. Patrick Carroll, who as President of the Montrea! branch of the Land League occupied the chair, could obtain silence to deliver his opening

Mr. PATRICK CARROLL was greeted with cheers. He said he knew that all present on ringing until he was paid a very high sum came with the good intention of serving the great cause of Ireland. It was, in fact, the cause of the down-trodden in all parts of the world, but Ireland was in the vanguard in the J. H. Riley, Saratoga, N. Y., white; Jacob service of humanity. They were happy and grateful to have the sister of the great Irish tribune amongst them. (Cheers.) He alluded in feeling terms to the patriotism of the house of Parnell, and said that that family had constituted itself the vanguard of Irish liberty. Mr. Parnell's efforts were now nearly crowned with success, for the Land Bill was before the House of Commons, and was forcing its way through its enemies step by stop and clause by clause. But even this measure would not stop the good work from going ou. Parnell and his associates would work unceasingly until they saw Ireland a free nation again, and until they saw the that Miss Parnell could say that her visit to green flag floating grandly over sea and land. (Applause.)

The vocal portion of the programme was then proceeded with, and the second part was commenced by Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., LL.D. who delivered the address of the evening.

Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., LL.D., was also received with loud cheers. After congratulating those present upon the magnificence of the demonstration he said that he felt they were all more or less disappointed that at such a stage of the proceedings they should do honor to the great Parnell, who was the heroism. His great qualities fitted him to be and now they were assembled to give a cead | which all barriers fall, all portals fly open. mille failthe to his talented and patriotic alsthin piece of wood, a sort of a "sail;" by them. (Lond and prolonged cheering, and waving of handkerchiefs, some of the audience rising to their feet.) They had heard the story of Ireland's wrongs a thousand times over, but he knew the Irish heart, and like the devotee who in repeating the Ave Maria over and over again knew that each time he was laying a fresh garland at the test of the heavenly queen, so did the Irish heart give a fresh throb at every reference to Ireland's nationality. They all had watched with great anxiety the progress of the great move-

issue of the great struggle, and in the greatest man who had appeared during the century. Parnell was a man who could not be goaded into indiscretion, and who spurned the insults of his enemies. He gave a glorious example to the Irish people how to stand by heart in the right place was sufficient to touch a chord in every Irish heart, (Applause.) Step by step they had seen the cause had only to read Mr. Sullivan's New Ireland. and they would learn of a united country, where there was now no North and South, but where Protestant and Catholic were going hand and hand. In that fact they could see the glorious friumph of the future. The great question of land reform leadership of the heroic Parnell, who had sacrificed case, health and fortune in the service of his fellow-countrymen, they would succeed. The nearness of their triumph was eviaced by the fact that even that haughty aristocracy of Great Britain and Ireland were taking crumbs of comfort from the lying despatches which stated that the Pope was going to raise his voice against the Irish Land League, and the movement carried on by it. They had hoped to provoke the Irish into open rebellion, but the people refused to go a step beyond the line that their leaders had marked out for them. The speaker alluded to the sacrifices made by Miss Parnell on behalf of her suffering country, and felt assured that the hearts of his audience were with her keart. He concluded by asserting that the day of Ireland's deliverance was close at hand, and by again congratulating those present upon the hearty welcome tendered to Miss Fanny Parnell. (Enthu-

siastic applause) Mr. CARROLL then introduced Mr. T. P. Thompson of the Toronto branch of the Land League.

Mr. Thompson was received with loud cheers upon rising. He thanked the audience for its welcome, and said he was glad to be present to contribute to the reception of a lady who was as well known on her own account as on that of her distinguished brother. He referred at length to Miss Parnell's virtues and talents. He did not think that the movement for land reform was a national question, but asserted that it was one which affected It was constructed of a rich green material, the masses all over the world. He compared you were ready then, too, to stand by their it to the anti-Slavery movement, and expresed his confidence that now, as then, vic-tory would it clief to right. A man's title rations spoke well for the taste and skill of deed to lard should come from God, and otherwise he would not believe that any man had the right to exclusive ownership of large tracts of land which other hands were | zation that has done so much and such good waiting to till and other months waiting to weed. He was glad to announce that a new branch of the League had been started in Toronto, and a ladies' branch was soon to be formed. (Cheers). He told a humorous story about a man who paid \$5 to be allowed to ring the bell on a Mississippi steamboat as long as he liked, and who kept to stop. In order to point a moral, he advised the Land Leaguers, who had the bollrope in their hands, to keep on ringing until the knell of landlordism had been tolled (Laughter and applause.)

The lighter portion of the programme was

then concluded. Mr. C. J. Donraty, B.C.L., who was re ceived with applause, said he was going on their behalf to make a promise with all the solemnity of a pledge, and it rested with these present to keep it. As a thank offering to their guest, he proposed that they should make their branch of the Land League second to none in the world. enthusiasm was now at fever heat, but if it was possible to make perfection more perfect, they should try to do to, ro Montreal was not in vain. (Applause). He then read the following splendid address, which was interrupted throughout with genuine bursts of applause:-

Address presented by the Montreal Branch of the Irish National I and League to MISS FANNY PARNELL, July 4th, 1881.

Madam,-The Irish people of Montreal, speaking not for themselves alone, but for the Irish men and women of the Dominion. bid you most heartily welcome to Canada. Ere you came among us, your name was dear be condemned to listen to him instead of to to us. It had found in our Irish hearts an the silver utterances and patriotic accents of abiding place side by side with that of your the heroic lady who was present. (Wild en- | distinguished brother, our trusted leader. thusiasm at the reference to Miss Parnell.) Had you no other claim upon us than that | your brother, we would feel that it was claim Not long since they had been called upon to you bear his name and are his sister, we would seek no further reason for laying our embodiment of the virtues of patriotism and devotion at your feet. To all men and women through whose veins the Celtic blood the leader of a great nation, for, since the days | flows, whose hearts throb with the Celtic enof O'Connell (cheers) no man knew so thusiasm, whose souls are aflame with the well how to gather the people around him in | Celtic love of fatherland and the Celtic hate a great national struggle. The Irish people of the foes of fatherland, the name you bear of Montreal had but a short time before is passport sufficient to admit you to their gathered around their chief to do him honor, affections, the magical copen sesame" before

But you have not been content, as ter, whom he knew was thrice welcome among others might have been, that your claims upon your country and your country's people should be those only which every one bearing your name, claiming kinship with Charles Stewart Parnell, has upon them. You have wished yourself to take part, to do your share in the struggle that is to day engaged between Ireland, strong only in that she is right, and her oppressors, weak only in that they are wrong, and that the day has gone by when wrong, how powerfully soever supported, can long battle successfully against right. Guided by your dauntless mother, ment in which the Irish people were now side by side with your devoted sister, surengaged, and their confidence had been increased, if possible, in the future triumphant | men, who, seeing the good they could do,

have not hesitated to do it, even though the thoughtless might sneed -nye, even though men from whom the position they occupy would lead us to ex-pect greater wisdom, should anathematize, you too have stepped into the arena. Strong principle and country, and they saw him in your faith in Erin's honor, strong in your gathering around him every man hope of a better future for the Old Land, who loved liberty and the people.

With such a glorious cause as that of the Irish nation there must naturally be a glori-ous triumph in the early future. (Cheers) and the unselfishness of a patriot in the ranks In speaking of this question eloquence was of your country's triends banded in holy not required, but the overflowing of a league against her fees. When famine came upon the old land-but no, not upon the land, for there there was plenty, but when the people of our country were threatened with gaining ground, although some had been that artificial but terribly real famine, which timid and anxious as to the result, but they the most ingenious piece of mechanism ever framed to spread universa! want in the midst of superabundant plenty, the Irish Land system, periodically brings about,-when the Irish people starved that the Irish peers might have their rents,—when desolation had settled down upon the land, and Mother Erin wept and would not be comforted, behad aroused the whole nation, and under the cause her children lacked the food that had gone to enrich the stranger; in a word, in those ead days we all remember, when Ireland's first cry for roller went forth to a world that had been fulled into apathetic indifference by the assurances of a hostile press, latter a debate of an hour and a half. that there was no famine, among the first voices raised to give the warning note, among the first hands extended to aid, the first purses that generously opened to pour forth

> throughout the world, and thanks, too, to the generous sympathy of the stranger, who once again, let us hope for the last time, heard our "lament on his plains," the gaunt welf of hunger had been driven from the door of the Irish peasant's cabin, and the dire distress of the moment averted, did you then feel that your labors were over? The work of mercy had been accomplished; there remained to do the work of justice, to right the wrongs that made Ireland a suppliant for the compassion, the alms of the world. Did you then retire, leaving that work to be done by others, claiming no share in the toil, the anxiety, maybap even the perils of the struggle? No; as a true woman you had come to the aid of your distressed countrymon in their hour of need, in their hour of physical suffering, of lack of the absolute necessaries of life. So when they entered upon the struggle for their rights, determined to conquer, to make justice triumph where injustice had long held undisputed sway, side, to aid, comfort, and strengthen them in the battle. You felt that it, as a woman, you had done the work of mercy, as an Irish-woman you had a share to take in the work of justice, and you took your place in the van of the Ludies' Land League, that organi-

work for the cause of Ireland.

the means of relief, were yours.

And when that first great duty was done,

when, thanks to your efforts, thanks to the co-

operation of your countrymen and women

And so watching with earnest interest the struggle of our fatherland, following it in its every phase with palpitating hearts, noting the efforts of her friends, the counter efforts of her enemies, we have not failed to see the part that you have taken. What that part has been; what work you have done, it is not our purpose to particularize. We would not offend your modesty by what might sound like public adulation, and should we adhere ever so strictly to the tristh, we know that the recital might be taken for flattery. But as we have seen what you have done and are doing, we have learned to look upon you as one whose life is devoted to that great work in which it is our curnest desire to take a part, our proudest boast that we have not been absolutely idle. We have come to see in you a lady who, not stopping to ask whether the world would approve or not, but seeing before her the path that her love of country pointed out, and seeing too that she might safely enter upon it, surrounded by a people who in respect for true womanhood yield to none other, has walked therein with firm, untiring step. We have watched your advance in the course that duty marked out, and as you were from the beginning secure of our sympathy for your brother's sake, your own conduct has won it for you in your own right. In you we welcome to-day not merely the sister of the great leader, but the noble woman who has done so much to aid the movement her brother guides. And thus have our hearts gone forth to meet you with a double welcome; for this are we doubly proud to have you in our midst this evening. We said in opening that as the sister of Charles Stowart Parnell you were entitled to an enthusiastic reception at our hands. We do not think it would be flattery should we say that had your brother no claim upon our hospitality other than that he was quite sufficient. It is not then necessary that we should

waste words endeavoring to tell how profoundly we are honored by your visit, nor pour forth thanks for that houor. We can only say earnestly and sincerely we feel that honor, and earnestly and sincerely thank you for it. To this expression we will only add that we are aware that the thanks most grateful to you that it is in our power to give, will be to shew that your visit has renewed our energies in the cause for which you have done so much, the cause for which we have endeavored to do a little. So far as in our power it shall lie, we assure you, that expression of thanks shall not be wanting. Your visit this reception shall mark an epoch in the history of our branch of the League. From this day forth those who were zealous before will redouble their efforts, those who were but lukewarm will burn with ardor, and those who stood hesitatingly aloof throw their too great caution to the winds, and join heart and hand in the good work. In that promise we express our thanks; by fulfilling it we will prove our sincerity.

Concluded on Eighth Page.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE LAND BILL.

The Bessborough Commission.

WHAT THE (LAND) LORDS THINK.

Argyle & Landsdowne Agree! Why Not?

LONDON, June 28.—Mr. Gladstone's motion that after Wednesday the several stages of the Land Bill have precedence over other orders of business whenever the Bill appears on the notice papers until the House other-

Mr. Parnell withdrew his amendment to the Land Bill, because he understood the Government would refuse to accept it, and, as it was likely to create much discussion, he would not press it, considering the lateness of the session.

London, June 29 .- Clause five of the Land 3ill was adopted by 238 to 142, after the Govnument had consented to the amondment of Mr. Healy, (Rome Ruler) removing some of the existing limits to the tenants' power of assignment, and some modification favoring landlords in compensation for disturbance. Clause six was adopted without amendment

George Shaw-Lefevre, First Commissioner of Works and Buildings, said that members were not satisfied with the result of the experments by the Brush Electric Laght Company of lighting the Honse of Commons, which were made during the late recess, and that farther trials have been postponed until the next recess

London, July 1 .- The House of Commous, last night, on the motion of the Attorney-General of Ireland, omitted the definitions of " fair rent" from clause seven of the Land Bill.

The amendment by Lord Russell (Liberal), requiring the Court shall have regard in fixing statutory rents, to the interest of both the landlord and the tenants, was accepted by the Government and carried. The amendment disposes of the most disputable points of the clause.

Mr. Gladstone modified his previous de-

claration concerning the inviolability of leases, by the statement that some relief should be given to lease-holders subjected to uudue pressure. Mr. Gladstone favored quashing unjust leases, while maintaining they could not be revised. This concession saved an obstructive debate, which the Irish members seemed inclined to raise.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Argyll called attention to the Bessborough Commission, and denounced it as biased. The Commissioners having entered up on their task with the foregone conclusion upon the three F's, their report creates a wholly erroneous impression regarding the relations of landlords and tenants. The Commissioners never really sifted the facts, which would dispel many of the assertions of witnesses.

The Earl of Beesborough defended the Corsmission and condemned the Duke of Argyll's attack upon it.

The Marquis of Lanedowne (Liberal) said. as an Irish landlord, he concurred with the Duke of Argyll that the report was founded on hastily taken evidence.

Lord Salisbury said he trusted that the doctrines laid down by the Commission would not be endorsed by the Legislature.

LONDON, June 30 .- In the House of Commons to-day it was announced that the Government had no information relative to the mission which it is reported that a private secretary of President Garfield was sent upon with reference to the collection by the American consuls in Ireland of information respecting the Irish-American element in that country. In the House of Lords Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, said, of course, if President Garfield had sent a secret mission to England, he (the Secretary) was not bound to know it, but he might say he had very good reason to believe that the report was totally unfounded. Several liberals who are most ardent in the cause of coercion would not be in Parliament but for the Irish electors, and the latter may have, any day, an opportunity of repaying the

DEBATE ON TUNIS-ANOTHER INSUR-RECTION.

treacherous ingratitude of several of the

liberals as it deserves.

PARIS, July 2 .- It is difficult to get at the true inwardness of yesterday's confused and undignified debate in the Chamber on the state of affairs in Algeria. The speeches, with scarcely an exception, were quite unworthy of the gravity of the subject, and the proceedings from beginning to end were anything but of a nature to make a favorable impression on the two Tunisians, Mastapha and General Elias, who watched the debate from the President's box all the afternoon. A Times despatch says : The insurrection at Sjak is becoming formidable. There is great alarm along the coast. It is stated that French corps will go to Sjak to support the Tunician troops. The Europeans here have taken refuge on the ships.

Samuel Johnson, a Custom House Officer at Stevensville, Ont., was yesterday fined \$10 and \$9 35 costs for putting his arm around Miss Bogardus, of Montrose, and kissing her against her will.