

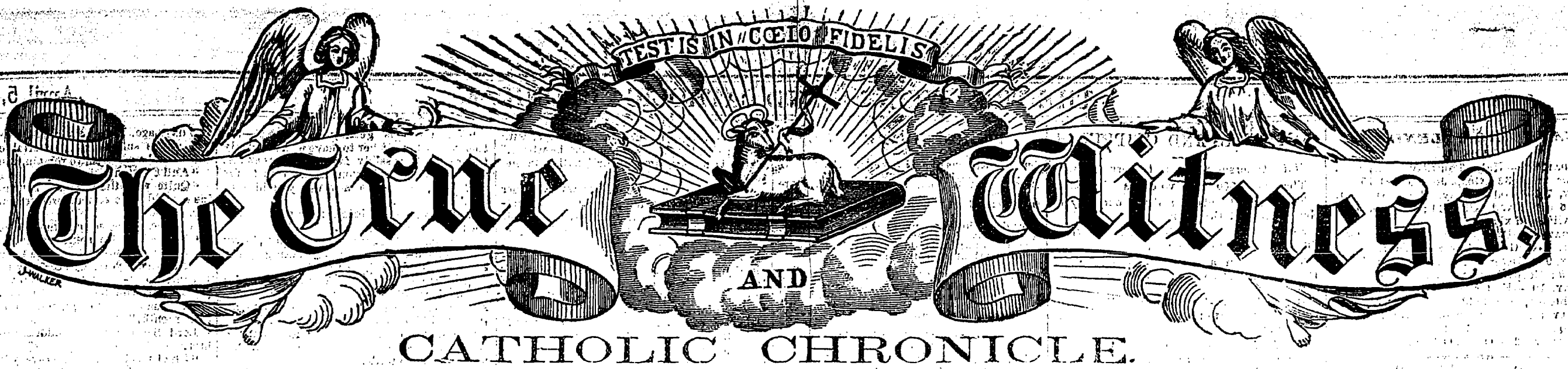
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THE FIRST BABY.

Each day I live I learn the truth... I've heard it from my earliest youth...

Now babies I had always thought... Were homely little creatures... That no expression could be caught...

IRELAND

The Land War.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

DUBLIN, March 28.—A man named McMahon was shot dead in a public house...

Four additional arrests have been made in connection with the shooting of McMahon...

Documents supposed to be connected with the Fenian movement have been discovered in his father's house...

London, March 28.—In the House of Commons Mr. Forster admitted that the Protection Act had not done a great deal...

Mr. Gladstone ridiculed the idea of allowing the imprisoned Irish members to come to London to vote on the closure...

DUBLIN, March 29.—A placard has been posted menacing members of Parliament from Dublin because of their supposed intention to vote for the closure...

London, March 30.—Over one hundred members of Parliament, absent from London, returned yesterday to vote on the closure question...

DUBLIN, March 30.—Mr. Dillon has protested against further detention in jail, as his health is much worse...

Arthur Kerbarth, an active anti-Land Leaguer, was shot dead to-day, returning from the Castleland sessions...

Warrants are out against six members of Parliament, none of whom will consequently visit Ireland during the parliamentary recess...

London, March 30.—In the House of Commons the debate on the closure resolutions was resumed...

Mr. John Bright arose and was received with cheers from the Liberals. He said there could be no doubt unless something were done to deliver the House from its difficulties...

Mr. Marriot moved an amendment, which was rejected by 218 to 279.

Mr. Gladstone then moved the adjournment of the debate until Monday. Carried.

The House this evening was crowded in every part. It is rumored that after the division to-night, Mr. Gladstone announced a modification of the closure resolution...

DUBLIN, March 28.—A third Fenian assassination within the month has intensified the consternation of official circles in Dublin.

men, McMahon, Martin, and Brophy, entered a tavern and retired to a private room behind the bar. Shortly afterward a shot was heard and Brophy rushed out, but was caught in the street...

London, March 31.—A meeting of Parnellites resolved to summon the Irish constituencies to record their opinion of Home Rule voting for closure.

DUBLIN, March 31.—Three arrests have been made of persons suspected of implication in the murder of Arthur Herbert.

It is reported that several Irish Liberals are considering a scheme for establishing provincial assemblies in Ulster, Munster and Leinster.

London, March 31.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone denied emphatically that the closure was intended to prepare the way for all the coercion possible.

Mr. John Bright commented severely on the designs of the Irish, which he illustrated by quoting proceedings of the Chicago convention.

Mr. Forster said he could not release Dillon on account of his health, but the doors of the prison were open to Dillon if he would leave the Kingdom.

Replying to a question in reference to the Channel tunnel the President of the Board of Trade said Sir Edward Watkin had been warned that Government claim the bed of the sea for three miles below low water mark...

London, March 31.—Mr. Nulty, Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath, has refused to attend the Committee of the House of Lords to inquire into the working of the Land Act.

MALDEN, April 1.—An extra police force has been placed in the Town Hall because of anonymous Fenian threats to blow it up during the Easter holidays.

London, March 31.—The London Telegraph, commenting on Forster's speech, says that the Government by its own confession, has plainly failed, and must bid a final adieu to half-way measures.

The Pall Mall Gazette says there is less mistake about the gravity of the Irish crisis and the rapidity with which it is bringing an English political crisis.

The London Echo declares that Forster threw away the chance he had of pouring oil on the troubled waters. It says that he spoke like one who had been beaten and baffled, and that it would be best to refuse him any further power...

The Government is straining every nerve to carry the closure. Errington has been telegraphed to at Rome to return to Parliament to vote.

London, April 2.—The New York Herald's correspondent says:—The first procedure resolution affirming the principle of the closure was carried by a greater majority than was expected.

London, March 30.—Over one hundred members of Parliament, absent from London, returned yesterday to vote on the closure question.

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LONDON, April 3.—The Government's "Corrupt Practices" Bill will totally disfranchise Gloucester, Macclesfield and Sandwich. It suspends the writ for Boston, Canterbury, Chester and Oxford during the existence of the present Parliament.

Sir Wm. Harcourt replying to a question, stated that when he received from Attorney General Brewster documents relating to Dr. Lamson he could not on any account present them to the House as such a course was contrary to precedent.

SCOTCH NEWS.

(Glasgow Herald, March 11.) On Sunday the steamer "Limosa" left Aberdeen for New York with about 2,000 tons of potatoes.

At a meeting of the Aberdeen Town Council on Monday, the Lord Provost gave notice that at next meeting he would move that a committee be appointed to consider the advisability of establishing a free public library in the city in connection with the library, which, in that event, would be handed over by the Mechanics' Institute.

The directors of the new Town Hall, Lerwick, Sutherland, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Duke of Edinburgh a month since, have received an official intimation from the Magistrates of Amsterdam that they, desiring to give proof of the friendly regard and relations between the Dutch and the Sutherlands, will present an oval medallion of artistically-stained glass for the hall window, and desire information as to what is considered a suitable design for the medallion, which will be four feet by three.

The mansion-house of Baskimming, situated in the neighbourhood of Machinzie, has been completely destroyed by fire. About six o'clock on Wednesday morning, on the cook opening the pantry door, she was met by a rush of flames and smoke, and within a few minutes she saw the alarm and, not too soon, as the fire spread with such rapidity that the inmates had barely time to snatch a few clothes and make their escape.

By the death of Dr. John Muir, one of the most celebrated, as he was also one of the most enthusiastic, of Sanekrit scholars which this country possessed, has been removed from among us.

On Monday James Clark, a native of Croy, Inverness-shire, who had been wanted in several counties and burghs in Scotland upon charges of larceny, fraud and willful injury since September last, was apprehended in Elgin by the burgh police.

An accident of a very strange nature, and which also proved fatal, happened on Tuesday at No. 1 Coal pit, Bartonhill Colliery, Old Monkland parish. While John Owens, an overman, residing at Baxwoodie, was descending the pit in the cage, the engine-keeper noticed that there was something wrong in the shaft, and the ropes began to jerk, and he immediately stopped the engine.

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A GREAT EFFORT.

IRELAND'S CASE STATED!

COERCION EXPOSED!

MR. SEXTON'S FAMOUS SPEECH

ON THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

[From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.]

Mr. Sexton said he rose to support the amendment which his hon. friend the member for the county of Longford brought before the house. That amendment had been described as a long indictment of the Government. It was a long indictment, but it did not contain a single superfluous word.

The directors of the new Town Hall, Lerwick, Sutherland, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Duke of Edinburgh a month since, have received an official intimation from the Magistrates of Amsterdam that they, desiring to give proof of the friendly regard and relations between the Dutch and the Sutherlands, will present an oval medallion of artistically-stained glass for the hall window, and desire information as to what is considered a suitable design for the medallion, which will be four feet by three.

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DON'T BURY ME DEEP.

BY WILL CARLETON.

It is said that the following touching lines were inspired by an actual occurrence. Years ago there lived in New York State a beautiful girl called Mary Means. Col. Means was her father. He was a widower, and when his child began to gradually sink under the effects of the remorseless disease of consumption, he spent much of his time at her bedside. Her female companions made the situation comfortable. She passed away as easily as possible. She made one request, and repeated it to her father in the presence of friends, and in the silent watch of him whose heart was bursting with anguish. It was "Don't bury me deep, papa."

Lift me a bit in my bed, father. Press your warm lips to my cheek; Put your arm under my head, father—I am so tired and weak. I cannot stay long a while now—Many a night I shall sleep. Promise one thing for my sake, now—Don't let them bury me deep!

Cover my head with flowers, father. Those I so well loved to see. So, in the lonely hours, father, They'll be company to me. If I should wake in the night, then Their lips may sad face would sweep. Meecham for what it will treat, then Don't let them bury me deep!

When to the church you all go, father. At the sweet South bell's tone, I shall to dreary, you know, father, Lying out there all alone. Hang my bird now in the tree, then—Which ever you will treat, then He'll sing sweet hymns to me, then—Don't let them bury me deep!

Call on me whenever you pass, father. Where by your side I oft run. Put your face down on the grass, father. Near to my head, you know, then. If I could look up and hear you, Into your arms I would creep; Let me sometimes nestle near you—Don't let them bury me deep!

Look! who has come for me now, father! Standing near to my bed. Some one is kissing my forehead, father—Mamma, I thought you were dead! See! she is smiling so bright to you. Meecham for what it will treat, then 'Tis not good-bye, but good-night, to you—They cannot bury me deep!

OUR ANGLO-IRISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

THE GRANT TO PRINCE LEOPOLD. Her Majesty has just gone on a pleasure trip to the Continent, and considering the wonderful amount of work she does, no one begrudges her a few days outing. But people say, however, that there is more than pleasure involved in her little journey, inasmuch as she is seeking a husband for her daughter, and anxious to see her son-in-law in law in their little Duchy of Waldeck, and she also wanted to be out of the way when Gladstone brought on his motion for an additional grant of ten thousand per annum to Prince Leopold.

Germany and England seem to be the two countries most prolific of princes, and especially if there is a pleasure in idling those useless personages the English people ought not to complain. Her Majesty has given England a tolerably good stock of them, every one of which is comfortably quartered on the people. Large pensions, sinecure offices, peerages, and limited titles, however, while Her Majesty is working for ten shillings per week, and cannot always get that, in and around London there are eleven or twelve palaces, all kept up at the expense of the country, to be tenanted by royalty and its satellites—the butterfly of that indefinite thing called society. When Princess Mary of Cambridge, a sister of our royal Commander in Chief, married the Prince of Teck, a morganatic son of the King of Wurttemberg, she got, from the Queen, Kensington Palace as a residence and from the Parliament a pension of six thousand pounds per year.

When Princess Helena got married to Prince Christian, who was one year more than twice her age, the husband of a morganatic wife and the father of five children, she got the palace of Frogmore as a residence and a large pension, besides a number of sinecures for the gay young spark, her husband, although he scarcely understood English. Prince Leopold is said to be a very good young man—so good, indeed, that a year or two ago it was said he would go into the Church, where, no doubt, by his royal sanctity, he would rise to be Archbishop of Canterbury, just as his brother has by his royal seamanship risen to be an Admiral of the fleet. The place given by his royal mother to this good young man is Claremont in Surrey, sixteen miles southwest from London, and, as he now receives a pension of six thousand pounds per annum, and Mr. Gladstone is about to ask Parliament for an additional ten thousand pounds per year, this very good young man, or, in other words, this intellectual nonentity, will enjoy from the country a pension of sixteen thousand pounds annually, and a Royal Palace of Claremont, besides a number of sinecure offices for which he will draw large salaries, while the average life of a Sheffield saw grinder through the unhealthiness of his labor, is but 23 years. Claremont was in England, the residence of Louise Phillips, and, of his Queen Maria Amelia when they had to fly from the French Republicans in 1848. Of the Republic the established Louis Napoleon was made President, but in 1851 he swept the people in the streets of Paris with canister and grap, and then mounted an Imperial throne, from which he was ignominiously driven by the French Republicans after the Franco-German war. Like all other kings and tramps he brought to England a big pile of money, and took up his residence in a large mansion at Chislehurst in Kent, 14 miles south-east of London, where himself and his son are now interred, if lying in tombs on the floor of a Church may be called interred. The Empress, his wife, is building, with the money brought away from France, a stupendous mansion a few miles south of Prince Leopold's house, at Claremont, and close to the spot where the battle took place between Heenan and Sayers a few years ago.

(Continued on Fifth Page)

THE HANLAN-BOYD RACE. A HOLLOW VICTORY—HANLAN'S TIME—FOOLING WITH THE BRITISHER—THE IDOL OF NEWCASTLE—REJOICINGS THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION. LONDON, April 3.—Further accounts of the great race show that the victory of Hanlan over Boyd was a most hollow one. There were at least twenty closely-packed steamers, besides the umpire's boat, on which were Lord Londesborough and many other gentlemen. There was a strong tide running and the conditions were extremely favorable for the race. There was not much betting; 5 to 2 was offered on Hanlan with few takers, though 3 to 1 would have been taken to considerable amounts. Hanlan's time was 21 minutes, 6 seconds. NEWCASTLE, April 3.—At the starting, the boats were moored opposite the Mansion House, about a hundred yards above the high level bridge, and thirty yards apart. The oarsmen appeared within a few minutes of each other, Hanlan using Phelps & Peters' boat, Boyd using the Britannia, built by Swaddle & Wainship. Boyd dashed away with the start, and was half a length in front in a few strokes. Hanlan, however, sculling in good form, caught him, and in half a mile was clear of him. Hanlan's time to Red-rough bridge was 3 min. 23 sec. By this time Hanlan was two lengths in front, and the race was over. The Canadian was in magnificent form, sculling easily and well, pulling not more than 28 strokes to the minute and winning easily. Boyd was scowling, and in evident trouble, pulling a very bad course above the bridge. It was quite clear that the Canadian could play with Boyd, and he soon began his old tricks such as playing with the oars very now and again, and stopping dead for several seconds. Boyd struggled gamely on, doing his best, but quite ineffectually. Hanlan stopped, held up one hand, blew his nose, and generally disposed himself, but directly Boyd got any way near him, he came and went right ahead. It was as easy a task for Hanlan as the Laycock race was. The course was admirably kept, there not being the slightest obstacle in the way of the men. A feature of the day was the enormous number of spectators, estimated at hundreds of thousands, who lined the whole course. Hanlan made the first mile in 5 minutes 45 seconds, the fastest time on record on the Tyne. LONDON, April 3.—Newcastle is idolizing Hanlan. He was presented with a gold watch at the theatre this evening.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

THURSDAY, 4.—Holy Thursday. Epist. I. Cor. ii. 10-12. Gospel. Matt. xiii. 1-15. FRIDAY, 5.—Good Friday. Less. Osee vi. 1-6 and Exod. xii. 1-11. Passion, John xviii. and xix. SATURDAY, 6.—Holy Saturday. Epist. Col. iii. 1-4. Gospel. Matt. xxviii. 1-7. SUNDAY, 7.—Easter Sunday. Epist. I. Cor. v. 7-8; Gospel. Matt. xvi. 1-7. MONDAY, 10.—Easter Monday. Bp. Quarter. Chicago, died, 1848. TUESDAY, 11.—Easter Tuesday. Bp. England, Charleston, died, 1842. WEDNESDAY, 12.—Of the Octave.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

Mary Anderson is said to be very young. There are 7,000 Irish voters in Liverpool. There is talk about making one city of New York and Brooklyn. Sergeant Mason is to have another trial, this time by a civil tribunal. The belief in a general election for the Dominion is not so strong as it was a month ago. It is said that ex-Lieut. Governor Macdonald will be a candidate for Glasgow at the next election. The Mail says Hon. Mr. Chapleau would make that?

TROUBLED IRELAND.

Our darling best like an angel's smile. Our darling best like an angel's smile. Breathe that her name, and the heart is stirred. Of her exiled sons and daughters. Stirred by a love no time can change. And close us hand to hand. Are the lines that bind these exiled ones to their bright beautiful land. So fair in thy perfect loveliness. But crowned with a dower of woe. That swift to the mind comes that quiet old phrase. "God's will grinds sure but slow."

THE PATTON MURDER.

According to the Bombay Gazette, the total number of cases of cholera during the past year was 30,868, of which 14,382 proved fatal. The latest returns show that for the present, at least, the disease has wholly disappeared in that part of the world. At the first representation of Lalo's new ballet "Nanama" at the opera house in Paris a few evenings ago, the tolls of the ladies were magnificent. Mrs. Mackey wore pale blue satin ornamented with bunches of pale pink roses, and her set of turquoise, unvalued for their size, excited envy in many a female breast.

THE REDMONTIST FATHERS.

At the Kilkenny Assizes last month the Judge was presented with a pair of white kid gloves. There were no prisoners. The Quebec Telegraph says "it is rumored" if the Quebec Ministry falls Mr. Carbay will enter the new Cabinet as Irish Catholic representative. Patrick Egan acknowledges the receipt of \$75,000 for Land League purposes from Ireland, Great Britain, America and Australia for the week ending March 11th.

THE IMPRISONED "SUSPECTS."

WASHINGTON, March 29.—In the Senate tonight, Mr. Cockrell offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to ascertain whether citizens of the United States are now confined in Ireland, and for what length of time and what cause, and if charged with crime, what steps have been taken to secure their speedy trial, and if not charged with crime what steps have been taken to secure their release?

DON'T BE ALARMED

at Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any disease of the kidney, liver or urinary organs, as Hop Bitters will certainly and pleasantly cure you, and it is the only thing that will.

CANADIAN BISHOPS IN ROME.

LONDON, March 30.—The Bishops of Ottawa and Three Rivers, Canada, and the Rector of the American College in Rome, were present in Rome at the ceremony of creating Archbishop McCabe and other cardinals. It is stated that another consistory will be held in May, when the Archbishop of Cologne and the Papal Nuncio to Spain will be created cardinals.

A GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY.

DERRON, March 27.—Saturday evening there was a wholesale delivery at the county gaol; thirteen prisoners having gained liberty by sawing a bar in the first window of Ward No. 1. The prisoners occupying this ward who escaped were as follows:—Minnie Marx, charged with robbing the First National Bank, who had been in gaol for nearly a year; Adolphe Ziesse, awaiting trial in the Recorder's Court for the murder of Henry Kammon on New Year's Eve; John Proctor, a notorious ex-convict, who was arrested a few nights since for breaking into Hammett's saloon and stealing cigars; Harry Floyd, a desperado, who shot at Patrolman Whipple on Sunday morning last in front of the Board of Trade; George Ellis, convicted of larceny; James Munton, ex-convict, again convicted in the Wayne Circuit Court last week of safe blowing at Wayne; Wm. Dally, charged with the robbery of Milton H. Butler at the Woodward avenue railway crossing last fall, and awaiting trial in the Recorder's Court; Louis Gagnon, charged with robbery; August Richards, convicted of attempted rape; Frank Reynolds, charged with forgery, awaiting sentence; Geo. Aikens (colored), convicted of larceny, awaiting sentence; Thos. Fox (colored), convicted of larceny and awaiting sentence. A few minutes before seven turnkey Edmunds and night watchman Benton went up-stairs to lock the prisoners in the wards on the upper floors in their cells for the night. While the locking up was being done upstairs Herman Dupka, a young man who is employed as an assistant watchman, and the engineer were downstairs upstairs on a few minutes when Dupka heard the heavy gaol gate shut. He went to the door to see who had passed out of the yard. He tried to open the door leading into the yard on the street side and found it fastened. He ran back into the office to get a revolver, and at the same time raising an alarm. Sheriff Clippard had just learned that the birds had flown. In the first window was an opening, and only two prisoners remained. The opening made was eleven inches high and fourteen inches wide. There was found a piece of broom handle which had been colored with stove blacking and put in place of the bar that had been cut in order to avoid detection. There have now been two gaol deliveries within the past eight months, the previous one being in August last. Four or five persons escaped at that time, and only one of the number was recaptured.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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The disciples of Father Mathew may almost claim Victor Hugo as one of them; for he has always taken water with his claret and been of unusually sober habits. Once when he was dining at the Tuilleries the Duc de Nemours ordered a bottle of port wine to be placed before him. "The wine was poured into a glass and presented by the servant. The Duc watched to see how Victor Hugo would like the vintage, and was greatly piqued when he saw him take up the water bottle and copiously baptize wine which was considered by the other guests as well worth a king's ransom. Victor Hugo owes his continued health and the full enjoyment of his faculties to his modest and temperate mode of life."

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CORRESPONDENCE

ST. PATRICK'S DAY SPEECHES.

To the Editor of the True Witness and Post: Sir—In your issue of the 29th ult. there appears an advertisement, presumably a correspondence, intitled, St. Patrick's Day Speeches.

Nowadays, the ingenuity of advertisers is taxed to its utmost in order to draw public attention. What the object of your correspondent "Humanity" may be I shall not attempt to fathom, although it is more than probable that his dirt-throwing in this case is done in the interest of some party wanting men to work on the Canadian Pacific Railway; or else having some of those acres of bonused prairie land to dispose of. What I object to is the reviling of the Irish peasantry in the manner that your Humanity correspondent does it. He draws a lachrymose picture of equal and wretchedness and declares it to be truth, although he awfully admits that he "was happily spared the pain of fully describing" Mr. Humantity's remedy for all this distress is voluntary evictions, to aid which he asks, "a colonization committee of Irishmen to be formed in this city" (Montreal) "for the single purpose of adding such men as I have described to come out to this country."

Now, ye "men amongst us of the Irish race who can make poetic and passionate speeches about the wrongs of Ireland; and ye Land Leaguers who are making such a rumpus about the cursed landlordism which ye pretend to be the cause of Ireland's woes and wretchedness, will ye just dry up and let Mr. Humantity settle this little matter, in his own patriotic and incomprehensibly intelligent way, by bringing about the voluntary evictions of all the disaffected tenantry of Ireland to come and work on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and thus "open up their way, not to three, four or five acres of stone and bog, but 100 acres of prairie land."

A HAPPY EVENT IN THE PARISH OF ST. ANDREW, ARGENTBUILL.

The following communication, which gives an account of an interesting event that transpired in the parish of St. Andrew, Argentbuill, on the 17th inst., was, by some mistake, way-laid, but the delay in its publication will not detract from its interest:— The parish of St. Andrew, which comprises as many Irish Catholics as French-Canadians, celebrated the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint in a most fitting manner. The residents of both nationalities vied with one another to do honor to St. Patrick. The parish church presented its most festive appearance. Solemn High Mass was celebrated with unusual ceremony and pomp. The Rev. P. Belanger, curé of Rigaud, officiating. A sermon in English was preached by the Rev. J. DeBespigny, curate of St. Ann. Its eloquence was much admired. The preacher touched upon the great epochs in Irish life, and especially the persecutions to which the Isle of Saints and Scholars had been subjected to. At the Offertory the Rev. M. DeBespigny gave an excellent rendering of Lambillotte's duet, *Justus*. Over three hundred people approached the Holy Table. The ceremonies, on the whole, were very impressive, and the manner in which the day was celebrated indicated the love of faith and fatherland in the Irish, and the sympathy and brotherhood which they hold in the hearts of their Canadian fellow residents. At the conclusion of Mass the parishioners assembled in the vestry and presented their parish priest, the Rev. J. B. Bourget, with a purse of one hundred dollars and the following address, which was read by Mr. Daniel Murphy:—

Reverend and Dear Father,— If it is with pleasure and happiness that we approach you this day, the feast of St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland, and to express to you our heartfelt gratitude for your devotion and the interest you have taken in the welfare of our parishioners since you came amongst them; also for the manner you have exercised and the valuable services you have rendered towards reducing the debt of the parish, and for the advancement of the school. Our common school is a place of honor and glory, and we are proud to have it under the kind direction of your Honor. I am happy to say, in a flourishing condition. Therefore, Reverend and Dear Father, we beg of you to accept this purse, voluntarily subscribed by our parishioners as a mark of respect and esteem, and to show how they ap-

preciate your sterling qualities as well as your public and social virtues. They also take the liberty of presenting their most sincere wishes of prosperity and happiness to your Reverence. We hope you may be long spared to guide them and to demand the blessings of Heaven for them and their families.

Lady Wilde (Sparrows), the patriotic mother of Oscar Wilde, writes: "No Irishman returns from America loyal to monarchy. On the contrary, he laughs to scorn the old bonds of servile feudalism, with all its superfluous of class worship, and his opinions soon gain many followers. The American flag holds the place of honor at all popular demonstrations in Ireland, and is always greeted with enthusiastic cheers, while the flag of England is nowhere seen."

Special Notice to Subscribers.

All subscriptions outside of Montreal will be acknowledged by change of date on address-label attached to paper.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, 6.—Holy Thursday. Epist. 1 Cor. xi. 20-33; Gosp. John xiii. 1-15. FRIDAY, 7.—Good Friday. Less. Exod. vi. 1-6 and Exod. xii. 1-11; Passion, John xviii. and xix. SATURDAY, 8.—Holy Saturday. Epist. Col. iii. 1-4; Gosp. Matt. xxviii. 1-7. SUNDAY, 9.—Easter Sunday. Epist. 1 Cor. v. 7-8; Gosp. Mark xvi. 1-7. MONDAY, 10.—Easter Monday. Bp. Quarter, Chicago, died, 1848. TUESDAY, 11.—Easter Tuesday. Bp. England, Charleston, died, 1842. WEDNESDAY, 12.—Of the Octave.

"BUCKSHOT" FORSTER will allow John Dillon out of prison if he leaves the Kingdom, but it will appear to the world that it is a curious constitutional monarchy which sends a man into exile without trial, after keeping him in prison a year or so. It is hard to understand this British Constitution, and so we give it up.

The London Standard, which unkindly charged President Arthur with having Fenian proclivities, should now make an apology. The President allowed Irish American citizens to be without trial in British prisons for ever so long, but the moment a citizen is sentenced for wholesale poisoning he makes great efforts in their behalf. But then Land Leaguers are not Fenians, which may account for President Arthur's inactivity in their behalf.

The worst enemy of Mr. Gladstone cannot help pitying him for that in his old age he has been driven into such evil courses, politically speaking. If he succeeds in having the *cloture* passed he renders himself infamous in history; if he does not he will be ousted from that power, which is his life, with the hope of ever returning. And, after all, it is not his fault, not altogether. Most of the blame must be laid on the shoulders of those who in the past scourged Ireland so cruelly.

There is a breeze over the confinement of American citizens in British prisons. Most of the leading papers in the States do not hesitate to attack the Government for its inactivity, and are loud in demanding the recall of Mr. Lowell, the American Minister in London. Large meetings are also held in various centres by men of all parties, some of them not Irish sympathizers by any means, and reprisals are freely spoken of. Mr. Gladstone does not see on a bed of roses.

The English prize-fighters could find no better, or no worse, scene for their brutal pastime than a chapel. The altar rails were utilized for the ring, the communion table served as a rest for the referee, and the crowd gazed with curiosity at the Ten Commandments over the altar. This is the substance of a cablegram from England today. Now, where are the Revd. Mr. Schaufner and the other missionaries; and is there not a fairer field for their labors in England than in Bohemia?

A correspondent who has lately travelled among the Indians and takes an interest in their affairs, being himself a half-breed, draws a very disagreeable picture of the school house at Sault St. Louis. If our correspondent is correct, it is a dirty, disreputable building, badly in want of cleaning and repairs. As regards the school, it is a place clean as his own proper expense, matters would be still worse than they are. The school serves as a meeting house for the chiefs, who use the whitewashed walls for

spittoons. All this, and more, the correspondent complains of, and as he is a reliable person, we believe in his report. Those who are responsible for this state of things should look to it that a change be effected, and the attention of the Indian Bureau called to it.

The latest Dublin Freeman to hand contains one of the best cartoons on the Irish question we have seen. It has a figure of St. Patrick, who is surprised at seeing that his task of banishing the snakes and serpents has to begin again. A hideous looking monster called coercion, which is the most prominent figure, is surrounded by a number of reptiles representing rack-rent, intimidation, eviction, spies, informers and such slimy things.

The Italians are preparing to celebrate the Sicilian Vespers with great pomp, but they declare, at the same time, it is with no ill-feeling towards the French. Garibaldi is taking a leading part in the celebration, and Bismarck is said to have a hand in stirring up the international cauldron. What the Italians hope to gain by angering the people who more than any other helped to give them a united Italy it is not easy to perceive.

There is now little doubt that the stream of immigration is beginning to flow towards Manitoba. We hear from all points that intending settlers are either going at once, or intending to go to the North West when the spring opens. This would not be so satisfactory if the immigration were from Canada alone, for that would be simply robbing Peter to pay Paul, but the movement has become so popular in England that it may be fairly hoped there will soon be a large exodus from there: England is over-populated, and bleeding will do her good. English tenant farmers, who by the thousand have surrendered their lands to the proprietors owing to American competition, are just the men wanted in Manitoba. They have capital, and they know how to farm, better, probably, than any other class either in Europe or America. Let Winnipeg, therefore, rejoice, the great boom will continue for yet awhile.

Mr. Lowell, the literary man representing America in London, has got himself into hot water. He set out with the idea that provided a man was not born in the United States he was not a citizen, for that the Constitution wherein it says that native-born and naturalized citizens are on the same footing, with the exception that the latter are not eligible for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency is only joking. Mr. Lowell being a humorist, fancied the Constitution was only joking, but he now sees his mistake. Constitutions never joke, except, indeed, it might be that the British constitution as applied to Ireland has a humorous aspect. The volume of indignation against Mr. Lowell is swelling, and he may be recalled in disgrace as was Charles Francis Adams some years ago. It may be very pleasant to be able to write "my dear Granville," but it is better to do one's duty. It appears as if it were a mistake to make ambassadors of poets.

A telegram to the Freeman's Journal states that Mr. Parnell has been invited to stand for Liverpool at the next general election. It has already been announced that John Dillon has been asked to contest one of the seats for Birmingham, and in all probability others of the advanced Irish party will find scope for their aggressiveness in Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow, some of the London constituencies and other centres of population where the Irish are settled in large numbers. This new idea is not so wild as may be at first imagined, when it is understood that something akin to minority representation obtains in the large cities named, each returning three members, for any one of whom the voters can plump, if they care not to vote for three or two. Hence the Irish may elect one of the members to those three-cornered constituencies if they unite on him, as they infallibly will, and perhaps assisted by the sincere section of the English and Scotch Radicals. It would be very funny to see Irishmen returned for English constituencies, and whether funny or not it would be carrying the war into Carthage. But, if a general election arise from the result of next Thursday's vote on the *cloture*, the Irish in England can do still better: they can oust Forster from Bradford, and many another gay and festive coronist from other places, and—who knows—perhaps John Bright from Birmingham. It is only when in opposition such men as Bright and Forster can be truly Liberal. It seems from the shape events are taking that it is Parnell in his prison cell, and not Gladstone, who apparently bestirred the British Empire, who is master of the situation.

Before the Coercion Act was passed Ireland was comparatively quiet; after it was passed a number of *bona fide* agrarian crimes were committed, but since the Government had recourse to that resource of civilization which consists of putting the best and most law-abiding men in Ireland in prison, to the number of eight hundred, terrible murders have been committed. And, in fact, nothing else might have been expected. Mr. Gladstone, along with other of his painful admissions, stated in one of his speeches that a writ of *eviction* was tantamount to a sentence of death, and so it is considered by the evicted. Here, then, is the situation in Ireland. A commission is sitting for the settlement of rents, but so many are the applicants for settlement, that the courts are blocked. But the great majority of the farmers do not believe in the Land Leaguers, and refuse to go near them. Viewing the situation from a landlord stand-point, as the House of Lords did, they were wise in throwing out the clause inserted by Parnell in the Land Act, which

provided that evictions should be suspended until the courts gave judgment, for we see now that the Courts are almost powerless. Evictions, therefore, are flying like snow-flakes and there are sixty thousand bayonets to maintain them. Under these circumstances, the people are driven to madness and we see the deplorable result. The last murder reported, that of Mrs. Smythe, is particularly to be deplored. Some say the murder of a few landlords' bailiffs and agents have a deterrent effect upon others, but nothing can excuse a murder, and besides it is doubtful if the theory is a good one irrespective of its immorality. And it does not lessen the atrocity of the affair that the assassin intended to kill Smythe himself only, who, it seems, is a large evictor, for the fact of those ladies being with him, and, therefore, in imminent danger, should have warned them, except they considered themselves the crack shots they are not, that a woman, or women, were liable to be the victims of their revenge as the landlord Smythe. But what can be expected to arise from such a terrible state of affairs as exists in Ireland but murder? The land was obtained by ancestors of the present proprietors by fraud, and force, and blood; it will pass from their hands through the same means. Gladstone's emancipated land bill is no remedy.

The Irish Canadian acts in its usual logical manner in criticising the speeches of Sir Alexander Campbell and the Hon. Mr. Power in the Senate, relative to the ignoring of Catholics in the Maritime Provinces, and concludes with the opinion that owing to lack of information on the part of Mr. Power, the Minister had the best of the argument. Our contemporary, however, strikes the nail on the head when it says:—

While admitting that Sir Alexander Campbell had the best of the argument—reduced as his reply was to particulars—we fail to understand what the gentleman means by the passage in his speech in which he says that were the patronage of the Government distributed on the ground of religion, "where were several Protestant denominations that might with good reason complain that they had not received as much as they were entitled to, according to their numbers and influence." It strikes us that there are in this country but two great religious camps—the Protestant and the Catholic. Whatever religious name those of the former camps are known by—whether Anglicans, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists—they are still Protestants, and part and parcel of the Protestant population. Therefore, when anyone belonging to either of these religious denominations receives office or preferment, the act must be credited as being performed in the Protestant interest. If this be granted—and it must be if the truth is to be told—then the expression which has fallen from Sir Alexander's lips—an expression, by the way, not by any means new—is unexplainable, save as an attempt to cover up the real issue by throwing dust in the eyes of the public. It is a piece of clap-trap which was doubtless foreign to what Sir Alexander intended; but it is clap-trap nevertheless.

In this move of Senator Power, we cannot help observing that it is only when in opposition he took the opportunity of criticising the policy of the Government in their appointments. It would have far more force—and just as much truth—had he come out when his friends were in power. But it has been ever thus and ever will be until politicians are honest all round.

A PYRRIC VICTORY.

Mr. Gladstone came into power two years ago, almost exactly, with a majority of over a hundred against Conservatives and Home Rulers combined, but when a division was taken on Thursday night on Mr. Marriott's amendment it was found it had dwindled to thirty-nine. Mr. Marriott is himself a Liberal, and his amendment was not in direct hostility to the Government; it merely suggested that, instead of a majority of one, the Speaker could only pronounce *cloture*, or close of the debate, on two-thirds of a majority. It is needless to say that the *cloture* is aimed principally against Ireland, and that it is part of the coercion system. And yet only thirty-nine Irish members voted for the amendment, while sixty-seven were returned in 1880 on Home Rule principles. Where were the twenty-eight? Either absent or voting coercion for Ireland. If twenty of the recreants had been true to their pledged faith the Gladstone-Forster Ministry would be this day defied and defeated, and coercion would die a natural death, for there would be a dissolution, and after the general election the Irish party would hold the balance of power. The Blennerhassetts, the Smythes, the O'Connor Powers and the O'Donoghues sold their unfortunate country when their services were most required, as the Keoghs and the Sedleirs did before them. There will be always such; they are found in all countries and in all ages, but fortunately, so far as Ireland is concerned, their number is growing smaller every year. It is certain that were it not for the Birmingham caucus system, invented by the talented Mr. Chamberlain, a good many more Liberals than voted with Mr. Marriott would have followed that gentleman into the cave of Adullam. As it is, he carried only seven of the party with him, while the Conservatives voted to a man, and so we have observed, thirty-nine of the Irish national party against *cloture*. The vote of Thursday night is not, however, accepted as a test one. There is tendency in human nature to break away from a falling cause, and, certes, a cause that has gone down from 110 to 39 of a majority must be considered as on the decline.

The London *Figaro* of March the 18th says that the Duke of Wales will, after next season, pay a visit to Canada via New York. Canada will be glad to see the Prince, and show him what has been effected in twenty-two years.

THE GREAT IGNORED.

For some reason best known to himself—and doubtless a good one—Mr. Tasse, member for Ottawa, has given notice of a motion calling for the numbers, nationalities, religion, salaries, and positions of those employed by the Government in the civil service since its advent to power. We fervently hope the returns asked for will be given, for not only will they be interesting as statistics, but they will show what religion and what nationality is most in favor with the Government, and although we may not cavil at the great predominance of one element, it will satisfy us to know everything has been done for the best. In Canada, the people of all nationalities are pretty equally educated, and if there is no particular element superior to any other in administrative ability or in the qualifications which best them for office, it follows that the appointments should bear a decent proportion to the numbers composing the different nationalities. By this we do not, of course, mean that the Government in making appointments should be ruled by figures, with mathematical precision; no one expects such a foolish thing as that, but we do think that no element should be ignored to such a degree that its numbers holding office should be so small as to be startling. There are three nationalities or elements in Canada which must be taken into account in dealing with those figures called for by Mr. Tasse, which are the Anglo-Scotch, the French-Canadian and the Irish. We do not know exactly what relations they bear towards the general population as regards numbers, but in a loose estimate it might be laid down that the first comprises one-third of the whole, the second a fourth, and the third a fourth, leaving the other fraction of a sixth to the Germans, Swiss, Americans, and other races who have given settlers to the Dominion. Allowing these estimates to be anything like correct, do the office-holders bear any proportion? We think not, for the Anglo-Scotch hold two-thirds of the positions in the country, the French about a fifth, while the balance or two-fifths is given to the Irish, the Germans, &c. And be it remembered we do not now speak of the Irish Catholics, who are, ignored only one degree more than Irish Protestants. Anyone glancing over the list of Ministers, Deputy Ministers, and those holding positions carrying salaries with them of from two thousand dollars and upwards will be struck with the truth of this statement. Some say if the Mackenzie Government had remained in power another term this shameful state of things would be righted, and they may be speaking the truth, though it must be said that they did little or nothing during their five years of office towards remedying it. It is but just, however, to remember that the Conservatives have been in power for twenty-four years, with but one interval, properly so called, and it is by the complexion of appointments during that long period we must judge the Conservatives. The Senate is as much an index of what political force held sway as the rocks are to the geologists in judging the age of the earth, and the Senate is decidedly Conservative. But there are very few Irish in it. It is not long since one of the numerous correspondents, who complain of the ignoring of the Irish, pointed out to us that in order that no Irishman would have a chance of preferment, their only Cabinet representative, the Hon. Mr. O'Connor, was made President of the Privy Council when the present Government came into power, while Sir Alexander Campbell was given his (Mr. O'Connor's) old portfolio of Postmaster General. When Sir Alexander had given the best places to his Anglo-Scotch friends, the portfolio was transferred to the Hon. Mr. Mousseau, who did his best in the bestowal of second places to the French-Canadians, and then when the orange was squeezed quite dry the rind was cheerfully handed over to Mr. O'Connor. And this has been the custom all through the piece, which makes it appear as if the Canadian Government were intent on copying the example of the Imperial. It is a fact that a few messengers have lately been appointed in the P. O. Department. The cure for this disease is in the hands of the great ignored themselves, and this cure is to turn out every Government that insults them, because it is the grossest of insults to tell them tacitly that they will not obtain places of trust under the Government, whether qualified for them or not.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN BRITISH PRISONS.

In this age of brass, when nations, as well as individuals, are on the make, it is consoling to see two of them which take leisure occasionally to indulge in copious floods of tears, by which we do not mean that they drink them, but that they weep them. Perhaps, if every tear represented a cent, or every flood an ounce of opium; they would be more careful; but, as it is, they have increased the volume of the broad and deep Atlantic by the tears they have shed on the occasion of the assassination of the President and the attempted assassination of the Queen. It is true, and as regretful as it is true, that the Americans celebrated the fall of Yorktown with great pomp, but it was the American people who did that; the American Government stepped in and modified the proceedings by saluting the British flag. This caused a fresh flow of tears. Among the most celebrated of those weepers is James Russell Lowell, American Minister at the Court of St. James. He declared not long since that the only burning difficulty at present between England and America was Jumbo, the elephant whose conjugal affections the English admire so much, probably because he never caved in

the skull of his wife "Alice" with a poker and smashed open her trunk. This was a poetic way Lowell has of describing the warm feeling existing between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race; for Lowell is a poet and like most of his tribe overflows with sentiment. He is the individual who wrote to "My dear Granville" about the American citizens in British prisons so tenderly and so gingerly, and who receives answers that are as soothing to his paryen soul as they are insulting to the American people. While this sycophant Lowell was scribbling the *Biglow* papers, some of those aspects were fighting for the Republic, but nevertheless, the poet could not offend the Court of St. James by asking for their speedy trial or release. It would not be polished, you know, it would not be courtly, and Lowell is a Minister. But, unfortunately for him and his reference to Jumbo, the American people have not the same amount of sympathy for the amenities of court life as their Minister and Lowell, much against his will, has been forced to act on the instruction of the American Congress, and to press urgently upon the British Government the necessity of either trial or release. This is what the Act of 1868, created specially for the protection of naturalized citizens, says:—

"All naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign countries, are entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native-born citizens." "Whenever it is made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty by, or under the authority of, any foreign Government, it shall be the duty of the President forthwith to demand that Government the reasons of such imprisonment; and if it appears to be wrongful, and in violation of the rights of a American citizen, the President shall forthwith demand the release of such citizen; and if the release so demanded is unreasonably delayed or refused, the President shall use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as he may think necessary and proper to obtain and effectuate the release; and all the facts and proceedings relative thereto shall, as soon as practicable, be communicated by the President to Congress."

There is no necessity going to war in case of a refusal, the President can order reprisals and throw into jail as many British subjects as he pleases whom he may find in the Republic on pleasure or business. But there will be no occasion to resort to such a drastic measure; Gladstone will be only too glad to release American citizens if the request is firmly made, and that it has been is now certain. When one comes to think of it, it is a gross outrage to keep Americans in jail without trial. If American citizens commit offences in Ireland, political or otherwise, it is only right they should be punished, the same as those to the manor born, but then they should have a trial. On the principle which governs the Government at present there is nothing to prevent them throwing General Grant into Kilmalham (were he in Ireland) and keeping him there without trial at their good pleasure. But an American citizen is so, whether native or naturalized, whether General Grant or Daniel H. O'Connor. The Southern bullet did not avoid the nationalized to strike the native born citizen. It will be humiliating for Gladstone, who is as vain as he is fluent, to have to open his prison doors and liberate the suspects; but he will do it; he will do anything to please his Anglo-Saxon cousins who are, besides blood relations, fifty millions of a population.

AN AUSTRIAN MISSIONARY SPEAKS.

If it were not for our mainly contemporary, the *Witness*, people would be at a loss to learn the severe things said of the Catholic religion almost every day in the dissenting Protestant Churches of this city. People would not know, for instance, what a terrible raking the Catholic Church received on Sunday morning from the Revd. Mr. Schaufner in the Emanuel Church, on Dorchester street. The reverend gentleman has been working as a missionary for nine years in Austria, but unsuccessfully, much to his disgust, for it appears he made no converts but one, and that was a tall man, almost one would suppose, as good a convert as two men of smaller build. The picture the missionary draws of morals in Austria is something terrific. Catholics believe in nothing, and Protestants in still less, if that is possible. "The reformed pastor" where Mr. Schaufner lived (he says) "was one of those men who had not only no belief in Christianity, but who used all his powers against Christianity, and whose congregation were men who left the Romish Church thinking that Protestantism must be a belief in nothing." So that, according to Mr. Schaufner, Protestants are no better than Catholics in Austria. It is too bad that nine precious years of Mr. Schaufner's life have been thrown away in such a country as Austria. But why does he not go to some place where his powerful preaching will have results, to Dahomey for instance, or Timbuctoo. It is, of course, difficult to drag him and his children and servants after him through those regions, or it is possible the Africans might roast and eat him, but then a missionary should be prepared for such eventualities. But going to Austria! Why, there is no glory to be gained there, there is no martyrdom in prospective in Bohemia. And now when we come to think of it the "Annals for the Propagation of the Catholic Faith" record five Austrian missionaries (Catholics of course) who were killed by the savages on the Zambeze in 1877, but not one Protestant. Emanuel Church was not represented on that occasion and Mr. Schaufner was safe and sound in Bohemia, drawing upon his wealthy imagination for the following facts which he stated without blushing in Emanuel Church, Dorchester street, last Sunday:— "Every educated person in Austria loses his faith in the Roman Catholic Church, but









