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VOL. XXX.—NO. 24.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. JANUARY 28, 1880.

TERMS: \$1.50 per aunum In advance.

Starving to Death.

BY E. A. SCTTON.

Starving to death! these are words of woe, And oh, sad is the tale they tell! Feel we their horror with answ'ring hearts! Do we measure their meaning well?

Feel we their horror with answring near Do we measure their meaning well?

Dost thou? vile slave to Mammon sold, Whose creed is gain, whose God is gold, E'er grasping, ciutching, day by day, E'er hearing, as but miser can, Thy pound of flesh from fellow-man. Wretch, art thou of all soul bereft, Or is there still one corner left. In thy hard heart, one spot to feel The force of Pity's dire appeal?

Ah, what a sight she shews to thee! Look up a moment, look and see. Look up from ledger, bags and gold, A picture dread, but true, behold. A woman's form, thin, shrivelled, gaunt, By God made fair, deformed by want; A woman's face so worn and wan, Its claims to life seem almost gone. A skeleton in thin disguise!

A fleshiess skull adorned with eyes! Those eyes have seen a clild lie dead, Whose dying cry was give me bread. She staggers, falls, she graps for breath. Look, miser, look, she starves to death! All this thou seest; what avail? No ear has thou for Pity's tale, Thou turnest from the dead and cold To hug once more thy darling gold. Thou turnest from the deal gold. To hug once more thy darling gold.

"Starving to death!" what words are these?
That through the land now pass,
Borne on the winds, a wail of wee,
Hunger and death, alas!

Hunger and death, alas!

Say has their meaning aught effect
On thee, thou haughty Jewel-bedecked!
Thou fashion bird of gaudy plume,
Who glidest through the brilliant room,
Who whirlest through the dance's maze,
Mid scent of flow'rs and light ablaze;
Where vice's weeds unchecked can thrive,
And innocence can scarce survive.
The roses that adorn thy brow,
Fair roses once, but fading new.
Look out beyond thy glided walls,
Look out beyond thy glided walls,
Look out from dance and dazzling halls
To where in ceid and hunger lies,
With hollow cheeks and sunken eyes,
A child, whose little shivering form
Small shelter knows from cold or storm,
A child who cries, and cries for what?
Alas! for bread that cometh not.
Ao bread! No bread! all hope is past,
Death led by Mercy comes at last;
The little form is famine's prey,
Whilst angels wat the sout away.
O canst then look, nor feel, nor start,
Thou woman, warmed with woman's heart;
Is nature dead in such as thee?

'En pleasure drown that piercing cry?

'O give me bread, I starve, I die!"

"Starving to death!" O are we deaf?
Shall Pity in vain implore?
Starving to death in Christian land,
And this at the rich man's door.

And this at the rich man's door.

And what of thee? thou vampire bold!
Thou locust, worse than plagues of old,
Who by a vain and doabtful right,
Doth like rapacious parasite
Upon the people's substance prey,
And suck it drop by drop away.
Who livest on ill-gotten spoil,
The harvest of the poor man's toil;
And ecasethnot by plea or threat,
To wring the toil from blood and sweat.
Thou great high-priest of pleasures shrine!
Thou surfeifed with flesh and wine,
Self-pampered lout, thine eyes now raise,
And see! what spectre meets their gaze?
Deplet that figure he who can,
A gainst and maddened hungry man,
With eyes that blaze with wolfish glare,
With lips that breathe half curse half pray'r,
What cares that maniae for life?
He could not save his babes or wife,
Enough of life,—with short'ning breath
He enils on God to send him death.
O bloated Sir, of wealth and lands!
Say is there blood upon thy hands!
Need we a writing on the walt?
Ab! God is just, his arm Is sure,
'Twill yet avenge the starving poor.
Quebec, January 17, 1880.

FANINE IN IRELAND

Quebec, January 17, 1880.

Application of the Rome Rulers-\$75.600 for Emigration Purposes - Home Rulers in Session-Aggravation of the Famino - Deprecatory Action of the Board of Works-Seed Wanted-Monus Appearance-Bitter Cold.

Duslin, January 20.-A meeting of 33 Home Rule members of l'arliament, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, passed a resotion calling on the Government to institute relief works. Mr. Shaw said the Government had wilfully shut its even to the distress of Ireland. Mitchell Henry said if their demands were not complied with they must force compliance by constitutional action or otherwise. Daniel O'Donoghue, member for Tralee, announced that he would hereafter act with the Home Rulers.

Mr. Shaw condemned the Government relief nteasures as tardy and in the Irish members flenry noticed during the irish memoers should not permit the attention of Parliament to be directed to the foreign policy until the affairs of aufortuneto Ireland had been put into proper position. A Home Rule meeting passed resolutions in favor of fixity of tenure, a peasant proprietary, and to move an amendment to the address should the Queen's speech contain nothing in reference to the dstress of Ireland. The Lord Mayor refused to receive the resolution expressing sympthy with the peasantry of the West of Irea the ground that the struggle had assumed te aspect of physical force. During an ex-ced debate Mr. Biggar declared that Mr. Saw was not the leader of the Irish people; bt Mr. Parnell was.

The Irish National Land Liengue have reaved to hold a great meeting in Phonix Irk, in furtherance of the land movement, February 22nd. ...

Vere Foster, of Belfast, offers to donate

duced a resolution tendering the sympathy of the Irish members of Parliament and promising their legitimate support to the gallant peasantry of the West of Ireland, now struggling to retain possession of their homes. The resolution was past after a speech by Mr. O'Donoghue, who said he regarded Mr. Parnell as the leader of the Irish people. The land system was contrived to make Ireland the private property of the landlord. A resolution also passed declaring that the Home Rulers should act independently of English parties in Parliament. The latter part of the Home Rule meeting was private. Mr. Shaw was elected sessional leader. The meeting adjourned to the 5th February, when the Irish members meet after the delivery of the Queen's speech.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts will send Ashmead Bartlett, ex-Commissioner of the Turkish Compassionate Fund, to Ireland on a special mission connected with the distress there.

At a public meeting of the Hom: Rule

Lengue held in Dublin to-night, ex-Judge

Little, of Canada, presiding, O'Connor Power, Sullivan, O'Leary and Biggar were among the speakers. The usual resolutions were passed. Dunlin, January 23 .- At a meeting of the Mansion House Committee yesterday, the Lord Bishop of the dioceso of Clonfert state 1 that the distress in his diocese was aggravated and instant relief was required. He deprecated the restrictions of the Board of Works, under instant relief was required. He deprecated sisting—Oh, my brothers, in comfortable the restrictions of the Board of Works, under which very few people could obtain loans. The Committee had made grants for relief and hollow-cyed, were there to plead with amounting to \$18,400, and it was intimated heartrending elequence for aid. Once more that \$5,000 each would be granted in five I heard the old story. The land had yielded Western counties. An inquiry from the New York Committee for further information was short of a journey of eight miles, and the answered by asking if the appeal telegraphed family had touched absolute destitution. answered by asking if the appeal telegraphed from Dublin on the 20th instant is insufficient; if so further details will be sent.

Dunlin, January 23. - At the Mansion House meeting a deputation was appointed only crop, in order to cook a dish of Indian to wait on the Lord-Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary for Ireland, urging the Government to forthwith provide seed for the small farm-ers. The Corporation of Cork proposes to ask, at the next meeting of the committee, a office, and stated that they are ready for their loan of £500,000 for carrying out an extensive scheme of sewerage and paving, a large amount of additional employment being afforded by the Corporation and Harbor Board. A prominent dealer to-day said the best quality of corn is selling in Galway, Ireland, ap.

PRINCIPAL CENTRE OF DESTITUTION,

at 25s per quarter, while the price in Liverpool is 20s 6d. This indicates that the distress is not caused by a deficiency of food. This fact caused the Produce Exchange to promoters on a social footing.

delay action in furnishing relief for Ireland. London, January 23.—The distress in Ireland is intensifying under the influence of which several thousand persons attended. went below I saw a steamer's lights; she was hard frost, and the biting cold which, during Messrs. Davitt and Daly were present. the last four days, has succeeded the mild weather which prevailed since Christmas.

A deputation of the unemployed laborers of Dublin waited on the Right Hon. J. Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland, to ask his influence in providing means to relieve the distress among the laboring poorer classes. The spokesman for the workingmen said there were

4,000 LABORERS UNEMPLOYED in Dublin, whose families were destitute. The Right Hon. J. Lowther expressed his

sympathy for them; but said he could not see in what manner Government could give them work. A largely attended meeting of trnant

farmers was held at Ballymony, County Antrim, this evening. Durlin, January 23 .- Thirty-one of the

persons who attacked the ejectment-servers in the recent affair at Tubbercurry, have been examined and committed for trial. The popular feeling is wholly on the side of the arrested men, and demonstrations of sympathy were made by the people when it was an nounced that they would be held for trial His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, Lord-Lieutenant, has been summoned to London to confer with Sir Stafford Northcote, Chanof Relief-Daly and Brennan Fyle an collor of the Exchequer, and Lord Beacons field, on the situation in Ireland, and us to the construction of the paragraph in the Queen's Speech referring to Irish affairs, to be read sofore Parliament, which assembles on the oth of February.

Ductate, January 23 .- Most distressing accounts continue to come of the intense suffer ing from scarcity of provisions and fuel. All accounts agree that the distress is steadily increasing, and news has been received of

MANY DEATHS FROM STARVATION. Meantime agitation goes on in all directions,

and numerous outrages are reported. The Backess of Marlborough fund now amounts in 1 6,500. The Duchess has issued

a circular to the clergy of England, appealing Dumas, January 23-A Tenant Right meeting was held at Ballymony to-day, at

which a letter was read from John Bright, sympathizing with the movement. Unemployed people in this city are clamoring for relief. The Irish Board of Works have re-ceived 117 applications for loans. LUNDON, January 25 .- At Saturday's meeting in the Dublin Mansion House the Relief

Committee had 80 applications for relief, and grants were made amounting to \$13,000. The total amount so far granted is \$10,000; \$2.500 were received from Washington and \$7.500 from New York. A land meeting was held to-day in the Connemara Mountains, at which seven thousand people were present. Davitt and Daly attended. There was also a land meeting at Bohala, at which there were 000 persons.

[From the Telegraph.] The first cabin into which I went was a place that an Englishman would think too bad for his pig. Its floor, of earth and stones, 55,000 to assist emigration from Donegil, reaked with damp, and, water evan stood in party who gave me the above information, are, Kerry, Cork and Connaught to Canada the hollows, the only furniture, was a few.

fire. The man of the house-shoeless and coatless, pale and haggard-sat idle upon a bag of Indian meal, beyond which his food resources did not go, and through the gloom around the hearth—there was no window to speak of—could be dimly made out one or two crouching female figures. I never saw anything in the way of a home in a civilized country-and I have seen a good deal-more appalling than this. Yet here was the case of a man renting three acres of land, and usually getting what he would be content to cail a living out of them. Now, alas! he and the thousands of others like him, have reached the end of their miserable last season's crop, and beyond them but a little way lies starvation. The half bag of Indian meal was all the family had, nothing more remaining upon which by sale or mortgage, money could be raised, and to the question "What will you do when the meal gives out?" came the despairing answer, "The good Lord only

Not far from this, I was shown by my melancholy attendants into an equally wretched hovel, where a widow with seven young children was fighting the bitter battle of life, and rapidly getting worsted in the struggle. She herself had gone out gathering what she could of stuff to make a fire wherewith to cook the family dinner, connothing; no turf could be obtained for fuel Over the way, in another apology for a dwelling-place, I found three poor women trying to kindle a fire with damp bennstalks, their

meal, their only food. London, January 26.—Messrs. Daly and Brennan, agitators, have entered an appear trials, which will probably take place at some date early in February.

The Duke of Marlborough has declined an invitation to attend the dinner to be given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin on February the 3rd, on the ground that the resolutions adopted by the meeting of the Itish Home Rule members of Parliament, over which the Lord Mayor presided, were not acceptable to the Government, and that as the Chairman of the Government, he could not appear to countenance the meeting by meeting any of its

London, January 26 .- A land meeting was Messrs. Davitt and Daly were present.

Loxdon, January 26.—An arctic wave preand south-west coasts, where the greatest amount of destitution exists. It is feared that many people will perish, as the local charities are not able to care for them. The danger from cold is increased by the lack of susceptible to change in the weather. The cold is also very sharp in this city.

Dublin, January 26 .- To-day the Mayor informed the Town Council of the Lord Lieutenant's rejection of the invitation to attend the banquet on February 3rd. He asserted that no illegal resolutions had been passed at the meeting of the Home Rulers which would warrant the action of the Lord Lieutenant. A resolution to abandon the banquet and give \$2,500 to the poor was adopted. The Mayor said he believed the Lord Lieutenant had done his utmost to impress on the Government the fearful condition of Ireland.

THE DESERT MURDER.

Details of the Horror-Apathy of the Authorities.

Mr. Wm. Logue, of the Desert Village, furnishes the following additional information re the recent murder on the Gatineau. I received this Wednesday evening the following particulars from a reliable party who has just returned from the scene of the murder :- " On the evening preceding the murder, two Indians went to Hennessy & Brisbois' depot to buy goods, and Hennessy sold nearly all the goods in stock, which Brisbois then and there claimed, and an altercation ensued between Hennessy and Brisbols in the presence of the Indians, and after completing their purchases, Brisbois told them not to stop at Hennessy & Brisbois' depot that night, but go to sleep in another shanty. The Indians did as directed by Brisbois, and on the following morning Brisbois went to the shanty where the two Indians slept, and offered them the clothes which they had seen on the murdered man the previous night. The Indians would not take them, whereupon Brisbois told them that Hennessy had died during the night and requested the Indians to bury him. Brisbois then departed, and has not since been heard of. After the dians had breakfasted they went to the depot, and there saw the mutilated body of Hennessy lying in bed and his clothes covered with blood. The Indians would not take the murdered man's clothing, fearing, as they say, they might be saddled with the murder. They are afraid to move the body, awaiting the action of the authorities. It is surprising that the anthorities take no action in this matter. The body of the unfortunate man is still lying in his blood, and has been since the murder was committed, some four weeks ago." The which is reliable, told me it was a horrible

AFGHANISTAN.

A Change of Policy.

LONDON, January 25 .- A Cabul correspondent reports that Ayoub Khan has left

Ghuznec. A Cabul despatch gives the following scheme, which the correspondent thinks will probably receive consideration at London detail of all the occurrences connected with and Calcutta. The British troops will immediately withdraw to Jellalabad and a pro-clamation be issued stating that vengeance for the massacra of the British Embassy at Cabul being satisfied the army withdraw to Jellalabad Jessing that Vengeance of Catherino, daughter of Mr. John O'Mullane, of Whitechurch, in the County of mediately withdraw to Jellalabad and a pro-Jellalabad, leaving the Afghans to live under suca Sovereign as they may select until such and ancient Irish family. He was born on Sovereign be firmly established. The Queen the 6th of August 1775, at Carhen, about a foregoes her right under the Treaty of Gundamuk to place an Envoy at Cabul, all communications with the Cabul Government being in the meantime conducted by the Queen's special agent pending the peaceful settlement of the country. Jellalabad and Candahar will be occupied by British troops. The Queen will insist that communications of the Afghan ruler with foreign Governments shall be held subject to her approval.

RUN DOWN AT SEA.

The S.S. Sardinian Collides with a Sailing Vennes.

EMIFAX, January 25 .- The Allan steamship Sardinian, Captain Dutton, arrived here on Saturday from Baltimore, bringing Captain Joseph Sheppard and crew of the barque Sarah A. Fraser, 520 tons, of and from Portland, Maine, for Matanzas, with a cargo of shooks, owned by Phinney & Jackson. The Sarah A. Fraser left Portland on the 19th, with a crew of twelve hands all told. Shortly after the tug left her she met with head winds and heavy sea. On Friday it commenced to clear. After seeing everything apparently all right, and having had no sleep for three nights, the captain went to his cabin and lay down beside his wife. The next thing he knew he was in the water; the ship had been cut into by the steamship Sardinian. The captain never saw his wife after he had fallen asleep; she was probably struck and stunned, and sank as soon as she fell into the water. The captain kept himself above water by keeping hold of some floating wreck, and was rescued by a boat from the Sardinian,

AFTER BEING IN THE WATER HALF AN HOUR.

Thomas C. Burt, the mate, substantiated the captain's statement of all that had taken place up to the time the captain went below, held to-day in the Connemara mountains, at and said :- A few minutes after the captain probably half a mile off, and bearing right down on us; I thought she saw us, but comvails throughout Ireland, and the cold is in- ing up from our stern perhaps was unable to tonse. Much suffering is experienced by the see our lights, so I put a man on the poop poorer people, especially on the north-west with a bright light; he was probably there seven minutes; when I saw that she did not alter her course, and was going to run into us, I ran to the cabin door and shouted to the captain twice, but got no reply: then, with the rest of the crew food, hunger rendering the peasantry more ran forward; a moment later the steamer struck us on the port quarter. It was a terrible blow, and the vessel shook like a leaf : there was great excitement among our crew; we found that the stern of our vessel had been cut clear off, and that the captain and his wife were carried away with it. The ship at once filled with water, but being loaded with shooks, did not sink. The sea was too rough to allow of the boat sent from the steamer coming close to the wreck, which was sinking fast, and we were

COMPELLED TO JUMP INTO THE SEA

and were picked up by the boat one at a time. All the crew jumped into the water and were taken into the boat in safety, except a German about 50 years old, who shipped at Portland; he did not jump far enough, and got entangled in the gear, and must have sunk. We were taken on board the Sardinian and received every care and attention and were brought to Halifax. Nothing was saved but what we stood upright in. The deck of the Sarah E. Fraser was under water when the Sardinian's boat pulled away, and the shooks were fast coming out. On Saturday afternoon Messrs. Thompson & Graham, acting for the captain and owners, libelled the Sardinian in the sum of £7,000 sterling for the less of the ship and cargo. The necessary bonds were given by Captain Dutton and the Allan agents, and the Sardinian proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool esterday. The crew of the Sarah E. Fraser were taken charge of by Judge Jackson, the United States Consul, and will be sent home by the first steamer to Portland. Captain Sheppard, Mate Burt and two of the crew are at the Mansion House.

CAPTAIN DUTTON'S REPORT.

The steamer Sardinian, Dutton, master, from Biltimore, reports on 22nd inst, at 4 a.m., 50 miles south of George's shoal. colided with the barque Sarah E. Fraser, Capt. Joseph Sheppard, of and from Portland, Me., with box shooks, bound to Matanzas; captain's wife and one seaman drowned. The captain was discovered half a mile from the scene of the accident, rescued and taken on board the steamer. At the time of the accident the captain and his wife were in the berth asleep. The barque was struck on the port quarter, and sank immediately. She had no sails except the jib, and no light astern, and it being very dark the accident was unavoidable. No blame attached to the officers of the Sardinian.

The Pope's new paper, the Aurora, sells for twenty centessimi, or four cents, and printed on whiter paper than any journal in d the Western States of Anerica. Twonty 21.—Twonty 31. Twonty 31.—Twonty 31. Twonty 31.—Twonty 31. Twonty 31.—Twonty 31. Twonty 31.—Twonty 31.

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Twonty 31.

Death of Daniel O'Connell.

We take the following from an old Irish paper :- We have this day to record the demise of Daniel O'Connell,-the greatest political agitator which the world ever saw. Our readers will be prepared for the event, which has been daily expected for some weeks. This melancholy event took place at Genoa on the 15th ult. Without going into a full Without going into a full detail of all the occurrences connected with the life and death of this great man, we may gle—no change visible upon the features, exposers that "Pariel O'Connell was the aldest." Cork, and was descended from a respectable mile from the present post town of Cahir-civeen, in the county of Kerry. His child-hood and boyhood were chiefly passed in his birthplace, though he paid frequent visits to Derrynune, the seat of his father's eldest brother, Mr. Maurico O'Connell, who, as he was bimself childless, adopted his nephews, Daniel and Maurice, and undertook the chief charge of their education."

The following is an account of the last hours of the Liberator, written by Dr. Duff, an English physician, who attended him at Genoa:---

"Some account of the closing scenes of the life of an individual who has filled so remarkable a position in the world as Daniel O'Connell, must prove interesting, and I, therefore, as an English physician, called in to attend him, take leave to lay before you the following statement :- On Monday, May 10th, 1 saw Mr. O'Connell for the first time, and he was then suffering from profuse and involuntary diarrhoea, with great pain of the abdomen under pressure, strong rapid pulse, flushed face, &c. Mr. O'Council had also chronic bronchitis of some years standing. From the remedies employed these symptoms were nuch ameliorated, and on the morrow he seemed convalescent. But from Mr. O'Connell's great repugnance to swallow even the most simple medicine, this state of improvement could not be fellowed. On the evening of Tuesday, the 11th, the new symptom of congestion of the brain presented itself. Active measures were immediately had recourse to, and from them there was a decided improvement. Again the aid of internal remedies was denied, Mr. O'Connell refusing to take any medicine. Towards the evening of Wednesday, the 12th, the symptoms increased; Mr. incoherent. Our former measures were again employed, but with slight success. During cult, in some degree indistinct, and the mind wavered. Thursday night was passed in a state of profound heavy sleep, with increased difficulty of breathing; and, in addressing those about him, he imagined himself in London, and spoke to them as if there. On Friday he was much worse, the breathing very laborious the voice scarcely audible, and the words half formed; all the symptoms had increased. In this state he lingered on till Sunday night, seemingly conscious of the presence of those about him, but neither attempting to move or speak. My treatment of Mr. O'Connell was always in conjunction with Mr. Beretta, of this place, and a young French physician, who had accompanied him from Lyons, and on the day preceding his demise, we had the advantage of consulting with Dr. Vivani, the eldest practitioner of Genoa, of high repute By his advice, and as a last resource, a further application of leeches to the temples was advised, but all was in vain; he expired last night at half past nine p.m. apparently suffering little pain. During the whole time of our attendance on Mr. O'Connell it was with the greatest difficulty he could be induced to take medicine, or even necessary food, and he perseveringly abstained from drink for fully Had this been otherwise the forty hours. period of death might have been procrastinated, but his falling health and spirits with constant tendency to cerebral congestion, rendered certain his death at no very distant period.

His spiritual adviser and chaplain, Dr. Miley, thus feelingly describes the termination of the hon, and learned gentleman's career in a letter addressed to Mr. Morgan O'Connell :-

"Genoa, Sunday, May 16.

" My dear, dear Sir,-May the God of Mercy sustain and comfort you. The worst has befallen us-the Liberator, your illustrious father—the father of his country—the glory and the wonder of Christendom—is dead Dead! No. I should say, rather, O'Connell is in Heaven. His death was happy: he received in the most fervent sentiments the last rites, and up to the last sigh, was surrounded by every consolation provided by our holy re-On the side of religion everything cheers

us, and it is there we have sought for refuge. You are already aware from my last letter, and that which was written by Daniel at a later hour, how matters stood up to six o'clock on last (Saturday) evening. From that hour up to eight o'clock he continued to sink gradually, but without suffering. I knew long before this hour that he was dying, and we had recited the prayers from seven to eight o'clock, in which he joined most fervently, and with all the distinctness his fast-failing powers permitted. I think his agony began at eight, or a little after, but in using this word you are not to understand me to say there was any painful struggle. At no stage, especially for the last two days, was there any thing like pain., At this time the Vicar General, who is a prelate, with the clergy, were round his bed; his breathing became gradually more weak; as the prayers were recited, his hands were firmly clasped upon his faithful Duggan, he recognised to the last. Our supplications, in the sublime and consoling language of the church, were mingled with our tears, as we knelt around his bed. When at last his mighty voice was hushed, his countenance-his hands-responded to the

prayers.

"At thirty-minutes past nine, the hand of the priest of God, privileged 'to bind and loose on earth, even as it is done in heaven, cept that as we gazed it was plain that a dread mystery had cast its shadow over him. The spirit of which had moved the world took its flight so peacefully, that all who were there, except the angels who were in waiting for it, were in doubt it it had departed. He died as an infant sinks upon his mother's breast to sleep. It was by the soft and beautiful transition of the prayers that we were reminded

that we had before us the noble body of O'Con-nell, as if listening, hushed in attention, for the summons to a glorious immortality.

We are thrown upon our councils with nothing to guide us but what we inherit from his conversations and casually expressed wishes. Acting on this, we have determined to have the heart embalmed, placed in a silver urn, and transported to Rome, as of old the heart of Robert Bruce was carried to Jerusalem, when it was not permitted him by Providence to perform in his own person, that pilgrimage to the holy sepulchre which he had vowed, as O'Connell had vowed his pilgrimage to the tombs of the Apostles. His body, also, to be embalmed, and deposited in a chapel of the church of our Blessed Lady, Delle Vigne, where it is to repose until, on our return from leaving the heart in Rome, we convey it to Ireland.

"We have thought it right that his obsequies, though to be renewed no doubt by the Irish nation, should be princely here. It is likely we shall proceed with our sacred charge to Rome on Thursday or Friday next, by way of Civita Vecchia, where our carriage and nearly all our luggage have been for some days.

"We shall hold it a sacred duty to guard every object, no matter how otherwise insignificant, that belonged to this pilgrimage, as well as all the documents and memorials apper-taining to it, which we have collected.

"I should add that we are satisfied with the physicians. We are certain there was no mistake about the disease, and but for the science and skill of the Continental physicians, it must have had much sooner a fatal termination, or one still more afflicting. O'Connell was restless, and sometimes slightly will write to Mr. Fitzpatrick a few lines, but you will oblige me by letting him see this employed, but with slight success. During Inter, as I am International Thursday all the symptoms increased, with have had a cast taken of his head, which has great tendency to sleep, from which, however, illed with wonder the physicians who have seen it. Farewell. May heaven comfort to beloved and reverend friend you all. My beloved and reverond friend John-I could not write to him. In writing to you I write to him and all the family. Oh! my ever blessed mother! comfortress of the afflicted, pray for us .- Ever yours.

"To Morgan O Connell, Esq." The following is a report of the post mortens examination of the body; -" The body was opened in the presence of Drs. Duff, Bereita, and Lacour, by Dr. Balleri, surgeon-in-chief of the Hospital for the Incurables in Genoa. who had been charged with the process of embalming the body of this great man. Lesions were observed in several organs. The right lung presented traces of chronic catarrh. Tho intestinal canal showed vestige of former inflammation. More serious alterations were, however, observed in the brain. It was found gorged with blood throughout its entire exteut, and partially softened. Its membrances

St. Jean Baptiste Society.

were inflamed and thickened."

The members of St. Gabriel section held their annual meeting in the hall of the Catholic school, Rev. Father Salmon presiding. The election resulted as follows :--President, Joseph Favreau; 1st Vice-President, C. Pare; 2nd Vice-President, H. D. Cote, Notary; Recording Secretary, Phillip Dansereau; Treasurer, M. Bourdon (reclected); 1st Marshal, J. Maurice; 2nd Marshal, shal, Denis Pilette.

St. Cunegonde section elected the following :-President, S. Delisle; 1st Vice-President, Dr. J. A. R. Leonard; 2nd Vice-President, Charles F. Porlier; Secretary, J. Rain-ville; Treasurer, J. T. Bourcier; Marshall, H. Laverdure.

VALUABLE AND RELIABLE _ BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES' are valuable to those exposed to sudden changes affording prompt relief in Coughs, Colds, etc.

A WOMAN WHO WA CONSTANTLY craving food, and grew win by eating so much, tried some of BROW 'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Loxenges, on the recommendation of her physicians. -She was relieved of them, and then her food nourished her. Before, it only fed the worms. Many

persons are sick only from worms. WE WOULD BY NO MEANS RECOM-MEND any medicine which we did not know to be good, particularly for infants. But of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, we can speak from knowledge. In our family, it has proved a blessing indeed by giving an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbreken rest at night.—Bos-

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

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR Bilious and Liver complaints, Indizection, Wind, Spasms, Giddiness of the eyes, Hahl-tual Costiveness &c., is Dr. Harvey's Astr-

THE PLEA OF MOTHERLAND. "Rachel bewailing her children and world not be comforted."—St. MATTHEW ii., 18.

Our Rachal is Mother Ireland,
Appealing to God on high;
For still-rings out
The sickening shout
Of a nation's Hunger Ory
And now when the Wrong is rampant—
And now when the landlords dare
To trample Right
By fraud or might,
Our Mother's place is there!

To the dungeon's vaulted darkness, To the dungeon's raulted darkness,
Where the sun ray never shone,
To lands away,
Where exites stray,
That Mother's voice hath gone;
And now comes the earnest pleading
In the depths of her despair—
And shall not we,
The boasted Free,
Respond to that Mother's prayer?

For Erin, darling Erin,
The land of the sword and lyre,
In the hour of need,
She dares to plead
To the Love that is purer, higher—
In the hour when darling Liberty
Is crushed by the tyrant's rod,
She takes her part,
With hand and heart,
And lifts her soul to God!

And still will her plea keep ringing
All over the gladsome earth,
Till the famine cry
And the orphan sigh
Are chased by the sounds of mirth—
Yes, the plea will go on resounding
Till even her tyrants feel.
That if prayers won't do
She'll back them, too,
And plead with the soldier's steel.

STEPHEN J. MEANY.

HENRIETTA TEMPLE

A gentle rustling sounded at the window Henrietta looked up, but the sight deserted her fading vision, as Fordinand seized with softness her softer hand, and pressed it to his

much of the morn had passed without his society; a moment since, and it had seemed that no time could exhaust the expression of her feelings. How she had signed for his coming! How she had hoped that this day she might convey to him what last night she had so weakly, so imperfectly attempted! And now she sat trembling and silent, with downcast eyes and changing countenance!

'My Henrietta!' exclaimed Ferdinand my beautiful Henrietta, it seemed we never should meet again, and yet I rose almost with the sun.

'My Ferdinand,' replied Miss Temple, scarcely daring to meet his glance cannot speak; I am so happy that I cannot

speak. Ah! tell me, have you thought of me? Did you observe I stole your handkerchief last night? See! here it is; when I slept, I

kissed it and wore it next my heart.' 'Ah! give it to me,' she faintly murmured, extending her hand; and then she added, in a firmer and livelier tone, and did you really Woor it near your heart!'

'Near thine; for thine it is, love! Sweet, you look so beautiful to-day! It seems to me you never yet looked hall so fair. Those eyes are so brilliant, so very blue, so like the violet! There is nothing like your

eyes!' Except your own.' 'You have taken away your hand. me back my hand, my Henrietta. I will not quit it. The whole day it shall be clapsed in mine. Ah! what a hand! so soft, so very

There is nothing like your hand.'

part of what I feel.'. You cannot love me, Ferdinand more than

I love you.'

'Say so again! Tell me very often, tell me a thousand times how much you love me. Unless you tell me a thousand times, Henrietta, I never can believe that I am so blessed.

They went forth into the garden. Nature, with the splendid rky and the sweet breeze. seemed to smile upon their passion. Henrietta plucked the most beautiful flowers and placed them in his breast.

Do you remember the rose at Armine? said Ferdinand, with a fond smile. 'Ah! who would have believed that it would have led to this?' said Henrietta, with down-

cast eves. 'I am not more in love now than I was then,' said Ferdinand.

Temple. Is it possible that it can be but the can b five days another æra.

·1 have no recollection of anything that occurred before I saw you beneath the replied Ferdinand: 'that is the date' of my existence. I saw you, and I loved. My love was at once complete; I have no confidence in any other; I have no confidence in the love that is the creature of observat on, and reflection, and comparison, and calculation. Love, in my opinion, should nate sympathy; it should b e superior to all situations, all ties, all circu mstances.

Such, then, we must be dieve is ours, replied Henrietta, in a somewh. at grave and musing tone: 'I would willing to embrace your creed. I know not why I sho huld be ashamed of my feelings. They are n atural, and they are pure. And yet I tremble. But so long as you do not think lightly of me, Ferdinand, for whom should I care?

My Henri tta! my angel! my adored and beautifu' 1 I worship you, I reverence Ah! my Henrietta, if you only knew how I dot e upon you, you would not speak thus. Come, let us ramble in our woods.'

So sa jing, he withdrew her from the more public, situation in which they were then plac' A, and entered, by a winding walk, those bes atiful bowers that had given so fair and it ting a man to Ducie. Ah! that was a ramble of rich delight, as, winding his arm round her light waist, he poured into her palpitating ear all the eloquence of his passion. Each hour that they had known each other was analysed and the feelings of each moment were com-pared. What sweet and thrilling confessions! Eventually and unceasingly thinking of each other from the first instant of their meet-

The conversation of lovers is inexhaustible. Hour glided away after hour, as Ferdinand alternately expressed his passion and detailed the history of his passed life. For the curiosity of women, lively at all times, is never so keen, so exacting, and so interested, as in her anxiety to become acquainted with the previous career of her lover. She is jealous of all that he has done before she knew him; of every person to whom he has spoken. amgustion. She envies the mother who knew more? The time will come we will not part, him as a child, even the nurse who may have but now we must. Good-night, my Ferdinand. Cear? That pang was sharp. No, no, it is

rocked his cradle. She insists upon a minute. and finished portraiture of his character and

Why did he act give it? More than once it was upon his lips to reveal all; more than once he was about to pour forth all his sorrows, all the entanglements of his painful situation; more than once he was about to make the full and mortifying confession, that, though his heart was hers, there existed another, who even at that moment might claim the hand that Henrietta clasped with so much tenderness. But he checked himself. He would not break the charm that surrounded him; he would not disturb the clear and brilliant stream in which his life was at this moment flowing; he had not courage to change by a worldlyword the scene of celestial enchantment in which he now moved and breathed. Let us add, in some degree for his justification, that he was not altogether unmindful of the feelings of Miss Grandison. Sufficient misery remained, at all events, for her mortification. The deed must be done. and done promptly; but, at least, there should be no unnecessary witnesses to its harrowing achievement.

So he looked upon the radiant brow of his Henrietta, wreathed with smiles of innocent triumph, sparkling with unalloyed felicity, and beaming with unbroken devotion. Should the shade of a dark passion for a moment cloud that heaven, so bright and so serene? Should even a momentary pang of jealousy or distrust pain that pure and unsullied breast In the midst of contending emotions, he pressed her to his heart with renewed energy, and, bending down his head, imprinted an embrace upon her blushing forehead.

They seated themselves on a bank, which, it would seem. Nature had created for the convenience of lovers. The softest moss and the brightest flowers decked its elastic and fragrant side. A spreading beech tree shaded their heads from the sun, which now was on the decline; and occasionally its wide branches rustled with the soft breeze that passed over them in renovating and gentle gusts. The woods widened before them, and at the termination of a well-contrived A moment since, and she had longed for his presence as the infant for its mother; a the had murmured that so avenue, they caught the roofs of the village ness, yet the repose was grateful, while they listened to the birds, and plucked wildflowers.

'Ah! I remembered,' said Ferdinand, 'that it was not far from here, while slumbering indeed in the porch of my pretty farmhouse, that the fairy of the spot dropped on my breast these beautiful flowers that I now wear. Did you not observe them, my sweet Hen-nietta? Do you know that I am rather mortified, that they have not made you at least a little jealous?

'I am not jealous of fairies, dear Ferdinand.' 'And yet I half believe that you are a fairy,

my Henrietta.' 'A very substantial one, I fear, my Ferdin-

and. Is this a compliment to my form? 'Well, then, a sylvan nymph, much more, I assure you, to my fancy; perhaps the rosy Dryad of this fair tree; rambling in woods, and bounding over commons, scattering beautiful flowers, and dreams as bright.'

'And were your dreams bright yesterday morning?

I dri at of you.

And when you awoke?' I had tened to the source of inspiration.

And if you had not dreamt of me? I should have come to have enquired the

eason why. Miss Temple looked upon the ground; a blended expression of mirth and sontiment played over her features, and then looking "p with a smile contending with her tearful eye, she hid her face in his breast and murmured,

I watched him sleeping. Did he indeed dream of me? 'Yours is as soft, dear Ferdinand.'
'O Henrietta! I do love you so! I wish that I could tell you how I loved you! As I being! Why am I so happy! What have I rode home last night it seemed that I had not | done to deserve bliss so ineffable? But tell conveyed to you a tithe, nay, a thousandth me, beauty, tell me how you contrived to appear and vanish without witnesses. For my enquiries were severe, and these good people must have been less articthan I imagined to have withstood asm suc-

cessfully.'
'I came,' said Miss Temple, 'to pay them a visit, with me not uncomer on. When I entered the porch I beheld ny Ferdinand asleep. I looked upon him for a moment, but I was frightened and sto e away unperceived. But I was left the flow ers, more fortunate than you Henrietta. you Henrietta.'

'Sweet love!' Never did return home, continued Miss Temple, in 1 return home, constituted. A thousand Lore sad and more dispirited. A that I times I wished that I was a flower, that I

. might be gathered and worn upon your art. You smile, my Ferdinand. Indeed feel I am very foolish, yet I know not why, I am now neither ashamed nor afraid to tell 'I dare not speak of my feelings,' sai Miss (you anything. I was so miserable when I arrived home, my Ferdinand, that I went to my room and wept. And he then came! Oh! what heaven was mine! I wiped the tears from my face and came down to see him. He looked so beautiful and happy !"

'And you, sweet child, oh! who could have believed at that moment, that a tear had escaped from those bright eyes!'

Love makes us hyprocrites. I fear, my Ferdinand, for, a moment before, I was so wearied that I was lying on my sofa quite wretched. And then, when I saw him, I pretended that I had not been out, and was just thinking of a stroll. Oh, my Ferdinand! will you pardon me?'

'It seems to me that I never loved you until this moment. Is it possible that human beings ever loved each other as we

Now came the hour of twilight. While in this fond strain the lovers interchanged their hearts, the sun had sunk, the birds grown silent, and the star of evening twinkled over the tower of Ducie. The bat and the beetle warned them to return. They rose reluctantly and retraced their steps to Ducie, with hearts softer even than the melting hour.

· Must we then part?' exclaimed Ferdinand. Oh! must we part? How can I exist even an instant without your presence, without at least the consciousness of existing under the same roof? Oh! would I were one of your serving-men, to listen to your footstep, to obey your bell, and ever and anon to catch your voice! Oh! now I wish indeed Mr. Temple was here, and then I might be your guest.

'My father!' exclaimed Miss Temple, in a somewhat serious tone. 'I ought to have written to him to-day! Oh! talk not of my father, speak only of yourself.'

They stood in silence as they were about to emerge upon the lawn, and then Miss Temple said, 'Dear Ferdinand, you must go; indeed you must. Press me not to enter. If you love me, now let us part. I shall retire immediately, that the morning may soon come. God bless you, my Ferdinand. May He guard over you, and keep you for ever and ever. You weep! Indeed you must not; you so distress me. Ferdinand, be good, be kind; for my

Nay, if you will these lips indeed are yours. impossible clearly, absolutely impossible; Promise me you will not remain here. Well this is weak indeed. See he smiles then, when the light is out in my chamber, emiles at his weakness. He wayes his arm leave Ducie. Promise me this, and early tomorrow, earlier than you think, I will pay a fiance, his idle apprehensions. His step 1s visit to your cottage. Now be good, and to more assured, and the color returns to his motion we will breakfast together. There cheek. And yet her father must return. Was now! she added in a gay tone, 'you see woman's wit has the advantage.' And so without another word she ran away.

THE separation of lovers, even with an immediate prospect of union, involves a sentiment of deep melancholy. The reaction of our solitary emotions after a social impulse of such peculiar excitement, very much dis-heartens and depresses us. Mutual passion is complete sympathy. Under such an in-fluence there is no feeling so strong, no fancy so delicate, that it is not instantly responded to. Our heart has no secrets, though our life may. Under such an influence, each unconsciously labors to enchant the other; each struggles to maintain the reality of that ideal which has been reached in a moment of happy inspiration. Then is the season when the voice is ever soft, the eye ever bright, and every movement of the frame airy and picturesque; each accent is full of tenderness; each glance, of affection; each gesture, of grace. We live in a heaven of our own creation. All happens that can contribute to our perfect satisfaction, and ensure our complete self-complacency. go and we receive felicity. We adore and we are a lored. Love is the May-day of the heart.

But a cloud nevertheless will dim the genial lustre of that soft and brilliant skywhenwe are alone; when the soft voice no longer sighs, and the bright eye no longer beams, and the form we worship no longer moves before our enraptured vision. Our happiness becomes too much the result of reflection. Our faith is not less devout, but it is not so fervent. We believe in the miracle, but we no longer wit-

And as the light was extinguished in the chamber of Henrietta Temple, Ferdinand Armine felt for a moment as if his sun had set for ever. There seemed to be now no evidence of her existence. Would to-morrow ever come? And if it came, would the rosy hours indeed bring her in their radiant car? What if this night she died? He shuddered at this wild imagination. Yet it might be; such dire calamities had been. And now he felt his life was involved in hers, and that under such circumstances his instant death must complete the catastrophe. There was then much at stake. Had it been yet his glorious privilege that her fair cheek should have found a pillow on his heart; could he have been permitted to have rested without her door but as her guard; even if the same roof at any distance dhad screene both their heads; such dark conceptions would not perhaps have risen up to torture him; but as it was, they haunted him like evil spirits as he took his lonely way over the common to gain his new abode.

Ah! the morning came, and such a morn! Bright as his love! Ferdinand had passed a dreamy night, and when he woke he could not at first recognise the locality. It was not Armine. Could it be Ducie? As he stretched his limbs and rubbed his eyes, he might be excused for a moment fancying that all the happiness of yesterday was indeed a vision. He was, in truth, sorely perplexed as he looked around the neat but humble chamber, and caught the first beam of the sun struggling through a casement shadowed by the jessamine.

But on his heart there rested a curl of dark and flowing hair, and held together by that very turquoise of which he fancied he had been dreaming. Happy, happy Ferdinand; Why shouldst thou have cares? And may not the course even of thy true love run smooth?

future to one so blossed? The sun is up, the with smiles. She seemed the happiest thing lark is singing, the sky is bluer than the love- on earth; the very personification of a poetic large at his heart. She will have jewel at his heart. She will be Lere soon. No gloomy images disturb aim now. Cheerfulness is the damry of the dawn. the indeed be here? Will Henrietta

Temple indeed come to visit him? Will that consummate being before whom, but a few days back, he stood entranced; to whose mind the very idea of his existence had not then even occurred; will she be here anon to visit him? to visit her beloved? What has he done to be so happy? What fairy has touched him and his dark fortunes with her wand? What talisman does he grasp to call up such bright adventures of existence? He does not err. He is an enchanted being? a spell indeed pervades his frame; he moves in truth in a world of marvels and miracles. For what fairy has a wand like love, what talisman can achieve the deeds of passion?

He guitted the rustic porch, and strolled up the lane that led to Ducie. He started at a sound; it was but the spring of a wandering bird. Then the murmur of a distant wheel turned him pale; and hestopped and leant on a neighboring gate with a penting heart. Was she at hand? There is not a moment when the heart palpitates with such delicate suspense as when a lover awaits his mistress in the spring days of his passion. Man watching the sun rise from a mountain, awaits not an incident to him more beautiful, more genial, and more impressive. her presence it would seem that both light you some fruit. and heat fall at the same time upon his heart; his emotions are warm and sunny, that a moment ago scemed dim and frigid; a thrilling sense of joy pervades his frame; the air is sweeter, and his ears seem to echo with the music of a thousand birds.

The sound of the approaching wheel became more audible; it drew near, nearer; but lost the delicacy that distance lent it. Alas! it did not propel the car of a fairy, or the chariot of a heroine, but a cart, whose taxed springs nowed beneath the portly form of an honest yeoman who gave Captain Armine a cheerful good-morrow as he jogged by, and flanked his jolly whip with unmerciful dexterity. The loudness of the unexpected salute, the crack of the echoing thong, shook the line nerves of a fanciful lover, and Ferdinand looked so confused, that if the honest yeoman had only stopped to observe him, the passenger might have really been excused for mistaking him for a poacher, at the least, by

his guilty countenance.
This little worldly interruption broke the wings of Ferdinand's soaring fancy. He tell to earth. Ducie came over him whether Hen-rietta would indeed come. He was disappointed, and so he became distrustful. He strolled on, however, in the direction of Ducie, to me. All my associations with Armine are yet slowly, as there was more than one road, and to miss each other would have been mortifying. His quick eye was in every quarter; his watchful ear listened in every direction; still she was not seen, and not a sound was heard except the hum of day. He became nervous, agitated, and began to conjure up a crowd of unfortunate incidents. Perhaps she was ill; that was very bad. Perhaps her father had suddenly returned. Was that worse? Perhaps something strange had happened. Perhaps-

Why! why does his face turn so pale, and

he prepared for that occurrence? This was accents of her animating sympathy. 'I a searching question. It induced a long inevershall be low-spirited with you,' he redark train of harrassing recollections. He plied; 'you are my good genius. O Henristopped to ponder. In what a web of cir. ettal what heaven it is to be together! cumstances was he now involved! Howsoever he might act, self-extrication appeared impossible. Perfect candor to Miss Temple might be the destruction of her love; even modified to her father, would certainly produce his banishment from Ducie. As the betrothed of Miss Grandison, Miss Temple would abjure him; as the lover of Miss Temple, under any circumstances, Mr. Temple would reject him. In what light would he appear to Henrietta were he to dare to reveal the truth? Would she not look upon him as the unresisting libertine of the hour, engaging in levity her heart as he had already trifled with another's? For that absorbing and overwhelming passion, pure, primitive, and profound, to which she now responded with an enthusiasm as fresh, as ardent, and as immaculate, she would only recognize the fleeting fancy of a vain and worldly spirit eager to add another triumph to a long list of conquests, and proud of another evidence of his irresistible influence. What security was there for her that she too should not in turn be forgotten for another? that another eye

another voice sound to his ear with a sweeter tone? Oh, no! he dared not disturb and sully the bright flow of his present existence; he shrank from the fatal word that would dis solve the spell that enchanted them, and introduce all the calculating cares of a harsh world into the thoughtless Eden in which they now wandered. And, for her father, even if the sad engagement with Miss Grandison did not exist, with what front could Ferdinand solicit the hand of his daughter What prospect could be hold out of worldly prosperity to the anxious consideration of a parent? Was he himself independent? Was he not worse than a beggar? Could he refer Mr. Temple to Sir Ratcliffe? Alas! it would be an insult to both! in the meantime, every hour Mr. Temple might return, or something

should not shine brighter than hers, and

reach the ear of Henrietta fatal to all his aspirations. Armine with all it cares. Bath with all his hopes; his melancholy father, his fond and sanguine mother, the tender-hearted Katherine, the devoted, Father Glastonbury, all rose up before him, and crowded on his tortured imagination. In the agony of his mind he wished himself alone in the world! he sighed for some earthquake to swallow up Armine and all its fatal fortunes; and as for those parents, so affectionate and virtuous, and to whom he had hitherto been so dutiful and devoted, he turned from their idea with a

sensation of weariness, almost of dislike.

He sat down on the trunk of a tree and buried his face in his hands. His reverie had lasted some time, when a gentle sound disturbed him. He looked up; it was Henrietta. She had driven over the common in her ponychair, and unattended. She was but a few steps from him; and he looked up, he caught her fond smile. He sprang from his seat; he was at her side in an instant ; his heart beat so simultaneously that he could not speak; all dark thoughts were torgotten; he seized with a trembling touch her extended hand, and gazed upon her with a glauce of ecstasy. For, indeed, she looked so beautiful that it seemed to him he had never before done justice to her surpassing loveliness. There was a bloom upon her cheek, as upon some choice and delicate fruit; her violet eyes sparkled like ger a; while the dimples played and quivered on her cheeks, as you may sometime, watch the sunbeam on the pure

surfact of fair water. He recks not of the future. What is the der countenance, indeed, was wreathed spring; lively, and fresh, and innocent; sparkling, and sweet, and soft. When he beheld her, Ferdinand was reminded of some gay bird, or airy antelope; she looked so

bright and joyous! 'He is to get in,' said Henrietta, with smile, and to drive her to their cottage. Have I not managed well to come alone We shall have such a charming drive to-day." 'You are so beautiful!' murmured Ferdi-

nand. 'I am content if you but think so. You did not hear me approach? What were you doing? Plunged in meditation? Now tell me truly, were you thinking of her?'

'Indeed, I have no other thought. Oh, my Henrietta! you are so beautiful to-day. cannot taik of anything but your beauty. And how did you sleep? Are you comfortable? I have brought you some flowers

to make your room look pretty.' They soon reached the farm-house. The good-wife seemed a little surprised when she observed her guest driving Miss Temple, but far more pleased. Henrietta ran into the honse to see the children, spoke some kind words to the little maiden, and asked if their guest had breakfasted. Then, turning to Ferdinand, she said, 'Have you forgotten that you are to give me a breakfast? It shall be in the porch. Is it not sweet and pretty? See, here are your flowers, and I have brought

The breakfast was arranged. But you do not play your part, sweet Henrietta,' he said ; I cannot breakfast alone.'

She affected to share his repast, that he might partake of it; but, in truth, she only busied herself in arranging the flowers. Yet she conducted herself with so much dexterity, that Ferdinand had an opportunity of gratifying his appetite, without being placed in a position, awkward at all times, insufferable for a lover, that of eating in the presence of others who do not join you in the occupation.

'Now,' she suddenly said, sitting by his side, and placing a rose in his dress, 'I have a little plan to-day, which I think will be quite delightful. You shall drive me to Armine.

Ferdinand started. He thought of Father Glastonbury. His miserable situation re-curred to him. This was the bitter drop in the cup; yes! in the very plenitude of his rare felicity he experienced a pang. His confusion was not unobserved by Miss Temple; for she was very quick in her perception; but she could not comprehend it. It did not rest on her mind, particularly when Ferdinand assented to her proposition, but added, I forgot that Armine is more interesting to you than painful. Ducie is my delight.'

'Ah! my romance is at Armine; yours at Ducie. What we live among, we not always value. And yet I love my home,' she added, in a somewhat subdued, even serious tone; fall my associations with Ducie are sweet and pleasant. Will they always be so?

She hit upon a key to which the passing thought of Ferdinand too completely responded; but he restrained the mood of his mind. As she grew grave, he affected cheerpy' he said, 'at least, if her Ferdinand's love

Ferdinand must not be low-spirited about

this is weak indeed. See he smiles He dear Armine. I have confidence in our described as if in contempt. He casts away, with defiance, his idle apprehensions. His step is the sanguine mind of the enamored Ferdinand Armine. He drank inspiration from her smiles, and dwelt with delight on the tender

'I bless you for these words. We will not go to Armine to day. Let us walk. And to speak the truth, for I am not ashamed of saying anything to you, it would be hardly discreet, perhaps, to be driving about the country in this guise. And yet, she added, after a moment's hesitation, 'what care I for what people say? O Ferdinand! I think only of

That was a delicious ramble which these young and enamored creatures took that sunny morn! The air was sweet, the earth was beautiful, and yet they were insensible to everything but their mutual love. Inexhaustible is the converse of fond hearts? A simple story, too, and yet there are so many ways of telling it!

How strange that we should have ever

met!' said Henrietta Temple.
'Indeed, I think it most natural,' said Ferdinand; 'I will believe it the fulfilment of a happy destiny. For all that I have sighed for now I meet, and more, much more than my imagination could ever hope for.'

'Only think of that morning drive,' resumed Henrietts, such a little time ago, and yet it seems an age! Let us believe in destiny, dear Ferdinand, or you must think of me, I fear, that which I would not wish. My own Henrietta, I can think of you only

as the noblest and the sweetest of beings. My love is ever equalled by my gratitude!' 'My Ferdinand, I had read of such feelings,

but did not believe in them. I did not believe, at least, that they were reserved for me. And yet I have met many persons, and seen something more, mush more than falls to the lot of women of my age. Believe me, indeed, my eye has hitherto been undazzled, and my heart untouched.'

He pressed her hand. 'And then,' she resumed, 'in a moment; but it seemed not like common life. That beautiful wilderness, that ruinous castle! As I gazed around, I felt not as is my custom. I felt as if some fate were impending, as if my delicate walst, and raising her gently in the life and lot were bound up, as it were, with air, Well, lady-bird, he exclaimed, 'I toowill that strange and silent scene. And then he came forward, and I beheld him, so unlike all other men, so beautiful, so pensive! O Ferdinand! pardon me for loving you!' and she a faint cry of fond astonishment, as she caught gently turned her head, and hid her face on his bright glance, what happiness was Ferdihis breast.

'Darling Henrietta,' lowly breathed the enraptured lover, best, and sweetest, and loveliest of women, your Ferdinaud at that moment, was not less moved than you were. Speechless and pale I had watched my Henrietta, and I felt that I beheld the being to whom I must dedicate my existence.

'I shall never forget the moment when stood before the portrait of Sir Ferdinand. Do you know my heart was prophetic; I wanted not that confirmation of a strange conjecture. I felt that you must be an Armine. I had heard so much of your grandfather, so much of your family. I loved them for their glory, and for their lordly sorrows.'

'Ah! my Henrietta, 'tis that alone that galls me. It is bitter to introduce my bride to our house of cares.'

'You shall never think it so,' she replied with animation. I will prove a true Armine. Happier in the honor of that name, than in the most rich possessions! You do not know me yet. Your wife shall not disgrace you or your lineage. I have a spirit worthy of you, Ferdinand; at least, I dare to hope so. I can break, but I will not bend. We will wrestle together with all our cares; and my Ferdinand, animated by his Henrietta, shall restore the house.'

'Alas! my noble-minded girl. I fear a severe trial awaits us. I can offer you only love.'

'Is there anything else in this world?' But, to bear you from a roof of luxury, where you have been cherished from your cradle, with all that ministers to the delicate delights of woman, to—oh! my Henrietta, you know not the disheartening and depressing burthen of domestic cares.' His voice faltered as he recalled his melancholy father; and the disappointment, perhaps the destruction, that his passion was preparing for his

roof. There shall be no cares; I will endure everything; I will animate all. I have energy; indeed I have, my Ferdinand. I have, young as I may be, I have often inspirited, often urged on my father. Sometimes, he says, that had it not been for me, he would not have been what he is. He is my father, the best and kindest parent that ever loved his child; yet, what are fathers to you, my Ferdinand? and, if I could assist him, what may I not do for-

Alas! my Henrietta, we have no theatro for action. You forget our creed.'

It was the great Sir Ferdinand's. He made a theatre.

My Henrietta is ambitious,' said Ferdi-

nand smiling.
Dearest, I would be content, nay! that is a weak phrase, I would, if the choice were in my power now to select a life most grateful to my views and feelings, choose some delightful solitude, even as Armine, and pass existence with no other aim but to delight you. But we were speaking of other circumstances. Such happiness, it is said, is not for us. And I wished to show you that I have a spirit that can struggle with adversity, and a soul prescient of overwhelming it.'

You have a spirit I reverence, and a soul I worship, nor is there a happier being in the world this moment than Ferdinand Armine. With such a woman as you every fate must be a triumph. You have touched upon a chord of my heart that has sounded before, though in solitude. It was but the wind that played on it before; but now that tone rings with a purpose. This is glorious sympathy. Let us leave Armine to its fate. I have a sword. and it shall go hard if I do not carve out a destiny worthy even of Henrietta Temple.'

THE communion of this day, of the spirit of

which the conversation, just noticed may convey an intimation, produced an inspiring effect on the mind of Ferdinand. Love is inspiration; it encourages to great deeds, and develops the creative faculty of our nature. Few great men have flourished, who, were they candid, would not acknowledge the vast advantages they have experienced in the earlier years of their career from the spirit and sympathy of woman. It is woman whose prescient admiration strings the lyre of the desponding poet, whose genius is afterwards to be recognised by his race, and which often embalms the memory of the gentle mistress whose kindness solaced him in less glorious hours. How many an official portfolio would never have been carried, had it not been for her sanguine spirit and assiduous love! How mind. As one grew grave, he anceted choose many a depressed and despairing advocate fulness. 'My Henrietta must always be hapmany a depressed and despairing advocate has clutched the Great Seal, and taken his precedence before princes, borne onward by

A female friend, amiable, clever, and devoted, is a possession more valuable than parks and palaces; and, without such a muse, few men can succeed in life, none be content.

The plans and aspirations of Henrietta had relieved Ferdinand from a depressing burthen. Inspired by her creative sympathy, a scene opened to him, adorned by a magnificent perspective. His sanguine imagination sought refuge in a triumphant future. That love, for which he had hitherto schooled his mind to escrifice every worldly advantage, appeared suddenly to be transformed into the very source of earthly success. Henrietta Temple was to be the fountain, not only of his bliss, but of his prosperity. In the revel of his audacious fancy he seemed, as it were, by a beautiful retribution, to be already rewarded for having devoted, with such unhesitating readiness, his heart upon the altar of disinterested affection. Lying on his cottage-couch, he indulged in dazzling visions; he wan-dered in strange lands with his beautiful companion, and offered at her feet the quick rewards of his unparallelled achievements.

Recurring to his immediate situation, he resolved to lose no time in bringing his affairs to a crisis. He was even working himself up to his instant departure, solaced by the certainty of his immediate return, when the arrival of his servant announced to him that Father Glastonbury had quitted Armine on one of those antiquarian rambles to which he was accustomed. Gratified that it was now in his power to comply with the wish of Henrietta to visit his home, and perhaps, in truth, not very much mortified that so reasonable an excuse had arisen for the postponement of his intended departure, Ferdinand instantly rose, and as speedily as possible took his way to Ducie.

He found Henrietts in the garden, He had arrived, perhaps, earlier than he was expected; yet what joy to see him! And when he himself proposed an excursion to Armine, her grateful smile melted his very heart. Indeed, Ferdinand this morning was so gay and light-hearted, that his excessive merriment might almost have been as suspicious as his passing gloom the previous day. Not less tender and fond than before, his sportive fancy indulged in infinite expressions of playful humor and delicate pranks of love. When he first recognised her gathering a nosegay, too. for him, himself unobserved, he stole behind her on tip-toe, and suddenly clasping her pluck a flower!'

Ah! when she turned round her beautiful face, full of charming confusion, and uttered his bright glance, what happiness was Ferdinand Armine's, as he felt this enchanting creature was his, and pressed to his bosom her noble and throbbing form !

Perhaps, this time next year, we may be travelling on mules, said Ferdinand, as he flourished his whip, and the little pony trotted along. Henrietta smiled. 'And then,' continued he, 'we shall remember our ponychair that we turn up our noses at now. Donna Henrietta, jogged to dearh over dull vegas, and picking her way across rocky sierras, will be a very different person from Miss Temple, of Ducie Bower. I hope you will not be very irritable, my child; and pray vent your spleen upon your muleteer, and not upon your husband.'

'Now, Ferdinand, how can you be so ridi-culous?'

'Oh! I have no doubt I shall have to bear all the blame. "You brought me here," it will be, "ungrateful man, is this your love?

not even post-horses!''
'As for that,' said Henrietta, 'perhaps we shall have to walk. I can fancy ourselves, you with an Andalusian jacket, a long gun, and, I fear, a cigar; and I with all the bag-

gage. !Children and all,' added Ferdinand. Miss Temple looked somewhat demure. turned away her face a little, but said

nothing. enquired Ferdinand in a more serious tone; upon my honor, I think we might do great things there. A regiment and a chamber-

lainship at the least!" 'In mountains or in cities I shall be alike

content, provided you be my companion, replied Miss Temple.

Ferdinand let go the reins, and dropped his whip. 'My Henrietta,' he exclaimed, looking in her face, 'what an angel you are!' This visit to Armine was so delightful to Miss Temple; she experienced so much gratification in wandering about the park and over the old castle, and gazing on Father Glastonbury's tower, and wondering when she should see him. and talking to her Fordinand about every member of his family, that Captain Armine, unable to withstand the irresistible cusrent, postponed from day to day his decisive visit to Bath, and, confident in the future, would not permit his soul to be the least daunted by any possible conjuncture of ill fortune. A week, a whole happy week glided away, and spent almost entirely at Armine. Their presence there was scarcely noticed by the single female servant who remained; and, if her curiosity had been excited, she possessed no power of communicating it into Somersetsbire. Besides, she was unaware that her young master was nominally in London. Sometimes an hour was snatched by Henrietta from roaming in the pleasaunce, and interchanging vows of mutual love and admiration, to the picture-gallery, where she had already commenced a miniature copy of the portrait of the great Sir Ferdinand. As the sun set they departed in their little equipage. Ferdinand wrapped his Henrietta in his fur cloak, for the autumn dews began to rise, and, thus protected, the journey of ten miles was ever found too

It is the habit of lovers, however innocent their passion, to grow every day less discreet; for every day their almost constant companionship becomes more a necessity. Miss Temple had almost unconsciously contrived at first that almost unconsciously contrived at first that almost unconsciously contrived her father, should not be observed to often at Ducie; but now Ferdinand drove her home every evening, and drank tea at the Bower. and the evening closed with music and song. Each night he crossed over the common to his farm-house more fondly and devotedly in

One morning at Armine, Henrietta being alone in the gallery busied with her drawing, Ferdinand having left her for a moment to enecute some slight commission for her, sto heard some one enter, and, looking up b catch his glance of love, she beheld a veneable man, of a mild and benignant appeaance, and dressed in black, standing, as if a little surprised, at some distance. Hersif not less confused, she nevertheless bowil, and the gentleman advanced with hesitatio, and with a faint blush returned her salve, and apologised for his intrusion.

thought Captain Armine might be there.' 'He was here but this moment,' replied Ms Temple; and doubtless will instantly turn. Then she turned to her drawing a trembling hand.

'I perceive, madam,' said the gentleman vancing and speaking in a soit and engage. tone, while looking at her labor withis

Continued on Third Page.

ningled air of diffidence and admiration. that you are a fine artist.' My wish to excel may have assisted my performance, replied Miss Temple.

You are copying the portrait of a very extraordinary personage, said the stranger.
Do you think that it is like Captain Armine?' enquired Miss Temple with some hesitation.

'It is always so considered,' replied the

Henrietta's hand faltered; she looked at he door of the gallery, then at the portrait; never was she yet so anxious for the reappearance of Ferdinand. There was a silence which she was compelled to break, for the stranger was both mute and motionless, and carcely more assured than herself.

Captain Armine will be here immediately, have no doubt.

The stranger bowed. 'If I might presume to criticise so finished a performance,' he remarked, 'I should say that you had conveyed, madam, a more youthful character than the

original presents.' Henrietta did not venture to confess that such was her intention. She looked again at the door, mixed some color, and then cleared it immediately off her palletre. What a beautiful gallery is this l' she exclaimed. as she changed her brush, which was, however, rithout a fault.

'It is worthy of Armine,' said the stranger. Indeed there is no place so interesting,' said Miss Temple. 'It pleases me to hear it praised,' said the

'You are well acqualuted with it?' enuired Miss Temple.

'I have the happiness to live here,' s.id the tranger. 'I am not then mistaken in believing that

speak to Father Glastonbury.' (Indeed, madam, that is my name,' replied he gentleman; 'I fancy we have often heard of each other. This is a most unexpected neeting, madam, but for that reason not less delightful. I have myself just returned from ramble of some days, and entered the gallery little aware that the family had arrived. You met, I suppose, my Ferdinand on the road. Ah! you wonder, perhaps, at my fa-imiliar expression, madam. He has been my Ferdinand so many years, that I cannot easily chool myself no longer to style him so. But am aware that there are now other claims

My dearest Father Glastonbury! exlaimed Ferdinand Armine, starting as he rentered the gallery, and truly, in as great a right as a man could well be, who perhaps, ut a few hours ago, was to conquer in Spain Germany. At the same time, pale and ager, and talking with excited rapidity, he inbraced his tutor, and scrutinized the counnance of Henrietta to ascertain whether his tal secret had been discovered. That counenance was fond, and, if not calm, not more confused than the unexpected appearance under the circumstances might account for. You have often heard me mention Father Glastonbury,' he said, addressing himself to Henrietta. 'Let me now have the pleasure of making you acquainted. My oldest, my best friend, my second father; an admirable artist, two, I can assure you. He is qualified to decide even upon your skill. And when did you arrive, my dearest friend? and where have you been? Our old haunts? Many sketches? What abbey have you explored, what antique treasures have you discovered? Thave such a fine widition for your herbal! The Barbary cactus, just what you wanted; I found it in my volume of Shelley; and beautifully dried, beautifully; it will quite charm What do you think of this drawing? Father Glastonbury, very quietly, 'to Miss

Miss Grandito foot lest he might say you were away. I cannot tell you how much I was annoyed!

Glastonbury.

how they long to see you.' 'I shall find them within, think you?' enpured Father Glastonbury.
'Oh! they are not here,' said Ferdinand

they have not yet arrived. I expect them every day. Every day I expect them. I have prepared everything for them, every-What a wonderful autumn it has

And Father Glastonbury fell into the lure. and talked about the weather, for he was learned in the seasons, and prophesied by many circumstances a hard winter. While he was thus conversing, Ferdinand extracted from Henrietta that Father Glastonbury had not been in the gallery more than a very few minutes; and he felt assured that nothing fatal had transpired. All this time Ferdinand was reviewing his painful situation with desperate rapidity and prescience. All that he aspired to now was that Henrietta should quiliarmide in as happy ignorance as she had arrived; as for Father Glastonbury, Ferdinand cared not what he might suspect, or ulimitely discover. These were future evils hulf subsided into insignificance compared any discovery on the part of Miss Tem-

le in the part of interest to suggested to Henrietta to quit her drawing, which indeed was so advanced, that it might be mished at Ducie; and, never leaving her side and watching every look, and hanging mayery accent of his old tutor, he even ventune to suggest that they should visit the tower. The proposal, ne thought, to be a ex-lullarly suspicion that might have been excited on the part of Miss Temple. Father Glastonbury expressed his graification at he suggestion, and they quitted the gallery,

uidentered the avenue of beech trees.

Thave heard so much of your tower.

Tabler Glastonbury, said Miss Temple, I am sentible, I assure you, of the honor of being admitted.'
The extreme delicacy that was a character-

do of Father Glastonbury, preserved Ferdiaand Armine from the dreaded danger. It cover for an instant entered Father Glastonbury's mind that Henrietta was not Miss Transition. He thought it a little extraor-lingry, indeed, that she should arrive in the company of Ferdinand; but much aicht be allowed to plighted lovers; besides, here might be some female companion, lone aunt or cousin, for aught he knew, at the Place.

at this moment that Ferdinand, perhaps,

Glastonbury relapsed into his accustomed ease and simplicity, and exerted himself to amuse the young lady with whom he had become so unexpectedly acquainted, and with whom, in all probability, it was his destiny in future to be so intimate. As for Henrietta, tion with which he could not struggle. Come nothing had occurred in any way to give rise to the slightest suspicion in her mind. The agitation of Ferdinand at this unexpected meeting between his tutor and his betrothed was a fugitive without a hore, an aim, a dewas in every respect natural. Their engage- | sire ; dull, timid, exhausted, brokeh-hearted! ment, as she knew, was at present a secret to to all; and although, under such circumstances, she herself at first was disposed not to feel very much at her case, till she was so well acquainted with Father Glastonbury from report, and he was so unlike the com mon characters of the censorious world, that she was, from the first, far less annoyed than she otherwise would have been, and soon regained her usual composure, and was even gratified and smused with the adventure.

A load, however, fell from the heart of Ferdinand, when he and his beloved bade Father Glastonbury a good afternoon. This accidental, and almost fatal interview terribly reminded him of his difficult and dangerous position; it seemed the commencement of a series of misconceptions, mortifications, and misfortunes, which it was absolutely necessary to prevent by instantly arresting them with the utmost energy and decision. It was bitter to quit Armine and all his joys, but in truth the arrival of his family was very doubtful; and until the confession of his real situation was made, every day might bring some disastrous discovery. Some ominous clouds in the horizon formed a capital excuse for harrying Henrietta off to Ducie. They quitted Armine at an unusually early hour As they drove along, Ferdinand revolved in his mind the adventure of the morning, and endeavored to stimulate himself to the exertion of instantly repairing to Bath. But he had not courage to confide his purpose to Henrietta. When, however, they arrived at Ducie, they were welcomed with intelligence which rendered the decision, on his part, absolutely necessary. But we will reserve this for the next chapter.

Miss Teurce had run up stairs to take off her bonnet; Ferdinand stood before the wood fire in the saloon. Its clear, fragrant flame was agreeable after the cloudy sky of their somewhat chill drive. He was musing over the charms of Henrietta, and longing for her reappearance, when she entered; but her entrance filled him with alarm. She was pale, her lips nearly as white as her forehead. expression of dread was impressed on her agitated countenance. Ere he could speak she held forth her hand to his extended grasp. It was cold, it trembled.

Good God! you are ill! he exclaimed. 'No!' she faintly murmured, 'not ill.' And then she paused, as if stifled, leaning down her head with eyes fixed upon the ground. The conscience of Ferdinand pricked him. Had she heard-

But he was reassured by her accents of kindness. 'Pardon me, dearest, she said; 'I am agitated; I shall soon be better.'

He held her hand with firmness while she leant upon his shoulder. After a few minutes of harrowing silence, she said in a smothered

voice, 'Papa returns to-morrow.' Ferdinand turned as pale as she; the blood fled to his heart, his frame trembled, his knees tottered, his passive hand scarcely retained hers; he could not speak. All the possible results of this return flashed across his mind and presented themselves in terrible array to his alarmed imagination. He could not meet Mr. Temple; that was out of the question. you. What do you think of this drawing? Some explanation must immediately and in-is it not beautiful? quite the character, is it evitably ensue, and that must precipitate the not? Ferdinand paused for lack of breath. fatal discovery. The great object was to preple and Sir Ratcliffe before Ferdinand had broken his situation to his father. How he Thave several letters for you, said Ferdinow wished he had not postponed his departnand, interrupting him, and trembling from ure for Bath! Had he only quitted Armine when first convinced of the hard necessity. son. Do you know you are just the person the harrowing future would now have been I wanted to see? How fortunate that you the past, the impending scenes, however should just arrive! I was so annoyed to find dreadful, would have ensued; perhaps he might have been at Ducie at this moment, with a clear conscience and a frank purpose, Your dear parents?' enquired Father and with no difficulties to overcome but those which must necessarily arise from Mr. Tem-"Are quite well,' said Ferdinand, 'perfectly well. They will be glad to see you, so very glad. They do so long to see you, my dearest Father Glastonbury. You cannot imagine which is involved situation. Ferdinple's natural consideration for the welfare of his child. These, however difficult to comand bore Henrietta to a seat, and hung over her in agitated silence, which she ascribed only to his sympathy for her distress, but which, in truth, was rather to be attributed to his own uncertain purpose, and to the confusion of an invention which he now ransacked for desperate expedients.

While he was thus revolving in his mind the course which he must now pursue, he sat down on the ottoman on which her feet rested, and pressed her hand to his lips while he summoned to his aid all the resources of his imagination. It at length appeared to him that the only mode by which he could now gain time, and secure himself from dangerous explanations, was to involve Henrietta in a secret engagement. There was great difficulty, he was aware, in accomplishing this purpose. Miss Temple was devoted to her father; and though for a moment led away, by the omnipotent influence of an irresistible passion, to enter into a compact without the sanction of her parent, her present agitation too clearly indicated her keen sense that she had not conducted herself towards him in her accustomed spirit of unswerving and immaculate duty; that, if not absolutely indelicate, her behavior must appear to him very inconsiderate, very rash, perhaps even unfeeling. Unfeeling! What, to that father, that fond and widowed father, of whom she was the only and cherished child! All his goodness, all his unceasing care, all his anxiety, his ready sympathy, his watchfulness for her amusement, her comfort, her happiness, The proposal, he thought, might his vigilance in her hours of sickness, his pride in her beauty, her accomplishments, her affection, the smiles and tears of long, long years, all passed before her, till at last she released herself with a quick movement from the hold of Ferdinand, and, clasping her hands together, burst into a sigh so bitter, so profound, so full of anguish, that Ferdinand started from his seat. 'Henrietta!' he exclaimed, 'my beloved

Henrietta!

'Leave use,' she replied, in a tone almost of sternness.

He rose and walked up and down the room, overpowered by contending emotions. The severity of her voice, that voice that hitherto had fallen upon his ear like the warble of a summer bird, filled him with consternation. The idea of having offended her, of having seriously offunded her, of being to her, to Henrietta, that divinity to whom his idolatrous fancy clung with such rapturous devotion. was only his parents that Ferdinand had in whose very smiles and accents it is no exhad not yet arrived. At all events, he aggeration to say he lived and had his being, the idea of being to her, even for a translent Decause he was alone with his intended moment, an object of repugnance; seemed e, had no desire that any formal introduc- something too terrible for thought, too intol-

might be with misery, compared with the quick agony of the instant? So long as she smiled, every difficulty appeared surmountable : so long as he could listen to her accents of tendernes there was no dispense. what may, throned in the palace of her heart, he was a sovereign who might defy the world in arms; but, thrust from that great seat, he

(To be Continued.)

THE POET'S GRAVE!

The Muses' child has sunk to rest, By all mankind his name is bless'd; His grave is in some secret spot, Where, tho' slone he shares his lot, He rests in peace, where Science weeps, And Fancy mourns and Glory sleeps, Where Love and Fame, in swift career, A moment stay to drop a tear!

Fair Nature good, whose praise he sung. Fair Nature good, whose praise he sung.
Above his grave her beauty flung.
The grass is green; no footer'e irod
Disdainingly upon that sod;
The willow boughs, as harps, o'erhang,
His requirm by breezes sang;
The sun, the moon, the stars above
Smile down a recompense of love!

Thus by all Nature ever bless'd.
The poet here may sink to rest;
By man admired, by all approved,
Lamented and forever loved;
A constant flood of human praise
Upon his footsteps seems to blaze,
While hope hangs out her magic rod,
And points him to a home with God!

-Joseph K. Foran. Laval University, Quebec.

SCOTCH NEWS.

HEALTH OF EDINBURGE.-The deaths for the veek ending 3rd January were 101, as against 90 for the preceding week. The rate of mortality was 24 per 1,000. No death from fever was recorded, and the symotic mortality was moderate. 41 deaths were due to diseases of the chest, and 24 deaths were registered above 60 years, and of these 3 were above 80.

HAWICK .- Death by Burning .- Jane Thomson, a girl of six years, step-daughter of John Reikie, millworker, Baker street, had her clothes set on fire on Saturday by a heap of hot cinders, around which she, with other girls, was playing. She was so much burned about the legs and other parts of the body, that she died on Monday from the effects of the injuries received.

RAILWAY COLLISION AT LEUCHARS.-Early on Tuesday morning, 6th January, a collision took place at Leuchars Junction. An engine with a passenger carriage, which, since the Tay Bridge accident, is run every morning from St. Fort to Leuchars to catch the first Edinburg train, ran into a goods train standing at the siding, the last wagon of which abutted on the main line. The passengers were a little shaken, but otherwise uninjured

LEITH .- Damage to the Victoria Swing Bridge -While the steamer Queen was proceeding down the harbour on Sunday morning for Warkworth she ran violently into the Victoria Swing Bridge. Two of the large girders were twisted and broken, upwards of 40 feet of iron railing carried away, and the woodwork considerably damaged. The damage sustained by the steamer which proceeded has not been ascertained, but must be consid-

BANFF.-At the monthly meeting of the Banff Town Council on the 5th of January, Provost Contta presiding, it was remitted to the Town Council in committee to consider and report upon the question of the disjunction of Macduff from Banff so far as registration of births, &c., was concerned. It was explained by the Provost that some difficulty might be experienced in making up the who are all well known to the police, reside assessment roll for that purpose were such a at 27 West Campbell Street, and about three proposal carried out.

The City of Glasgow Bank shareholders' meeting, on Tuesday, was little more than a formality. No questions were asked about the liquidator's remuneration, but their report was adopted, and they were thanked for their valuable services. Many creditors have agreed to accept a settlement upon payment in full without interest. An arrangement, subject to the creditors' approval, has been made with the trustees of Lewis' estate-one of the imprisoned directors-which would end all litigation.

The Duke of Argyll was once giving evidence before a committee of the House of Commons on the temperance question. "But," said a member inquiringly," one Ballie MacPherson, apparently a nerson of authority. deposes that he never saw any one drunk in his district?" "Very likely," replied His to be drunk so long as he can lie still on the floor." When the Marchioness of Lorne came to Inverary Castle the Duke of Argyall made his tenants a great feast, and bimself called on them to give "Three cheers for the Princess, my daughter."

At a meeting of the Pultenevtown Commissioners on the 5th January, Mr. Petrie, superintendent of police, complained that early on New Year's day he had been taken into custody by a Wick constable. Patrie and another member of his force followed a juvenile torch light procession for the purpose of seizing the torches and throwing them into the river, and in attempting to do so they crossed the boundary between the two police jurisdictions, where Patrie was apprehended and detained in custody for an hour. The Commissioners commented in indignant terms, and resolved to make a remonstrance on the subject.

ISLAY, PORT ELLEN .- Reasonable Benevolence. -On the 1st of January, Mrs. Ramsay, of Kildalton, entertained about 100 poor people to dinner, in the old parochial school-house here. Mr. Ross, the esteemed old teacher of the village, did the duties of chaplain. Mr. Ramsay, M.P., said a few kind words to the people assembled, and as many of them inderstood Gaelic only, Mr. Hay, Ardbeg, acted as interpreter. Mrs. Ramsay's kindness elicited the unanimous gratitude of her guests, expressions of their goodwill and best wishes for her own and her family's welfare being heartily given. The poor will shortly receive the annual distribution of clothing

from Mrs. Ramsay. ALARMING ACCIDENT AT A TOWN COUNCIL MEETING .-- At a meeting at Kilmarnock Town Council on the 6th January in the Town Hall, and just as the proceedings were being brought to a close, the large full-length portrait of the late Earl of Eglinton, which formed a prominent object on one of the walls, accidently fell upon several of the members who happened to be sitting beneath it. Bailie Cuthbertson and ex-Baille Simpson had their heads cut and blood flowed somewhat profusely, but their injuries happily are not of a serious nature. The others escaped without injury. The frame of the picture was shattered and the canvas knocked out, but not materially damaged. The accident at first caused great consternation, which gave place to a

SUPPER TO THE POOR .- On the 17th inst. annual supper to the poor was given in the City Hair. The entertainment, started so long, was first held in a small hall in the Cowcaddens, and since then the numbers of old people attending it have yearly increased. On the present occasion the City Hall was filled, there being a majority of old woman, and as these generally wore white "mutches," the sight presented was quite a picturesque

one. During the assembling of thr comyany a selection of airs was performed by Mesers Adams's band; and when all were in their places the 100th Psalm was sung. Supper of roast heef and plum pudding was then served, and was heartly enjoyed. Mr. Michael Connal presided, and amongst those on the platform were the Rev. Dr. Wallace, Rev. S. R. Macphail, Mr. Robert Boyd, jun., Mr. A. S. D. Colquboun, Mr. Walter Easton, Mr. Wm. Govan, Mr. J. W. Arthur, Mr. W. A. Campbell, &c. In the course of the evening addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Dr. Wallace. and Mr. Macphail; an excellent programme of secular and sacred music was performed; and during an interval tea was handed round to the guests.

ASYLUM BOARD .- At the monthly meeting of Montrose Town Board- Provost Japp presiding-the report from Dr. Howden, medical superintendent of the asylum, stated that during last year 105 patients had been admitted into the institution, 43 were discharged recovered, 23 not recovered, and 24 had died. A report from Dr. Sibbald, Commissioner in Lunacy, showed that there were 90 private patients in the asylum-viz., 42 males and 48 females—and pauper patients 371, of whom 169 were males and 202 females. Their several occupations and the number engaged were classified as follows :- Assisting attendants in wards 21 males and 17 females, garden or field labourers 61 males and 20 females as farm servants 6 males. The Clerk /Mr. Greig) read a letter from the Rev. Mr. Macintosh, late of St. Cyrus, intimating that in consequence of his having left the parish to reside in Edinburgh be thought it proper to resign his seat at the Board, which he had oc-cupied for nearly 40 years. The resignation was accepted, the Clerk intimating that according to their charter they could only elect a successor at the next annual meeting.

CRIEFF .- Agricultural Depression .- A moeting of those interested in this matter, called by Mr. D. R. Williamson of Lawers, was held in the Drummond Arms Hotel on 6th Jan. There was a large attendance of farmers. Colonel Williamson presided. The Chairman explained that he was to meet with Mr. Walker, of the Royal Commission, appointed to investigate the present depression prevailing in agricultural interests, and wished previous to meeting with him to ascertain the feeling in this locality on the subject, and invited the free expression of opinion. Several took the opportunity of doing so. One farmer affirmed that they were eaten up by game, and the only means of redress opon them—viz., to summon the landlord—could not be taken advantage of, as the expense of carrying the case to higher courts, which in all likelihood would be done in the event of a decision adverse to a landlord being obtained, would simply be ruin. From the remarks made thechairman gathered—(1) That land was too highly rented,(2) that haves and rabbits were over-pro served, and (3) that the bad weather had a good deal to do with the evil. It was suggested that committee should be appointed to meet Mr. Walker, and Colonel Williamson promised to bring the hint under his notice.

TERRIBLE ASSAULT ON A CONSTABLE .- At the Western Police Court on 3rd January Bailie Laing had before him Thomas Chap man, Charles Linn, Jane M'Currie or Linn, and Mary M'Cormick or Chapman, on a serious charge of assault. The prisoners, o'clock on the first morning of the year the constables on the beat heard cries of "murder" coming from Linn's house. The two policemen at once proceeded to the house. The door was a little open and one of them went right in. Before he had time to look about him the four prisoners. who were all in the same apartment, set upon him with great violence. Chapman struck him with a heavy hammer and knocked him down. Then Mrs. Linn and Mrs. Chapman belaboured him with pokers, inflicting some severe wounds on his head; and to wind up with Mrs. Linn kicked the unfortunate constable several times on the face. All this happened so quickly that the other constable had no time to interpose for the relief of his neighbor. Besides, the appearance of the four assailants was somewhat formidable. The two officers made good their retreat without loss of time, but return Grace; "Scotchmen will hardly allow a man ed with reinforcements in a short time, and took the four disturbers of the peace into custody. Two boys who saw the constable assaulted, through the open door, gave evidence and the prisoners, who were tried under the Prevention of Crimes Act, were all convicted. The Bailie commented on the serious and disagreeable nature of the assault, and fined alternative of three months imprisonment. Mrs. Linn he sent to prison for 20 days, without the option of a fine.—Glasgow Herald. ABERDREN .- Harbour Commissioners .- The

statutory annual general meeting of the Aberdeen Harbour Commissioners was held on 5th January, Provost Jamieson presiding. The accounts for the past year were submitted. and showed that the ordinary revenue had been £43,645, being a decrease of £9825 on that for 1878. The chief items of decrease were £4503 on the rates for shipping goods, a d£4616 on the salmon fishings. The debts due by the Commissioners by way of loans amount to £430,944. Some comments were made on the decrease, which was generally attributed to the depression in trade. Town Council.-The monthly meeting of the Town Council was held immediately after Mr. John Gray, iron-founder, was appointed ~ presentative of the fourth ward in place of Mr. William Paul, who resigned in consequence of having been appointed clerk and factor to Robert Grant's Hospital, of which the Council are governors. A long discussion took place relative to the appointment of a Town-Clerk Deputy in succession to the deceased Mr. George Robb. Bailie Esslemont moved the adoption of the report of the Finance Committee, recommending the appointmont of Mr. James Valentine, jun., one of the Town-House clerks, at a salary of £220 per annum. The vote having been taken on two amendments, the motion was eventually carried. A letter was read from agents of the executors of John Steill, Edinburgh, intimating that that gentleman had left the residue of his estate, now ascertained to be £3400, for the erection of a monument of Sir William Wallace on a prominent site in Aberdeen or vicinity, the monument to be vested in the Magistrates and Town Council. It was egreed remit was made to the Improvement Committee to confer with the executors as to the selection of a site, &c. It was announced that the scheme for city improvements and to the repeal of the Corn Laws, Irish wheat city of New York, and every order received is

POSTERS.

There are no titles of nobility in Peru. The president by common consent, ranks next to guano.—Littel's Living Age. It must have been slippery weather when the prodigal son returned, as it is recorded that the old man "fell on his neck."

Pat's worst Buil-John.-Nineteenth Century.
America's worst Buil-Run.-Scientific American. America's best Eull-lon.

A Connection man recently said: "Lend me a dollar. My wife has left me and I want to advertise that I am not responsible for her debts." " How beautiful is truth?" exclaraga Texas

newspaper. It is, it is. "Tis distance ands en-chantment to the view," isn't it, oh propect of the Lone Star? Spain gives a Minister Plenipotentiary \$5,0xa a year, while a favourite bull fighter receives \$30,000, with many presents, and has little expense of living.

"Jane," said he, "I think if you lifted your feet away from the fire we might have some heat in the room." And they hadn't been mar-ried two years either.

A Norwich (Conn.) naturalist has one of the largest butterflies known to entomologists. It measures nine and a half inches across the wings, and is five inches in length,

Prived Achille Murat's old residence in Florida is now much dilapidated, but a few pieces of the once splendid damask furniture still stand in the drawing room. Three very old colored servants of the Murats still remain upon the place. It is reported that on Feb. 2.1601, Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" was recited before Queen Elizabeth in the great hall of the Middle Temple. The custom was to be renewed this year, but there was little prospect of a Queen being present

An old lady, after a long life of observation, remarks that "she has always noticed that in the summer time, when it is not needed, the sun is always hot as an oven, while in the winter, when the warm sun would be very agreeable, it is as cold as an icehouse."

Those precious luminaries, the New York Sun and New York Star, are at it in genuine Donny-brook style. At last accounts the man in the moon has decided it a draw game, with the Star ahead—"not guilty, but musn't do so again."—Lokangar Journal Lokeport Journal.

A Rome telegram says on Tucsday King Humbert was going hunting. The gend'armes who preceded him encountered a crowd, who refused to disperse and fired on the gend'armes. The latter returned the fire. Search for the culprits is now progressing.

A Berlin despatch says the Russian Government does not conceal its intention of attacking Mery, and possibly Herat, in the spring. Genkaufman will command the expedition starting from the Anni Darya river, and Gen, Terguskaoff another, starting from the Caspian Sea.

The well-known philantropist, Sir Henry Drummond Wolf member of Parliament for Christchurch, has received letters and tolegrams from Philipopolis which show that unless prompt help is given to destitute people in Roumania, thousands must perish from cold and starvation starvation.

The famous Greek bandit, Spanos, has been captured, tried in Athensiand sentenced to death, No one knows the exact number of murders he has committed. On one occasion he decapitated forty prisoners. A favourite diversion with him was to cut out the tongues of the captives whose lives he spared.

The present postage stamps used in England will be superseded next year. It has been found that the black obliterating mark can be used again out so well that the stamps can be used again without the certainty of detection. To obviate this, paper of a thinner texture will be used and the color will be altered.

A St. Petersburg paper says there was a notable diminution of popular indignation and sympathy manifested after the recent attempt against the Czar's life. This is principally attributed to the increase of discontent and dissatisfaction with the purely reactionary measures of the Government.

A Vermont hunter refrained from firing at six rabbits and two foxes that he saw because he wanted to have his gun all ready when that deer which his dogs were running came up, and when the animal did appear and proved to be a beifer from a neighbouring pasture, he sprained his knecklocking the hound that ran it.

his knee kicking the hound that ran it.

They had their usual evening quarrel as they sat by the hearth. On one side lay quietly a blinking dog, and on the other a purring cat; and the old woman pleaded with her growling husband: "Yust look at dat gat unt tog; they never gwarrels unt fights like us." "Yah." said the old growler: "I know dot; but yust tie dem together one dime, and den you see blazes!"

A panther entered the house of M. Dobbs, ten or twelve miles east of Atlanta and host Damascus Church, near Greenville, Ala., ran Mrs. Dobbs out, and took possession of the place, Her husband being absent, she went to a neighbor's, got several persons and returned to her house, and found the vicious animal quietly gnawing a bone. For some cause it escaped before it could be killed.

Ah Tong is an observing Celestial, who serves in the humble capacity of dishwasher at the Palace eating stand. The American cocktail being a mystery to him he has been watching its operations. This morning he explained: 'One Melican man he come in he say, 'Bimeby me ketchym bleakfas,' He dlink wan cocktail, he say, 'Please cook me bleakfas.' He dlink two cocktail, he say, 'Gimme bleakfas,' He dlink two cocktail, he say, 'Gimme bleakfas,' plutty quick.' Plutty soon he dlink tiec cocktail, he yell lond, 'Hey! hello! where thun ier my breakfas'?''— Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.

THE SUB-FRESHMAN. His brow was sad, his cheek was wan, But yet his tongue did rattle on. And like a murmuring jewsharp rung The beauties of that nuclent tongue. Homeric Greek!

"Try not," the old man said, " to pass, Thou seemest to me but an ass." He raised his eyes and gave a groan, A last, long pent-up final moan, "I've flunked!"

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S HEALTH. Precarious Condition,

London, January 21 .- Lord Beaconsfield is confined to his room by what is known as a mild attack of bronchitis, although it is cautiously whispered in Government circles both the Chapmans and Linn £20, with the that apprehensions are entertained that he is suffering from something more serious than throat trouble. For some time past Lord Beaconsfield's health has been of a precarious nature, his whole system appearably feeling the strain which his years, together with almost continuous mental labor and excitement, have brought to bear upon it. When

called upon by some special emergened or by matters of official business which demand his attention, and could not be delegated to other hands, he had usually and almost invariably been and to rouse him-self to the pitch required and so far as the general public could issige, has exhibited the vivacity and physical elasticity of former years, but as soon as the occasion was past he had suffered from inevitable re-action. Lord Beaconsfield's constitution, which has been an exceptionally good one, has thus far withstood the wear and tear to which he was subject but even his friends do not anticipate that he will be able much longer to endure the pressure of public life. It is affirmed that an early retirement from office is the only wise course for the Premier to take, in view of his evidently increasing weakness and frequent recurring attacks of indisposition. At the Carlton Club bis Lordship's condition is often referred to in conversation, and speculation indulged in as to what the effect of his decease would be upon the political situation, should that event soon take place, as seems to be thought entirely within the scope of prob-

How Ireland is Governed.

To the Editor of the Quebec Dan'y Telegraph. Sin,-Only yesterday a gentleman made use of the following expression in speaking of an expected visit of Parnell to Quebec. "Want difference is it to us how Ireland is governed?" Now sir, it strikes me forcibly that it con- of this firm covers three acres in green-housesto accept the charge of the monumers, and a corns the people of Quebec very materially.

or congratulations should take place; or congratulation should be one so beautiful, so gifted, into thin air, compared with the memorial abandoned. It was greed to proceed to the distribution, and its, bad harvests are not more frequently and step producers as well as abandoned. It was greed to proceed to the distribution, or congratulation and beef fed the bulk of the British population of municipal boundaries had been and beef fed the bulk of the British population of the bulk of the bulk of the British population of the bulk of the

borne out by facts. Belgium is only onethird the size of Ireland, yet the population of the former is equal to that of the latter. No one ever heard of a famine in Belgium, and yet they have had their bad harvests. Provisions of a staple and substantial kind are so cheap in Belgium that her artizans can live in comfort on such wages as could not purchase existence for an Eng. lishman. Add to this the fact that Belgium is not near so fertile as Ireland. Now how is it that Belgium is rich and Ireland poor? Some thoughtless people will say it is because the Irish are Papists and naturally lazy. This assertion is false as it is unkind. If Roman Catholicism makes the Irish lazy and poor, how is it that the Belgians, who are also Roman Catholics, are so prosperous? The absurdity of the argument is seen at once as far as the religious idea is concerned. Neither does the Irish peasant's poverty spring from natural indolence. Wenden Phillips says truly, that Irish labor has but up the net work of railroads and canals which has put America in the van of commercial prosperity. Statistics show that enormous sums of hard-tarned money have been sent from America to Ireland by the struggling Irish of this continent. The London Daily Telegraph, though un-friendly to Ireland, says the Irish peasant rivals his French kinsman in a "fierce thrift," and acknowledges the proud fact that not until every force in nature is exhausted, will the Irishman look to public charity for relief. We can safely say then that Ireland's poverty does not spring from an Irish want of thrift. The Belgian is prosperous because he owns

the soil he tills, the Irishman is only a serf

cultivating the soil for the benefit of others

-a favored class called landlords. These

landlords receive three-feurths of the proceeds of Irish agricultural industry, and if they do not waste the money on horses and jockeys, harlots and foreign gaming tables. they spend it in the extravagant London society, or lock it up in the Funds or in English Banks. The remaining fourth goes to keep the Irishman's body and soul together. To these landlords the Irish peasant is simply what the African slave was in the eyes of the Southern planter-a human chattel. His early youth and his prime of manhood are spent in the severest toil, wrestling with the earth for the treasures it contains, but which he is doomed never to call his own. If he dares to improve his land he puts an increased burden on his own back. Here is a case in point which fell under my observation. A farmer rented thirty-six acres of land at au annual rent of two pounds ten shillings per acre. Of this land, four acres were covered by an average of nine inches of water. By his own and his children's labor the farmer drained this marsh, and raised from it two successive crops of wheat. What was his reward? The rent of his farm was raised five shillings an acre all round. In other words, he was condemned to pay a penalty of nine pounds sterling a year for reclaiming four acres of waste land. Now, this man is an intelligent farmer, but I can safely say, that if he cats beef twice in the year it is the most he can do. The staple crops go to pay the rent, potatoes are his main article of food, the kitchen vegetables and poultry are sold to put decent covering on his daughter's back. Now to this wretched state of things in many cases ma, be added the perhaps more sentimental, but none the less severe fact, that many a tenant farmer may have a lineage second to no Anglo-Norman pedigree in Irehand. Yet his daughters are to be chided by the agent of rack-renting descendants of some Cromwellian or Williamite boor, or mayhap royal bastard, because with womanly instinct and natural refinement these Irish girls expend a few coppers to deck their natural beauty. The public opinion of the nineteenth century could hardly save the Irish peasantry from the moral horrors of the Southern slave system, had not the Omnipotent God protected the people for His own wise ends. The entire agricultural com-munity in Ireland is dependent on the conscience of the landlord. The great absentee owners are generally the least avaricious, the bulk of the rest are head, neck and ears in debt, and are forced by the exigencies of their position to extract the last farthing from the unfortunate tenant. In the aggregate money is taken from the country to the extent of eight millions sterling per annum, and nothing is received in return. This sum does not include the heavy drain of taxation. Now, what can the result be but poverty to a nation so distressed?

Change this state of affars, let the policy of Charles Stuart Parnell be successful; let the Irish like the Belgian farmers own the soil they cultivate; then see what a difference there will be in Ireland's condition. The eight millions of sterling money instead of going abroad would remain at home and circulate among the people. It would give work to the artizan and infuse life into every ramification of trade. It would give means to develop the richess of land and sea. In a short time Ireland's five millions of people would increase to ten and room to spare. Comfort would replace squalor, cabins would give way to housed.

Now, I will answer the question at the beginning of my letter: "What difference does the government of Ireland make to us?" A yest difference. Under the present system freland is not able to purchase anything. Ireland in a state of prosperity means a market for the products of our Canadian forests. It means additional impetus to the timber of Quebec. It means bread and butter for our workingmen. It means a great deal to our merchants, and it is clearly their interest to support an agitation having for its object the creation in Ireland of peasant landowners, instead of the blood-sucking system of landocreev, which has reduced the Irish people to the mountain occasion of public beggers.

Yours, &c., J. P. S.

Quebec, January 20, 1880.

Victor Hugo is gallant: he kisses the ladies at meeting and parting, and he says women are forgetful creatures. They say good-bye, and then come back with "Oh, monsieur, I fergot to tell you-"-Boston Post.

We would call the attention of those of our eaders who contemplate purchasing Seeds or Plants during the coming season, to the advertisement of Peter Henderson & Co., New York, now appearing in our columns. Henderson, the senior member of the firm, is known far and wide as a horticultural writer and authority. His books, "Gardening for Profit," "Practical Floriculture," and "Gardening for Pleasure," are now in the hands of thousands. The Green-house establishment and employs upwards of fifty hands. Millions Ireland is a very fertile country; its wheat of plants are shipped by mail or express anis sweeter, though not so strong as ours; its nually to every State and Territory. Their butter and cheese take high rank. Previous seed Warehouse is the most extensive in the and beef fed the bulk of the British popula- certain to be filled with goods of the best

"EVENING POST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

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761 ORAIG STREET, MONTREAL,

Post Printing and Publishing Company Torms (by Mail) \$1.50 per Annum in advance Olty (Delivered) \$2.00

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JAN, F 28.

CALENCAR JANUARY-1880.

THURSDAY, 29—3t. Francis of Sales, B.shop Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Abp. Marcohal, Baltimore, died. FRICAY, 30—St. Marlina, Virgin and Martyr. SATURDAY, 31—St. Peter Nolasco, Confessor. FEBRUARY.

FEBRUARY.

SUNDAY, 1—Sexagesima Sunday. Epist. 2 Cor. xl. 19-33 and xli. 109: Gosp. Luke viii. 4-15. Bp. Miles, Nashville. died, 1860.

MONDAY, 2—Purification of the Blessed Virgin—Mary. Candlemas Day. Less. Malach. iii. 1-5; Gosp. Luke II. 22-32.

TURSDAY, 5—Chair of St. Poter at Rome (Jan. 18). St. Blaise, Bishop and Martyr. Cons. Bps. Fitzgerald, Little Rock, 1867, and O'Connell, Maryaville, 1861.

Wednesday. 4—St. Andrew Corsini, Bishop and Confessor. Bp. Fiaget, Louisville, died, 1850.

MOTICE

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.

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Teachers Attention!

We are desirons of obtaining the name and post-office address of every Catholic lady and gentleman school teacher in each profince of the Dominion and in Newfoundland. The name and address plainly written on a one cent post card and mailed to the "TRUE WITNESS" office, Montreal, will be sufficient. Newfoundlanders will oblige by adding an additional one cent stamp or communicating by letter.

As yet we have not received the names of one-half the Catholic teachers of the Dominion doubtless because they have not seen our request. We will feel obliged to any readers of the TRUE WITNESS, who, knowing the name and address of a Catholic school teacher in any section of the Dominion, will take the trouble to send it to us plainly written on a postal card. We will continue receiving the names for sometime longer.

and statesman, is dead. He it was who had | Vanced by scientists concerning them, one | to humble himself before Dismarck in 1870 | more absurd than the other, the last invariwhen negotiating a treaty of peace for his ably knocking the second last into a cocked of Macedon and his son, the great Alexander. prostrate country. He was a staunch but hat. An American clergyman, a year or two moderate Republican and opposed to Joth Legitimists, Orleanists and Bonapartists in

EARLY rlast week we forwarded the sum of \$500 to Archbishop McHale for the relief of the sufferers by famine in I celand. His Grace was advised by cable to draw upon the Bank of Montreal for this sum. We were in all the more haste in forwarding the amount, | in 1882. Every niche inside a certain tower comparatively small as it is, knowing that a dollar now is worth more than ten in a month hence. Our columns remain open for fresh subscriptions, which will, we trust, enable us to send a like instalment at an early date. We also have pleasure in announcing that Mr. P. Wright, Treasurer of St. Bridget's Society, also forwarded same day to His Grace Archbishop McHale the sum of \$750.

WE have to congratulate the people of Lachine, and the railroad folks in the vicinity for the noble manner in which they have responded to our appeal on behalf of the Irish famine sufferers. We received the following subscriptions Wednesday, which, including eighteen dollars of the day before, make altogether the sum of \$38 :- John Norton, \$10 ; John Nagle, \$1; John McLaughlan, \$1; A Scotchman, \$1; John Keleher, \$1; John Conway, \$1; Peter Sullivan, 50c; James Enright, 50c; D. McGrath, S4. Total, \$20.

AT a meeting held at Indianapolis, Indiana, 22nd inst., in favor of Irish Relief, it was gested that the farma--

or Indiana be requested to send a ship lead of grain to Ireland. The idea is a good one, for it is feared that although the generosity of the outside world may enable the sufferers to tide over their hardships till the spring, they will not then be in a position to sew the seeds which are necessary for the next crops. Speculators in Ireland withhold seeds from the farmers till they are risen to a price which they cannot afford, and the consequence is that they are in as bad a plight almost the second year as the first. A correspondent in the Post of a fortnight ago recommended Canadian farmers to do exactly the same thing as regards seed potatoes. The best kind of potatoes can now be purchased in Prince Edward Island for twenty cents a bushel, and ten or twenty thousand bushels shipped to Ireland and there judiciously distributed at the doors | drawback to the excellent theory is that their of those who required them would be a great boon. The thing was attempted in '48 with but small success, for at that time there was not that railway communication in the west of Ireland which there is at the present. We throw the suggestion out chiefly for the benefit of the farmers in Prince Edward Island.

REVOLUTIONAY delegates from all over Europe have advertised the fact that at an early date they will hold a meeting in London. This meeting will of a certainty i ode no good to law and order, or to the cr. owned no good was and despots of that uneasy continent, but, nevertheless, the English Government does not show, up to this, a y intention of preventing it. British ready intention of preventing it. British ready inisters for foreign affairs have always viewed the Revolutionists of the continent vith a friendly eye, and, although aristor at themselves, and entertaining strong reelings of dislike to home democracy, the strong results of the strong results are strong received. cracy, to new sympathize with the reds of their shbours. Lord Palmerston was offensively friendly to the discontented subjects of Austria, Italy and France, but the sovereigns of those countries could but protest and nothing more; they were not prepared to make war upon haughty Albion. A nice lot will those same delegates make, composed as they will be of Spanish Intransigentes, German Socialists, French Communists, Russian Nihilists, Hungarian malcontents and Italian Irredenta, king-killers, Atheists, philosophers and philanthropists, who believe in the absolute perfection of man and in the negation of a God. There will be one country unrepresented at this extraordinary meeting, and that is Ireland. If Fenians, or those dreadful tenants who refuse to pay rent because they can't, were represented at this meeting of the delegates of mane of the British lion stand erect and the tail of that majestic brute wag the wrong way. writes to the French press explaining the state of his country, the gorge of the London manner that is terrible to behold, but the foreign "Patriots" must have their meeting; that is quite a different thing. They do not interfere with the lands of Connemara; they are oppressed patriots, who when their feet touch the sacred soil of Britain, their bonds burst from around them, and they stand redecined, regenerated and disenthralled by the irresistible blarney of John Philpot Curran." the Nihilist of Moscow is a patriot in London.

Something About the Pyramids of Egypt.

The Pyramids of Egypt are one of the wonders of the world. They were, it is supposed, erected shortly after the flood, though for what purpose no one knew until lately. It is thought the architects were Cheops and Cephrence. Horace Smith says in his address to the nummy in Belazoni's Exhibi-

Toll us-for doubtless thou caust recollect— To whom we should ascribe the Sphynxes' fame? Was Cheops or Cephrenes architect
Of either Pyramid that bears his name? Travellers in all ages, and from almost every country, have gone and gazed with away and admiration on the stupendors piles, and tried to fathom the mystery connected with them, but in vain. They sighed and left the Jules Pavre, the great French author, orator of the cories and hypotheses have been adago, thought he had discovered why the the soldiers of the great revolution, whether pyramids were constructed, and did not con. English, German, French or Russian had ceal his light under a bushel. No, like a great poets, orators, historians, painters and true American patriot, he at once startled that part of the world which came within reach of his local paper with the intelligence that they were erected by the patriarch Job, at Divine command, in order to foretell that the end of the present world would come represented a century and every brick a year. We may mention incidenately that this brilliant divine is a firm believer in the theory that the Anglo-Saxon race are the lost tribes of Israel. He believes a great many other things, but those are the principal points. Still later a yet more astonishing discovery has been made by another scientist, which is that the There is no occasion for soldiers, the majesty pyramids were erected by Freemasons. And why? Because a trowel, a square, a compass, an apron and other insignia belonging to that ancient and illustrious order were found (says the correspondent of the N. Y. World) under an obelisk from which the pedestal had been removed. Though we have said that one theory | three thousand miles in length. We regarding the origin of the Pyramids had have the material for poets, solalways displaced that immediately preceding, diers and orators among us, but we we would not be understood to infer that the have not the occasion. We have the Masonic squa. e, compass, etc., just discovered does away with the end of the world business. On the contra. v, one sustains the matter, and bring forth statues of the rarest other in the most remarkable manner, for beauty and the most majestic proportions. what were those useful articles placed there How can a speaker soar to the height of his for if not to denote that the world was to genius on a tariff question? What passionate come to termination in 1882? 1. is likely that respectable old Egyptians such as Cheops and Cophrenes bring forth? Burke and Sheridan's fame would go to the labor and expense of building up the pyramids merely to conceal a square and compass. Those articles could of India. When Patrick Henry said, "As be hidden away in a building half the size of for me, give me liberty or—give me death," the pyramids of Egypt. Scoffers at masonry may suppose that a prother may have idea was worthy of it. We have speakers dropped those things in, 23 there were no newspapers in those days, and then left them in order to puzzle future generations of genius, but at present all our sparks are

is simply ridiculous. Another opinion which

might be entertained were it not for the

signia when they were leaving. The only

has been no punch bowl discovered, and, as

everybody knows, that is one of the necessary

utensils of a Masonic lodge. But where is

the use of diving into mysterious depths

pare to sell them now.

Great Canadlans. in turning over the leaves of an encyclopedia one is struck with the absence nom it of Canadian celebrities. Perhaps there have been none such in her history. The great actors who appeared on the stage of this country for a while, the Jacques Cartiers and Champlains, the Wolfes and Montcalms, the Murrays and the Montgomerys, the Governors, statesmen and generals who are entitled other lands than Canada. We cannot advance for an excuse that our country is too young to have produced great men; Nouvelle France is one of the countries on this continent which was settled and colonized the earliest. Neither can it be attributed to climatic cause, for the region lying north of the 45th parallel of latitude possesses the atmospheric influence which favors great brain power and a high order of physical development. The reason why Canada has never produced world famous men is due neither to youth nor climate, but to the fact that she lacked the opportunity. And perhaps this should be more a matter for congratulation than otherwise, as the opportunities or causes which throw great men to the surface are generally national calamities, or their natural effects. The French Revolution, for instance, gave Napoleon and his famous marshals to the world, while at the same time it quickened the life in all Eqfreedom (Heaven forgive us) then would the | rope, and furnished men of intellect the chance to make a name. So with America. Were there no oppressive tax there would Even when an Irish member of Parliament have been no revolution, and consequently the world would not hear of such names as Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and press rises, and their wrath effervesces in a other fathers and step-fathers of their country. Were it not for the opportunity afforded them Bonaparte might have ended his days as a retired Captain of Artillery and Wash. ington's name be remembered simply as Major of Militia, taken prisoner by Montcalm at Oswego. But since the battle which decided her destiny was fought on the Plains of Abraham, one hundred and twenty years ago, Canada has witnessed no great events on her The rebel at Cork is a patriot of Madrid, and own soil. The war of 1812, the insurrection of 1837, and the Fenian raids, were not of sufficient importance to call out native genius. Besides, she was but a colony. and though her children bore the hardest knocks, the Imperialists managed, as usual to carry off all the honors. Only one Canadian name stands out in bold relief as a military hero and that is de Salaberry, the victor of Chateauguay. There were others, it is true, but they were too obscure in rank and fame. The Crown overlooked them, and the years have arisen between them and the present time, just as distance gradually shuts all but the tallest mountains from our view and even then in the end unless they tower as high as the heavens. It is true the country is happiest which has the smallest number of heroes to record, or perhaps it would be more proper to say the least occasion for them, but nevertheless history teaches that great men of all kinds appear in groups around conquering soldiers. Demosthenes was a contemporary of Philip Cicero lived in the same age as Casar, and sculptore of their own time to record their martial deeds and perpetuate their memories. Who can doubt that of the rebellion of 1837 had become more general and therefore successful, the biographical dictionaries of to-day would contain the names of some dozen great Canadians, whereas now it is pretty certain that outside of Canada such men as William Lyon Mackenzie, Papineau, Baldwin and Lafontaine will not be heard of in the year 1900, except in British State papers. Our poverty in historic names must therefore be ascribed to our state of Colonial dependence. of England protects us; for orators, can we not read the speeches of Burle and Canning, Fox and Sheridan? of poets, Longfellow has written Evangeline for us; in a word we do not want great men, we who are but children of a stepmother, whose apron strings are block of marble but not the sculptor, which is opportunity, to chisel away the extraneous burst of oratory will a discussion on even such a great question as the Pacific Railroad iis grand orators was chieny built i on matters connected with the Empire here in Canada who, if the occasion demanded it, could throw out sparks of the fire of Browns and Smiths and Robinsons, but that emitted from Gladstone, Bright, Disraeli and Harcourt. An English gentleman travelling in Ocnada a few years ago, absence of one necessary article-inat one of who hear's Messrs. Chapleau, Curran, White the lodges used to men there before the and Muntington speak on public questions, pyramids were completed (it must be expressed himself surprised at their eloconsidered it took hundreds of years greence. He heard Blake in Ontario, and to finish them) and that they torgot the in- said, in his opinion, there were not half a dozen men in the British House of Commons his superior as a speaker. Now, 'if those gentlemen had a subject worthy of them,

if they were not colonists necessarily con-

fined to secondary matters, it may be as-

sumed they would rise to their level

which would give him an opportunity of

when we know that the world will come to a proper. Mr. Blake realizes this when

tragic end in 1682? Ye that have stocks pre- he clamors for Confederation of the Empire,

rising to reply to some Tory celebrity in St. Stephens. So with poets, we have none worth the name, and never had, and our few historians belonged to the second-class. We do not write in this strain in depreciation of native genius, of which there is ample raw material, but merely to shew that a colony, no matter how splendid it may be, seldom or never produces great men. But the future belongs to Canada; she will shake herself some night to paragraphs in history, were born in in her sleep, and inadvertently break the apron string, and then, and not till then, will she become a country worthy of great men and a splendid destiny.

Fund.

James Osborne. C. O. Perresult, J. J. Curran... Misses Mahoney... Liguori Loughlin, North Mountain... John Flynn, Ethel, Ont..... Mrs. Redmond..... Miss Ann Kinsella..... John Moore....

4 00

"True Witness" Irish Relief

Francis Kennedy	50	John Doran, Pembroke
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Messrs. Dumaine & Halpin Martin Price	20 00 5 00	CORRESPONDENCE.
J. Kenna	1 00 1 50	Temperance.
Montrealer (in Portland)	10 00 1 00	To the Editor of the Post and TRUE WITNESS.
Arthur Feron, carpenter	1 00	DEAR SIR,—The TRUE WITNESS being the faithful exponent of events religiously Catho-
Constant Reader	2 00	lic, I deem it advisable to ask for a small space to depict an interesting event that took
Peter Donovan	25 00 2 00	place in the parish of St. Patrick, Douglastown, near Gaspe Basin.
Mrs. Burke (widow)	1 00	Through the indefatigable zeal of the parish priest, Rev. M. Bolduc, a Society of
G. M. Thomas Ma Williagt 10 Harming at	2 00	Temperance, under the patronage of their
Thomas McElligot, 40 Hermine st Mrs. Elizabeth Shannon	3 00	Saint, has been established about one year, on a principle that there is far less trouble in
James Bergin, bookseller James Whelan	1 00 5 00	inducing the members to join than to keep them away. They are amply repaid for the
Mr. John Johnston	2 00	privation of their little drop (which unfor- tunately frequently amounted to a big drop)
J. Curran	10 00 5 00	by social gatherings, temperance meetings, lectures, and even balls and parties, on
A Friend	1 50	strictly temperance principals. One of these socials, to which I was an eye
Mrs. O., Arnprior	2 00 20 00	witness, will illustrate the many, and may
Lach Macdonald, Cornwall	5 00 1 00	perance, as well as religion, need not invariably
Thomas Clane	4 00 1 00	be heralded by the black cross, as I spent two bours of the evening of the Epiphany as
James Altimas, Longue Pointe	5 00	agreeably as I could wish be entertained. From the pulpit it was announced that a
Thos O'Keefe	2 00	lecture would be delivered by Mr. Kavanagh,
Matthew Horner Matthew Byrne	2 00	of Gaspe, at half-past six, in the Sacristy; that tickets would be issued gratis to members of
John Collins	2 00	the Society, with permission to introduce a friend of eithersex. By this means the mem-
Martin Hart, St. Maurice st	10 00	bers were counted beforehand, so that an av ence of nearly 200 sat with perfect case, and
Peter Scully	4 00 1 00	convenience. But, by the same proces, aboutly 100 were unable to obtain tickets of admis-
Thomas Stack	1 00	sion.
John Power A Friend	2 00	I must say that the lecture, although effec- tive (the substance of which I will give you)
C. Cronin James J. Walsh	2 00	was the least part of 'the evening's entertain- ment, as it occurred little over a quarter of an
Widow Patrick King	5 00 5 00	hour, to give space for good music by the organ- ist, Mr. Baker, admirable singing by the sisters
S. Carsley Patrick O'Reilly	50 00 1 00	McCauley, which, if we make allowances for their opportunity of acquiring musical in-
Thomas O'Reilly	1 00 1 00	truction, was really wonderful; and though last, not least, a paper was read by the parish
John Brown	1 00 5 00	priest showing the early developments of heroism and virtues in the history of Canada
Edw. Scullion	2 00 20 00	antecedent to the achievements that led to the
Arthur Brennan	2 00	building of our noble Dominion. The lecturer was introduced with a few
Thomas Burns, Longue Point Edward Moore, Longue Point	1 00	мт. Foley, who, after the usual preface and
Katie Frances O'Reilly, Calumet, P.Q. Mr. P. Allen, Calumet	5 00 1 00	a laceration of Dame Nature for not making him an orator proceeded to say:—
Gentleman from Quebec Thomas Finn	1 00 2 00	To us that form this body, the subject is of interest; it is as vital as life, and its very
M. Feron	10 00 10 00	vitality will lend it that interest that I need. It will shade the defects that must be appa-
A Working Girl	1 00	rent in one so little capable of addressing you.
James Carroll J. L.	1 00	But I hold (and that is the reason that I ap- pear before you here to-night) that it be- hooves every man capable of appreciating the
Charles Lynch	2 00	good that emanates from temperance, and the
John McLaughlin	2 00	ovil results of intemperance—I say that it behooves every man, in every sphere, be his
Canal	2 00	that of eminence, or in the humble walks of life, as we are all hinged one upon another, so
Thomas W. Harrington, engineer Theo. O'Keefe	6 00	that if the laws of God have ceased to be a barrier, self-love, our vital interests, demand
John White	2 00]	that every men should raise his hand to stem the tide that is fast flooding this happy land.
Alex. McCambridge	10 00	When I say that society is hinged one upon
Michael Cullen, Amherst street	5 00	another, is it not self-evident, for is not the mechanic in his place as much need as the
Hugh Gavin	2 00 5 00	governor of a province, the pendant as well as the peer, the poor as well ine rich. Then if
Mary Ann Drake	1 00 1	that hinge should grate, will not the jar be heard by all. If, then, the sturabling block of
Stephen Joseph Young	3 60	intemperance should run riot on soviety, will one be less impeded than another. It is then
A Montreal Servant Girl	2 00	that, I say, we can all be interested; and the
P. McRory	1 00	man that will cheer the drunkard on in his course is no false friend of the inebriate and
Mrs. William Conroy D. Harrigan, Outremout	3 00	From youth to age, from nigh to low, from
John Calleghan	1 00 ',	'onor to dishonor, litteraperance seems
James Kelaher	0 25	time there was when a barrier was raised to stem the tide of intemporance, but that time
A. Maher. P. Malin.	10 00	has passed. I well recollect, when a little boy, to see the revered Fatner Mathew—honor
John Joseph State	6 '00	to his ashes—spreading his hand over thou-
P. Kearney, Rockton Patrick Scully, Cote St. Louis	1 00	sands, and, when the thousands surged, the intemperate had to yield. The prependerance
Mrs. Annie Lowrey, Martinsburg John Nortor.	1 '00/ 10 '00 1 00	was great, and temperance ruled the day. A new generation has arisen, and the fell fiend
John McLaughlan	100	of intemperance stalks again at noon, until we almost revel in the fumes of intemperance.
A. Soutchman	,1,00	A volcaro has burst, a flood of liquid fire has engulfed the land; the bounds of in-
John Conway	1. 00 . 0 50	temperance have, as it were, given way. It moves along without let or hindrance, until
James Enwright.	0.50	it fills the mind with dismay. Look around you, read, or listen, sadness is succeeded by
D. O'Convor, Montreal Post Office.	20 00 1	sorrow: grief, by horror: you stand amazed
"One."	5.00	at the recital. The sudden death, the tright- ful accident, the loss of name, the blighted
Mr. James Mullins, 709 Craig st	10.00 l	diaracter; the catalogue is too numerous, but iffmost all, if traced, will find its origin in in-
•		

temperance. Will we not then stand together, Patrick Fitzpatrick. as one man, to assuage the wail of the suffer Michael Bahen John McLeant ing. The puny effort may be of little avail but save one from the reeking jaws of inten. perance and our efforts may be considered as crowned with success.

How, often have we seen the young and vi-France.... Patrick Egan John Brady, St. Lamberts..... John James Curran, Brockville..... Clergyman, Epiphanie.....

John Moore, Jr.....

J. Hamill, St. David's Lane......

John O'Hearn....

F. J. Tobin, North Lancaster.....

James McLeish.....

A. Friend.....

Widow Ann Quinn

Wm. R. McDonald

gorous become old in iniquity, through the baneful influence of the demon of intemper. ance. How often have you seen the young enthusiast moving on in the road of a laudable ambition. An orator, perhaps, whose words were fed with milk and honey, giving pleas ure to an audience and pride to kindred. He is moving upwards to the pinnacle of his amtition. He stops to feed his ardour by a pernicious draft; he feels his flight the faster he tries it again, and again; the habit is created; he succumbs to its influence, and his retrograde movements are more rapid than the strides that he made in his laudable ascent.

Is there one amongst us that has not seen at some period of his life, the man in the full vigor of his talents, his aspirations and his hopes, delighting those around him by his conversations or anecdotes. View the same man in a beastly state of intoxication 25 00 and I ask you is there a more disgusting sight 10 00 in the world than an educated drunkard er. deavoring to express ideas that are obliterated. Civility may compel you to listen, but youimpulse would lead you far away from the drunkard. Within the limits of my own personal ex-

perience, I have noted it particularly within

the last few years. I have been forcibly struck

by the recital of the career of many your, men in the higher walks of life: One a dotor, another a lawyer, another aiming at a high position in a mercantile pursuit. I have listened with pleasure to the recital of their aims and their views; their high education often acquired by the curtailment to a paren; of the necessaries of life, their talents of a high order, their ambition unlimited; but in nineteen cases out of twenty the sad sequel would come, that in the flower of their youth. or at an age when their manhood was only developed, that they were dead, or, worse, die graced by the cursed habit of intemperance. It is that, and I may say that alone, that has been the chief incentive to me to be one of you here to-night. I have been horror-stricken at the contemplation that the fair tame of the nation, the high aspirations of the rising generation, the parent hopes of a distant future, were liable to be dashed to pieces if hung on a reeling fabric, raised on a frail foundation. The genius that is to lead us the science that is to heal us, the proud preeminence of our manhood-is it to succumi to grovel beneath the atmosphere of a rolluted intemperance? A thousand times no! Let each one take his motto, and aim as he pleases for the success of this our little band Mine is to embrace the youth, to enrol ti. juvenile untainted before the hideous drunkard's mark is engraven on his forehead. Give me the youth not yet enslaved, with habits free from the degrading vice. Surround him with a bond he freely takes; impress his min with the sanctity of his obligation. He feels its force, but bears no burden. He grows surrounded by the halo of temperance. feels no craving for the fill destroyer. needs no stimulant, for his heart is light. The thirst is natural and not fictitious. He vevelopes into manhood bearing the palm of the truthfulness of his pledge, a freer man under the yoke of his obligation than him that would not submit to the guarding shield : the sublimity of the solemn vow, in the cause temperance.

Look upon drunken 1868 in the light of digrace. The componionship is avoided except by a kindry spirit. The son of the drunkard bear s the blight of the parent. The daughter of the inebriate will blush for his Though virtuous and good, the stigma is the The finger of scorn in charity may be, withheld, but she feels all its force, and is pained. The wife! trust myself to paint that picture it is too vivid in the minds of the many.

Now take it in the light of profit and loss Where is the profit on the drunkard's side Is the bestial state of inanition a profit? the deprivation of sanity be a profit the gain is large to the drunkard's credit. Again, and lastly, is the drunkard's surroundings to be placed to his credit? Is the pain that he gives the sorrow he forces, the hell he creates, the example he gives, the torture multiplied in those sucroundings, at which side of the page has the drunkard the claim? It is not to

1 00 their opportunity of acquiring musical in-1 00 truction, was really wonderful; and though Now then, for the loss. He squanders his last, not least, a paper was read by the parish money, for which he gets no return. He wastes so much time that he cannot retrieve heroism and virtues in the history of Canada His character is such that he cannot be trusted The bond that binds us is the link of trust We must trust one another, else the social fabric falls to pieces. Then to whom is attributable the social smash? The drunkard. The drunkard is the delinquent. To the drunk-Wm. Foley, who, after the usual preface and 5 00 a laceration of Dame Nature for not making ard then is society indebted for being debarred from social progress. Society cannot progress 1 00 To us that form this body, the subject is of 2 00 interest; it is as vital as life, and its very with the drag-chain of intemperance hanging to her heels. It is then that I say that we are all interested.

Then, worst of all his health is wasted, or rather lost, sickness ensues, and with sickness ill temper. He cannot queuch his fevered thirst by the fatal beverage that has wrought his ruin. He trembles, a shattered wreck of his former manhood. Young in years, but old in inquity. The past is painful the future gaining. His career is fleeting as his pleasures past, His pillow may be of down, but it is harder than stone. Lidok which way he will, there is nothing to cheer him. The gray mist of the past in before his eyes, his future a forlorn hope. He sinks beneath his weight ci wos. He dies dishonored, his loss is a gain.

So the I have been treating of the material results of drunkenness here below. The last, the worst of all, drunkenness as a crime. Take the catalogue and select the worst. The murderer, with hands recking with the blood of his victim. He stands alone with him that was, but is not, through his vengeful deed. He trembles in the commission of his crime, a coward in his bravery. He is surprised by death from a source he expected least, He has a moment to reflect, he makes use of that moment to prepare for death. He has the power, (I lay stress on the word power) to fall on his knees, with clenched hands and upraised eyes; he has the power to ask, God has the power to forgive. All is possible, however improbable, that, that guilty soul may be raised within the precincts of the kingdom

Take the rouber, the midnight burglar; he enters the house of his neighbor with full intent to stop at nothing, murder if needed, to effect his guilty purpose. He steals his neighbor's property, he bugs the unworthy booty. Flushed with success he is about to depart The robber is confronted with the robbed Death stares him in the face; the pistol is raised, and before the awful click ensues that is to launch him into eternity. He too has the power, if he will, to try and make peace with an offended God. Behold the drunkard, drunk. In the depths of your imagination see that horrid mass of numan flesh, with soul effaced that once came pure from the hands of God, if I might express it, a particle of the essence of the spirit of God, now lying in-10. 00 Character; the catalogue is too numerous, but essence of the spirit of God, now lying in-2 00 Minost all, if traced, will find its origin in in- animate a loathcome sight to both God and

man. He breathes, 'tis true, but how little is there then of life. Conceive death at hand. he knows it not; by the deliberate commistion of the crime, he has deprived, himself of the women must be first removed, which was the power to know his state. He diss, he is accordingly being done. The women, of dead : he appears before the face of the living | course, resisted, and the scene that followed. God. He is not forgiven. No; he has not which lasted fully fifteen minutes, baffled the power to ask, God has not the power to description. I saw a policeman strike with the forgive. He has paralyzed the hand of God; butt end of his rifle one poor old woman he has robbed him of his power, and then, oh with bloody face, who had been flung God! and then!

when Mr. K read an appropriate anecdote from | heads, and one young girl named Bridged Mcwhen Mr. K read an appropriate an economic described and a deep wound with a coal-nit and nersuaded that he was in hell, drawn sword in the cheek. A man named which convulsed the audience with laughter.
I felt well pleased and hoped with the audience that we might soon have a relapse.

GASPE BAY, January 9th, 1880.

Process Serving in the West.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Irish Times.)

On my arrival at Ballyglass, which is the nearest police station to Knockrickard, about one o'clock on Saturday, I learned that from seven o'clock in the morning large bodies of constabulary had been arriving there from family, and that consisting only of a heap or Claremorris, Ballinasloe, Westport, Castlebar, Balla, and several smaller stations, and that the man himself—his name is Thomas they had just started for Knockrickard, accompanied by Langley, who had that morning received copies of the documents stolen on Friday. I came upon them at a small village called Curry, where they were paying is £23 10s. He also told me that being put through some elaborate mane avres, all the support for himself and his wife and the two sub-inspectors examining their rifles and pouches. The whole force was in command of a resident magistrate, Mr. L. S. half of potatoes, and "whatever I'll get for one stack of oats. The two pigs I had, and that I thought would not be the bouse of a man named Walsh and that I thought would not be the bouse of a man named Walsh and that I thought would not be the last of house of a man named Walsh, and drink procared for him. On his recovery he came out, and taking his place in the middle of the constabulary he again set forward for Knock-They had gone but a few yards when Langley discovered that all the ejectments but one were taken from him while in Walsh's. A constable was sent back to Walsh's house to inquire about the missing documents, but his inquiries were met with mingled cheering, laughter, and groaning. t was at Curry that the first crowd met, which numbered about three hundred men, women, and little boys, but from this to the village of Cregawn, a distance of about a it kept increasing, till at the latter place there could not have been less than toasts were given and duly honored. Songs three hundred women and about the same number of men and boys. It was at this gentlemen who had volunteered their services clace also that the Royal Irish met with the served to complete what was a most enjoyrst serious opposition to their business. It able programme. The sister societies were

The arrival of the main body was received by the women with groats, shouts of swe the comfort of their guests, delines, and cries of "Where is Langley?" His presunce having been detected in the midst of the police, all the women made an ladiscriminate charge upon them with a view of seeming him and his precious burden. A scene of the wildest confusion ensued. The sub-inspectors drew their swords and rushed into the midet of the women, almost all of whom were barefooted and bareheaded. One young woman, named Mary Fahey, rea terrible gash on the back of the head, another what looked very like a bayonet stab in the arm, whilst several were knocked down, trampled upon, their faces blackened and their garments torn. cruelty that was shocking to behold. The incited the women to resistance) on the foolshness of their acts. "We have a duty to perform," said he, "and though it be disagreeable, yet we still must do it."

some 35 or 40, had been sent in advance, but

A Voice-We don't want to do anything to the police at all.

Another Voice-Every policeman had a mother like we had, and they ought not to be doing the dirty work they are at to-day. Another Voice-Let them stab or fire and we will do the same.

Mr. M'Shechy-Retire now and let us do our duty. I should be sorry to see a hair of

any of your heads hurt.

A Voice-We are starving for someting to

vat, and here is what we are getting. Again the anger of women, tierce beyond belief, was rising, and on the point of again bursting upon the police in a second charge, when the two sub-inspectors rushed past the front rank of constabulary and into the midst of the women with sabres drawn, one of them saying, "I'll drive it to your heart," turning the point, and actually touching with it the lips of the woman addressed. The mon could no longer control themselves, and they rushed past the woman, rand con-fronted the constabulary, shouting "Put ife to lose, and we have but one he point of it!" "Better die now than hereafter of hunger!" Meanti me a consultation was held between Mr. M. sheehy and the subinspectors, and before ranyone was aware of the result the commar d to march was given, and after much diffic alty the men succeeded n torcing their way, through the crowd. It was not fully a mi're to Knockrickard, where the man lived w' was to be served, and the whole journey was simply a serious of efforts on the part the women to "lay hold" of Langley. Ti so women, who marched before the police at a village named Oula drew several car a moross the read to impede the progress . A the constabulary. At length Knockric word is reached, and a halt made be one the door of the house where the notice s to be served, It was a low thatched cabin, with but one door and no window. All the women had by this congregated round the offectually barring all progress. Again Mr .M Sheehy appealed to them not to resist th a law, and to let Langley paste the ejectn sent on the door, that being the only mode of service available to him. Several voices shouted "No, never! we will die first." "They may kill us if they wish, but we will hever let him do it." Several voices from

Mr. M.Sheehy-I sympathise deeply with you. If I had a property I should not do such a thing.

where the men stood :-- "If they kill ye, others

will be killed too."

A Voice—You are a good man, but if you had a wife and a large family and nothing for them to sat you'd do what we are doing. Mr. M Sheehy-I have been five or six years amongst you and I have never injured anybody, but whatever I could do for you I have done, and now I ask you to allow the law to be carried out. We have a duty to discharge, and if we were here till to-morrow morning we must do it before we leave ... A Voice-The women's blood will be spilt

Mr. M Sheeby-Now, I would be sorry to see a hair of any of your heads hurt, but the law must be obeyed.

He then ordered that a double line of constabulary be formed from the road to the door of the house, but before this could be done down, in this encounter several more At the end of the lecture a little more music women received cuts on the hands and Pat Carroll also received a very severe scar on the back of the hand. At last, however, the women were ramoved, the double line to the door formed, through which passed Langloy: He pasted the ejectment on the door, and the task was accomplished. Immediately after the police left for their respective destinations, but the people remained at the

house. On my expressing a desire to see the interior, permission was readily granted. The wife and seven children were crowding round a scanty fire of sticks. The house itself is all one, no division of any kind; and, so far straw rolled up in the corner. On speaking to Colleran-I learned from him the following particulars:-The number of acres he holds is eleven; the Government valuation, 212 185; the rent he has been seven children—the eldest only ten years old -for the coming year is about a barrel and a year, were taken from me."

"But," added he lifting up his head and his eyes again brightening, "We don't know what good is in store for us. We will hope for the best. There's a good time coming."

A Graud Demonstration in Honor of Scotia's Poet,

Monday evening the Caledonian Society celebrated the Burns anniversary by a banquet at the St. Lawrence Hall, where a capital spread was placed before a rather fair number of ladies and gentlemen. After full justice had been done to the edible portion of the programme, the usual loyal and patriotic by members of the society and other would appear that a small body, numbering | well represented, and there were many persons present not connected with the Society. there they were kept at bay by some The banquet was a complete success, and a 6 women who stood on the road leading to great credit is due to Mr. Hogan, the pro-Enockrickerd, and refused to let him pass. prictor of the Hall, as well as Mr. O'Neill, head waiter, who left nothing undone to en-

PARNELL'S RECEPTION.

On Friday last a large and influential meeting of prominent Irishmen took place in the Hall of the St. Patrick's Society, the President's of the various National Societies being present. In the absence of Mr. F. B. Mc Namee, the Vice-President of St. Patrick's Society, Prof. Bond, occupied the chair. When the meeting had been called to order the President of St. Patrick's National Association presented the following motion :-

Proposed by Mr. Wm. Wilson, seconded by Mr. J. Hatchette, that the following gentle-Many of the constabulary bore themselves as | men be requested to act as a Reception Combecame Christian men under the circum- mittee to receive Messrs. Parnell and Dillon stances, whilst others exhibited a savage on their arrival in Montreal:-The Mayor and Corporation; the city members of Parliathis time the men stood motionless by, but siding in Montreal, viz, Messrs Hou Thomas notes characteristic of a chanticleer, much Ryan, Penny, J L. Beaudry, Chapleau, Girouard, Wurtele, Desjardins, White; the clergy; R C Bishop or representative; Fathers Dowd, Hogan, Lonergan and Salmon; Father Ryan, S J; Father Beaulieu; Rev Messrs Cordner, Lang, Jenkins, Roy; the presidents of the sister societies; the presidents of the national societies; Mr E Murphy, President Home Rule League. His Worship the Mayor to read the address.

A lengthy discussion then ensued. Mr. M. C. Mullarky, in an able address, ad-

vocated the adoption of the motion. Mr. Gueria followed in a somewhat similar

The motion was then carried unanimously. The following gentlemen were then appointed to wait on the gentlemen named in the motion to receive their consent to act:-Aldermen Mullin, McShane, Donovan and Kennedy Messra William Wilson, B. Tansey, Peter Donovak, F. B. McNamec, E. Murphy and P. O'Bott ghue.

The meeting, after a discussion on the mines defails in the matter, adjourned until Wednesday evening next.

THE PRINCESS A L'EXANDRINA. How an Irish Soldier Saved the Life of Oneen Victoria.

John Moloney, formerly a soldier in the 73rd regiment of the British army, and now an old man of 73 years of age, is petitioning for the favor of the Queen or her advisers. He has made a sworn statement that he saved Her Majesty's life in 1822, and gives the following account of the affair :-- lie was doing duty in Kensington Garden, and close to him was a carriage containing a child about three years of age. A Newfoundland dog dashing past the carriage startled the pony, and in an instant the little animal was scudding away at a break-neck speed. As it passed Moloney he threw himself in front of it and succeeded in arresting its flight in time to save the child from being thrown out and probably killed. He was told that he had saved the life of the Princess Alexandrina, and a collection was taken up for him on the spot. The Duchess of Kent sent for him, presented him with a sovereign, and said she would recommend him to some high military authority. He heard no more about the matter, and only a few months ago was made aware of the fact that Queen Victoria was called Princess Alexandrina up to the eighth year of her age. As he is now in destitute circumstances he thought he might benefit himself by making known the circumstances of the affair above related, but as Her Majesty cannot remember her fortunate escape, Maloney has some difficulty in establishing his claim. Through the newspapers of Great Britain he has appealed to the public to learn if anyone is yet living who was present when the affair took place, and his efforts are being aided by Gen. Sir Thomas Bid-

Adelina Patii, on her recent arrival in Dresden, was met at the rallway station by a party of her admirers. Their spekenman, a general, handed her a beautiful bouquet, and was about to deliver an address, when the impressario of the prima donna approached him and said: "Your Excellency, please postpone the agrecable task of addressing Madame, for in this draught she may easily catch a dreadful cold in the head, and every such accident costs me 15,000 marks,"

dulph.

OFF FOR BOYLAND, From the German of Frederic Von Boden stedt.]

Ho! All aboard! A traveller
Sets sall from Babyland!
Before my eyes there comes a blur
But still I klss my hand,
And try to smile as off he goes,
My bonny, winsome boy!
Yes, bon voyage! God only knows
How much I wish thee joy!

Oh, tell me, have you heard of him? Oh, tell me, have you heard of him
He wore a sailor's hat
All silver-corded round the brim,
And—stranger e'en than thet—
A wendrous suit of navy blue,
With pocket deep and wide;
Oh, tell me, sailors, tell me true,
How fares he on the tide?

We've now no baby in the house: We've now no baby in the nouse;
'Twas but this very morn
He doffed his dainty 'mbroidered blouse,
With shirts of snowy hawn;
And shook a mass of silken curls
From off his sunny brow;
They fretted him—" so like a girl's,"
Mamma can have them now.

He owned a brand new pocket-book He owned a brand new pocket-book
But that he could not find;
A knife and string was all he took,
What did he leave behind?
A heap of blocks with letters gay,
And here and there a toy.
I cannot pick them up to day,
My heart is with my boy.

Oh ! Ship ahoy ! At boyhood's town Cast anchor strong and deep.
What! Tears upon the little gown
Left for mamma to keep? Weep not, but smile; for through the air a fierry message rings—
"Just sell it to the rag man there; I've done with baby things."

POSTERS.

Numerous distinguished scientists will arive in Rome in March to visit the Pope.

The Atlanta Constitution says if Grant is nominated for a third term and defeated, "he will be inside of a lunatic asylum in two years."

-Last month the Premier, ex-Premier, and Primate of England became respectively 75, 70, and 63, the two latter on the same day. Chief Justice Cockburn also attained his 75th birthday.

Some of the Texas newspapers are jubilant over the reduction of the State debt \$200,000, and the fact that there is \$190,000 in the Treasury. It is said to be the first time Texas has paid any of her debts out of the general revenue.

As soon as a person can realise that a quart of water is sufficient to bathe oneself in, and that thus politeness, if not force of circumstances, requires Alin to use but one corner of the towel, in order to leave the other fresh for his wife, life in a country house becomes endurable.

It was an Oshkosh man who, after extended travel in Europe, lost his umbrella at a London inn; and now, since his return home, the faithful London boniface has had that identical umbreila restored to him. And so the fame of Oshkosh is spread abroad in the world .- Cincinnati Times.

Won by a tongue-Bobby-(reading sporting intelligence)—" Ma, dear, what do you mean by a dead heat in a race?" Mamma— When two horses reach the winning-post at the same time, so there are two winners." Bobby-" But why doesn't one of the horses put his tongue out, and so win?"

-Boucicault has written a new Irish play called " Fag-a-Beallac, that being his way of spelling the old war cry, " Faugh-a-Ballagh," or "Clear the way." He says the piece resembles "The Colleen Bawn" in the tone of its sentiment, and "The Shaughraun" in action. It will be acted first in London next spring.

W. C. Hollis, of Pulaski, Tenn., is the owner of a little black dog that imitates the crowto the disgust of all the roosters in the neighborhood.

The population of our globe, estimated at 1,300,000,000, is ruled by twelve Emperors, twenty-five Kings, forty-seven Princes, seventeen Sultans, twelve Khans, six Grand Dukes, six Dukes, one Vice-King, one Nisam, one Radis, one Imam, one Bey and twenty-eight Presidents, besides a large number of Chiefs of wild tribes.

-Leopold I. of Belgium had an effective way of meeting discentent, He intimated on more than one occasion that bluging it was a matter of very small moment to him, and that, due notice being given, he was quite leady to go at any time if the people, through their representatives, expressed the wish that he should do so.

He called upon Anastasia last Wednesday evening. The conversation languished, and finally she said, thoughtfully :- "I don't like these white duck belts; they show finger-marks so plainly." Then she added hastily, "That is-of course-in dancing, I mean. Then her brother winked at him, and said something about the " sofa he guess;" but he didn't notice it, because Anastasia asked him if it wasn't time to get up a coasting party. -The Argonaut.

A few days since a novel battle was witnessed in a Pennsylvania barn-yard btween a steer and a gander. The latter was swaggering through the gard when the steer thrust his horns at him, and battle was at once offered. For several minutes the fight was flerce and exciting, with all the odds on the side of the goose, who thepped his great wings in the face of his enemy and drove him back. Finally the gauder was backed into a corner where he could not use his weapons, when he was speedily conquered.

The wisdom of Dumas: Brunettes deceive -blondes betray. Give money, but never lend it. Giving it only makes a man ungrateful; lending it makes him an enemy. If men would spend in doing good to others a quarter of the money they spend in doing harm to themselves, misery would vanish from the earth. Man was created to utilize everything-even sorrow. A woman's venality is the punishment of the man that buys her. The only thing I am astonished at is that people are astonished at anything.

Edison, at Menlo Park, bids the listening gas-men "hark!" while they wag each sinful ear, half in anger, half in fear, catching every word that slips from between his wizard lips "Hark, ye wreckers of estate, repent, reform, or fly from fate. For the doom ye long have earned burns more flerce than gas e'er burned. Go found orphanages, go and pay for fuel, where the snow howls 'round tenements as the Christian creeds ye speak. Turn your gas-jets into grates, sell your gas at cordwood rates. And so 'scape the vengeful fates"-The Argonaut.

Young Fred, a bashful yet persistent swain, Was very much in love with Mary Jane.

One night she told him in her tenderest tone. "It is not good for man to be slone."

Said Fred, "Just so, you darling little ell; I've often thought of that same thing myself Then said the lass, while Fred was all agos.
"You ought to buy yourself a terrier dog."
He took 'the' hint, and left. Miscellaneous Items.

Paper money will be put in circulation in Japan during the present month.

The Pope writes a fine, clear, black hand, forming every letter distinctly and signing himself "Leo P. P. XIII."

A horse shoe is considered a sign of good luck when you own about 900 pounds of good horse-flesh on which to nall it. Otherwise it works in better as old iron.

The Osaka (Japan) Nippo informs its readers that fifty Japanese umbrella-makers have bren engaged by manufacturers in America, and will soon take their departure for that country.

-The second Commission of Cardinals, to whom was referred Lady Mary Hamilton's demand for the annulling of her marriage with the Crown Prince of Monaco, on the ground of moral coercion by her mother and by Napoleon III., has declared the marriage null. The legitimacy of the child born in 1870, and the father's right to take charge of him is, however, affirmed.

There is a remarkable well in the town of Thurman, situated along what is known as the "River road." The well is about 31 feet in diameter at the top, and its depth has never been ascertained. It has been sounded 555 feet without reaching the bottom. The water is clear and cold, and the well is always full. It was first discovered about ninety years ago, and its sides were then welled up with stones, as they appear at the present time .- Glenn's Falls Republican.

The construction of the long-talked of new Imperial Palace in Japan has at length been commenced. The building will cover 20,000 tsubo of ground, and half of it will be in accordance with foreign ideas of architecture and half Japanese. It is supposed that four years will elapse ere the edifice is completed, and the estimated cost is 4,000,000 yen (\$3,-088,000). The Imperial Palace at Kioto, which was built by the Tokuawa Government cost the sum of 3,000,000 yen (\$2,991,000).

The military authorities in Tokio, Japan, have been making an experiment in the way of sandals for the troops. Each soldier was supplied some time back with a certain amount of cotton material, and informed that he was to make himself two pairs of sandals. The manufacture of these articles being completed, a number of the soldiers have been ordered to the Hakone Mountains to test their durability; and in the event of the irial proving satisfactory, these cotton sandals will be introduced into the army and the ill-fitting leather boots be discarded.

-Capt. Daily ordered his company to kick up all the dust they could at Yellow Tavern, Va., while out skirmishing one day in 1864, while he dashed into the camp of a Confederate regiment and demanded its surrender. The audacity of the plan nearly insured its success, for the Captain's demand was followed by a surrender of the colors; but Col. Hapgood, the commander, came upon the ground in time to send him back with a bullet wound through his body. This is the story that Daily tells in his application to Congress for a pension, and Hapgood corroborates it.

-An interesting sale of autographs recently took place at the old curiosity shop in Holborn, London. A translation of Burke "On the Sublime and Beautiful," with the curious illegible scrawl of the great Napoleon on the fly leaf fetched 50 guineas. Daniel O'Connell's signature at the finish of the letter to the O'Gorman Mahon was bought by Lord O'Hagan for 20 guineas. Cromwell's autograph was bought for £2 10s, while that of Charles I. brought 35 guineas. "Noll Goldsmith" signed a note asking Bosswell to call on him in the evening, that they might from a communication made by Herr Dames call on the Doctor together, and observing that "the punch overnight was infernal sharge to capture Langley having been re- ment, Messrs Ryan, Coursel, Gault, M P's, and ing of a rooster to perfection. This talented strong, and still haunts me with a headache." pulsed, the Resident Magistrate, Mr. McSheeby, remonstrated with the women (all
he Senators and members of Parliament rehe time the men stock of the Resident Magistrate, Mr. McSheeby, remonstrated with the women (all
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rested them before they could get off withit. the top figure of 65 guineas, Dante's being second at 60.

In the field-force in Afghanistan there are two regiments which have rested unusually long in case—the Twenty-fifth (The King's Own Borderers) and the Eighty-fifth [The King's Light Infantry]. The Twenty-lifth, which was for a long time garrisoned in Canada, where it won no end of laurels in the "tented-field" of cricket, was last in action in 1809, when it participated in the taking of the entire time, not even leaving for his meals. Martinings. The Eighty-fifth was last under fire with Packenham at the battle of New Walker was bringing wood from the shed and Orleans in 1815. The Sixteenth Foot-familiarly known as "the Peacemakers"—have not | nim, " why don't you bring in some wood, fired a shot at an enemy since the capture of Surinam in 1804. The Household Cavalry, the Fifth Lancers, and the four junior Hussar regiments, and the Eleventh, Thirty-sixth, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-sixth, Hundredth, and Hundredth and Fifth Foot, according to the his share he returned to his post at the head English Army and Navy Gazette, have not of his master's bed, On the day that Lieutenfaced an enemy since Waterloo. A part of the Fifteenth was employed in suppressing a revolt in Ceylon in 1848, and the Sixty-sixth served in Canada in 1837, but with these exceptions these regiments have not been engaged since the great peace of 1815. During the sixty-five years which have since clapse the fine regiment known as the Ninetieth Light Infantry has seen more active service than any other that figures on the army list.

Silesian workingman's family, on beholding Charity Commissioner-There's relief coming at last from the State. Official-Keep cool folks! What ails you? Pater-familiasare starving-I'm too weak and exhausted to work or earn anything. Official—What was your last avoirdupois? Pater-familias—I don't know. Official—How careless, but that looks just like you; in good times you never think of gathering statistical material for periods of distress. I see no other way out of the dilemma but to weigh you from week to week, and thus ascertain the effect of hunger on your corporosity. That weighing will be done free of charge. What else do you complain of? P. F .- We are freezing in our room. Official-What is the mean temperature in your room? P.F.-I can't tell. Official-What-can't tell. That's bad, very bad. There's evidently great need of more thermometers in this province; must be sent at once. You shall have a fine instrument in a few days, from which you can easily read off the temperature. Put your observations down on a slip of paper three times a day, that the cold may be officially established. I shall call for that record next week and submit it to the Secretary of State. Pater-familias-By that time half of us will be starved to death and frozen. Official-Reduce that to writing don't forget to keep a list of the mortality. This will fürnish valuable information, too. Keep cool, people, and be assured that we are determined to record away the existing distress .- Berliner Wasp.

Proposed Pusion of Irish Societies.

HAMILTON, January 22 .- The following resolution was adopted at a recent meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society: Moved by H. A. Esgar, seconded by R. Martin, Q.U., " That, for the purpose of enlarging. the operations of the I.P.B.S., and thereby enhancing its usefulness as a charitable institution, and for the further purpose of fostering and consolidating the national senti-

ments of loyal and patrioric Irishmen, it is advisable that the name of the 'Irish Protestant Benevolent Society' be changed to that of the Irish Benevolent Society of Hamilton, and that the present by-laws of the I. P. B. S. be so amended as to constantly conform with the proposed title and objects of the Society." This matter was partly discussed at a sub-sequent meeting of the Society, and adjourned until last night, when there was a large attendance of the members present. Mr. Martin presided, and the subject was considered in a committee of the whole, the arguments being strongly in favour of retaining the old name of the Society. Mr. Richard Duggan, President, lucidly described the effect the proposed change would bring about, which could not do otherwise than create confusion and accomplish no good. Mr. Eagar then requested to be allowed to withdraw his resolution, as he knew that fourfifths of the members were opposed to his scheme. After some forcible remarks by Mr. Martin, in which he regretted that at present the I. P. B. Society was not prepared to amalgamate with the Irish Societies, the motion was withdrawn.

The following is a list of the subscriptions taken up in Quebec at the meeting on Tuesday night for the Irish relief fund:-The Mayor, \$50; Archbishop of Quebec, 100; Redemptorist Fathers, 100; Seminary of Quebec, 50: Hon T McGreevy, 100: Owen Murphy, 100; Glover & Fry, 50; Hon E J Flynn, 25; E B Casgrain, 25; R F Renfret, 10; A Hamel, 25: E Foley, 20; Hon J Hearn, 20; Hon D A Ross, 50; J Delaney, 20; J Shen, 20; J Quinn, 20: J W Henry, 20; T Shea, 10; of Lemieux, 5: J Archor, 10; L Stafford, 20: A H White, 25; F D Tims, 5; Rev C W Rawson, 4: J O'Farrell, 4; M B Quirk, 2: J Malouin, 10: P Shea, 10; J P Sutton, 4; C D Bradley, 4; M Breen, 5; M Boyce, 10: J Hogan, 4: T Lane, 4; T Dunig, 10: J Magnire, 10: Rev M Fothergill, 4; M Breen, 5: M O'Conner, 2; P Henchey, 10; Dr Henchey, 10; Robt Lundell, 4: W Comble, 2: F McLaughlin, 10: F Welsh, 5: John

produced in Ireland,
Pennsylvania may fairly claim to possess the stupidest man in the country. He is a farm hand near Lebanon, and was intred to plough a tenage field. His boss, wishing to have him plough a straight furrow, directed his attention to a cow grazing in an adjoining field, and told that to drive directly towards her. On his return, half an hour later, he found the cow had left her place and was walking about, while the hired man, in pursuit of her, was drawing a zig-zag furrow all over the field.

The usually wide-awake drawman cots also.

Teary, 5: J M O'Conner, 2: P Henchey, 10; Dr Henchey, 10: Robt Lundell, 4: W Comble, 2: F McLaughlin, 10: F Welsh, 5; John O'Leary, 5: M Miller, 1: M McLaughlin, 5: F Gunn, 10: Capt Heigham, 10: P J Curran, 5; L P Vohl, 5: V P Tardivel, 1: II McHugh, 5: H J McHugh, 1: P E Wright, 2.

Naturalists' Portofolio.

The Weash: AND the Adder.—One day recently a person at Whitechurch (Dorset) set a trap for the purpose of catching a rabbit. The next day the person visited the trap, when, instead of a rabbit, there were a weasel and a large adder in the trap. It is supposed that the weasel and adder must have had a fight, and both rolled down the bank into the trap. The adder, it was evident, had bitten the weasel, which was dead. The adder was alive.

Wince the field.

The next day the person of the person visited the trap, when, instead of a rabbit, there were a weasel and a large adder in the trap. It is supposed that the weasel and adder must have had a fight, and both rolled down the bank into the trap.

Wince the field.

The next day the field.

The next day the nectanglin, 5; John merchant examined it carefully remarked to the astonished man, with a hope that to the astonished man, with a hope that he would soon be admitted into partnership.'

Canon Liddon is regarded as the most britiant of living English preachers, incid, foreible, impassioned, nor fulling, when occasion serves, to appeal to the tenderest sentiments of the heart. To hear him and see him at his best—for he then the trap of the learn has sermons by heart, keeps bobbing up and down at his manuscript, which is undignided, but all faults of manuer are forgotten in his silver tones and exquisible modulated sentences.

Whose the Rondon is received to the crow all over the field. the weasel, which was dead. The adder was

There is snow for six months and without of repression."

Jake" The dog immediately arose, and, went to the shed, and taking a stick of wood in his mouth brought it into the house and deposited it in the woodbox. This he repeated six times, when probably thinking he had done ant Walker recovered sufficiently to be able to sit up in bed, the dog seemed delighted, and proceeded at once to bring his master's stockings to him, and then followed with his boots.

She Wanted to Know.

She had a long, thin, hook nose, which looked like an interrogation mark, wore speciacles, had two curis in front of each car and was a passenger on an east bound Union Pacific train.

"Mr. Conductor," said she, "can you tell me where we get dinner?"

"At Fremont."

"What time?"

"2:20 P.M."

" 2:20 F.M."
" How long do we stop?"
" Thirty minutes."
" What do they charge for dinner?"

Seventy-five cents There is no danger of getting left, is there

"Oh, then you don't want to be the girl I left behind me?"

"No, sir. You see, I am a school teacher and my engagement begins on Monday."
"Hem! haw! Well, no, I haven't any objec-

"Thank you, sir. Now, could you tell me when the train gets into Omaha?"
"3:25 P.M."
"When does it leave?"

3:50 P.M."
We cross the Missouri bridge there?"

'Yes, madam."
'Is the bridge safe?"
'Perfectly." "Ferfectly."
"I always have fears now whenever crossing a bridge, because so many rallroad bridges are breaking down. Is it what they a self-supporting bridge?"

Yes under the content of the content of

ing bridge?"
"Yes madam; if it is not self-supporting, there is not any part of the Union Pacific road that is. Fifty cents a passenger and ten dollars per freight car, make it self-supporting."
"But it blow down, didn't it?"
"Well, that was not owing to any defect in the support."

support."
"I am afraid you are trying to make sport of

Not at all madem " "Well, one question more. Can you tell me when the stage leaves Vermillion, Heary Co.,

when the stage leaves Vermillion, Heary Co., Iown?"

"No madam"

"Well. now, that is strange. I thought conductors knew everything about traveling. It seems to me the company ought to employ men who can inform the traveling public on all such important matters."

"Fremont! Thirty minutes for dinner," shouted the brakeman. The conductor, in the rush that followed, gave the inquisitive passenger the slip, and went off to the lunch-stand and got his dinner.—Omaka Bee.

GENERAL NEWS.

Among the treasures brought to light by recent explorations in Assyria and Babylonia, is a monument to Cyrus the Great, which is saidiby Sir Henry C. Rawlinson to be one of the most important historical records in the cuneiform character. The cylinder is covered with lines of writing, much of which is legible. The discovery will greatly stimulate endeavors to explore the mounds which line the Tigris and Euphrates. phrates.

The dramatic editor of a French paper had oc-The dramatic editor of a French paper and occasion recently to criticize severely the performance of a somewhat popular actress. Shortly afterward the lover of the young lady met the journalist in the theatre, and presented him with a package of goose quills. "This, sir," said he, "is a present from Miss X." "What!" exclaimed the critic, "did she tear all these out of you herself? How you must have suffered!" Edmonta Lewis the scaleton tear the state.

you herselt? How you must have suffered!"
Edmonia Lewis, the sculptor, has her latest work, the "Bride of Spring," at the grand bazar, a Roman Catholic fair now holding in Cincinnati. She is not entirely of Africau blood, as is generally thought. Her father was a negro, but her mother was a squaw of the Chippewa tribe. She lived with the Indians and according to their habits until she was 14, when, with the aid of her brother, she was sent to Oberlin, Ohio, to school. schoo!. A breakfast was badly spoiled at Barre, Vt.

A breakinst was badiy spoiled at Barre VI. recently. A man bought what he thought was buckwheat flour. His wife made cakes and set them on the table, but complained that the flour did not rise satisfactorily. The cakes were gritty and hard of mastleadien, and no wonder, for while the family were working away on them a messenger from the grocery arrived breathless to say that the clerk had put up plaster of Paris by mistake! The Duchess of Mariborough, says the Boston

The Duchess of Mariborough, says the Boston Advertiser, now the first lady in Ireland, likes poplins, but her example is lost upon her sisters. American ladies once drank noten out of political spite, and the ladies of Lima give their last golden ring to keep up the fight with Chili a little longer. But no political, patriotic, or national sentiment can induce Irish ladies to wear poplin, or to have their upholstering done with the best and almost only dress material produced in Ireland.

Pennsylvania may fairly claim to possess the

lated sentences.

When the Emperor William received the news Alaska.—Alaska explorers, says a San Francisro letter, report one of the largest rivers in the world, the Yukou, as navigable for steamers, and at 500 miles from its mouth receives a very large navigable tributary. The basin formed by the confluence is 24 miles wide. The Yukou is nearly as large as the Mississippi. Indians are everywhere, and the war between tribes is a fixed institution. There is snow for six months and without

roads dog sledges find good travelling. Game abounds, and Indians have an easy life.

ANCIENT DEPOSITS IN GERMANY.—Hitherto the only elephant whose remains have been found in the widely sprend drifts of the North German plain has been the mammoth (Elephas primigenus). It is therefore of interest to learn from a communication made by Herr Dames to a scientific society in Berlin, that a molar of Elephas antiquus had lately been found at Rixdorf, near that city. The discovery shows that during quarternary times the species of

two Elephants were living contemporaneously in Germany as in this country.

A FAITHFUL Doo.—Lieutenant Thomas II. Walker, of Durham, I.S. has had with him boarding, the past two months, a valuable setter dog named Jake Skinner, belonging to to Alvah A. Skinner, jeweller, of Boston. Recently Lieutenent Walker was confined to his bed with sickness for three days, and during this time the dog evinced great solicitude for his friend, remaining at the head of the bed the entire time, not even leaving for his meals. One day during her husband's illness Mrs. Walker was bringing wood from the shed, and noticing the dog watching closely, she said to num, "why don't yeu bring in some wood, lake" The dog immediately arose, and, went to Faith and some pushed the committee, the riders mounted again in the afternoon, and rode them municular and soliton continues the fourth in 1 hour and 50 minutes, while the sixth fell hour and 46 minutes afterward the shed him to accomplished the distance in 1 and 50 minutes, the fourth in 1 hour and 55 minutes, while the sixth fell minutes afterward the shed hour and 46 minutes afterward the shed hour and 46 minutes afterward the shed him the accomplished the distance in 1 and 50 minutes, while the sixth fell minutes afterward the shed hour and 46 minutes afterward the shed him the accomplished the distance in 1 and 50 minutes, while the sixth fell minutes afterward the shed hour and 46 minutes afterward the shed him the accomplished the distance in 1 and 50 minutes, while the sixth fell minutes afterward the shed him the shed in 1 hour and 55 minutes, while the sixth fell minutes afterward the shed in 1 hour and 45 minutes afterward the shed in 1 hour and 45 minutes, while the sixth fell minutes afterward the shed in 1 hour and 45 minutes, while the shed in 1 hour and 55 minutes, while the sixth fell minutes afterward the shed in 1 hour and 45 minutes, while the shed in 1 hour and 55 minutes, while the sixth fell minutes afterward the shed in 1 hour and 46 minutes afterward the shed in 1

Finance, Commmerce and Trade.

-Clover seed sells in Ontario at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per bushel for shipment to Great Britain; here it is quoted at 71c to 8c per lb.

-At Prescott on Friday, J. P. Wiser, M. P., sold one thousand head of cattle to Messrs. Elliott, of Kingston, and J. B. Morgan, of Oshawa, all of which will be shipped to the European markets.

-There has been considerable revival in the lumber trade in the Province of Nova Scotia and large numbers of men are in the woods cutting.

-The vessels registered at the port of Arichat, C. B., number 165, of a total tonnage of 6,056. The customs duties collected at the same port last year amounted to \$4,807, an increase of \$884 over the previous year.

-A St. John, N. B., despatch says:-Hayford & Stetson will this winter cut eight or ten millions of spruce on the St. John and Aroostook waters. They will also cut about three millions of cedar. The logs will be sawed at their mill in St. John. "There is no danger of getting left, is there "
"None whatever, madann. You watch me at
the table, and you can rest easy as long as I am
there. I have got a hearty appetite and am a
slow eater. I never saw a passenger take more
time in eating than I do."
"Would you object to my sitting along side of
you, so that there will not be the least danger of
being left behind?"
"The then read the first larger of the larger of t Isle and Meduxnek stream.

-Last weak's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: Cotton has been in fair demand throughout the week, but the supplies were large and quotations for some descriptions reduced. American has been in good request, but with some pressure to sell declined 3-16d for good middling, and ad for other grades. Sea Island was in large demand, but the supply was plentiful. Futures opened quiet, and have been generally dull throughout the week, and finally show a decline of 1 to 3-16d.

-A leading Liverpool grain circular says: The wheat markets continue inactive, but prices, at the majority, are nominally unchanged. Cargoes off coast were taken slowly for Great Britain and the Continent at somewhat easier rates. Cargoes for arrival find few buye:s, though offered at a decline. At the Liverpool and neighboring markets since Tuesday the transactions in wheat have been quite of a retail character, at 1d per cental under Tuesday's rates Corn was scarce and held stendily. At Monday's market hardly any business was done in wheat, and a nominal decline for most descriptions of 1d to 2d per cental may again be quoted. The finest qualities of red and extra choice wheat alone support the last quotations. Flour was dull and 6d per sack lower. Corn was in better request at Tuesday's rates."

O'er the heathery slope and the blue sea-bay
The harmony sweetly rings—
To the flowery mead and the forest fair
A mystical peace it brings,
And the moss-grown caks and the birches thrill,
While the liquid measure tells
The holy caim and the freshening balm
Of Canada's vesper bells.

They ring far away o'er the cavern cliffs,
And on the Atlantic fall,
And fishermen bold, while they ply for gold,
Await for the vesper call;
O'er rapid and lake, through valley and brake—
Through all the Laurentian delis—
Where the Saguenay sweeps, and the Ottawa
Are heard our Canadian bells. [leaps,

O'er Red River's pass, Saskatchewan's vale,
They blend on the evening air,
And Assimiboine hears, with straining ears,
The voice of their chimings rare;
And, sweeping along, with the torrents strong,
Through the Cascades' granite cells,
They die on the breast of Pacific blest—
Our rhytmical vesper bells.

JAMES JOSEPH GAHAN.

AGRIOULTURE.

The Best Breeds. the hens their liberty, I had, on pleasant Under the above heading, The Prairie days, rolled back the door, and allowed the Farmer gives a very suggestive article from turkeys to go out on the grass. On rainy which we extract such parts as will prove days the door was kept closed, useful here, as well as in the West. We are afraid that several of our own breeders still have noticed that when a turkey-hen runs think that they can have a single breed which at large, with her brood, she changes her roost-will excel in both productions—excellent ing place every night, so I took the bint and beef and plenty of rich milk. This is not every day the coops are moved, and the drop-possible, as the perfect adaptibility to one pings scraped off, a little fresh sand thrown necessarily precludes the other. This is selfevident to any one who compares attentively the shape and form of the better animals in either class.

It would therefore appear to us more rational to keep two distinct breeds on the farm, wherever the production of the best barrels; this is kept filled with sand for use beef as well as of rich milk, in quantity, are about the coops. The team can be backed aimed at. It is very true that some strains up to the window, the window opened (it of Short-horns will produce both meat and slides back) and the sand shoveled in milk—in pretty large quantities too; but the with very little trouble. Under the opposite milk-in pretty large quantities too; but the question is whether they can produce either as economically as would special breeds.

It must not be forgotton that the whole of the efforts of the best breeders, for a century | the contents of the bin. and more, have tended to bring out the meatproducing points in meat animals, and the milk producing in dairy cattle. In order to unite these points again in the same animal the work of a century of careful experiment. ing must be undone, and then the result must necessarily be a retrogade movement.

THE BEST BREEDS .- Who knows what they are? Not those who believe that an animal may combine perfect milking qualities with great flow of milk, producing large quantities of both cheese and butter, and when unfit for milking, turn out a maximum quality of first class beef, especially in the prime joints. That is the loir, the round, and the roasting pieces. The beef animal is entirely different in its make up from those adapted to the dairy purposes; several distinct breeds bave entirely distinct characteristics. Thus Jerseys are noted for the richness of their milk, well adapted to butter-making. The Holstein for the large flow of good milk adapted to cheesemaking. The first is a small breed, the other a large one, and it must be confessed that the latter come nearer to making a good weight of fair beef than any other dairy breed. The Ayrshires are medium in size, and give a good flow of fairly rich milk. The Jerseys will do well on rich hill pastures, so will the Ayr-The Holsteins do best on flush passhires. tures. Hence their rising popularity in the ment reassemble for the transaction of

Of beef breeds many families of Short-horns. among them notably some of the "seventeens,"—that is, descendants of the American importation of 1817—are deep milkers, are also excellent and heavy beef animals, but do no room accordingly for the accusation of not mature quite so quickly as some of the more fashionable modern families. Among the Duchesses are good milkers, but the Shorthorn sas a class, and not milking animals, nor can they be made so except at a loss of essential beef points. Whether the Short-horns be wanted for milk, beef, or both, they require flush pastures, and plenty of it, and good shelter in winter.

The Herefords are essentially beef cattle. They do not mature so early as the Shorthorns, but so far as we have seen, open better. That is they are very superior for the butcher's block. Heavy muscular cattle, with plenty of meat in the prime parts. The Devons are the best butcher's cattle so far as quality of beef is concerned, of any of the improved breeds. First class butchers will pay a higher price, for a ripe, well fattened Devon steer than for any other of our first class breeds. In England only one class of cattle bring more in the Smithfield market; that is the Scotch or West Highland cattle-or rather "Scotch polled, and West Highland

About Turkeys.

Fanny Field, writing in the Fraricic Farmer, gives the following interesting advice and experience in the raising of turkeys:

The cold rains during the month of May and fore part of June wrought sad havoc smong the young turks. I know of several flocks of forty or more that have dwindled down to less than a dozen. I have been very This is the great reform which we seek to fortunate with mine, and of course I feel like crowing over my success. From seventytwo eggs set I had sixty-seven young turkeys; a thievish cat gobbled two of them, but I have lost none from exposure to cold and damp. One day I was caught napping, and independence—a viceroy with the attributes my turkeys were caught in the rain. I didn't of the sovereign—still holds his court by the wait for the rain to cease, but donned my authority of the queen, in the capital of Irewaterproof and rubber boots, and, assisted by land. We desire to see him once more surthe hired man, drove the mother hens to the rounded by the representatives of Ireland shelter of their respective coops. Part of the | duly elected under the same royal authority. young turks were well feathered up, and consequently were out of harm's way, so I did summary of the Irish political question. not trouble myself about them further than There remains the social or agrarian questo give them a good warm feed with a sprink- tion. ling of red pepper in it; but seventeen of the youngest were pretty thoroughly soaked. "Past all hope of resurrection," said the hired | municipal bodies of Ireland. Protestants as man as he carried the chilled turks into the well as Catholics join in the demand for a kitchen, and life did seem to be almost ex- reform. tinct in most of them; but I resolved to experiment on them. I put a piece of comfort on the bottom of the stove oven, laid my tucks on it, covered them with a piece of an old wool blanket, partly closed the oven time most of the landed proprietors are doors, stirred up the fire and waited. In a strangers to the country, the heirs of the short time there was a commotion under the spollators of times of persecution and con-blanket; I litted it and three little turks fiscation. They squander in England, or hopped out on the floor apparently as well as anywhere except in Ireland, the rents ever; the rest were kicking and gasping a little, so I gave them a little more air and covered them up again. In less than two eigners to the country as they are, they are bours the entire lot were as lively as crickets. in no dread of Irish public opinion, for how bours the entire lot were as lively as crickets. in no dread of Irish public opinion, for how I fed them and put them out with the other can they be reached by the public opinion of hans, with an injunction to keep in out of the | Ireland?

wet in future. Now I want to tell you about my turkey shed: it is my own idea and I feel quite seen the country stripped of its annual reproud of it. For three years past so many venues without any return, after frequent young turkeys died during spells of cold, famines, and in the continual presence of the

shut up in their coops, but the coops would stitutional means, the termination of this applied to the relief of only such distressed get foul and damp; then the turkeys would frightful condition of things....The tenantry begin to drop off by ones and by twos, by of Ireland, must be defended against the sixes and by sevens, until pleasant weather three forms of arbitrary wrong which comcame, and we could move and clean the pose the monstrous wrong of the Irish agraсоорв.

ever else I may be deluded into having, I

shingled with honest shingles that will keep

water out for twenty years. There is a large window in each end of the shed, and a rolling

door in front, with another window in that

there is no board floor; the floor is made of

nearly a foot of sand and gravel. Along the

rear of this shed there is a row of slat coops

for confining the mother hens; these

own coop, and, when let out in pleasant

weeks after hatching, I kept the hens con-

fined all the time; at the end of that time

the young turks were doing finely, the hens

had become accustomed to their quarters,

and, after the dew was off in the morning,

the door was rolled back, a slat of the coops

let down, and hens and young turks given free range until night. Previous to allowing

every day the coops are moved, and the drop-

on, and the coop put back in its place. This makes a little work of course, but it is

cheaper than to hatch turkeys and have one-

Under the window in one end of the shed

is a box or bin, that will hold about three

window is a bin of similar size for holding

the scrapings from under the coops; outside

is a trap door for convenience in removing

A Letter From Mr. O'Donnell, M.P.

and M. Shee.

The following is a translation of a letter

M. LE REDACTEUR: The importance of your

journal, and the scrupulous care it takes to

judge political movements and events accord-

ing to their principles, lead us to appeal to your courtesy for the publication in your

columns of the following summary of the

Irish national question. Our primary object

is to remove the misconceptions which have

been spread, innocently and unintentionally

in some cases, upon the true nature of the

In the first place, there is no foundation

for the assertion that the Irish national op-

position has an anti-dynastic character. On

the contrary, by the very fact of the traditions

of our party the Home Rule movement is loyal and constitutional. The Home Rulers,

who demand the restoration in Dublin of the

Irish Parliament which was only suppressed

in the year 1800, fully recognize, just as the

lrish Parliament did, the equal sovereignty

of the monarch over the two kingdoms of

Ireland and Great Britain. Their purpose

Britain in her constitutional character of

Bohemians, who defend against the Centralist

party in Austria the rights of the Bohemian

kingdom, the Irish Home Rulers also, while

demanding the absolute control of their own

internal affairs, are actuated by no design hos-

tile to the unity of the state or the dynasty of

the sovereign. But, at the same time, their

recognition of the one sovereign in no way

disposes them to tolerate the ignorant preten-

sions of English and Scotch representatives to

intermeddle in the strictly internal and do-

Such, sir, is the essential character of the

Irish Home Rule movement. We respect the

common soverign, we unite with our fellow-

subjects in England and Scotland in the

maintenance of the common Empire, but we

insist upon our right to transact the affairs of Ireland in an Irish Parliament. We have no

desire to intermeddle in the private and do-

mestic concerns of the English or the Scotch.

We admit the supremacy of the Imperial

Parliament within the sphere of the common

concerns of the Empire. In the name of the

national sentiment, however; in the name of historical right and sound reason, we refuse

to endure the continual mismanagement of Irish affairs by a majority of English and Scotch representatives, who would have quite

enough to do in attending to their own couu-

try, and who know nothing whatever about

establish, and we maintain that no reform can be more genuinely conservative than the

one which at once provides for the unity of

the empire and the satisfaction of the compo-

nent nationalities. The symbol of our ancient

You have now before you, sir, the succinct

The agrarian policy of the Irish party is

The manufacturers of Ireland were long

ago destroyed by the commercial jealousy of

England. Agriculture is lest the sole re-

source of the Irish people. At the same

which they get their mercenary agents

to extort from their wretched tenantry. For-

These evils can no longer be endured.

After having for three-quarters of a century

also that of the bishops, the priests, the

mestic concerns of the Irish nation.

Queen of the kingdom of Ireland.

which has just appeared in the Paris Union on

the Irish question:-

Home Rule movement.

half of them die on your hands.

rian situation. My shed is twenty feet long, eight feet wide, seven feet high in front, four in the eviction of the cultivator at the caprice of rear, rough boarded up and down, with the landlord or agent. cracks battened; shed roof shingled, for what-

never will have anything for a roof that is not | cultivator. 3. We must have an end put to the arbitrary confiscation of the result of the skill and in-

dustry of the cultivator. We demand that the law shall allow the tenants to become proprietors.

In order to prevent every reproach of injustice, we demand the establishment of legal tribunals of arbitration to decide the disputes that may arise. coops are of different shapes and sizes, so that each hen knows her

This is our programme, and here again the Irish party pursues a strictly conservative weather, always returns at night to her own policy. For it is clear to all who have domicile. For the first ten days or two studied social questions that in seeking to security which is the natural parent of discontent and revolution.

Of course, sir, there may happen, as in every popular movement, incidents from time to time capable of being misrepresented by malevolence and of being misunderstood by the honest and well disposed. We do not desire, however, to enter now upon the discussion of centroversial matters in your impartial journal. We are confident that upon every debated point the verdict of public opinion and of the legal tribunals will decisively dispose of the calumnies circulated against the Irish party. Meantime, we expect with confidence that the French nation, our ally in religion and race, will watch-we do not ask with favor, but with calm justice -the efforts of a people which still remembers with pride to-day that between the years | the demands of his landlord? Unhappy Ire-1690 and 1789 five hundred thousand of its | land is a country which has scanty expesons have fallen upon the field of honor in the Irish Brigade of old France.

Signed on behalf of the Irish deputation. FRANK HUGH O'DONNELL, Irish Member of Parliament. R. J. JENERY DE LAUER SHEE, Barrister-at-

THE IRISH RELIEF FUND.

How the Funds are Distributed—Party and Religious Spirit-The Work of the National or Central Relief Commit-

DUBLIN, Jan. 10, 1880.

The papers in all parts of the country are full of paragraphs referring to the distress experienced in several Western districts. The Freeman's Journal of this morning has four columns full of those short paragraphs, reporting the state of different localities and the efforts which are being locally made to meet the pressure. In many of the distressed districts local committees have been formed, rather to direct the distribution of relief funds which may be received from other quarters than with the expectation of being able to mise any local funds themselves. The formation of these committees, and the relation which they will bear to the two Dublin organizations-the Duchess of Marlborough's committee and the National Relief Committee presided over by Lord Mayor Gray—illustrate in an unhappy manner the sectional jealousies which distract unfortunate Ireland. Wherever a committee is formed at a local public meeting we find the priest, the mayor and the chief townspeople among the members. But where the local committee has been nominated by the friends and associates of the Duchess of Marlborough it is small in numbers, is the internal affairs of Ireland and to see composed of magistrates, landowners and it reopened by the Queen of Great other members of what are known in this country as "the better classes," and the clergymen of the neighborhood. Seeing that almost all, if not quite all, the really disin the distribution of any relief funds. He knows the destitute far more surely than any one else: he is the most likely man to be impartial, and, on the other hand, the poor people will have greater confidence in him than in any one else. He is in his right place at the head of a local committee. But he will hardly feel at home, or even in a position to effect much good on a committee mainly composed of Connaught magistrates and their friends. The antagonism between the priests and the bulk of the landlord class in Connaught is too deep and of too long standing to admit of an easy amalgamation of the

two elements. EACH FOR HIMSELT. Here is an illustration of this state of things. The neighborhood of Clifden, in the extreme west of Galway, is always one which suffers deeply in all seasons of privation. When the Duchess of Marlborough's Dublin committee got into working order the parish priest of Clifden, a celebrated man, Dean McManus, wrote asking tor help for his people He received a very stiff official reply from the secretary, referring him to a local personage under whose auspices a local committee was being formed. The Dean was told that if he laid each case before this committee it would be carefully examined and relief granted when judged proper Now the most superficially informed person about Galway matters knows that no one could be as competent a judge of true destitution in Clifden as Dean MacManus, and in no one would the needy have anything like the same confidence. But Clifden is preeminently a place for cross purposes. The missionaries of the society which seeks to turn Irish Papists into Protestants have adopted the Clifden district as a special hunting ground. They are reported to use such unapostolic methods as giving food, raiment, house accommodation and even hard cash as inducements to wavering converts to make up their minds. It is interesting in this business age to find a man's clearness of intuition as to so knotty a point as his own "election" and the firmness of his assurance of salvation to be made dependent on the "condition antecedent" of the weekly allowance of meal for his family and amount of his weekly stipend for appearing on Sundays in the Mission Church. But these things are among the curiosities connected with the "Irish Church missions to Roman Catholics." Any unprejudiced persons will see, however, that missionary enterprise of this kind must be irritating to the Roman Catholic clergy of the district and their more zealous adherents. And, as a matter of fact, Clifden and its neighborhood has always been in hot water from sectarian squabbles. When the priest asking for aid for his destitute people is referred to a committee, some of whom, at least, sympathize with the anti-Popery missionaries, we may be sure that he and his people will feel such a reply as little short of an affront, and will look with deep suspicion on any distribution of funds through such an

agency. DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF.

young turkeys died during spens of coid, samines, and in the continual presence of the damp weather that it really seemed as if the misery of the agricultural population, we find that the funds which the Duchess of Muri-borough's committee will dispose of will be loyment. So aday. T. F. Murphy, Augusta, borough's committee will dispose of will be There is yet another point. It is believed

persons as are virtuous and well conducted. Refusal to pay rent would be a peremptory disqualification, however pressing otherwise might be the destitution. This may be a groundless surmise. But it is widely enter-1. We must have an end put to the arbitrary | tained. Thus there are two objections in the popular mind against the organization which is being carried out under the name of the 2. We hust have an end put to the arbitrary Duchess of Marlborough. There is—increase of rent beyond the just means of the first, the fear that the benefits of its funds will be confined exclusively to those who pay their rent and are otherwise peaceable and orderly in the sense in which such epithets are understood by the governing class; and, second, the suspicion that partiality will be shown in the distribution, and that the sympathizers with the proselytizing agencies will manage indirectly to divert some of the money into those channels. It is not likely that any genuine foundation for this popular distrust exists. But the bare existence of this distrust will rob the organization of some of its utility, and is evidence of the singular watchfulness which has to be confer upon the Irish agriculturist a fixed used in Ireland wherever there may be fear and staple interest in the soil we tend to of arousing religious or political suscentibilideliver him from that system of chance and ties. Such watchfulness has certainly been shown hitherto in everything connected with the proceedings of Lord Mayor Gray's relief fund. Men of all parties are on its committees-Catholics, Protestants and those most philanthropic people, the Quakers, are equally associated in all its actions. It remains to be seen how the large funds which, the cable informs us, are coming from America through Mr. Parnell will be administered. There are many very thoughtful persons in Ireland who will presume to doubt that so thoroughly one-sided an organization as the Irish Land League is a suitable body for administering a relief. Can its agents be impartial? Will they not see special merit in the man who had been evicted for non-payment of rent? and will they not look coldly on the misery of the mean spirited creature who satisfied rience of impartial dealing, whether at the hands of her own sons or rulers .- N. Y.

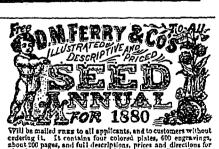
British Grain Trade.

Herald.

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says :--The farmers have made up a good portion of their lost time as regards wheat sowing, out since Wednesday the renewal of wintry weather has again caused some check. The quantity and condition of the homegrown wheat offered in Mark Lane and the provincial markets is not improved; consequently millers almost totally neglect samples, and in the very few cases where decent samples were offered, sales were only practicable at a decline of 1s per quarter. The imports of foreign wheat were again moderate. and have mostly gone into granary, as the consumptive demand has been very inanimate, lack of confidence becoming apparent in the trade. Stocks are increasing not only in London but in Marseilles and Bordeaux While the quantity of wheat affoat still exceeds 2,200,000 quarters, and while a further decline in New York augurs unfavorably for the success of American speculation for a rise, the presence of important stocks in French ports is sufficiently significant, as the action of France was counted upon to relieve Great Britain of a fair proportion of the supply on passage. The rapid and marked decline in maize of 3s in three weeks is owing to a scare as to the shipments America can and may make. According to present appearances, America has quite enough to do to manage its wheat, so that there should be plenty of time to recover the decline in maize, which was brought about principally by timidity. The arrivals at ports of call have been moderate. There was a fair business in wheat cargoes at a decline of 6d to 1s per qr on red winter and spring American, and 1s to Is 6d per qr on Ghirka descriptions. Maize stear lv at harely last week's There was little demand for wheat for shipment, though sellers were more inclined to meet buyers' views. There was a moderate inquiry for maize and barley at a decline of 6d to 9d per qr. The sales of English wheat last week were 32,871 qrs at 458 11d, against 52,141 qrs at 38s 11d for the corresponding week of the previous year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending January 10 were 835,287 cwts of wheat and 215 841 cwts of flour.

Garden Seeds, &c.





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Montreal, 1st December, 1879.

16-dd

Dry Goods.

WRONG AGAIN!

Statistics show that the failures in Canada during 1577 were more in number than ever, also larger in amounts. We have a register of the false ratings of one Agency for 1879, which, when published, wil be found even more disgraceful than last y.ar. This year we are not keeping other Agencies' false ratings, as their feelie efforts are not worth noticing.

This time last year the leading newspapers misled English creditors and others by making out that business in Canada had taken a fresh start for the better, and that times were returning to permanent prosperity. Newspapers are all very well to record news and to afford freedom of expression, but editors' opinions about business are sometimes some hing like what a business man's opinion wou'd be about medicine—almost certain to do harm if expressed. However, every persons honest opinion is deserving of respect. Permanent prosperity can never be expected until every commercial b ackmailing agency is done away with.

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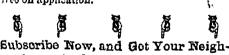
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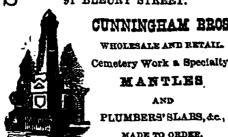
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April 26. 37-g*

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A PLEA FOR IRELAND.

BY REV. AMACLURE.

Oh, hear ye not the wail Of Famine, gaunt and pale.
Above the Atlantic main! It comes from Innisfail. List to the doleful strain!

Ocean-lashed, Erin stands; Imploringly her hands For Charity are raised, Her sons in other lands Respond, with love fresh-blazed. Where should she seek for aid;

In dark oppression gleams; But from the land, wide-made,
Where Freedom's sunshine beams 'Tis not, 'tis not in vain Her cry comes o'er the main Unto Columbia's strand:

Not where the tyrant's blade

It moves the ready hand. Send ships from Freedom's shores, All laden high with stores.
And Famine's grasp unbind; As thanks fair Erin pours, With gratitude unblind.

It flames the heart and brain,

Oh, listen to the cry Of human misery That shocks the Shamrock Isle, Down-trod by Tyranny, And crushed by power vile!

-N. Y. Irish American.

DR. TALMAGE ON THE IRISH OUES-TION.

At the Brooklyn Tabernacle on Sunday

last the Rev. Mr. Talmage said:-"I hope the congregation will neither applaud nor manifest disapproval of anything that I say to-day in regard to the condition of the Irish people," said Rev. Dr. Talmage in the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday. Whatever I say that is right, will stand upon its own merits; and any wrong ideas that I may advance will fall like worthless We must remember that this chaff. is the House of God, and we must preserve proper decorum on the Sabbath day. We have a serious, solemn subject with which to deal. Famine stalks abroad in Ireland, and we are to consider measures for the relief of a distressed people. I have concluded to postpone the taking of the collection to-day until the close of my sermon, as my remarks will perhaps induce you to give more liberally than you would if you had not heard them. All the money we get to-day will be sent to the Lord Mayor of Dublin for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Ireland.

Dr. Talmage then read a hymn, which was sung to the tune of " Home, Sweet Home," the air being selected in reference to the love the Irish people have for their homes and firesides. In his opening prayer the pastor asked God to assist Ireland in this her hour of need, and that the hearts of people here in America would be touched by the cry of distress which comes to us from over the broad Atlantic. The text was from St. Matthew, xxv.: 35-" For I was an hungered, for food goes up from thousands of hungry mouths. Famine! tamine! The terrible monster stalks among the beautiful hills and dales of an isle whose natural scenery is not surpassed on the face of the globe. There is something wrong somewhere. or people would not be obliged to go hungry. I often ask myself if it is right that the rich landed proprietor should hold his broad acres and enjoy affluence while his poor tenant dies of hunger? That is a question for political economists to answer. We have no titled aristocrats or titled lords of the land in America, but there may be danger even here. for we see men about us who are rolling up vast piles of wealth to hand down to their posterity. Wealth is power, and there may be too much centralization of power in America as well as in Europe. Large estates swallow up the smaller ones. When we read that one man in a single transaction can handle twenty millions' worth of stock in Wall street, it is time for us to open our eyes. Our Republic is young. We do not suffer as much from the oppressions of the rich as they do in Europe; but if our wealthy families keep on accumulating riches and lands and power where will we be at the end of another hundred years? It is our duty, as the people of a great Republic, to think of the future. I say there are those who are at fault for the present unhappy condition of Ireland. Let us hope that the time will never come when one man will run the whole earth, for he would put a tax on suushine, and we would be obliged to pay a heavy rental for the enjoyment of fresh air and

tithes for the water we drink. "My friends, this question of avoiding the evils from accumulated wealth is too great for Other F us to settle: but God will settle it. Let us pray that bloodshed may be avoided, and that the oppressed may be made free without resort to arms. The terrible system of negro slavery was abolished in the United States: but 1,500,000 soldiers dropped into graves before the grand result was accomplished. While we are considering political questions and straining our eyes to get a glimpse into t1 future, let us not forget the duty of the sent hour, and that is to send food to starving people of the Emerald Isle. We J the that were it not for the extortions p , know upon the tenants by the landed propr .actiscd Irish farmers could in years of goo letor, the provide for the years when crops f i harvests was in Ireland last summe the famine was coming. I se c I saw that harvests and the devastations ,w the failing knew that the people were the coming winter. I saw not prepared for the Irish tenantry had no with sorrow that a rainy day; that the pr , money laid by for saved from the harves' or man had no grain plenty. And all this v is of former years of in luxury! My frien thile the landlord lived what it is to have f ds, did you over realize present occasion is mine in the land? The not the first time that the people of Ireland Irish people wo men, 4com(with hunger 400,000 ata

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people

cry,

my friends, let us respond. The Irish are a sympathetic people. They are generous, and when they have anything they are willing to divide with those that need. Where do we find stronger family ties than among the Irish? Fraternal and filial love are deeply implanted in their hearts. Who can picture the agony of an Irish father who sees his family starving before his very eyes? His own hunger is forgotten in the grief he feels for the sufferings of those who are near and dear to him. I do not wonder that hunger makes people desperate, or that men will do bold deeds when their wives and children cry for bread. If my family were starving and by theft or robbery, or force of arms, I could procure them food, I would not hesitate . I will not finish the sentence, but, let me say my prayer is that I be not led into temptation. Again, we should assist Ireland in this her hour of need, because her people have particular claims upon us here in the United States. When traitors sought to destroy this Republic, it was the Irish boy in blue who was among the first to take up arms for the protection of the Stars and Stripes. We cannot forget the gallant service of General Thomas Francis Meagher at Malvern Hill, or the bravery of the Irish soldiers at Antietam and Gettysburg. The Irishman who comes to the United States is proud of his adopted country, and he will lose his last drop of blood in defense of liberty and equal rights. For this reason I say, if for no other, we should stand by Ireland when her people are in distress." At this point in his discourse Dr. Talmage picked up a book from the little table at the back of the platform, and read with great dramatic effect, the immortal speech made by Robert Emmet to the Judges the day before he suffered death. When Dr. Talmage came to the clause that referred to the "time when Ireland shall take her place among the nations of the earth," there was a suppressed murmur of applause among the Tabernacle congregation. Dr. Talmage said that Ireland had sent many of her talented sons to America, and paid a tribute to the talents of Thomas Addis Emmet and William Wirt, not forgetting James T. Brady. "Entwine the shamrock about the Cross of Christ," said Dr. Talmage, "and in the name

the least of these, ve did it unto Me." In the prayer that followed the sermon Dr. Talmage petitioned that plenty might soon reign in Ireland, and that the time would speedily come when the sounds of laughter would be heard in the Irish homes, and the cloud of sorrow vanish before the sunshine of prosperity.

of Christ let us respond to the appeal of the

famishing; so that in the Day of Judgmant

Christ will say: 'Inasmuch as ye did it unto

It was stated that the collection taken in the Tabernacle yesterday amounted to about \$500.

Dr. Talmage took occasion to announce to his congregation that he had no ill will toward those brethren who prosecuted him in his late troubles. Said he: "I now, as I did a few days ago, recall whatever I have said that was unpleasant in that controversy. But my surprise is that I said so little, and my regret is that I said anything. In view of my joy over my vindication, I am willing to recall all my allegations of moral rottenness against those who were my opponents."

thew, xxv.: 35—"For I was an hungered, and ye gave me drink." a There," said Dr. Talmage, are the words of our Saviour who has promised us that if we do a kindness to one of our fellow-citizens, we do it also to him. Grim, gaunt famine, like a wolf, has Ireland by the throat. The fish of five oceans swim in the depths; the cattle of a thousand hills graze in two hemispheres; and abundant harvests of grain have been gathered in most quarters of the globe. But plenty does not abound everywhere. People are starving on the Emerald Isle. The cry for food goes up from thousands of hungry EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING

Quet Pays Affreux.-The following annecdote is going the rounds of the English | Farley, the Cardina's private secretary, said papers : "The Rev. Dr. E B. Kilroy, says the Notre Dame Scholastic in London, Ontario, two years ago visited Lourdes in company with the Catholic Bishop of London, Ont. While there the Biskop and he were received among the missionaries of Lourdes with the greatest hospitality. Father Semp, the su-perior, struck by the gigantic proportions of the Dishop, and not so much inferior dimensions of the Doctor, asked, with a humorous smile: 'Is everybody in Canada as tall as you and your companion, Monseigneur?' Everybody has to be,' replied the Bishop with emphasis. Why so?' enquired the mi sionary. 'Because,' returned the Bish everybody there who does not carry his ' well up toward six feet above the r nead round would be smothered in the snow.' 'O viel pays priest." affreux,' exclaimed the good, simple :

Probably no one article of dief is so generally adulterated as is cocoa. T .his article in its pure state, scientifically tre sated, is recommended by the highest med sical authority as the most nourishing and , trongthening beverage, and is strongly rev commended to all as an article that will to oe and stimulate the most delicate stom ach. Rowntree's prize medal Rock Cocoa is the only article in our markets that has passed the ordeal to which these articles are , all submitted by the Governmeut analyist , and is certified by him to be pure, and to c ontain no starch, farnia, arrowroot, or any of the deliterious ingreidents commonly use d to adulterate Cocoa. When buyparticular and secure "Rowntree's." linds are often substituted for the sake of lar 11-G ger profits.

FIVES AND MOTHERS, DO NOT FORGET THAT MILK Magnisia remedies nausea more throughly han anything alse, that it thoroughly remedies infantile constipation, acidity of the stomach and colic, and that it is extremely palatable, wholesome and inexpressive. In cases of indigestion and dyspopsia from which so many suffer, Milk of Magnesia is the only positive relief and cure.

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

The advertising of our Alter Wine has met with very great success; we have now aristo-cratic customers on Sherbrooke, Dorchester, I have gone hungry. The cratic customers on Sherbrooke, Dorchester, ill never forget the famine St. Catherine, St. Denis, St. Hubert and many 1727, when thousands of other streets who use it on their tables as in and children perished luxure wine. n and children perished luxury wine. For the convenience of poor or of the year 1741, when classes will sell it by three-half pints. rved to death. In 1836 and in as usual, \$1.50 per gallon. Readers of the e was terrible want in Ireland. It Post please tell your friends to buy the paper 648 that the United States Govern- and read it in preference to any other. \$100 of the Emerald Isle. Once more the prove that our altar wine is not sold as pure are suited to all ages and conditions, and to sent \$500,000 to the famine-stricken reward will be given to the person that will We are hungry; send us food, comes to as it in imported. Court & Co., 245 Note every ordinary disease to which humanity is ears from Ireland. In the name of Christ, Dame street, Montreal.

THE MAINE EMBROGLIO. Providing a New State Scal—Denouncing the Supreme Court.

AUGUSTA, Me., January 22 .- The order au. thorizing Secretary of State Chadbourn to provide a new State seal received its final passage in the Republican Legislature to-day. Mr. Strout reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill to provide punishment for the offence of abstracting and using the State seal, or for the removal of any records or documents from the place in the State House. Whoever may remove, deface, injure or destroy the seal, or assist in so doing, or shall refuse to deliver up the same, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding five years, and a fine not exceeding \$5,000. Whoever shall issue commissions or other documents, affixing the State scal thereto unlawfully, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding three years, and a fine not exceeding \$3,000.

Mr. Hutchinson, of Lewiston, introduced resolutions providing for the election of a Governor, beginning this year, by a plurality instead of a majority vote, the question to be put to the people,—Shall the Constitution be so amended as to provide for the election of a Governor by a plurity instead of a majority vote, and the answer shall be yes or no. The resolutions were referred to a special committee of three, to which was referred the resolution providing for making arrangements with the authorities of some other city for accommodations for the fusion Legislature

and Departmental officers. A despatch was received from James A. Strout, Mayor of Biddeford, extending the hospitalities of the city and guaranteeing prote -

tion if the Legislature goes there. Augusta, Me., January 22.—Hon. Washington Gilbert, of Bath, Judge of Probate, and a Republican, has come out in denunciation of the Supreme Court's opinion, and says every lawyer ought to speak freely in the present grave exigency. Judge Gilbert concludes:—
"I am of the opinion that the Legislature was legally organized on the 7th of January, and that the government and liberties of the people should not be surrendered by them. As you ask me what they ought to do if expelled from the State House, I know of no other way in such case but to assemble as near the State House as practicable, and, by concurrent actions of the two Houses, adjourn to a suitable place, and there pass a joint resolution fixing a place for their sessions, and there proceed

with the business." The Republicans are in a quandary this morning. Their Treasurer elect, Samuel W. Holbrook, has gone home to Freeport, and the Finance Committee are now considering what is best to be done. They cannot get control of the treasury department unless the Fusionists break up and they get a decision of the Court against the legality of the office of the Fusion Treasurer, Charles A. White, who is in full possession. He has a large amount on deposit in Boston, all subject to order. The scene at the State House this morning is not at all animated. A great interest is felt in the doings of the Fusionists. There is talk of their adjournment to day to

Biddeford. THE CARDINAL AND PARNELL. They have no Earthly Connection Either

to Religiou or to Politics. The following Associated Press cablegram was received in this city yesterday:-

Lospos, Jan. 20 .- A despatch from Rome to the Pall Mall Gazette says :-"The Pope is surprised and indignant at Cardinal McCloskey's reception of Mr. Charles S. Parnell, in New York, and has ordered Cardinal Nina, the Papal Secretary of State, to telegraph to Cardinal McCloskey for infor-

mation on the subject." & A reporter of the Sar called at the residence of His Eminence Cardinal John McCloskey, No. 32 West Fifty-sixth street, last evening, with a copy of the above despatch, to ask whether he had received any such message. In reply to the reporter's enquiry, Father "The Cardinal authorizes me to say that there is no truth whatever in any such statement; the the has received no message from the Car dinal Secretary of State regarding Mr. Par nell's visit, nor did he know of any reason wi ,y he should expect any message on

the subject. He regards the despatch purely as a se insational canard of the English press." Fr ther Farley added: "Mr. Parnell, in compar ay with another gentleman, called on the ardinal shortly after the former's arrival in this city. Mr. Parnell called simply as a gentleman and a visitor to this country. As such he was received by the Cardinal. I do not presume that the Pope knows personally anything about Mr. Parnell. Certainly, he knows nothing about his visit to the Cardinal, and perhaps if he did would care less. I regard this whole report as the creation of the English press, either for sensational or political

effect."-N. 1'. Star.

Timber Cutting. There are thousands of our citizens whose living depends upon timber cutting. A large amount of capital is invested in this industry. But per se timber cutting is a sad sight. Look at the thick forest of tall trees with their interlacing limbs and branches, so fantastic and graceful. As the ax falls upon the stout body of the tree there seems to come from it the groan of a death struggle, as if to say: "I'vo stood here, monarch of all I survey, for scores of years, keeping back the rude wind in Winter from your dwellings and drawing the cool breezes to my shade in the Summer, and yet you cut me down for the paltry dollar I will bring. For shame, woodcutter." But such is the life of man and all must at last give way to the inevitable. Death comes to all. The woodchopper must yield at last to death. But diseases may be retarded and often removed by DR. HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. Many who would suffer for years have been relieved as if by magic by them. For diarrha, dyspepsia, disordered bowels and kindred diseases they have no equal.

DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER .- The best and most popular Family Medicine in the world. A blessing to the rich; a friend to the poor; within the reach of all, it has saved more lives and relieved more suffering incidental to travelling than any other medicine.

Pend's Extract, the only true remody for Blind and Bleeding Piles, and Hemorrhages of all kinds. Try it once, and you will always

HOLLOWAY'S CINTHENT AND PILLS -Though

it is impossible, in this climate of changing temperature, to prevent ill-health altogether, yet its form and frequency may be much mitigated by the early adoption of remedial measures. When hoarseness, cough, thick breathing, and the attending slight fever indicate irritation of the throat or chest, Holloway's Ointment should be rubbed upon these parts without delay, and his Pills taken in appropriate doses, to promote its curative action. No catarrhs or sore thronts can resist these remedies. Printed directions envelope every package of Holloway's medicaments, which

The English-speaking Catholics of Canada have now a first-class daily paper in the Montreal Post, Every one, who desires a daily paper should subscribe for the Post. Only \$3,00 a year, including postage, well

ADVERTISING itself wherever it goes by its wonderous and gratifying effects which it prowonderous and grantying enects which it produces, that sterling medicinal preparation Thomas' Ecuacrate On, is winning "golden opinions" in all parts of the United States. Testimonials constantly pour in demonstrating its superlative efficacy, in a manner as pleas ing to its proprietors as it must be convincing to those who read it in the public prints, those evidences of its popularity and genuine worth. Never was there a remedy which received ampler or more satisfactory endorsements; never was there one which better deserved it. IT IS A TRIED REMEDY. Experience has demonstrated that it not only relieves but eradicates the most obstinate coughs, sore throat of a malignant type, catarrh of long standing, rheumatism, neuralgia, stiffness and lameness of the back, muscles and joints, piles and kidney troubles, external hurts and sores, and other bodily troubles, as well as many of the disorders peculiar to horses and cattle. That it cures in every instance is not pretended, but that, if systematically used, and the malady susceptible of being remedied, it will remedy it is a fact amply established. Sold by all dealers. Price 25 cents. Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto Out. 1 Note .- Eclectric -- Selected and Electrizied.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. Tuesday, January 17. Financial.

The local money market remains quiet, at unchanged rates of interest and discount. In Sterling Exchange there is little or no business doing; the nominal rates are 8; prem. for round amounts between banks, and 85 do over the counter. The posted rates in New and short dated bills. Gold drafts on New York quiet, at 1 premium.

The statement for December last of banks doing business in Canada has been published. As compared with the statement for the previous month, the changes in the liabilities are few and not very important. Under the head deposits on demand and after notice, etc. We find an increase for the etc., we find an increase for the Ontario and Quebec Banks of about \$1,700,-000. The Government deposits, payable after notice, show an increase of over \$6,000,000 as compared with the corresponding date last year. On the assets side of the account, notes and cheques on other banks show an increase of \$1,237,734, being almost the same in the total amount as in December, 1878. The balance due from banks in foreign countries is over \$2,000.000 more than in November, and nearly \$14,000,000 more than in December, 1878, while the balance due from banks in the United Kingdom is nearly \$4,000,000 more than at the corresponding date of last year. Advances on back stocks have decreased by some \$450,000 since November, and \$1,400,000 less than in December, '78. There is a falling off of about \$9,000, 000 in the amount of bills discounted, and there has been a small decrease since November in the amount of overage accur-secured and unsecured, but it is for the comber. 78. ember in the amount of overdue debts both not lower than for December, The apparent falling off of about \$3,000,000 during the month in bills discounted and current is to be accounted for chiefly by a change in the Montreal Bank account, over \$2,000,000 having been transferred from "Notes discounted" to "Loans to Corpora-

\$25,000 of the city of Guelph 6 per cent Wenty year deheatures were purchased on Thursday last by the Imperial Bank of Toronto for British capitalists at one-half per cent above par.

The Bank of England gained £280,000 specie during the week, and its posted discount rate remains 3 per cent, or nearly double the rate at which the bills of leading American bankers are discounte d in London. The reserve is up to 45 3-16 per cent. of liabilities from about 42 per cent. (41 15-16) last week.

It is now definitely stated that the Mor-chants Bank has completed the sale in London of \$303,000 Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway 5 per cent bonds at abou 't 93, showing as we have foreshadowed a few days ago, a considerable advance on previously estimated values. These bonds were obtained in exchange for some old ones about a year and a half ago, when the railroad was reorganized, and they were guaranteed by the Great Western Railway. In the estimate of the assets of the Bank, the value placed upon the bonds has been some \$251,000 taking them as worth 83, so that by the sale the Bank improves its assets \$30,000, having obtained \$281,000 for them.

The realization of the assets of the Consolidated Bank now appears more favorable than at any time previous since the suspension, and the possibility of even a small call of higher prices. under the double liability clause is becoming more unlikely. A claim of \$120,000, placed hy the bank among "contingent accounts" \$60,000 if pressed immediately. Other doubtful assets have also been paid in full, and there is every reason to believe that a dividend of 35 per cent, will be paid the creditors in a few weeks, and another dividend may be expected in a short time later.

Business Troubles.

J. H. Robinson, of St. John, N.B., chemist, has failed.

A writ of attachment has been issued egainst D. R. McElmon, jeweller, Moncton. An action for \$7,031 has been taken against the South Eastern Railway Company by Mr. James O'Halloran.

The Molsons Bank has made a demand of assizument upon William Lawes, wholesale merchant, for \$570.60.

At a meeting of creditors of David Carig-

The weather during the past week has, for the most part, been mild and unfavorable to wholesale trade, the roads, both in the country and city, being bad. Business, therefore, in most lines has been quiet but steady at generally firm prices, and the pros-pects of a good, lively spring trade continue gradually to increase. Remittances are generally satisfactory, for the season, and with a continuance of the present snow roads and seasonable weather, a more active wholesale trade may be expected to be done during the remainder of the season. As an evidence of the general improvement during the past half year, it may be stated that the exports of woollens and general dry goods, machinery, iron and steel, nails, dry salter's goods, raw skins and miscellaneous articles from the Bradford consular district to the United States during the last quarter of 1879 show a net increase of £263,772 58. ld. over the amount for the like period of 1878, and the net increase for the month of December was £121,222 178. 7d.

In produce and provisions there has been scarcely any business doing in this market all week. Flour has continued dull and neglected, with values tending downward; to-day Spring Extras sold at \$5.85 to 5.90, and Superior Extra at \$6.15. The wheat trade has been at a stand-still, but the Chicago "ring" having been broken this week. an active movement is expected to take place in February. The provision trade continues very dull, and commission dealers here state York are \$4.82 and \$4.84 respectively for long | that they never knew so little produce coming forward or so little demand as at present. There is very little butter in the market, and prices remain nominally unchanged, at the

	(• • •
	Following are the city wholesale prices for
Ì	flour :
ĺ	Superior Extra \$6 10 6 20
i	Extra Superfine 6 10 0 6 15
ł	Fancy 600 0 0 00
ł	Spring Extra, new ground 5 85 @ 5 %
ł	Superfine 5 65: 69 5 75
Į	Strong Bakers 6 10 @ 6 40
1	Fine 5 10 0 6 40
Į	Middlings 4 45 Ø 4 50
ì	Pollards
ì	
i	
i	Old Dags their continues
Į	Oatmeal, Ontario 4 70 @ 4 75
ł	Cornmeal 2 90 @ 3 00
1	ASHES-Receipts during the past week
Į	comprised about 225 brls. of pots. The

market has been dull, the demand from shippers having fallen off, and prices have gradually declined. The transactions made during the week were at a range of from \$1 to 4.10. Pric s for Pearls remain entirely nominal; there is very little doing in them, but we hear of a large lot having changed hands to-day on p. t., but understood to be

BOOTS AND SHOES,-Our wholesale manufacturers are now all pretty busy on orders from country dealers for spring delivery. Many of the retailers are said to be buying on unusually short dates this season, in order to save discounts; this is a step toward the cash system, and should be encouraged. Remittances are reported good.

DRY GOODS.-Remittances during the past week have not met the expectations of leather trade continues quiet in this market, our wholesale dealers, which may be account- and prices are unchanged. The export move- part, been dill during the past week, owing, ed for by the extraordinary mildness of the ment in sole leathers continues, and good weather and consequent bad country roads. Orders through travellers for goods for spring | English markets. Remittances very fair. delivery are few so far, but the representatives have only been out a few days. The city retail trade continues fairly active for the season, and the lessened number of shopkeepers in the suburbs of the city is now beginning to tell in favor of those who remain.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Dealers here report very little business doing in the wholesale market as yet. Some Canadian manufacturers are making contracts now for spring shipments of heavy chemicals which they will require next summer, but find it difficult to make engagements in England except at onsiderably enhanced prices. The local de mand, however, continues light. Soda Ash

on the spot may be quoted at \$2.25 to 2.50; ic soda at \$3 to 3.25, and bleaching Caus. " \$2.25 to 2.50. Bicarbonate of soda powde. and sal soda are unchanged. Liverpool advices rece. 'yed here yesterday report the home trade as co. reining to give good support to the market, and paying extreme prices for their requirem the from the United States, prices have adv. unced, and even at present quotations there is the liberal of a man 'he likelihood of a range Everything indicates.

FURS.-There are fe. w raw furs coming iuto this market now, the in the estimate, has been arranged, payable in three years. The claim would realize the done before about the total lands. 'es in London month. The usual January sa. came off on the 19th and 20th resulted in a slight advance for Be sold at 25 per cent, while Muskrats January. the same prices which ruled last . cent Opossum sold at prices 20 per bigher than in last January. An Eu. circular states that as compared with the in September last, Beaver has advanced per cent, and Muskrat 10 do, but that it mu. be borne in mind that the quality of the furs offered on the 20th inst. was superior to that of those offered in September. In this market winter Beaver is now quoted at \$1.75 to 2.25, winter Muskrat at 12c to 14c, and Fox at \$1.50. See quotations below.

Mink skins, prime dark	
Bear skins, black prime large 5 00 to 8 00 Bear skins, black prime small 2 00 to 4 00 Red fox skins, prime	1
Muskrat skins, spring	9
Lynx skins, prime large	1
Skunk, white striped	P
Fisher skins, prime	2

Bear skins, black prime large. 5 00 to 8 00
At a meeting of creditors of David Carignan, of St. Henri, John Taylor, of Taylor & Simpson, was appointed assignee.

In the recent statement by Dun, Wiman & Co. of failures for 1879, the figures represented failed traders' estates only.

—A writ of attachment has been issued against H. Gagnon & Co. of Quebec, through the office of Wurtele & Lortic, assignees.

Thomas Lamb has caused a writ of attachment to be issued against H. Eaphle Lagasse, gover, for \$207.89. A. J. Simpson, assignee.

Withing Lawes, wholesale michant, has made an pesignment to John Taylor, of Taylor & Simpson, on dimand of the Molsons' Bank

—Messre Lord, Magor & Munn have made as demand for assignment upon Mr. William Morgan, pork packer, for \$600. C. Beausolich, assignee against Joseph Dutord at the instance of spin and control of the property of the service of the property of the property of the control of the Molsons' Square are quiet, and granulated is quoted about \$1 \text{ lower than at the like period last week, at 10\taylor to 10\taylor. Square are quoted at 8c to 8\text{ square trained and for assignment upon Mr. William Morgan, pork packer, for \$600. C. Beausolich, assignee.

A writ of attachment has been issued as demand for assignment upon Mr. William Morgan, pork packer, for \$600. C. Beausolich, assignee are unchanged; prices for refined range from against Joseph Dutord at the instance of square trained and property and the property of the property of the property of the control of the property of

and cloves at 40c to 45c.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The market for hides is unchanged; sales of green hides from butchers are reported at \$10 for No. 1, \$9 for No. 2, and \$8 for No 3. Tanners are paying \$10.50 to \$11 for No. 1, inspected. Sheepskins centinue in good request, at firm prices; choice qualities bring as high as \$1.75 each, but the average price is \$1.50. Calfskins are 20 higher, sales having been reported at 12c.

HARDWARE AND IRON .- The local market is still very firm, with a further upward tendency manifest, as our revised quotations below indicate. Prices for Canada plates have been advanced 50c per box during the week, and under an active demand, good brands remain firm at \$5.50. Values for bar iron, of all kinds, band, and sheets and hoops have also been advanced 25c. Bu-siness is steadily improving, but with the exception of iron, in which several large lots of Scotch pig have changed hands at high figures, the parcels moving out are not very large. Numerous enquiries from outside dealers come to hand daily by letter, which shows that stocks in the country are generally lower than they were supposed to be. Nails rule very firm, with every probability of a further advance, and some few orders for future delivery at present prices have recently been refused. Latest cable advices report the English iron and hardware markets very firm, and just now everything seems in favor of sellers. Pio Iron, per ton .-

	Gartsherrie S	30	00.1		
1		SU		32	5()
	Langloan	29	00	<i>3</i> 0	00
	Eglinton	29		39	60
	Calder No. 1	29	GO	30	00
İ		29		30	
ı		35		ČŪ	00
	BAR, per 100 lbs:-	-	••		•••
i	Scotch and Staffordshire	9	75	n	00
ì	Rest do		υŭ		00
ı	Sweden and Norway		50		οΰ
Į		- 2	25		50
1	Lowmoor and Bowling	u	43	Q	J.
	CANADA PLATES, per box:~	-	: 50	Đ	0 0
1	Glamorgan		50		
	Garth & Penn		50		()()
ŀ	F. W. & Arrow		53		90
	Hatton	Đ	(O	Ð	50
1	TIN PLATES, P DOX-	_		_	
ı	Charcoal, I.C	IJ	50		(9)
ı	Bradley	10	50		(0
1	Charcoal, I.X	11	25		0υ
ı	Bradley. Charcoal, I.X. Charcoal, D.C.	9	00		01
ł	Coke, I.C	8	50	0	C0
ł	Coke, I. C. Tinned Sheets, No. 28, Charcoal, Cookley, K, of Bradley, per in			_	
ı	Cookley, K, of Bradley, per to	0	13	0	00
1	Gaivanized Sheets, desibrands, No.				
Ì	25. Hoops and Bands, P 100 lbs	- 8	7ã	:)	()()
l	Hoops and Rands, P 100 lbs	3	25	0	(H)
١	Sheets, best brands	3	75	0	œ
ļ	Boiler Plate, P 100 lbs	3	75	0	()()
١	Best do	3	75	0	(h)
ı	Cut Nails, per 100 lbs. 3 in. to 7 in	3	35	0	(0)
١	Do do 2) to 2] in	3	65	υ	00
1	Shingle do	-1	60	Ð	(X)
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1	Pressed Spikes		50	-4	ÓÛ.
i	LEAD	-			
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	STEEL-	٠			••
į	Cast, ₽ tb	•	11	0	12
1	Spring. \$ 100 lbs		75		Œ
1	Best, do warranted		00		10
i	Tire, do		50		co
	Sleigh Shoe		00		(0)
1	Ingot Tin		28		30
J	do Copper		20		21
ł	Horse Shoes.		50		õõ
1	Proved Coll Chain, in		00		25
ı	Anchors		ίΰ		ōΰ
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1	Anvils		30	ő	
1		_			
Ī	LEATHER.—As is usual at this				
-1	landbay trade continues exist in t	1.1		n mlr.c	

prices, we believe, are being realized in the

- (Sole, No. 1, B. A., per 1b 0 28		0 23
9	Do. No. 2 B. A., Do 0 26		0 27
	Buffalo Sole, No. 1 0 23		0.24
r l	Do. do. No 2 0 22		0.23
-	Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1 0 26		0.32
	Waxed Upper, light & medium 0 38		0.45
	Do. do. heavy 0 36	••	0 40
· Į	Grained Upper, light 0 35		0.42
. !	Splits, large 0 29		0.31
e	Do. small 0 23		0.27
-	Calf, 27 to 36 lbs., per lb 0 55		0 65
	Do. 18 to 26 lbs., per lb 0 45	• •	0 55
_	Sheepskin Linings 0 30		0 40
ξ.	Harness	• •	0 32
7	Buff Cowper foot. 0 14	• •	0 17
t	Enamelica Cow do 0 16	٠.	0 18
ŧ	Patent Cow do 0 16	٠.	0 18
	Pebbled Cow do 0 13	••	0 16
1	Rough Leather do 028		0 323

WOOL.-The local market remains steady but firm. Unassorted pulled is now quoted at 30c to 31c, which shows a slight advance on last week's rates. Prices for foreign wools, however, are unchanged, quoted at 22c for Greasy Cape, and 30c to 31c for Australian. In Ontario, domestic wools are firmer, extra super having been sold at 37c, and super and pulled combing at 32c.

THE FARMERS' MARKETS. Bonsecours and St. Ann's—Prices at Far-

mers' Sleighs, etc.

Tuesday, January 27.

The street makets were largely attended to-day by both buyers and sollers, and supplies of nearly every kind of produce were abundant. Prices, however, as is usual at this time of year, remain nominally unchanged. On Jacques Cartler Square oats sold freely at 70c, 72c, and 75c per bag, as to quality. Common field peas sold at 80c per bushel, and soup peas at \$1 do. Potatoes were plentiful at 15c to 5cc per bag of 11 bushels. Ordinary wheat flour was offered at \$3 per cwt, and buckwheat flour at \$1.70 per bag. Beef was in large supply, and sold at all prices, from 3c upwards, as to quality and cut; we quote below the average range. Dressed hogs at \$5,50, to \$6 60 per cwt., in small lots, and \$8.75 to \$6.90 singly. Fresh butter and now-laid eggs were firm, the former selling at 25c to 35c per 1b., and the latter at 2 to 35c per doz. Tommycods were still plentiful, at 20c per peck, or 78c to 75c per bush. Vegetables unchanged.

In fruit there is no change to note; prices for types remain as previously quoted, at \$2.75 to 50 for the best winter, and \$2 to \$2.50 for section of the set winter, and \$2 to \$2.50 for section of the set winter, and \$2 to \$2.50 for section of the set winter, and \$2 to \$2.50 for section of the set winter, and \$2 to \$2.50 for section of the set winter, and \$2 to \$2.50 for section of the set winter apples were ship of the set winter apples were ship of the set winter apples were ship to the set of the set of the prices, corrected up to the set of the prices, corrected up to Tuesday, January 27.

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yester.
The fc
date:
VEGETA 'ay.
llowing are the prices, corrected up to BLES.-Potatoes, 45c to 50c per bas; to 40c per bushel; choice onions per barrel, or 60c to 70c per bushel; per bus

\$7.00 to \$3.00 per barrel;
'r dozen, or \$7.00 to \$0.00 per
's, \$5 to \$5.50 per case or
'the cries, \$10 per barrel, or
'la winter pears at \$4.00'
's, \$50 to 7.50 per keg of

50 per bag; buck-pas, 800 to 850 per pas, 800 to 850 per per cwt.; corn. 70c. 755 to 850 per C. 75 to 850 per C. 75 to 850 per cwt; to 30c per vnships dozen; o 121c

THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel. Monday, January 26. The receipts of live stock per the Grand Trunk at Point St. Charles during the week ending to-day comprised about 16 carloads cattle, part of a car of sheep, and 1 car horses.
At St. Gabriel market this morning busi-

ness was extremely dull. The offerings included about six carloads of cattle, of which fully one-half were driven to the lower market to find buyers. Dealers offering one car-load each for sale were:—M. Elliott, Newcastle : James Eakin, Port Hope ; H. Mouleit, Lancaster; F Ritchings, Toronto; Alfred Boisey, St. Madeline, and R Jones, Mitchell. Wm Head of this city, sold 11 head of first-class cattle at 4c per lb, and Fred Ritchings sold out his load at 33c. A very fine ox weighing 1,-500 lbs was purchased by a leading exporier at 4c per lb live weight. Mr. Armstrong, a western dealer, has 2 carloads at the Point, yet unsold, having been unable to dispose of them at a profit. The range of prices paid to day was from 2½c to 3¾c per lb.

SHIPMENTS. J. Kennedy, an American buyer, has now about 50 head of cattle in the stables at this market, ready for shipment at an early date. This morning he purchased from George Patterson, Guelph, 12 head of very choice cattle at \$56 each. Mr. Patterson drove the remainder of 3 carloads (nearly 60 head) to Viger market, but up to noon he had not been able to sell.

Between now and the 1st of May a leading cattle exporter in this city will load 14 steamships with cattle for Great Britain, at Halifax, Portland and Boston ports.

AT VIGER MARKET to-day there were about 200 head of cattle in the yards and stalls, of which number 150 head arrived from the St. Gabriel market, being driven down by western drovers. The attendance of local butchers was comparatively small, and the demand continuing slow, business was dull, and the market as sumed a more than usually quiet aspect. Drozers again complained of the low prices offered, and although the quality of the beeves offering was generally good, they state that at present obtainable prices there is little or no profit to traders or dealers in cattle. R. J. Hopper bought 25 head from Matt Elliott, of Kingston, at the Point, at \$27 each, and resold 9 head, at Viger market, at almost \$30 each. Sam Price bought 22 head choice cattle, at the Point, at \$48.50 each, and resold 11 head, for shipment, at about 41c per lb., live weight; he drove the remaining 11 head to Viger market, where he sold only 3 head, up to noon, to a but-cher for Sils. Jas. Eakins sold 7 head, out of a load of 20 cattle, to different butchers, at from \$25 to 35 each. Mr P Darragh, of River Beaudette, sold 6 out of a dozen head cattle at from \$20 to 25 each. Mr Jones, of Mitchell, also sold out, at about the same range of prices as already quoted, viz, about 21c to 31c. About a dozen good sheep were in the stalls, and sales were reported at \$4 to 4 50 each. No lambs offering.

dealers state to the coatinued mild weather. The cold atn csphere of yesterday had the effect of improv ng the de nand, and following the heavy fall of a now last night, a more active business is expected to be done during the remainder of this week. It seems likely now that for some time to come, business will depend almost entirely upon the weather; consumers never seem to discover their need of fresh stocks of fuel until a renewed "spell" of sharp, cold weather overtakes them and then it is wonderful how they rush into the coal offices with orders for immediate deliveries. Large sleigh loads of coal continue to arrive almost daily from the Chambly Canal, and considerable quantities from other points on the Richelieu River have arrived by rail during the week, but notwithstanding that it is reported that all this coal, when laid down here, costs an average of \$8 per ton, we have no changes to note in selling prices here, the agures being the same as quoted in our previous reports for several weeks.

The demand for nardwood continues steady, and stocks in the yards are being gradually reduced at unchanged prices, but trade is not yet brisk. Considerable quantities of cordwood are being brought into this market per the Q., M. O. and O. Railway.

COAL-Retail prices per ton, delivered, for cash : Stove, \$7 to \$7 50; chestnut, \$6 75 | This supply is slightly above that of last to \$7 25; egg, \$7 to \$7 25; furnace, \$7 to year. Good ordinary is valued at 47% to 48c. \$7 25; Scotch grate (soft), \$5 50; steam, \$5 50; Sydney steam, \$4 50; Pictou do, \$4 50 to \$5; coke per chaldron, \$4.

Woon—Retail prices per cord delivered from the yard: Long maple, 3½ feet, \$6; long birch, 3½ feet, \$5 50; long beech, 3½ feet, \$5; long tamarac, \$4 50; short maple, three feet, \$5 50; short birch, three feet, \$5 00; short beech, three feet, \$4 50; short tamarac, 21 to 3 feet, \$3 50; short hemlock, 21 to 3 feet, \$3.

Mourreal Hay Market.

SATURDAY, January 24. As is usual at this season of the year, the supply of hav offering on the city markets

just now is very large; the receipts on College street market during this week included from 800 to 1,000 loads, of which only about 150 loads were straw. The demand is fairly good for the best Timothy hay, but there is very little first-class hay now offering, as owing to the demand which has recently spring up from the Americans, the farmers residing in the districts of St. Constant, St. Phillip and St. Remi are all sending their good hay to St. Johns, Que., where it is readily bought up for the American markets at prices which pay equally as well and better than those obtained in this city. Common hay is only in moderato request, and frequently sellers have had to remain over night on this market in order to sell their loads. Prices are easy but steady, quoted at \$6 to \$7.50 per 100 bundles for fair average Timothy, and \$4 to \$6 do for common cow hay. Straw unchanged, at \$2 to \$4 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each, as to quality. Pressed hav brings \$7.50 per ton by the carload, and \$8.50 to \$10 do, in smaller dots. Pressed straw dull, at \$5 to \$7 per ton, as to quality.

Montreal Horse Market. SATURDAY, JANUARY 24.

. The demand for good Canadian horses from American buyers has continued good in this only \$3.00 a year, postago included.

A. L. Lefaivre. The amount claimed is \$2.00 and the writ has been addressed to Mr. F. X. Cochu, assignee.

A. Writof attachment was issued Wednesday against D E Jones and John W McPherson, at the instance of Henry Lewis, for \$227, HA Bata, assignee. Another writ has also been listed, at the request of Plerrer Verlan, issued, at the request of Plerrer Verlan, isgued, and L J Lajole is the assignee in the case.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE.

Tussar, January 27.

The weather during the past week has, for the standing fruit is scarce and higher, floos Muschatels being held at \$2.40 per box. Valencia risins are also factored at \$2.40 per box. Valencia r gether seven carloads shipped from these yards during the week, as follows:-Messrs. Snow and Baker, each 1 car to Boston; Adams & Austin, 1 car to Hartford, Conn; J. H. Carpenter, 1 car to North Adams, Mass; C. W. Cottle, 1 car to

> at present about a dozen American buyers sojourning at the American House, and some 50 horses are in the stables ready for shipment. Following is the official list of horses shipped from this port to the United States during the week:-January 19-20 horses at \$1,475, 3 do at \$245, 4 do at \$244, 6 do at \$463, 4 do at \$230. January 20-2 horses at \$285, 18 do at \$1,377.50, 21 do at \$1,720, 12 do at \$892, 16 do at \$1,170. January 21-4 horses at \$301.50, 14 do at \$380, 7 do at \$536. January 22-18 horses at \$1,246. January 24 -1 horse at \$125.

> Kittery, Maine; J. H. Erwin, 1 car to Berlin, N. Y., and H. Benson, 1 car to New Bedford, Mass. There are

On the Corporation Horse Market there were 3 good Upper Canada beasts sold privately this week at \$80 each, and a four-year-old Shetland pony sold for \$45. Mr. J. H. Smith, of Buffalo, left Guelph yesterday with a car of heavy draught horses for the American

Canadian Live Stock Shipments.

Between the 1st May and 20th December of last year there were shipped from this port to Liverpool, per steamers of the Beaver line, 1,966 head cattle, 4,771 sheep, and 54 horses. Of these 1,951 head cattle, 4,700 sheep and 54 horses were landed alive; 7 head cattle and 25 sheep were landed dead; and 8 head cattle and 46 sheep were thrown overboard during the passage; 14 calves were landed. The percentage of loss, was, therefore, very small, being only 0.41 per cent. on cattle and per cent. on sheep-a very gratifying ex-

British Cattle Markets.

London, Monday, 5th January, 1830.—Cattle at market, 2,690; sheep at market, 13,220. Best beef, 8id to 9d per 1b; inferior and secondary, 6d to 5id per 1b. Mutton, best, 9id to 10d per 1b; inferior and secondary, 7id to 8id per 1b. The cattle trade has ruled quiet in tone, but the cold weather has strengthened the value of some descriptions. Eupplies were rather short; the aggregate offering was, however, equal to the demand. As regards heasts, the Lincolnshire season is now drawing to a close, consequently receipts from the midiand and home counties have fatten off. The sheep pens were fairly supplied; dull enquiry prevailed.

LAVERFOOL, Monday, 5th January, 1880—Cat.

LIVERFOOL, Monday, 5th January, 1882.—Cattle at market, 1,743; sheep at market, 6,571. Beef, 6d to 8d per lb.; mutton, 7d to 9; d per lb. The supply of stock was larger this week. Demand fair for both cattle and sheep, at full prices for each

each.

GLASGOW, Thursday, Sth January, 1880—Cattle at market, 1,250; sheep at market, 4,780. Best beef, 81d to 83d per 1b; inferior and secondary, 61d to 83d per 1b. Best mutton, 9d to 93d per 1b; inferior and secondary, 6d to 81d per 1b. There was an ordinary supply of cattle at market this day, many of them of good quality. Demand for all kinds duth. Of sheep there was a fair supply; top sorts in fair demand, inferior dult.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Montreal Fact Market.

Wednesday, January 21.

The coal trade in this city has, for the most eart, been de 11 during the past week, owing. nne. Shipments from America and Canada from this time forward may be expected to be small, as the bulk of the finest lots there will be wanted by the home trade dealers, who can pro-bably outbild shippers. Total quantity leaving New York for week ending to-day, 53,474 boxes. New York for week ending to-day, \$5,474 boxes. Butter.—The demand continues good, and belug in excess of the imports stocks are being gradually reduced. The best enquiry is for finest Canadian Townships, Brockville and similar quality at 108 sto 105 per cwt. We quote fine dairy 55 to 165 s; for medium grades, 70s to 86s is a nominal quotation, as there is very little of this class to be had.—Rodgson Bros.' Circular for January.

Loudon Grocery Market.

London, January 23 .- In Mincing Lane the markets remain very dull, the severe weather here and on the Continent and the full in the speculative demand having, since the 15th inst. rendered transactions unusually small. Crystalized West India sugar declined about Is, and other kinds 6d per cwt, but at the close there is rather more demand for refined. The deliveries of sugar have improved, and the surplus stock is beginning to disappear The coffee market is inactive. The export demand is delayed by frost. Plantation Ceylon is 2s to 3s lower than on Friday last, except for fine colory. Native is easier. Most of the foreign on offer has been withdrawn. The Netherlands Trading company declare 90,700 bags of Java for their sale on the 28th inst More business was done in new Burmab rice ter arrival. Tea was firm but quiet for common congous. Indian grades are slightly lower. Sugo declined 6d to 1s per cwt. White pepper is firmly held, but the spice market is generally depressed. Cochin ginger and cassia lignea have fallen several shillings.

1867 The Evening Post, daily edition of the TRUE WITNESS, should be in the hands of only \$3.00 a year, including postage.

-Our Ottawa correspondent on Friday said: -Another large cargo of hogs has been shipped to Belfast, by Mr. Richard Devlin of this city.

-A deposit of free gold has been discovered on Mr. Henry Bull's property at Madoc. This gentleman owns a bed of red hematite iron within the Corporation and only about thirty rods from the railway station.

-A press desputch from Ottawa says From a very reliable source it is loarned that the cut of equare timber on the Catineau and Ottawa rivers and their tributaries will not exceed one and a quarter million feet. In Palm.

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-A Chicago paper says :- ". The officials of the Grand Trunk railway state that the troubles which had arisen between certain contractors and their employees, and which had caused a temporary suspension of work on the new line between Thornton and Valparaiso had been amicably settled, the disputed claims had been paid, and operations had been resumed,"

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On behalf of the above fund. Those in sympathy with the movement, and intend assisting the good cause, will please attend. The Chair will be taken at 8 o'clock. Carillon, 26th January, 1880.

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