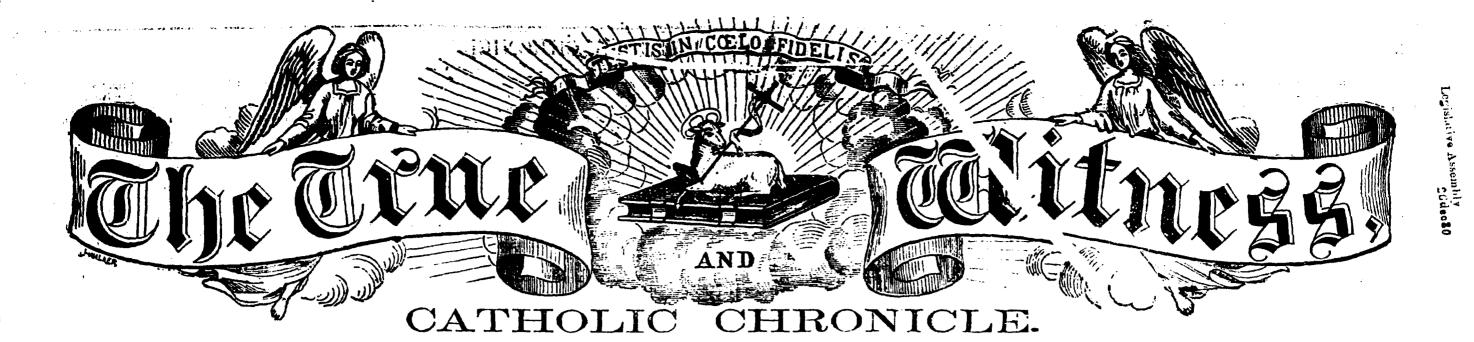
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VOL. XXX.-NO. 30.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1880.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

A Great Night for Ireland and for Freedom Generally!

THE GREEN FLAG GAILY WAVING.

The Secretary of the Irish Ambassador.

THE NEW YORK HERALD CORRESPONDENT.

Arrival at Bonaventure Depot

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION !

Horse, Foot and Almost Artillery!

THE SNOWS OF CANADA DO NOT CHILL THE ENTHUSIASM OF

await the coming, but no; he thought that accidents were liable to happen, even on the best regulated railroads, and so hastened on to meet the city's visitors, and smooth over any little contretemps that might arise. It was resolved to meet Mr. Parnell at some intermediate station between Montreal and Cornwall, and Vaudreuil was of the carriages which you say are prepared the point selected. The party which went to most Mr. Parnell was composed of Mr. McNamee, Messra. John P. Whelan and John O. Fleming of the Post, and Mr. Peter O'Leary, the lecturer, and they arrived at Vaudreuil at 6.40 p.m. When there it was learned that the train bearing

ERIN'S HOPE

was twenty minutes behind time, and this angered Mr. McNamee and set him a thinking and not only that but speaking: "Suppose," said he, " that any official on the road, in whose power it lies, thought fit to delay the train to that extent at Vaudreuil it would be possible to increase the delay in the same ratio as far as Montreal, and hence it might arrive half an hour late, which would amount to something on a night like this, and cause the crowd at the depot to have misgivings and perhaps partly disperse." In order to prevent this the President of St. Patrick's Society, practical man that he is, went straight to the telegraph office and through its medium sent word to Mr. Spicer that the people would be angry if the train were delayed and there might be trouble. The answer received was satisfactory and the party went to dinner and told racy anecdotes of men and things until the train arrived at Vaudreuil, when they turned out and entered.

WHERE IS MR. PARNELL?

said one of them, when immediately a hundred hands were pointed to a certain carriage, for it seems everyone knew Parnell, even the habitants around Vaudreuil, and take an intense interest in his proceedings. The party entered the carriage and were pointed out, when the great Obstructionist was lying on one of the seats ; jaded out, as they thought, from his travels. But it was not so. No sooner had he heard the name pronounced than heassumed a sitting position and saluted Mr. McNamee cordially, as well as Mr. O'Leary, whom he had met before in the hallowed precincts) of St. Stephen's. After a desultory conversation Mr. Parnell was asked

the scribe was the only person who took chalked out by his employer. notes. But before we go any further it might be as well to give a

Hence, also, I request of you, as the representative of an Irish Canadian journal which thinks proper to endorse my views, to give its representative here present a place in one for our reception.

R .- What amount of money, Mr. Parnell, have you collected for your scheme?

P.-I should say about \$150,000; certainly \$130,000, not counting the agitation fund. I count on a million dollars altogether, for, you must understand, our movement is only now receiving an impetus. Our fund, being an unorganized democratic one, is only in its infancy, while the others, aristocratic and landlordly, are, as you Americans call it,

about being "played out." R._.What, Mr. Parnell, is your object in

carrying on the agination ? P.-(With some emotion)-My object is to make Ireland free and happy. Our representative intended asking several

more questions on this subject, but is, perforce, obliged to contess that he was too much unnerved to ask them after this answer, and even if it were not so Mr. Parnell leaned his head wearly against the back of the seat as if he did not care for answering any more questions. Our representative went to Mr. T. M.

Healy, Mr. Parnell's Secretary, for a few details, but as that gentleman is only a fresh arrival he could not say much. Mr. Healy is a thorough Irish gentleman with a strong English accent, Attic at that, from long con-nection with English colleges and English newspapers, though at present he is one of the editors of the Dublin Nation, a paper which has more men ot genius on its staff than perhaps any other in the British Empire at large. Mr. Healy is a little above the medium height, has a dark complexion, and might, from the contour of his features, be taken for a Polish exile. He is about thirty years of sge and wears the universal aristocratic eyeglass. He did not pretend to know much of affairs Parnell, but nevertheless advised Mr. McNamee to take care of the New York Herald man, for it was possible he might get cold and die, and become one of the martyrs of the Duchess of Marlborough.

The name of the New York Herald man a few questions by the representatives of the EvENING POST, which he answered in the cheerful tone of a man to whom the enquiries of newspaper people had long ceased to be a bore. We shall try and put the conversation in the shape of an interview, promising that if the stape of an interview, promising that it was not altogether such, for the reason that the conversation was rather general, but that direct his pencil, but his brain in the manner

As early as half-past seven the first symptoms of the enormous throng which was afterwards to congregate, manifested them selves at the Bonaventure Depot. The station began gradually to fill, and as the hours wore on swarms of men, women and children crowded into the place and rendered it par-tially sufficiating with a thousand breaths. In answer to numerous enquiries it was announced that the train which was bearing the successor of O'Connell would be fifteen minutes late, and the information was received with incalculable joy, as it had been rumored during the afternoon that a collision had occurred on the Grand Trunk and that, therefore, the eagerly-watched for party would be delayed. In the meanwhile the streets adjacent to the depot presented a gay and brilliant appearance. Bonaventure street, from the station, was illuminated at several points and filled by an excited throng. Crowds were patrolling Chaboillez square, and from various houses in the vicinity there hung Chinese lanterns shedding subdued light of every hue upon THE SURBOUNDING SCENE, while a number of men were amusing themselves by throwing torches high into the air and thereby adding to the general exhilarating effect of the demonstration. As lar as the eye could reach on St. Joseph street that thoroughfare was illuminated by different devices, and along McCord street, through which whole line of march. On Craig street the the procession was expected to pass, innumerable candles flared from the windows of nearly every house. Back again to the Bonaventure Depot, and there the immense assemblage surged calmiy to and fro, filled with that intense patriotism which from its very sincerity held itself in check until the proper moment had arrived for its effervescence to deluge the hero of the hour. The police arrangements, although not on an extensive scale, were sufficient for the requirements. part should assemble at their respective halls Twenty-four policemen were detained for the duty of attending to the reception, and of this number twelve were ordered to the depot and twelve paraded Chaboillez Square. Sub-Chief Maher assumed the command, and he was assisted by Sergeants Glynn, Clancy and Carson. Detectives Cullen and Richardson were also on duty at the depot. At half-past eight o'clock the members of the Shamrock Lacrosse the arrival of the distinguished party the Ciub, that association whose prowess in Canada's national game has filled the first page in the annals of athletic sports, arrived at the depot under the direction of the patriotic Brother Arnold. A few minutes before 9 o'clock St. Patrick's Society, preceded by Wilson's brass band playing "St. Patrick's Day," rounded Bon-venture street and turned into the depot. Each man in both bodies was ARMED WITH A TORCH, so that at least one hundred organized men were on the platform ready to inaugurate the welcome prepared for Parnell. In the meantime the various other Irish societies had been forming in line along St. Joseph street, and thus everything was in readiness awaiting the arrival of the train. Shortly after 9 o'clock the reception committee, St. Patrick's Society and the Shamrock Lacrosse Club marched from the position they held near the entrance to the station and apexcellent paper, and I think it has assisted | proached the siding immediately north of the Patrick's Society might rest on his gars, and | word, I count the Herald my tool and my ser- | Although the arrival of the train had been | tollowing order :-

vant. If I had not come to America, the announced for 9.15, its appearance at the ex-Herald would have started no fund, and hence perted time was a complete surprise both I thank it from the bottom of my heart. to the passive and active sympathizers. The torch-bearers were chatting together on subjects foreign to the cause which had called tham together, and the major part of the vast crowd was keeping well down at the eastern end of the station as an immediate arrival was not anticipated, when auddenly the headlight of the engine was observed not fifty yards away. Instantly a tremendous cheer issued from the throats of those who were in a position to see the advancing train, but it was immediately caught up by the people further on towards the main entrance, and as it rolled eastward it increased in volume until the old building was fairly shaken with the

vocal salvoes of welcome accorded to IRELAND'S NEW APOSTLE OF LIBERTY.

The torch-bearers, although taken by surprise, were still in time with their flambeaux, for before the train had reached them a long line of torches was throwing a brilliant light from one end of the station to the other. As soon as the locomotive stopped the crowd pressed towards the rear or Pullman car where it was known Parnell and the party who accompanied him were seated, and so

strong was the pressure that the police and committee-men found it impossible to resist. A few moments later the rear door of the car opened, and the party issuing forth stood on the platform under the full glare of the torches. Parnell was easily recognized, although none of the portraits received in advance of him bear more than a faint resemblance to the original. There stood the leader of the Irish nation, the disciple of O'Connell, with the virtues, youth, and rellgion of Robert Emmett, calmiy surveying the exciting scene beneath him, while his people thronged around him to pay due homage to his worth and to testify their appreciation of the principles represented in his person. For some moments it was found impossible to clear a space through which the party might pass, but at length a way was cleared and Mr. Parnell and the deputation who went to meet him moved

slowly down the platform. If the cheering which greeted the approach of the train was deafening, what must be said of the huzzas which split the air as the great agitator proceeded towards the gateway. Then the cheering which burst forth acquired an inconceivable dignity from the intense enthusiasm which vibrated in its very tones. It was wild, yelling and cheering being intermingled. intense in its exgression of love for the man whe was intrepiely bearing aloft the green banner in the midst of its enemies, it was savage as an expression of resentment towards that Government which has systematically earned for itself the undying hatred of the

lrish nation. The people were FRANTIC WITH ENTHUSIAS! Mounted men of the Hackmen's Benevoyent Union, 60 in number. Hardy's Band. Members of the Hackmens' Union. President, Michael Lawlor; Marshal, James O'Hara Irish Jaunting Car. Lachine Brass Band. Knights of St. Patrick, Lachine. Band. St. Gabriel's Young Irishmen's L. & B. Society. P. J. Gillespie, President. Band. St. Gabriel's Catholic Young Men's Society, with transparent motices, "Home Rule, for Ireland," "God Save Ireland." St. Bridget's Band.

for Ireland," "God Save Ireland."
for Ireland, "God Save Ireland."
Ireland suffers. but Canada sympathises," St. Bridget's Temperance Society. Vice-Prei-dent, John Hoo.ahan.
8t. Bridget's Temperance Society. Vice-Prei-dent, John Hoo.ahan.
Transparencies: "Canada welcomest Parnell,"
"Temperance men greet O'Connell's successor. & C., & C., & C.
City Band.
Young Irishmen's Literaray & Benefit Society.
J. R. Lanc, President: L. Governay, Marshal.
Band.
St. Ann's Total Abstinence & Renefit Society.
J. D. Quinn, President: Stehael Ryan, Marshal.
Irish National Independent Band.
Irish Catholic Benefit Society. A. Jones, President; Thomas Davis, Marshal.
Bilver Cornet Band.
St. Patrick's Benevolent Society. H. J. Cloran, President; Hugh O'Connor, Marshal.
St. Patrick's Total Abstinence & Benefit Society.
Patrick's Society. Prof. Band.
St. Patrick's Menevolent Society. Societies in a body.
Mounted guard of honor.
Sleigh containing Messra. J. P. Sutton, J. Shea, J. J. Gahan R. McGreevy-Quebee dele-Bierigh containing Messra. Janes McShanes.

J. J. Gahan R. McGreevy-Quebec dele-gates. Sleigh containing press representatives. Sleigh containing Messra. James McShane, M.P.P., Wm. Wilson, B. Emerson, H. J. Cloran, J. C. Fleming and J. P. Sleigh containing the illustrious visitor, Mr. C. S. Parneil, and Messra. F. B. McNamee, J. Healy, Feter O'Leary, and the Rev. Brother Arnold. Guard of honor composed of members of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club on foot, and mounted men of the Hackmen's Union. In this order the vast concourse, Pum-

In this order the vast concourse, numbering not less than 8,000 persons, each bearing a lighted torch, passed through the following streets :- From Bonaventure Sta-tion to St. Joseph street, up St. Joseph to McCord, along McCord to Wellington, down Wellington to McGill, along McGill to Craig, down Craig to St. Lambert Hill, up St. James to the St. Lawrence Hall.

As the tortuous course of the triumphal procession drew to a close the masses of people lining the sidewalks increased in density, until it became a matter of wonderment how such a impetuous gathering could be confined within the bounds prescribed by the cordon of police drawn up on the curboughfare cona Ever street or t)

nounced to his few a. "ditors "I AM IN RECEIP T OF BAD NEWS,

which will neccessitate m'V immediate return home." Inquiries as to the nature of the urgent message disclosed that its was an inti-mation of the early dissolution o. ^f Parliament. No subsequent evidence of a men tal conflict disturbed the screnity of the ineffat 'le calmness of his countenance.

The following ladies were then favores, with an introduction to the illustrious guest :- . Mrs JSE Wurtele and the Misses Wurtele, Mrs Jas McShane, Miss A Paton, Mrs Hugh Byan, Miss Annie Darragh, Madame Perrault, Miss Nellie Farthing (Buffalo, N.Y.), Miss Georgie McNamee and Madame F B McNamee.

When Mr. Parnell entered the hotel the greatest order was maintained outside, notwithstanding the aggressive attitude of individuals who stremuously strove to gain the salient points of view. The vacuum in the storm of popular feeling was created by a false impression entertained by nearly all that Mr. Parnell was to address a few remarks to the assembled multitude who had so magnanimously done honor to the memory

The suspense engendered by a lengthened delay imported a tinge of trouble to the rumors circulating to the effect that Mr. Parnell would not appear again that evoning. This idea proved unbearable and a cry emanating as from one throat rent the skies, embodying the one word "Parnell,' "Parnell."

The laudable importunity of his admirers compelled the advocate of tenants' rights toconsent to appear again before the ecstatic-throng for a brief moment. The scene was indescribable, and sufficed to bafile all attempts at reproducing in language. The exhausted vocabulary of adjectives afforded by a judicious application of the English language failed to enchain the sight which can

ONLY LINGER IN MEMORY

doubly endeared by that recollection. No pencould attempt to depict the scene. As far as the eye could reach on each side a boundless sea of upturned faces flushed with the ruddy light of a myriad of torches, proclaimed their allegiance to the cause esponsed by Parnell. A thousand throats vociferated in rapid repetition three cheers for Parnell until the hoarse notes died away in the labyrinth of surrounding streets Fas Mr. Parnell retired from his conspicuous position to seek relief and repose in the privacy of his chamber.

Mr. F. B. MCNAMER explained to the people that Mr. Parnell had that day travelled 350 miles and naturally felt greatly exhausted, requested their kind forbearance so as to permit him to enjoy a slight and

WELL-EARNED RELAXATION

The explanation thus vouchsafed. as it became disseminated through the assemblage

IRISH HEARTS!

A Torohlight Procession and a Reception Fit for an Emperor !

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL DESCRIBED.

Monday, the Eighth day of March, in the year of grace, 1880, will be inscribed in the annals of the fair city of Montreal as one of the most remarkable days in her history, for on that day her citizens gave a grander ovation to a simple gentleman than she had ever before accorded to a mortal man, whether royal Prince, Governor-General or favored statesman, that gentleman being Charles Stewart Parnell, member of Parliament for the royal County of Meath, and it ought to be said, the only live leader of an opposition to the Imperial Government of England. It is well known that the daily papers of Montreal, the EVENING POST excepted, were intensely bitter against the man whom the ancient Kingdom of Ireland delighted to ancient Kingdom of Ireland delighted to P.-Yes, I have had busy times since I honor; that they ignored his virtues and left Ireland; I have travelled over ten thoumultiplied his offences, which chiefly consisted in certain remarks not complimentary to the erratic Duchess of Marlborough, the Mansion House and the eccentric New York Herald, and that they held up Mr. Parnell to scorn wherever they could, copied all the distribes against him, and left severely alone anything to his praise, until they fondly received the most enthusiastic anything to his praise, until they fondly hoped the force of attrition which they wielded had, in spite of their heart yearnings, impressed even the minds of the Irishmen of Montreal. But this was a grave mistake, as

THE TREMENDOUS TURN OUT OF LAST NIGHT

has unmistakeably proved, to their utter dismeet the Irish ambassador, and that, as for am at a loss how to understand the thing. the Irish citizens by birth or descent, the wave of emotion which arose, when least expected, swept every man, woman and child of them into one solid line. There is only one "Ford that can adequately describe the magnificent turn out of last night, and that word is

ASTONISHING.

The arrival of Mr. Parnell and his suite was expected at nine o'clock, and full and ample preparations were made by Mr. McNainee and the Reception Committee, preparations the sequel will show were carried out to perfection, and in a manner which proves Mr. McNamee to possess genius for organizing for which no one gave him credit. Everything having been settled for the a dia di mala di 🐧

GRAND EVENT,

DESCRIPTION OF THE OFT DESCRIBED PARNELL. He is at the first glance a tall, graceful gentleman, with fair hair and beard, not very full, but at its natural growth, whom even a Jingo would, at first glance, pronounce a gentleman, and this though even a blanket were cast around him for clothing. He is slenderly made and gracefully, and is certainly entitled to the word effeminate. The hair on his head is thin and a trifle darker than his beard, which may be truly termed a very light auburn color; his features, if they were darker, could be pronounced truly Grecian. If you mot the man in the Leadville mines, with a blue serge shirt on, even without hearing him drawl the Cambridge college accent out, you would stamp him Anglo-Saxon at first glance, but after awhile, and especially if you were anything of an ethnologist, you would look into his clear, honestly rounded eye, change your first impression and swear he was Irish to the backbone. His tongue is English, but his eye is Irish, and that's what's the matter; there is no eye in the world, not even that of the

Spaniard, as glorious and betraying as the Irish eye. It is the well at the bottom of which lies Truth. For the rest he is clad like an ordinary sojourner from the old country, and entertains an invincible autipathy to fur caps. Said the representative of the Post :

Mr. Parnell, you must be half dead after all your exertions, physically and mentally?

P.-Do I look halt dead? R.-Well, no, I confess you do not, and I am much surprised at the same, for I know you must have gone through a good deal.

sand miles and lectured in about sixty cities. R .- Where have you met the best reception, Mr. Parnell; what place do you like best?

P .- Well, I have got the most money in Chicago, and perhaps the grandest ovation, reception in Toronto. You must understand (smiling) that the money is not for me, but nevertheless I felt as if the generosity of the democracy of Toronto was more universal, so to speak, than that of any other city.

R.-Will you go to Quebec ?

P.-Yes, anywhere I can do good, but I may and confusion. We can say without have made no arrangements. Mr. Dillon exaggeration that the heart of the city of made some arrangements with Ottawa, but, Montreal at the last moment went out to as he holds the thread of the negotiations, I R .--- Where is Mr. Dillon?

P .- Messrs. Dillon and Murdoch, feeling that it would require a longer time than I could spare, have generously divided the labors of the cause with me, and have gone on a different route, where they will be just as welcome as I, while myself and Mr. T. M. Healy have concluded to adopt another route, thus making a division of labor.

R.-Who is Mr. Healy?

P .- Mr. Healy is a splendid journalist, who will be better known by-and-by. He is at present helping us in our division of labor. R .-- What do you think of the New York Herald?

P.-I think the New York Merald a most me in a degree which I never anticipated. I building proper. Here they halted, and the count the money sent to Ireland through its line extended from the western point; of

and in their greeting to Parnell it is no exaggeration to say that Erin uttered another protest against the accursed system which has frequently ground her children to starvation, and has always kept them in poverty. A carriage was in waiting at the side entrance to the station, and thither Mr. Parnell was directed. Wirh some difficulty a passage was cleared, and the guest of the Irish citizens entered the vehicle, followed by Mr. T. Healy, his secretary, Bro. Arnold, Mr. F. B.

McNamee, and Mr. Peter O'Leary. FORMATION OF THE PROCESSION.

In the intervening time large crowds of persons filled the principal streets leading to the centre of the city, and at eight o'clock no approximate idea could be formed of the numbers which continued to move in the direction of the Bonavepture station. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and on all sides the greatest rejoicing was heard. All stations of life and all ages were represented; the young vied with the old in testifying their esteem for the illustrious visitors. This enthusiastic spirit was not alone observable among the

male portion of the population, but THE GENTLE SEX WAS WELL REPRESENTED, and, notwithstanding the severity of the wea ther, the streets were well lined during the rather novel spectacle of about sixty horsemen was presented to the astonished gaze of the large crowd which had congregated in that locality. Enquiry elicited the informa-tion that the mounted men were members of the Montreal Hackmen's Benevoleut Union, and that they appeared in such numbers to act as a guard of honor to Mr. Parnell and the gentlemen accompanying him. It had been arranged that all the societies taking and proceed thence to the Haymarket square, where the grand formation was to take place Several societies followed the rule thus laid down, but others marched direct from their rooms to Chaboillez square, where they took up their positions while

AWAITING THE ABBIVAL OF THE TRAIN. For about an hour preceding the signal of streets were almost altogether impasasble owing to the dense crowds congregated at all points where it was at all possible that a glimpse could be, in any manner, obtained of the illustrious agitator. At a given signal the various societies took up their positions and soon the word was passed along the line | of the Irish Catholic race. that Ireland's representatives had landed in Canada's commercial metropolis.

On the intimation being given, the dense mass moved in a body towards the station, and here the road became altogether impassable. The Marshals of the various societies, under the command of Mr. Joseph Cloran, Grand Marshal, succeeded, however, before multitude pressed closer as the vehicle neared their standing point, in order to catch a glimpse of the patriotic and sincere friend of Ireland. All obstacles having been over-come the Marshals, without much delay, succeeded in marshalling the procession, which

verging on our local Broadway sent forth its human current of vital existence to swell the ever increasing sea of faces upturned in a dosire to obtain

A GLIMPSE OF THE APPROACHING PAGEANT. Now the strains of music are borne on the still winter's night breeze and the expectant throng, with eyes dilated, sway and surge in a futile effort to feast their visual organs on the approaching scene. Slowly it advances, the martial music momentarily increasing in volume, until its bursts fell on the clear frosty air in a flood of melody and joyous expression of esteem. Then succeed an endless chain of flaring flambeaux, which cast their lurid glare on the lofty monuments of architectural skill, which border the thoroughiares, and flash back from their lofty heights the commingled rays of the artificial light, thus intensfying and vivifying with

SUPERNATURAL SPLENDOR

the already animated spectacle below. Now the vicinity of the St. Lawrence Hall is at. tained, and, in obedience to the peremptory command of "Halt," issued by Mr. Joseph Cloran, Marshal-in-Chief, the progress of the phalanx is arrested and simultaneously the entire line opens out, presenting an avenue of human forms awaiting the passage of the hero of the hour. A fedious delay ensues, but the monotony of the otherwise tiresome interval is relieved by the intense excitement attendant on the arrival of the patriot. A low hum, which increases to a loud murmur. pervades the ranks and gathering sound as it proceeds, develops into a loud, hearty "burrah," a spontaneous intimation of

PARNELL'S ADJACENT SITUATION.

Peering down the open and undisputed area of the busy thoroughlare, a carriage is seen approaching, not drawn by horses, but by a traction force of more impulsive and appreciative nature. Stout hempen cords, manned by the athletic representatives of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, constituted the applied power, and with this token of popular gratitude the "agitator," seated in a comfortable equipage, glides towards his destination. The preceding sleighs on

ABRIVING OPPOSITE THE HALL

discharged their passengers, who arranged themselves in files on each side of the approach to the main entrance, so that when Mr. Parnell disembarked he entered his temporary abode through an aisle of notables in the square, and along St. Joseph street, representing the various phases and divisions

A vast crowd, comparatively speaking, had congregated within the lobby in anticipation of listening to the address of the renowned Parnell. In this flattering expectation they were doomed to disappointment, for Mr. Parnell, escorted by Mr. Hogan, proceeded immediately to the suite of spartments engaged expressly for his service. Here he was follow. long in clearing a road sufficiently large to ed by the representatives of the various Irish allow the passage of the carriages, which was societies, who were favored with individual even then attended with difficulty, as the introductions. Business appeared to be of paramount importance, for, on receiving a package of letters and despatches, Mr. Parnell carefully scanned the contents previous to entrusting them to his amanuensis, Mr. J. Healy, for further consideration. He read several communications, when it was perit might be thought that the President of St. columns as through my own exertions-in a the depot to the eastern or main entrance. then proceeded along St. Joseph street in the ceived, that on persuing a fourth a frown Patrick's Society might rest on his gara, and, word, I count the Herald my tool and my ser- Although the arrival of the train had been tollowing order :-

allayed the excitement, and slowly throngs dispersed after awakening the echoes of the neighborhood with "three cheers for Ireland," and "three cheers for Parnell," the latter, if anything exceeding in expression the former. Indoors a desolvery discussion occupied the time for half an hour, when Mr. Parnell desired to be directed to his private apartments, where he accomplished the preliminary preparations for supper, which was served in

HIS OWN APARTMENTS.

The rooms are four in number, situated in the front of the hotel, and comprise a drawing-room or ante-chamber, a parlor or reception room, and two adjoining chambers. The furnishing was in the highest standard of household art-the Eastlake style-having been imported from Messrs. Potter, Steiner & Co., New York, especially for the occasion. The carpet and ornaments are on a similar scale, bespeaking the delicacy of taste and refinement which governed the selection. The walls are tastefully decorated with a few choice paintings, and all ostentations parade of wealth was carefully eschewed.

A universal feeling of regret was manifested in St. Lawrence Hall by the society delegates on learning of the non-arrival of Messrs. Dillon and Murdoch. Their absence was however, declared to be involuntary, as the ceaseless demand of the public had called the above gentlemen to St. Paul, Minnesota. In accordance with the appended report, a delegation waited on Mr. Parnell at a very early

Committee of Quebec, held at the Albion Hotel on Sunday evening, 7th instant, Hon. John Hearn in the chair, Messrs. Robert H. McGreevy, Timothy Shea and Mr. John P. Sutton were appointed delegates to wait on Mr. Parnell at Montreal to express to him the sympathy of the Irishmen of Quebec, and to try and induce the now famous Irish patriot to visit Quebec before returning to Ireland. A Caed mille failthe awaits him in the Rock City."

A DEPUTATION FROM QUEBEC.

consisting of Messrs. Sutton, Shea and Mo-Greevy, waited upon the honorable member and appealed very strongly for him to honor their city with a visit. After a long debrie, through the influence of other gentlemen and their own energetic appeals on behalf of the Irish of Quebec, whom they ably represent, they succeeded in obtaining a promise that he would go there on the 11th, if it could be arranged for a special train to bring him from. that city to Montreal in time for him to meet the train to convey him to Ogdensburg for the next day. The deputation desire to return thanks to the gentlemen of Montreal for the position given them in the procession and the manner in which they have been received.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

St. Joseph street was thronged with spectators, the police and the torch-bearers having all they coald do to keep the surging mass of humanity within the proper limits. As Parnell's carriage proceeded along the line, ringing shouts and cheers rent the air, which effectually drowned the many bands. At the corner of Wellington and McCord streets was witnessed an enthusiastic gath. (Concluded on Eighth Page.)

THE PROGRESS OF THE WIND.

2

"JD reased, midst snow and icy sleet, With www-ontling ikeen replete, And similal with penetrating power, Comed, when gathering storm doth lower As swift sent messenger before With whirl and rush, a fiend the more, In never friendly warning come, Bat pitlless to pierce and numb. Till wintry winding sheets soon wrap the vic-tims o'er.

"And there behold a mansion bright, Whence sounds of mirth and glowing light Outpour, and wealth seems to dety My nercest blast: more subtle I Harp sweetest music for the dance, And with *Holian chords enhance* Surrounding joys; each selfah mind To other's woe and suffering bllind, And steel the heart when pleading pity would entrance. entrance.

"Where flickering fades the scanty flame, And shudder man at thy grim name. In dread despair, Oh. Poverty! With stealthy tread I follow thee. And when the maddened, sching brain Thou rack'st with thought of wrongs again, When dying lipslast form a curse The mortal scenes I quick disperse And haste the soul to Him who doth eternal resp. reign.

"Hark! thunderous, surging billows break, "Hark ! thunderous, surging billows break, Sweep back and seething oourse retake, New strength to gain, 'iis mine to hurl Mid showered spray and foam crests curl The straining wreck on bidden rock, Join with the crashing timbers' shock, And to my helpless victims' view Spread giltering hopes, and thrill them through When coming death with rescue's phantasy the doth mock.

"Now speed I on and see, arise The sun-warmed hills 'neath southern skies, While soft baims ingering in the air Seem some protecting charm to bear Toward favored man, and ever vie To rob my strength, till scarce can I Tear from the gay-hued flowers life, But all releatless in the strife "Tis left to court the end and as unconquered die."

HENRIETTA TEMPLE

Lady Ionia, you must know Lady Armine she is like you; she is one of my favorites. Now then, there all of you go together. I will not have anybody stay here except my niece. This is my niece,' Lady Bellair added, pointing to a young lady seated by her side; 'I give this party for her.' 'General Faneville, my lady.

' You are very late,' said Lady Bellair. "I dined at Lord Rochfort's,' said the general, bowing.

'Bochforts! Oh! where are they? where are the Rochforts? they ought to be here. I must, I will see them. Do you think Lady Bochfort wants a nursery governess? Because I have a charming person who would just suit her. Go and find her out, General, and enquire; and if she do not want one, find out some one who does. Ask Lady

Maxbury. There, go, go.' 'Mr. and Miss Temple, my Lady.' 'Oh, my darling!' said Lady Bellair, 'my real darling! sit by me. I sent Lady Ionia away, because I determined to keep this place for you. I give this party entirely in your honor, so you ought to sit here. You are a good man,' she continued, addressing Mr. Temple ; 'but I can't love you so well as your daughter" 'I should be too fortunate,' said Mr. Tem-

ple, smiling.

'I knew you when you ate pap,' said Lady Bellair, laughing.

Mrs. Montgomery Floyd, my lady

Lady Bellair assumed her coldest and haughtiest glance. Mrs. Montgomery appeared more gorgeous than ever. The splen-dor of her sweeping train almost required a page to subport it; she held a bouquet which might have served for the centre-piece of a dinner-table. A slender youth, rather distinguished in appearance, simply dressed, with a rose-bud just twisted into his black cost, but whose person distilled odors whose essence might have exhausted a conservatory,

lounged at her side. May I have the honor to present to your ladyship Lord Catchimwhocan,' breathed forth Mrs. Montgomery, exulting in her companion, perhaps in her conquest. Lady Bellair gave a short and ungracious nod. Mrs. Montgomery recognised Mr. and Miss Temple. 'There, go, go,' said Lady Bellair, interrupting her, nobody must stop here; go and see the wonderful man in the next room.'

Miss Grandison's After the scene of the morning, it was not easy to deprive Miss Temple of surprising; she was even desirous of becoming acquainted with Miss Grandison, and she congratulated herself upon the opportunity which had so speedily offered itself to gratify her wishes. The duchess was perfectly delighted with Lady Armine, whose manners were fascinating ; between the families there was some connection of blood, and Lady Armine, too, had always retained a lively sense of the old duke's services to her son.

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Henrietta had even to listen to enquires made after Ferdinand, and she learnt that he was slowly recovering from an almost fatal hotel for the sake of quiet. Henrietta watched the countenance of Katherine, as Lady Armine cave this information. It was serious, but not disturbed. Her grace did not separate from her new friends the whole evening and they parted with a mutually expressed wish that they might speedily and often meet. The duchess pronounced Lady Armine the most charming person she had ever met; white, on the other hand, Miss Grandison was warm in her admiration of Henrietta Temple and Lord Montfort, whom she thought quite worthy even of so rare a prize.

Between the unexpected meeting with Captain Armine in the morning and the evening assembly at Bellair House, a communication had been made by Miss Templeto Lord Montfort, which ought not to be quite unnoticed. She had returned home with his mother and himself, and her silence and depression had not escaped him. Soon after their arrival they were left alone, and then Henrietta said, 'Digby, I wish to speak to you !' 'My own!' said Lord Montfart, as he seat-

ed himself by her on the sofs, and took her hand.

Mis Temple was calm ; but he would have been a light observer who had not detected her surpressed agitation.

'Dearest Digby,' she continued, 'you are so generous and so kind, that I ought to feel no reluctance in speaking to you upon this subject; and yet it pains me very much.' She hesitated.

'I can only express my sympathy with any sorrow of yours, Henrietta,' said Lord Montfort. 'Speak to me as you always do, with that frankness which so much delights me.

· Let your thoughts recur to the most painful incident of my life, then,' said Henrietta. 'If you require it,' said Lord Montfort, in a serious tone.

'It is not my fault, dearest Digby, that a single circumstance connected with that unhappy event should be unknown to you. I wished originally that you should know all. I Lave a thousand times since regretted that your consideration for my feelings should ever

have occasioned an imperfect confidence between us; and something has occurred today which makes me lament it bitterly.' 'No, no, dearest Henrietta; you feel too

keenly,' said Lord Montfort. 'Indeed, Digby, it is so,' said Henrietta

very mournfully. Speak, then, dearest Henrietta.'

'It is necessary that you should know the name of that person who once exercised an influence over my feelings which I never affected to disguise to you.'

'Is it indeed necessary?' enquired Lord Montfort. 'It is for my happiness,' replied Henrietta.

'Then, indeed, I am anxious to learn it.' 'He is in this country,' said Henrietta, 'he

is in this town ; he may be in the same room with you to-morrow; he has been in the same room with me even this day.'

'Indeed!' said Lord Montfort. 'He bears a name not unknown to you,' said Henrietta, 'a name, too, that I must teach myself to mention, and yet ----

with anxiety. The Armines, with all their princely possessions, are greatly embarrassed from the conduct of the last head of their her equanimity; after that shock, no incident connected with the Armine family could be house. Ferdinand himself has, I grieve to say, inherited too much of his grandfather's imprudent spirit; his affairs, I fear, are terribly involved. When I knew him, papa was, as you are aware, a poor man. This marriage would have cured all; my Digby, I wish it to take place.'

'How can we | fect it?' asked Lord Montfort.

Become his friend, dear Digby. I always think you can do anything. Yes! my only trust is in you. Oh ! my Digby, maks us all happy.

Lord Montfort rose and walked up and illness, that he could not endure the fatigues down the room, apparently in protound of society, and that he was even living at an meditation. At length he said, ' Rest assured, Henrietta, that to secure your happiness nothing shall ever be wanting on my part. I will see Father Glastonbury on this subject. At present, decrest, let us thing of lighter things.'

> IT was on the morning after the assembly at Bellair House that Ferdinand was roused from his welcome slumbers, for he had passed an almost sleepless night, by his servant bringing him a note, and telling him that it had been left by a lady in a carriage. He opened it, and read as tollows :---

Silly, silly Captain Armine ! why did you not come to my Vauxhall last night? I wanted to present you to the fairest damsel in the world, who has a great fortune too; but that you don't care about. When are you going to be married? Miss Grandison looked charming, but disconsolate without her knight. Your mother is an angel, and the Duchess of ---- is quite in love with her. Your father, too, is a worthy man. I love your family very much. Come and call upon poor old doting bedridden H. B who is at home every day from two to six to receive her friends. Has charming Lady Armine got a page? I have one that would just suit her. He teases my poor squirrel so that I am obliged to turn him away; but he is a real treasure. That fine lady, Mrs. Montgomery Floyd, would give her ears for him ; but I love your mother much more, and so she shall have him. He shall come to her to night. All the world takes tea with H. B. on Thursday and Saturday.'

"One o'clock !' said Ferdinand. 'I may as well get up and call in Brook-street, and save my mother from this threatened infliction. Heigho! Day after day, and each more miserable than the other. How will this end?' When Ferdinand arrived in Brook-street, he went up stairs without being announced, and found in the drawing-room, besides his mother and Katherine, the duchess, Lord

Montfort, and Henrietta Temple. The young ladies were in their riding-habits. Henrietta appeared before him, the same Henrietta whom he had met, for the first time, in the pleasaunce at Armine. Retreat was impossible. Her grace received Ferdinand cordially, and reminded him of old days. Henrietta bowed, but she was sitting at some distance with Miss Grandison, looking at some work. Heroccupation covered her confusion. Lord Montfort came forward with extended hand.

'I have the pleasure of meeting an old

friend,' said bis lordship. Ferdinand just touched his lordship's finger, and bowed rather stifly; then, turning to his mother, he gave her Lady Bellair's note. 'It concerns you more than myself, he observed.

'You were not at Lady Bellair's last night, Captain Armine,' said her grace.

'I never go anywhere,' was the answer. 'He has been a great invalid,' said Lady

Armine. "Where is Father Glastonbury, Ferdinand?" said Lady Armine. 'He never comes near

us.' He goes every day to the British Museum. I wish he would take me,' said Katherine.

Montfort was very impartial in his sttentions to his fair companions, and Ferdinand continually found himself next to Henristta, he really began to think the world was bewitched, and was almost sceptical whether he was or was not Ferdinand Armine. The identity of his companion was so complete; Henrietta Temple in her riding-habit was the very image most keenly impressed upon his memory. He looked at her and stared at her with a face of curious perplexity. She did not, indeed, speak much; the conversation was always general, and chiefly maintained by Lord Montfort, who, though usually silent and reserved, made on this occasion successful efforts to be amusing. His attention to Ferdinand too was remarkable; it was impossible to resist such genuine and unaffected kindness. It smote Ferdinand's heart that he had received his lordship's first advances so ungraciously. Computction rendered him now doubly courteous; he was even once or

twice almost gay. The day was as fine as a clear sky, a warm sun, and a western breeze could render it. Tempted by so much enjoymeni, their ride was long. It was late, much later than they expected, when they returned home by the green lanes of pretty Willesden, and the Park was quite empty when they emerged from the Edgware-road into Oxford-street.

'Now the best thing we can all do is to dine in St. James'-aquare,' said Lord Montfort. 'It is ten minutes past eight. We shall just be in time, and then we can send messages to Grosvenor-square and Brook-street. What say you, Armine? You will come, of course ?

. Thank you, if you would excuse me. 'No, no; why excuse you?' said Lord Montfort; 'I think it shabby to desert us

now, after all our adventures.' Really you are very kind, but I never dine out.

'Dine out! What a phrase! You will not meet a human being; perhaps not even my father. If you will not come, it will spoil everything.

(I shall,' said Lord Montfort, 'and these ladies must dine in their habits, I suspect.'

in Grosvenor-square and Brook-street, and

gallop after us. This is amusing, is it not ?'

WHEN Ferdinand found himself dining in St. James'-square, in the very same room where he had passed so many gay hours during that boyish month of glee which proceded his first joining his regiment, and then looked opposite him and saw Henrietta Temple, it seemed to him that, by some magical process or other, his life was acting over again, and the order of the scenes and characters had, by some strange mismanagement, got confused. Yet he yielded himself up to the excitement which had so unexpectedly influenced him; he was inflamed by a species of wild delight which he could not understand, nor stop to analyse; and when the duchess retired with the young ladies to their secret conclave in the drawing-room, she said, 'I like Captain Armine very much; he is so full of spirit and imagination. When we met him this morning, do you know, I thought him rather stiff and fine. I regretted the bright boyish flow that I so well recollected, but I see I was mistaken.'

Ferdinand is much changed,' said Miss Grandison. 'He was once the most brilliant person, I think, that ever lived; almost too brilliant; everybody by him seemed so tame. But since his illness he has quite changed. I have scarcely heard him speak or seen him smile these six months. There is not in the whole world a person so wretchedly altered. He is quite a wreck. I do not know what is the matter with him to-day. He seemed once almost himself.

And as we were late for dinner, took refuge telligence. "All is not right with Ferdinand," she immediately said ; "There is some myshere,' continued his lordship. 1 observe it,' said Father Glastonbury.

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-14

Miss Grandison is an admirable musician, sir.

She is an admirable lady in every respect, said Father Glastonbury.

Perhaps you will join her in some canzonette ; I am so stupid as not to be able to sing. I wish I could induce Captain Armine.'

He has left off singing,' said Father Glastonbury mournfully. 'But Miss Temple?' added Father Glastonbury, bowing to that ladv.

Miss Temple has left off singing too,' said

Lord Montfort, quietly. 'Come, Father Glastonbury,' said the duchess, 'time was when you and I have sung together. Let us try to shame these young folks.' So saying her grace seated herself at the piano, and the gratified Father Glastonbury summoned all his energies to accompany her.

Lord Montfort seated himself by Ferdinand. You have beeh severely ill, I am sorry to

'Yes: I have been rather shaken.

'This spring will bring you round.' So everyone tells me. I cannot say I feel

its beneficial influence.'

'You should,' said Lord Montfort. At our

age we ought to rally quickly.' 'Yes! Time is the great physician. I cannot say I have much more faith in him than

in the spring.' Well, then, there is Hope; what think you

of that?' I have no great faith,' said Ferdfmand,

affecting to smile. Belleve, then, in optimism,' said Henrietta Temple, without taking her eyes off the

cards. Whatever is, is best. 'That is not my creed, Miss Temble,' said Ferdinand, and he rose and was about to re-

tire. 'Must you go? Let us all do something to-morrow !' said Lord Montfort, interchang-ing a glance with Henrietta • The British Museum ; Miss Grandison wishes to go to the British Museum. Pray come with us.'

'You are very good, but---' 'Well! I will write you a little note in the morning and tell you our plans,' said Lord

Montfort. 'I hope you will not desert us.' Ferdinand bowed and retired ; he avoided

catching the eye of Henrietta. The carriages of Miss Temple and Miss Grandison were soon announced, and, fatigued with their riding-dresses, these ladies did not long remain.

To-day has been a day of trial,' said Henrietta, as she was about to bid Lord Montfort farewell. 'What do you think of affairs? I saw you speaking to Katherine. What do you think?

'I think Ferdinand Armine is a formidable rival. Do you know I am rather jealous?' 'Digby ! can you be ungenerous?'

'My sweet Henrietta, pardon my levity. 1 spoke in the merest playfulness. Nay,' he continued, for she seemed really hurt, 'say good night very sweetly.'

'Is there any hope?' said Henrietta. 'All's well that ends well,' said Lord Mont-

fort, smiling ; 'God bless you.' Father Glastonbury was about to retire,

when Lord Montfort returned and asked him to come up to his lordship's own apartments, as he wished to show him a curious antique carving.

' You seemed rather surprised at the guests you found here to-night,' said Lord Montfort when they were alone.

Father Glastonbury looked a little con-fused. 'It was certainly a curious meeting all things considered,' continued Lord Montfort ; 'Henrietta has never concealed anything of the past from me, but I have always wished to spare her details. I told her this morning I should speak to you upon the subject, and that is the reason why I have asked him. When he recollected how he had loved you here.

'It is a painful history,' said Father Glastonbury.

tery. 1 have long-suspected it." She listened to my recital, softened as much as I could for her sake, in silence. Yet her paleness I never can forget. She looked like a saint in a niche. When I had finished, she whispered me to leave her for some short time, and I walked away, out of sight indeed, but so near that she might easily summon me. I stood alone until it was twilight, in a state of mournful suspense that 1 recall even now with anguish. At last I heard my name sounded, in a low yet distant voice, and I looked round and she was there. She had been weeping. I took her hand and pressed it, and led her to the carriage. When I approached our unhappy home, she begged me to make her excuse to the family, and for two or three days we saw her no more. At length she sent for me, and told me she had been revolving all these sad circumstances in her mind, and she felt for others more even than for hereolf; that she forgave Ferdinand. and pitied him, and would act towards him as a sister; that her heart was distracted with the thoughts of the unhappy young lady, whose name she would never know, but that if by her assistance I could effect their union. means should not be wanting, though their source must be concealed ; that for the sake of her sunt, to whom she is indeed passion-ately attached, she would keep the secret, until it could no longer be maintained; and that in the meantime it was to be hoped that health might be restored to her cousin, and Providence in some way interfere in favor of

this unhappy family.' 'Angelic creature!' said Lord Montfort. So young, too ; I think so beautiful. Good God! with such a heart what could Armine desire?'

"Alas!' said Father Glastonbury, and he shook his head. 'You know not the love of Ferdinand Armine for Henrietta Temple. It a wild and fearful thing : it passeth human comprehension.'

Lord Montfort leant back in his chair, and covered his face with his hands. After some minutes he looked up and said in his usual placid tone, and with an unrufiled brow, Will you take anything before you go. Father Glastonbury ?

FERDINAND returned to his hotel in no very good humor, revolving in his mind Miss Temple's advice about optimism,. What could she mean? Was there really a conspiracy to make him marry his cousin, and was Miss Temple one of the conspirators ? He could scarcely believe this, and yet it was the most probable deduction from all that had been said and done. He had lived to witness such strange occurrences, that no event ought now to astonish him. Unly to think that he had been sitting quietly in a drawing-room with Henrietta Temple, and she avowedly engaged to bemarried to another person who was present; and that he, Ferdinand Armine, should be the selected companion of their morning ride, and be calmly invited to contribute to their daily amusement by his social presence? What next? If this were not an insult, a gross, flagrant, and unendurable outrage, he was totally at a loss to comprehend what was meant by offended pride. Optimism, indeed ! He felt far more inclined to embrace the faith of the Manichee! And what a fool was he to have submitted to such a despicable, such a degrading situation ! What infinite weakness not to be able to resist her influence, the influence of a woman who had betrayed him! Yes! betrayed him. He had for some period reconciled his mind to entertain the idea of Henrietta's treachery to him. Softened by time, atoned for by long suffering, extenuated by the constant sincer-ity of his purpose, his original imprudence, to use his own phrase in describing his misconduct, had gradually ceased to figure as a valid and sufficient cause for her behavior to this woman, what he had sacrificed for her,

and what misery he had in consequence entailed upon himself and all those dear to him : when he contrasted his present perilous situa membered that while he had devoted himself 'I shall never forget it,' said Father Glas- to a love which proved false, she who had desolutely rewarded for her fickleness; he was enraged, he was disgusted, he despised himself for having been her slave ; he began even to hate her. Terrible moment when we first dare to view with teelings of repugnance the being that our soul idolised ! It is the most awful of revelations Westart back in hor-ror, as if in the act of profanation. Other annovances, however, of a less ethereal character, awaited our hero on his return to his hotel. There he found a letter from his lawyer, informing him that he could no longer parry the determination of one of Captain Armine's principal creditors to arrest him instantly for a considerable sum. Poor Ferdinand, mortified and harassed, with his heart and spirit alike broken, he could scarcely refrain from a groan. However, some step must be be taken. He drove Henrietta from his thoughts, and, endeavoring to rally some of his old energy, revolved in his mind what desperate expedient yet remained. Hissleep was broken by dreams of bailitis, and avague idea of Henrietta Temple triumphing in his misery; but he rose early, wrote a diplomatic note to his menacing creitor, which he felt confident must gain him ime, and then, making a careful, for when a man is going to try to borrow money It is wise to look prosperous, he took his way to a quarter of the town where lived a gentleman with whose brother he had had some previous dealings at Malta, and whose acquaintance he had made in England in reference to them. It was in that gloomy quarter called Goldensquare, the murky repose of which strikes so mysteriously on the senses after the glittering bustle of the adjoining Regent-street, that Captain Armine stopped before a noble yet now dingy mansion, that in old and happier days might probably have been inhabited by his grandfather, or some of his gay friends. A brass plate on the door informed the world that here resided Messrs Morris and Levison, following the not very ambitious calling of coal merchants. But if all the pursuers of that somewhat humble trade could manage to deal in coals with the same dexterity as Messrs. Morris and Levison, what very great coal merchants they would be! The ponderous portal obeyed the signal of the bell, and apparently opened without any human means; and Captain Armine, proceeding down a dark yet capacious passage, opened a door, which invited him by an inscription on ground glass that assured him he was entering the counting house. Here seve-si ral clerks, ensconced within lofty walls of the darkest and dullest mahogany, were busily employed; yet one advanced to an aperture in this fortification and accepted the card which the visitor offered him. The clerk surveyed the ticket with a peculiar glance ; and then, begging the visitor to be seated, disappeared. He was not long absent, but soon invited Ferdinand to follow him. Captain Armine was ushered up a noble staircase, and into a saloon that once was splendid. The ceiling was richly carved, and there still might be detected the remains of its once gorgeous embellishment in the faint forms of faded deities and the traces of

'I cannot dine in a frock,' said Ferdinand. 'Oh! certainly, certainly,' said the ladies. 'Do come. Ferdinand,' said Katherine. 'I ask you as a favor,' said Henrietta, turn ing to him and speaking in a low voice. Well, said Ferdinand, with a sigh. 'That is well,' said Montfort; 'now let us trot through the Park, and the groom can call

Lady Bellair is so strange, whimpered Montgomery, in an apolegetical whisper to speak.' Miss Temple, and she moved away, covering her retreat by the grace ul person of Lord Catchimwhocan.

'Some Irish guardsman, I suppose,' said Lady Bellair. 'I never heard of him; I hate guardsmen.'

'Rather a distinguished-looking man, I think,' said Mr. Temple. 'Do you think so?' said Lady Bellair, who

was always influenced by the last word. 'I will ask him for Thursday and Saturday. I think I must have known his grandtather. I must tell him not to go about with that Digby. Would that I could make a return horrid woman. She is so very fine, and she to you more worthy of all your goodness; uses musk ; she puts me in mind of the Queen of Sheba,' said the little lady, laughing, 'all pay you, you shall be satisfied.' precious stones and frankincense. I quite hate her.'

'I thought she was quite one of your favorites, Lady Bellair?' said Henrietta Temple, rather maliciously.

A Bath favorite, my dear ; a Bath favorite. I wear my old bonnets at Bath, and use my new friends; but in town I have old friends and new dresses.'

Lady Frederick Berrington, my lady.'

'Oh! my dear Lady Frederick, now I will give you a treat. I will introduce you to my sweet, sweet friend, whom I am always talking to you of. You deserve to know her; you will taste her; there, sit down, sit by her, and talk to her, and make love to her.'

'Lady Womandeville, my lady.' 'Ah! she will do for the lord; she loves a lord. My dear lady, you come so late, and yet I am always so glad to see you. I have such a charming friend for you, the handmy dearest friends. What is his name? what is his name? Lord Catchimwhocan. Mind, I introduce you to him, and ask him to your house very often.'

Lady Womandeville smiled, expressed her delight, and moved on.

Lord Montfort, who had arrived before the Temples, approached the ottoman.

'Is the duchess here ?' enquired Henrietta, as she shook hands with him.

And Isabella,'he replied. Henrietta rose and taking his arm, bid adieu to Lady Bel-

lair. 'God bless you,' said her ladyship, with great emphasis. 'I will not have you speak to that odious Mrs. Floyd, mind.'

When Lord Montfort and Henrietta succeeded in discovering the duchess, she was in the conservatory, which was gaily illuminwith a lady of very preposeessing appearance, young, noble, and beautiful; of a most and in whom the traces of a beauty once distinguished were indeed still considerable, and her companion, an extremely pretty person, in the very bloom of girlhood. Lord Montfort and Henrietta were immediately intro-

Monttord rose and look a pencil and Lord sheet of paper from the table, 'Write it,' he inquired turning to Henrietta. said in a kind tone.

Henrietta took the pencil, and wrote. 'ABNINE.'

'The son of Sir Ratcliffe?' said Lord Mont-

fort. 'The same,' replied Henrietta. 'You heard then of him last night?' en-

quired her companion. 'Even so; of that, too, I was about to

'I am aware of the connection of Father Glastonbury with the Armine family,' said Lord Montfort, quiety.

There was a dead pause. At length Lord Montfort said, 'Is there anything you wish me to do?'

'Much,' said henrietta. 'Dearest Digby,' she continued, after a moment's hesitation, 'do not misinterpret me; my heart, if such a heart be worth possessing, is yours. I can never forget who solaced me in my misery : I can never forget all your delicate tenderness.

but if the grateful devotion of my life can re-He took her hand and pressed it to his lips. It is of you, and of your happiness that I

can alone think,' he murmured. 'Now let me tell you all,' said Henrietta,

with desperate firmness. 'I have done this person great injustice.'

(Hah !' said Lord Montfort. It cuts me to the heart,' said Henrietta. 'You have then misconceived his con-

duct ?' enquired Lord Montfort. 'Utterly.'

'It is indeed a terrible situation for you,' said Lord Montfort ; ' for all of us,' he added, in a lower tone.

'No, Digby; not for all of us; not even for myself; for if you are happy I will be. But for him, yes! I will not conceal it from you, I feel for him.'

'Your destiny is in your own hands, Henrietta.'

'No, no, Digby ; do not say so,' exclaimed somest, most fashionable, witty person, quite Miss Temple, very earnestly; 'do not speak captivating, and his grandfather was one of in that tone of sacrifice. There is no need of sacrifice; there shall be none. I will not, I do not falter. Be you firm. Do not desert me in this moment of trial. It is for support I speak; it is for consolation. We are bound together by ties the purest, the holiest. Who shall sever them? No! Digby, we will be happy; but I am interested in the destiny of this unhappy person. You, you can assist me in rendering it more serene; in making him, perhaps, not less happy than ourselves.' 'I would spare no labor,' said Lord Mont-

iort 'Oh, that you would not !' exclaimed Miss Temple. 'You are so good, so noble! You

would sympathize even with him. What other man in your situation would ?' "What can be done?"

(Listen : he was engaged to his cousin even on that fatal day when we first met; a lady ated with colored lamps among the shrubs. with every charm and advantage that one Her grace was conversing with cordiality would think could make a man happy; amiable and generous disposition, as her subsequent conduct has proved; and of great wealth.'

'Miss Grandison ?' said Lord Montfort.

have never been there. Have you?' she

'I am ashamed to say never,' replied Henrietta. 'It seems to me that London is the city of which I know nothing.

· Ferdinand,' said Katherine 'I wish you would go with us to the Museum some day. Miss Temple would like to go. You know Miss Temple,' she added, as if she of course supposed he had not that pleasure.

Ferdinand bowed; Lord Montfort came forward, and turned the conversation to Egyptian antiquities. When a quarter of an hour had passed, Ferdinand thought that he might now withdraw.

Do you dine at home, Katherine, to-day he enquired.

Miss Grandison looked at Miss Temple; the young ladies whispered.

'Ferdinand,' said Katherine, 'what are you going to do?'

Nothing particular.'

We are going to ride, and Miss Temple wishes you would come with us.' 'I should be very happy, but I have some

business to attend to. Dear Ferdinand, that is what you always say. You really appear to me to be the most busy person in the world.'

Pray come, Captain Armine,' said Lord Montfort.

'Thank you; it is really not in my power,' His hat was in his hand ; he was begging her grace to bear his compliments to the duke, when Henrietta arose from her seat, and, comup to him, said, 'Do, Captain Armine, come with us; I ask you as a favor.'

That voice ! Oh! it came o'er his ear like the sweet south;' it unmanned him quite. He scarcely knew where he was. He trembled from head to foot. His color deserted him, and the unlucky hat fell to the ground; and yet she stood before him, awaiting his reply, calm, quite calm, serious, apparently a little anxious. The Duchess was in earnest conversation with his mother. Lord Montfort had walked up to Miss Grandison, and was engaged in arranging a pattern for her. Ferdinand and Henrietta were quite unobserved. He looked up ; he caught her eye; and then he whispered, 'This is

hardly fair.' She stretched forth her hand, took hat, and laid it on the table ; then, turning to Katherine, she said in a tone which seemed to admit no doubt, ' Captain Armine will ride with us;' and she seated herself by Lady Armine. The expedition was a little delayed by Ferdinand having to seud for his horse; the others had, in the meantime, arrived. Yet this half-hour, by some contrivance, did at length disappear. Lord Montfort continued taking to Miss Grandison. Henrictta remained seated by Lady Armine. Ferdinand revolved a great question in his mind, and it was this: Was Lord Montfort aware of the intimate acquaintance between himself and Miss Temple? And what was the moving principle of her present conduct? He conjured up a thousand reasons, but none satis-fied him. His curiosity was excited, and, instead of regretting his extracted promise to join the cavalcade, he rejoiced that an opportunity was thus afforded him of perhaps solving a problem in the secret of which he now began to feel extremely interested.

And yet in truth when Ferdinand found 'Yes; his parents lookod forward to their | himself really mounted, and riding by the side duced to these ladies, as Lady Armine and union with delight, not altogether unmixed of Henrietta Temple once more, for Lord

'He indulged his feelings too much, perhaps,' said Henrietta ; 'he lived, perhaps, too

much alone, after so severe an illness.' 'Oh, no! it is not that.' said Miss Grandison, 'it is not exactly that. Poor Ferdinand ! he is to be pitied. I fear he will never be happy again.'

Miss Grandison should hardly say that, said the duchess, 'if report speaks truly.' Katherine was about to reply, but checked herself.

Henrietta rose from her seat rather suddenly and asked Katherine to touch the piano. The duchess took up the ' Morning Post!'

Poor Ferdinand! he used to sing once so beautifully, too !' said Kathertne to Miss Temple in a hushed voice. 'He never sings now. 'You must make him,' said Henrietta. Miss Grandison shook her head.

'You have influence with him; you should exert it,' said Henrietta.

'I neither have, nor desire to have, influence with him,' said Miss Grandison. 'Dear est Miss Temple, the world is in error with respect to myself and my cousin; and yet I ought not to say to you what I have not thought proper to confess even to my aunt.'

Henrietta leant over and kissed her forehead. 'Say what you like, dearest Miss Grandison; you speak to a friend, who loves you, and will respect your secret.'

The gentlemen at this moment entered the room, and interrupted this interesting conversation.

'You must not quit the instrument, Miss Grandison,' said Lord Montfort, seating him-self by her side. Ferdinand fell into conversation with the duchess; and Miss Temple was the amiable victim of his grace's passion for ecarte.'

'Captain Armine is a most agreeable person,' said Lord Montfort.

Miss Grandison rather stared. We were ust speaking of Ferdinand,' she replied, ' and I was lamenting his sad change.' 'Severe illness, illness so severe as his, must for the moment change anyone; we

shall soon see him himself again.' 'Never,' said Miss Grandison mournfully. 'You must inspire him, said Lord Montfort. I perceive you have great influence with him.'

I give Lord Montfort credit for much acuter perception than that,' said Miss Grandison.

Their eyes met; even Lord Montfort's dark vision shrank before the searching glance of Miss Grandison It conveyed to him that his purpose was not undiscovered.

'But you can exert influence, if you please,' said Lord Montfort.

'But it may not please me,' said Miss Grandison.

At this moment Father Glastonbury was announced. He had a general invitation, and was frequently in the habit of paying an evening visit when the family were disengaged. When he found Ferdinand, Henrietta, and Katherine, all assembled together, and in so strange a garb, his perplexity was wondrous. The tone of comparative ease, too, with which Miss Temple addressed him, completed his confusion. He began to suspect that some critical explanation had taken place. He looked around for information.

We have all been riding,' said Lord Montfort.

'So I perceive,' said Father Glastonbury.

'As painful to me as anyone,' said his lo ship; 'nevertheless, it must be told. When tion with her triumphant prosperity, and redid you first meet Miss Temple?'

tonbury, sighing and moving very uneasily in serted him was, by a caprice of fortune, abhis chair. I took her for Miss Grandison.' And Father Glastonbury now entered into a complete history of everything that had occurred.

'It is a strange, a wonderful story,' said Lord Montfort, and you communicated every-thing to Miss Grandison ?'

'Everything but the name of her rival. To that she would not listen. It was not just, she said, to one so unfortunate and so unhappy.'

· She seems an admirable person, that Miss Grandison,' said Lord Montfort.

'She is indeed as near an angel as anything earthly can be,' said Father Glastonbury

'Then it is still a secret to the parents ?' 'Thus she would have it,' said Father Glastonbury. 'She clings to them, who love her indeed as a daughter; and she shrank from the desolation that was preparing for them.' 'Poor girl !' said Lord Montfort, 'and poor Armine! By heavens, I pity him from the bottom of my heart.'

'If you had seen him as I have,' said Father Glastonbury, 'wilder than the wildest Bed-lamite! It was an awful sight.'

'Ah! the heart, the heart,' said Lord Mont-fort; 'it is a delicate organ, Father Glastonbury. And think you his father and mother suspect nothing ?'

'I know not what they think,' said Father Glastonbury, ' but they must soon know all.' And he seemed to shudder at the thought.

'Why must they?' asked Lord Montfort. Father Glastonbury stared

'Is there no hope of softening and subduing all their sorrows ?' said Lord Montfort ; ' cannot we again bring together these young and parted spirits?'

'It is my only hope,' said Father Glastonbury, and yet I sometimes deem it a foriorn one.

'It is the sole desire of Henrietta,' said Lord Montfort : ' cannot you assist us? Will you enter into this conspiracy of affection with us?

'I want no spur to such a righteous work. said Father Glastonbury, 'but I cannot conceal from myself the extreme difficulty. Ferdinand is the most impetuous of human beings. His passions are a whirlwind ; his volition more violent than becomes a suffering mortal.'

You think, then, there is no difficulty but with him?

'1 know not what to say,' said Father Glastonbury; 'as appears the temperament of Miss Grandison, she has heroic qualities. Oh! what have I not seen that admirable young lady endure! Alas! my Digby, my dear lord, few passages of this terrible story are engraven on my memory more deeply than the day when I revealed to her the fatal secret. Yet, and chiefly for her sake, it was my duty.'

'It was at Armine?'

'At Armine. I seized an opportunity when we were alone together and without fear of being disturbed. We had gone to view an old abbey in the neighborhood. We were seated among its ruins, when I took her hand and endeavoured to prepare her for the fatal in-

Continued on Third Page.

THE PARTING FROM IRELAND.

- ever, with little regard to taste, effect, or O! Dread Lord of Earth and Beaven ! hard and
- sad is is to go. From the land I loved and cherished, into out-ward gloom and woe: Was it for this, Guardian Angel, when to manly style. A sprawling copy of Titian's Venus flanked a somewhat prime peeress by Hoppmer; a landscape_that smacked of Gains
 - years I came, Homeward as the light you led me-light that now is turned to flame!
- light, that must have figured in the last exhi-
- ton, and stiff English heroes by Northcote, am as a shipwrecked sailor, by one wave flung on the shore, By the next torn siruggling seaward, without hope for evermore: I am as a sinner toiling onward to Redemption contrasted with a vast quantity of second-
- and portraits of favorite racers and fancy cogs.

 - By the riging sands environed-by the Simoon baffied still.
- all kinds, very solid, and chiefly of mahog-any; among which were not less than three How I love this nation ye know, gentle friends escritoires, to say nothing of the huge horsehair sofas. A sideboard of Babylonian pro-
 - How I love this fation yearlow, white friends who share my fate; And you, too, herole comrades, loaded with the fetter's weight— How I coveted all knowledge that might raise her name with men— How I sought her secret beautics with an all in-satisfie ken.
- God ! it is a maddening prospect thus to see this storied land. Like some wretched culprit writhing, in a strong ered with a faded Turkey carpet. But amid all this solid splendor there were certain in
 - avenger's hand.
 - avenger's nand, Cneeling, foamlag weeping, shrieking, woman-weak and woman-loud; Better, better, Mother Ireland, we had laid you in your shroud!
- fire-place, and in the hand-screens, which were profusely ornamented with ribbon of the same
 - If an end were made, and nobly, of this old cen-
- tenial feud-If, in arms outnumbered, beaten, less, O! Ireland, had I ruled; hue, and one of which afforded a most accur ate if not picturesque view of Margate, while
- For the scattered sparks of valour might relight thy darkness yet, And the long chain of Resistance to the Future the other glowed with a huge wreath of cab-
- Ferdinand was not long alone, and Mr. Levison, the proprietor of all this splendor enhad been knit.
- Now their castle sits securely on its old accursed tered. He was a short, stout man, with a
- grave but handsome countenance, a little And their motley pirate standard taints the air
- bald, but nevertheless with an elaborateness of raiment which might better have become a
- of Ireland still; And their tilled papers clothe them with the labour of their hands, And their Saxon greed is glutted from our plun-dered father's lands.
- frock coat of the finest cloth ; his green velvet waistcoat was guarded by a gold chain, But our faith is all unshaken, though our present
- which would have been the envy of a new hope is gone: England's lease is not forever—Ireland's warrare town council: an immense opal gleamed on
- the breast of his embroidered shirt ; and his fingers were covored with very fine rings.
- God in Heaven, He is immortal-Justice is His sword and sign-If earth will not be our ally, we have one who is Divine. 'Your servant, Captain,' said Mr. Levison,
- 'How are you, Levison?' responded our
- Mr. Levison shrugged his shoulders, as he murmured, 'Times is very bad, Captain.' 'Oh! I dare say,' said Ferdinand; I wish
- Though my eyes no more may see thee, Island of my early love! Other eyes shall see the Green Flag flying the tall hills above: Though my ears no more may listen to thy rivers as they flow, Other ears shall hear a Frean closing thy long keen of woc. they were as well with me as with you. By love, Levison, you must be making an im-T. D. M'GEE.



MIRACULOUS CURES

_____ (From the Dublin Irishman.) CLAREMORRIS, February 14,

'Humbug. It must be found. What is the use of all this stuff with me? I want Whoever pays a visit to Knock, especially during this forbidding weather, will be clearly 'I tell you what it is. Captain,' said Mr. convinced that the alarmists who think this Levison, leaning over the back of a chair, and an age of infidelity are profoundly mistaken. speaking with callous composure ; 'I tell you As regards Ireland, at least, the pessimists are what it is, me and my partner are very willin error. When reports of supernatural signs ing always to assist you; but we want to -before they were put to the test of inquiry know when the marriage is to come off, and province of Connau

flush of ten and swamp in the low-lying flats. | upon the church, and that the brightness was With the bad roads, the absence of even a single publichouse, and not a solitary roof to the question, are shapes perceptible on a white shelter a wayfarer, a more uninviting, inhose | wall in daylight? Some people will contend pitable hamlet cannot be conceived. Since that they are not; that the reflection of a Knock awoke and found itself famous, the figure in light requires a shade somewhere, dwellers therein are grievously troubled by the visitors, who, having no house for rest or refreshment, are obliged to trespass upon families whose apartments are limited to the severest demands of decency. When Mr. Hughes, the proprietor of the Commercial Hotel in Claremorris, has carried out his intention to crect a hotel near the Chapel, the residents as well as the strangers will be spared a great inconvenience. The Chapel of Knock is a bare, plain build-

ing, without turret, or spire, or architectural adornment. Inside it is like most other churches that are built in remote districts. A few faded engravings hang upon the naked, whitewashed walls. The confession-boxes are of the rudest pattern, and the couple of railed enclosures would hardly invite a dainty devotee to kneel upon the loose deal boards within them. But you will see humbler churches in not poorer parishes. There are stained glass windows, and there is a good altar, which is spacious, and is well cared. Owing to the bad weather, and the daily-increasing throng of visitors, the mud is knee-deep in the chapel yard and on the road. But the people are heedless of every discomfort. Their faith in the virtue of prayer outside or inside the sacred structure overcomes every circumstance of depression, and their belief in the alleged appearances is too firm to be disturbed by mire or storms, or damped by pitiless showers.

A fair investigation of the question whether the visions were supernatural and determined by the will of heaven, or were only physical phenomena, resulting from atmospheric combinations, requires the strictest impartiality on the part of enquirers. To arrive at a just conclusion, prejudice on the one hand, and superstition on the other, must be laid aside. I shall not altempt a solution of the query, because unless the Church take the allegations into consideration, and announce a decision, it is useless for individuals to affirm or deny any inference from the information of the witnesses. But something may be said with regard to the possibility of such occurrences. I venture to think that none but Atheists would contend that an apparition in spirit of any soul that once dwelt upon earth is an impossibility. While we believe in God, we must admit that anything to him, who created all things, is perfectly possible. Then, there is in the creed professed by Protestants, as well as by Catholics, an article of faith, which must bear upon the question of spiritual appearances; it is the communion of saints. This article of faith the Protestant reformers of the 16th century retained, though they rejected others which might seem more essential to salvation. If, therefore, the communion of saints is part of the common creed of Christians, who, in other respects, differ substantially, may we not assert the conclusion that the visit of a saint, on a mission from heaven, is not only possible, but probable, at any time, and in any place? And the question of probability would ap-

pear to be settled in the affirmative by the appearances recorded in the Old and New Testaments. In the former there is an abundance of related apparitions. After the Crucifizion they were not so necessary, the Apostles having received plenary power to heal and raise from the dead. Consequently, direct and manifest intervention of Providence has not often been exercised under the new dispensation. Yet there are some iustances of communication ; and the first took place immediately after the Ascension ; "And when he had spoken these things, while they beheld, he was taken up, and a cloud received him out of their sight. And while they looked steadfastly towards heaven, as he went up, -brought the afflicted from widely separated behold two men stood by them in white ap-

nearly equal to that of midday, there arises and that, consequently, is a flaw in the evidence. We shall not discuss this point, nor venture to pass judgment upon it. The witnesses persist in their affirmations and thus the case stands. Mr. Byrne, father to one of the young men who saw the visions, assured us that his son had his fingers on the eyes of the Virgin, and having removed them two dark spots remained for a brief space, and then resumed their former appearance. The others said nothing of this occurrence. It is stated by all the witnesses that the shalows were distinctly recognisable in form and feature; and they identified them to be the Virgin, St. Joseph, and John the Evangelist. If anyone ask them (as we did) how they knew that it was John the Evangelist, St. Joseph, and the Mother of the Saviour whom they beheld upon the church cable, they will answer that they recognized the saints from the pictures in the chapel. It is true that those pictures may be very unlike what the saints were when they were in flesh, because there is no authentic portrait of any of them in existence. But the sceptic need not raise a discussion on this point. If the apparition of a messenger from heaven were necessary, and that the people visited should recognise who it was that came to them, we may reasonably suppose that the features ideally represented to the general eye would be assumed, since otherwise the visitor could not be identified. Whoever holds this opinion will find authority for it in the Scrip-One example will be sufficient to tures. cite :

"Then Jesus spoke to the Lord in the day that he delivered the Amorrhite in the sight of the children of Israel, and he said before them : Move not, O sun, toward Gabaon, nor thou, O moon, toward the valley of Ajalon.

"And the sun and the moon stood still, till the people revenged themselves upon their enemies. Is not this written in the book of the just. So the sun stood still in the midst of heaven, and hasted not to go down the space of one day."

What happened on that occasion was, not that the sun stood still, but that the earth's daily revolution upon her own axes was suspended. But in that remote age of the world the people believed that the earth was stationary, and that the sun moved round it. Because that was the opinion of mankind in the days of Josue, the apparent arrest of the sun in his course could only be explained to the people in the manner related. To have told them what had actually occurred would have seemed absurd and impossible.

From this recorded event in the history of the Jews, it may be inferred that, if a saint were sent on a divine errand to this earth, and that the people should know the messenger whom God had presented to them, the appearance familiar to their minds would be the one assumed by the visitor, otherwise there could be no recognition. This conclusion is not irrational, and it may be advanced in reply to those who might dispute the point of identification.

In connection with the alleged appearances on the wall of Knock Chapel there is a more difficult question than either the possibility of such apparitions or the value of the testimony in proof of them. What was the object of the appearances? If they took place, and if they were ordered by Divine command, they must have some purpose. What can it be?

There should be something to communicate -some warning or lesson-some special intelligence to be imparted for the good of the people. In all recorded cases of the kind here was some communication made, and there was a definite object. When Israel saw God in a vision, he received the order to go down into Egypt, for (said the Lord) "I will

This is fair. It is natural that the people should doubt. It is even right that they should doubt, for every story that one hears ought not to be readily credited. And it al. ways happens that those who doubt longest, like St. Thomas the Apostle, are those who are, in matters of truth, the foremost supporters atterwards of that of which they are certain to be true. Well, then, in respect to the non-Catholic section of the community and of the Catholics who do not give credit to the story or narration of the first apparition, we would say-You must either believe that the apparition did de facig take place, account for its appearance as you will, or that fifteen quiet, rational people, and while awake deceived, or that they were rogues and cheats prepared well enough to combine. The reply given is-"I do not believe they saw the apparition." Very well. They were all deceived then, or they conspired without cause. If deceived there have been lifteen miracles, instead of one wrought, for it is a wonderful and, indeed, a miraculous thing to make a person seriously believe he saw what he did not see, and for to hold him for one hour, or two or longer. No rational being could by occured which in point of fact (if he were about a quarter past eight o'clock, and begin-deceived), never had occurred. And then ning to be quite dark. The sun had set; it you must multiply their deception by fifteen, for that number of rational, sensible men and women declare that they beheld the apparition, not for a moment, not in a loose, transient way, but in a settled manner for hours, so that they had time to come and go, to think and examine, to see the hands, eyes, and the minutest outline of the beings who | left of the Bishop and above the altar, a Lamb stood before them. They endured cold, and min, and wet, while looking at the vision | they declare they saw, but which the man who does not credit the story says they did not

see. His alternative is far a greater miracle than that of the believer, for, in his case, it is simply an apparition, in the other it was tifteen apparitions deceiving each of the rational beings who stood on looking at what had, according to their theory, no reality. There was an additional miracle, for in matters of lying and deception, it is seldom or ever all can be at one in narrating the same

events. Witness the two Judges or Elders whom the Frophet Daniel examined. Each two were telling an untruth. Now, in the case of these fitteen witnesses it is amazing that all of them and each of them tell in substance the same event. They differ in minor and special results, as all men will, in giving an account of the same event, but they tell in substance and in integrity of detail the same story. No other conclusion can be come to regarding the first apparition than that it has actually occurred. We have already stated that if one real miracle out of the hundreds that have been tried by those who have visited the place is certain, it is quite enough. Hearsay miracles are as plenty as individuals. Some say they are real; others say, and many of them with truth, that they are shams, and exist only in the warm faith or in the imagination of enthusiasts. Of ourselves we will say nothing on this head, but merely record here the annexed account which we take from the Cork Examiner of the 9th-Monday last. Last week Mrs. O'Brien and her little son visited Knock. The following gives testimony of what the mother of the boy states to the citizens of Cork regarding her son before he went to Knock and since

THE MIRACLES IN THE WEST.

his return to his home :--

Yesterday, a letter was received from Mrs. O'Brien, of William-street, who a short time since, went to Knock with her son, a little boy aged ten years, who had been totaly blind. Hearing of the miraculous cures performed at the chapel of Knock, Mrs. O'Brien determined on taking her little boy with her there, all efforts at doing any good for him having premake a great nation of thee there." In viously failed. Mrs. O'Brien writes to her

descon had been supplied with these beautiful tigures from Dublin or somewhere else, and that he had said nothing about them; I thought the whole thing strange; after looking at them I passed on to the house of Mrs. Byrne in the village; after reaching Widow Byrne's house I stayed there half an hour at least; I returned then homewards to the Archdeacon's house, accompanied by Miss Mary Byrne, and as we approached the chapel she cried out - Look at the beautiful figures. We gazed on them for a little, and then I told her to go for her mother, Widow Byrne, and her brother, and her sister, and her niece, who were still in the house which she and I had left; I romained looking at the sight before me until the mother, sister, and brother of Miss Mary Byrne came; at the time I was outside the ditch, which is over to the south of the schoolhouse, about thirty yards or more from the church; I leaned across the wall in order to see fally and at my leisure the whole scene. I remained now for the space of at least a quarter of an hour, perhaps longer; I told Miss Byrne then to go for her uncle, Bryan Byrne, and her aunt, Mrs. Bryan Byrne, or any of the neighbors whom she should see, human possibility be so deceived, and, above; in order that they might witness the sight all convinced rationally that the events that they were then enjoying. It was now ning to be quite dark. The sun had set : it was raining at the time. As a fact, the sun had not been seen that day by anyone in the West of Ireland. It was pouring rain at this time, and the rain had continued the whole evening. I beheld on this occasion not only three figures, but an altar, further on to the left of the image of the B. V. M., and to the about the size of that is three weeks old. Behind the Lamb appeared the Cross bearing the image of the Crucified. It was away a bit trom the Lamb, while the latter stood in front from it, and not resting on the wood of the Cross. Around the Lamb a number of goldlike stars appeared in the form a halo. This altar was placed right under the window of the gable and more to the east of figures, all outside, of course, the church at Knock. 1 parted from the company or gathering at eight and a half o'clock; went to pricet's house and told what I had beheld, and about the beautiful things that were to be soon ar the gable end of the chapel; I asked him, or told a different story when examined sopara- | sold rather it would be worth his while to go tely, and apart, simply because each of the to witness them. He appeared to make nothing of what I said ; and consequently he did not go. Although it was pouring rain the wall had a bright, dry appearance, while the rest of the building appeared to be dark. I did not return to behold the visions again after that, remaining at my house. I saw the sight for fully an hour. Very Rev. B. Cavanagh heard the next day all about the apparition from the others who had beheld it; and then it came to his recollection that I had told him the previous evening to see it. "(Signed), "MARY MACLAUGHLIN."

Testimony of Mary Byrne, aged about 25 vears:

years:-"I live in the village of Knock, to the east side of the chapel; Mury MucLaughlin came on the evening of the 21st of August to my house about half-past seven o'clock; she remained some little time: I came back with hor as she was returning bomewards; it was either eight o'clock or a quarter to eight at the time; it was still bright; I had never heard from Miss Mac-Laugh.in about the vision she had just seen before that; the itrst I learned of it was on coming at the time just named from my mother's house in company with Miss Mary MacLaughliu and at the distance of three hundred yards or so from the church. I beheld all at once, standing out from the gable, and rather to the west side of it, three figures; which, on more attening to the out from the gable, and rather to the west side of it, three figuress which, on more attentive in-spection, appeared to be that of the Blessed Virgin, of St. Joseph, and St. John. That of the Blessed Virgin was tife-size; the others, appar-ently either not so big, or not so big has her figure; they stood a little distance out from the gable-wall, and, as well as I could Judge, a foot and a half or two feet from the ground. The Virgin stood erect with cyes raised to heaven, her hands elevated to the shoulders or a little higher, the paims inclined slightly towards the shoulders or bosom; she wore a large cloak of a white colour, hanging in full folds and some-what loosely around the shoulders and fastened to the neck; she wore a crown on the headwhat loosely around the shoulders and fastoned to the neck; sho wore a crown on the head-rather a large crown-and as it appeared to me somewhat brighter than the dressor robes worn by our Blessed Lady. In the figure of St Joseph the head was slightly bent, and inclined towards the Blessed Virgin. As if paying her respect. It represented the saint as somewhat aged with greying whickers and greyish har. The third igure appeared to be that of St. John the Evan-get.st. I do not know, only I thought so, except the fact that one time I saw a statue at the ehapel of Lekanvey, near Westport, Co. Mayo, very nuch resembling the figure which now stool before me in the group with St. Joseph and our Blessed Lady, which I headd on this ecca-sion. It held the Roke of Gospels or the Mass Book, open in his left hand, while he stood slightly inclined on the left slide towards the altar that was over a little from him. I must remark that the statue which I had formerly seen at Lekanvey chapel had no mitre on its head, while the figure I now head had one-not a high mitre, but a short, set kind of one. The figure before me on this present occasion of which I am speaking, had a book in the left hand, as I have stated, and the index finger and the middle finger of the right hand raised, as if he were speaking, and impressing some point for effigure and pose that made me surmites, for it is only an opinion, that the third figure was that of BL John, the beloved discipte of our Lord. But I am not in anyway sure what saint or character the figure represent said the same -said what I stated. The altar was under the word the altar Saint John—as I shall call the figure—was looking, while he stood at the discipte head at state. And no linens, no endles, nor an special ornamentations. It was only a plain altur. Above the altar, and resting on it, was a lamb, standing with face towards st. John—thus fronting in western sky. I saw mercors nor erucifax. On the body of the lamb, and around it. I saw golden stars, or small bril-line tights g to the neck; she were a crown on the head rather a large crown-and as it appeared to m

'Damn the marriage,' said Captuin Armine, rather staggered.

'Well, now you can do me a real service,

and by Jove, you shall never repeat it. To

'One thousand five hundred pounds' ex-claimedjMr. Levison. 'Tayn't in the country.'

murky gilding. The walls of this apartment were crowded with pictures, arranged, how-

borough was the companion of a dauby moon

bition ; and insipid Roman matrons by Hamil-

rate delineations of the orgies of Dutch boors

The room was crowded with ugly furniture of

portions was crowned by three massive and

enormous silver salvers, and immense branch

candleaticks of the same precious metal, and

a china punch-bowl which might have suited

the dwarf in Brobdignag. The floor was cov.

timations of feminine elegance in the veil of

finely cut pink paper which covered the

bage-roses and jonguils.

nakedness of the empty but highly-polished

younger man. He wore a plum-colored

and he placed a chair for his guest.

hero in an easy voice. 'Any news?'

mense fortune.

rible.'

tween us.'

money is.'

misery.

moment.'

can to serve you.'

that's the truth.'

friends, and you must get it.'

the point; I must have 1,500L.

1,50002., and you must give it me.'

'There it is though,' said Mr. Levison, very quietly. 'You know, Captain, there is the arrears on that 'ere annuity, three years next Michaelmas. I think it's Michaelmas; let me see.' So saying, Mr. Levison opened an escritoire, and brought forward an awfol looking volume, and, consulting the terrible index. turned to the fatal name of Armine. Yes! three years next Michaelmas, Captain.' ' Well, you will be paid,' said Ferdi nand. 'We hope so,' said Mr. Levison ; ' but it is

a long figure.'

Well, but you get capital interest.' 'Pish!' said Mr. Levison; 'ten per cent! Why ! it is giving away the money. 'Why ! that's the raw, Captain. With this here new bill annuities is nothing. Me and my partner don't do no annuities now. It's giving money away; and all this here money locked

up ; and all to serve you.' Well ; you will not help me,' said Ferdinand, rising.

'Do you really want fifteen hundred?' asked Mr. Levison. 'By Jove I do.'

'Well now, Captain, when is this marriage

to come off?" ' Have I not told you a thousand times, and Morris too, that my cousin is not to marry until one year has passed sincd my grandfather's death. It is barely a year. But of course, at this moment, of all others, I cannot afford to be short.'

Very true, Captain ; and we are the men to serve you, if we could. But we cannot, Never was such times for money; there is no seeing However, we will do what we can. Things is going very bad at Malta, and that's the truth. There's that young Catchimwhocan, we are in with him wery deep; and now he has left the Fusileers and got into Parliament, he don't care this for us. If be would only pay us, you should have the money; so help me you should.'

'But he won't pay you,' sald Ferdinand. "What can you do?"

'Why, I have a friend,' said Mr. Levison, who I know has got three hundred pound at his bankers, and he might lend it us; but we shall have to pay for it.'

'I suppose so,' said Ferdinand. 'Well, three hundred.'

'I have not got a shilling myself,' said Mr. Levison. 'Young Touchemup left us in the lurch yesterday for 750l.' so help me, and never gave us no notice. Now you are a gentleman, Captain; yon never pity, but you always give us notice.'

Ferdinand could not help smiling at Mr. Levison's idea of a gentleman.

' Well, what else can you do ?'

'Why, there is two hundred coming in tomorrow, said Mr. Levison; I can depend on 'that.'

To be Continued.

Maine News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness fully exposed to the bitter blasts of winter. and kidney complaints. Those who use them | All round, as far as the keenest eye could say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the Argue,

verbial faith of the people must still be whole and untouched, and has not deteriorated under the influence of increased education. Look at these men and women, some of them in the silver age, others in golden youth, kneeling in deep mud, and praying with a fervour and' earnestness which will find in the stranger's memory no parallel but that intense appeal for mercy which goes up to heaven from the deck of a sinking ship. Bitter and violent is the wind, and cold is the beating rain, and depressing is the storm that howlsand whirls round the unassuming church, and then sweeps away over the dreary, desolate, unrerelieved landscape. What is all that pelting shower or that shivering blast to those devoted worshippers, who almost strictly abide by the counsel to seek first the Kingdom of. God and His justice? Not the chilling sir they feel, for their hearts are aglow with the fire of that love which is of faith; nor the drenching rain they dread, being indifferent to the comforts of the body, and glad to feel that they have sorrows to unite with those sufferings which culminated on Calvary. Nowhere in the wide world is there such fervent piety, and sincere devotion, such supreme

self-denial. If scepticism exist it has not come down from the upper circle of high culture, and luxurious comfort, nor yet ventured far outside the philosopher's closet. Doubt is the spoiled child of fortune, the pet offspring of ease, the creation of the perplexed inquirer. The cheerless home of the humble repels it. If anyone imagines that incredulity is growing on Irish soil, let bim join the multitude, and journey to Knock, and there his fancy will disappear in presence of a spectacle, which is not strange in this land, yet it is surprising. Inside and outside the church, are people on their knees; or, having finished their supplications for healing grace, or for the removal of bodily infirmities, they are scraping mortar from the walls, picking out

bits of stones, or tearing up the earth from the ground floor. If the intense belief in the miraculous power of the materials of the church should long continue, the building will be a complete wreck, and the floor a burrow. It would seem a futile precaution to have sheathed in timber the gable upon which the figures are said to have appeared, since a stone or a piece of lime from any part of the edifice suffices to satisfy the desire to possess a relic of the favoured temple. When hun-

dreds of pilgrims are there on some days, and thousands on Mondays and Thursdays (the two days upon which the appearances were seen by the witnesses), each taking away something from the chapel floor or walls, the church of the visions will soon pass away.

The village or hamlet of Knock consists of about a score of habitations; a few of them are good of their kind, the rest are the uncomfortable, damp-floor sheelings, which are unhappily so numerous in Ireland. The police barrack is a trimly-thatched, white-washed cottage, and the clergyman's dwelling is plain and unprotending. As the situation of the locality is very high, the highest in the county Mayo, as I have been informed, it is reach, the prospect is bleak, cheerless, and

men of Gailile 703 stand ye looking up into heaven? This same Jesus, who was taken up from you into heaven, shall so come as you have seen him going into heaven.""

The two men in white apparel were angels sent to assure the disciples that He shall so come in like manner as he had gone. After this there were many communications with the Apostles-when they were in prison, for instance; and with Philip, who was sent by an angel to teach and baptize the Ethiopian; and with those who were neither disciples nor Apostles, such as Cornelius, the devout man, who was commanded by an angel to send for Peter. It will be said that those days are long past, and the age of miracles was closed centuries ago. But it is written-"It is not for you to know the times or the seasons which the Father bath put in His own power." Who will say that visible signs are not now required, or that they are impossible in any time or season?

Among divines of divers creeds there are not a few who not only believe, but publicly deliver their opinion that the end of the world is at hand. Holding a contrary view, and believing that our planet is youngthough it be as old as Geology states-need not prevent us from reminding those who think that the General Judgment is not far off of what will happen before the final consummation : "And it shall come to pass in the last days that your sons and daughters shall prophesy; and your young men shall see visions; and your old men shall dream dreams." Are these, then, the last days? Have not our young men seen visions at Knock?

The possibility of seeing visions must be granted by all who acknowledge the existtence of a Supreme Being; and as a sparrow cannot fall to the ground unless by the will of the Father, how much more are we thought of, who are of more value than many sparrows?

Admitting the possibility of visions, we have only to inquire into the testimony upon which the alleged appearances on the wall of Knock Church are sustained. The number of witnesses are many-fully fifteen-and there appears to be little discrepancy in evidence. In declaring their their conviction that there was no de-lusion, they are firm and unshaken. They saw figures marked in clear outline upon the gable. The first visit was made on the evening of the 21st of August last year, and the hour was about eight o'clock. The bcholders say it was not dark, but rather bright, and lightsome-one of them states it was nearly as noon. Yet, if it were eight o'clock or close to it, there could not have been much light, particularly as it was raining, and the wind, as Miss Byrne remembers, was blowing from the south. On the 21st of August the sun set at ten minutes past seven o'clock. In our latitude the sun lingers long after sundown, but not so long late in August as it does in midsummer. At eight o'clock sharp there is not much light on the 21st August, but as the witnesses agree in stating that there was nearly as much brightness as at thing quite impossible to compre-noon, they may have been mistaken as to the hend. The non-Catholic affirms that precise time. In remote districts clocks are "there was no such thing as an few, and one will generally find them slow or apparition." "It is all a hoar." So, too, suys precise time. In remote districts clocks are unpicturesque. With the exception of some few, and one will generally find them slow or apparition." "It is all a hoax." So, too, suys fine sward where ancient scats once were fast, the latter more frequently than the the incredulous Catholic; and, mind you, praise of their curative qualities .- Portland occupied, the scene of undulating bog land is former. Accepting the corroborated assertions very few learned Catholics yet gave any

Jacob's vision he was assured that he would get the land wherein he slept, and in his seed all the tribes of the earth should be blest. Abraham's hand was stayed by an angel when he was about to immolate his son upon the altar. On another occasion, as A braham was sitting in the door of his tent, in the vale of Mambre, "there appeared to him three men standing near him; and as soon as he saw them he ran to meet them from the door of his tent, and adored down to the ground." The object of this visit was twofold-to announce that Sara his wife should bring forth a son; and that Sodom and Gomorrha should be destroyed. Soon after, Lot was warned by two angels to take his wife and daughters and quit the doomed city of Sodom. The appearance of the two men on the Mount of Olives, after the ascension, had also, as we have stated, a definite purpose. They were sent to tell the disciples that it was useless to stand there looking up to heaven, and that Jesus should come, "as you have seen Him going into heaven." Thus, in every instance related in Holy Writ, there was an order delivered, or a communication made, and every supernatural visit had a special end. Those who steadfastly bear witness to what they beheld on the walls of the chapel at Knock concur with one another in admitting that there was no word spoken, no sign made to signify anything. The shadows came, and remained, passed away, without communicating any

message to the bystanders. In this essential character of the appearances they differ from alleged vision at Lourdes. There the Virgin showed herself (it is stated) to a child, and

(From the Tuam Times.)

Conception."

The village of Knock has already become famous. Its name is now heard of not only in Ireland, in Eugland, in Scotland, but in America. Letters from the most distant districts in the far-off United States of the American Continent have been received, in which detailed questions have been put respecting the "apparitions and the miracles" at Knock. The events can well be grouped under two headings-namely, those respecting the apparitions seen August 21st last, the eve of the octave of the least of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and those that tell of the "miracles" that have been wrought since Christmas last. It is easy enough to deal with the question of the first apparition, because the proof regarding it rests on the evidence of the witnesses who assert and even swear that they beheld it. These are at least fifteen in number. How it could happen that fifteen persons of different ages and of different ways of thinking and of living, persons differing in age, in condition, in place and position, could all, without any apparent reason, conspire to say they all saw a certain thing which, in the opinion of those who do not credit their narration, they did not see, and that they were under that delusion, not one but all of them, that they saw it, some for one hour, some for an hour and a-halt, some for two hours, is a undiversified save by a crop of bulrush, or a that the shadows of evening had not fallen credit to the events that have been nurrated. nothing, thinking that possibly the Arch. actively engaged.

husband, the owner of a smack which trades between Limerick and Kilrush, to say that there is every probability of the child being at last blessed with sight. Having prayed before the portion of the chapel where the miraculous apparition was seen, the little fellow, it appeared, declared that he thought he could see candles burning on the altar. Since then the cataracts of both eyes show signs of crumbling off the pupils, and so there is every hope of a speedy and miraculous cure.

Miss O'Neil, of Dublin, whose leg was two nches shorter than the other, got its proper length, having prayed for a considerable time. She left, as a memento of her visit to Knock, a heautiful silk umbrolla after her. Bridget Nerny, Strokestown, county Roscommon ; her right eye was blind, can see with it, and also read. Maria Connolly was disabled for 15 years-her legs being quite powerless. She was carried into the chapel. She came out with the use of them quite restored.

It must finally be borne in mind that any thing that has been stated or written in the pages of the Tuam News, is only a matter of news, and has no other authority than that which facts of dally occurrence receive from the testimony of sensible individuals who have seen or felt the reality or the effects of what they testify. All that has been said or written has no positive sanction from the Church or from the Church rulers and Ecclesiastical guides; all that has been stated has only the same amount of authority that is usually given to any public event witnessed by many -but with this exception, that much greater care has been taken to be accurate and rigidly truthful in the accounts now given than if spoke the words-"I am the Immaculate they were the ordinary events of the day. If they are supernatural, as they appear to be, there is much more to be said yet regarding them ; if, after all, they are in one way unreal as some think, then very soon that want of

reality must come to light. Meantime, till the Church speaks authoritatively on the subject, one has fair grounds for believing the whole account of the apparition to be true, and that some one or two at least of the miracles are a reality.

WHAT THE EYE-WITNESSES SAY.

The deposition of Mary MacLaughlin (aged about 45 years), in the presence of the Very Rev. Archdeacon B. Cavanagh, P.P., of Rev. Jamas Canon Waldron, P. P., Ballyhaunis, and Rev. U. J. Canon Bourke, P. P., of Kilcolman, Claremorris, Co. Mayo, deputed by his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam to see into the truth of the vision said to have appeared at the Catholic Church of Knock on the evening of the 21st August, the Octave of the Assumption of the B. V. M., 1879.

DEPOSITION

"I, Mary MacLaughlin, live in Knock; I am housekeeper to the Rev. Archdeacor Cavanagh; I remember the evening of the 21st August ; at the hour of seven or so, or a little later, while it was yet bright day, I passed from the Rev. the Archdeacon's house on by the chapel towards the house of a Mrs. Byrne, widow. On passing by the chapel, and at a little distance from it, I saw a wonderful number of strange figures or appearances at the gable, one like the B.V. Mary, and one like St. Joseph, another a bishop; I saw an altar; I was wondering to see such an extraASSISTING BISHOP FABRE.

Immediate Action and the Result.

The prayer for pecuniary assistance which emanated from Mgr. Fabre to all the priests in his diocese has resulted in a most happy and appreciable response. In the different parishes committees are in process of active formation, and conjecturing from the zeal manifested in the good work, a large sum will in all probability be in readiness at an early period to alleviate the stringency of His Lordship's situation.

The first community to respond to the appeal was Ville Marie Convent, which nobly sustained the reputation its inmates have acquired for generosity. One hundred dol-lars was subscribed in a few hours and forwarded to His Lordship.

In Notre Dame de Grace active house to bouse canvass is in progress with happy results. The following is the Commistee entrusted with the work :- Hon. E. Frudhomme, President ; Mayor Decarle, 1st Vice-President; Jos. St. Germain, 2nd Vice-President ; L. Chaput, Treasurer ; H. Mills and B. Decarie, Atsistant Treasurers.

For Cote des Neiges the Committee comprises S. Goyer, President; P. Claude, Mayor, Ist Vice-President; P. McKenna, 2nd Vice-President ; Hubert Lecompte, Treasurer ; M. Hurtubise and A. Robert, Assistant Treasurers.

Organizations are being perfected in the city also, and in a few days collectors will be

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10.

CALENDAR. MARCH

THURSDAY, 11-St. Thomas Aquinas, Confessor and Doctor of the Church (March 7). Cons. Abp. Williams, Boston, 1868.
 FBIDAY, 12-Most Precious Blood of our Lord.
 SATURDAY, 13-St. Gregory I., Pope, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church.
 SUNDAY, 14-Passion Sunday. Epist. Heb. ix. 11-15; Gosp. John vill. 46 53. Cons Bp. Lynch, Charleston. 1858.
 MONDAY, 15-Foria.

MONDAY, 15-Feria. TUESDAY, 15-Feria. Fr. Brebeuf put to death WEDNESDAY, 17-St. Patrick, Bishop and Confessor, Fr. Lalement put to death, 1649.

NOTICE

Subscribers should notice the date on the abel attached to their paper, as it marks the xpiration of their term of subscription. Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

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WE have seen it stated in several papers that the Catholic Church is favorable to the marriage of a deceased wife's sister and with a deceased brother's wife, but we wonder objectionable. It is true that the Church may

Parnell. Jas. L. O Mally, Peterboro, Ont... 1 00 the Post has taken in the hearts of the people. in this Province for his urbanity, and the zeal OUR readers will regret to learn that Mr. P. CHARLES STEWART PARNELL will arrive in Nicholas Carolan, Norwichville, not only in Montreal, but all over Canada. and ability he displays in Catholic emigration J. Curran, so well known and so highly re-Ont..... Dr. O'Leary (second subscription) 39.00 this city to-night, and to-morrow night a Our friends outside do not, however, appear matters. The price of a ticket will be, for 5 00 spected in Montreal, died at Quebec yester-Montreal audience will have the pleasure of to correctly realize the position of the pro-D. McDonald.... 1 00 day after a long and painful illness. Mr. adult persons \$29; children from five to J. O'C.... prietors, or they must not have read the edihearing Ireland's case stated by one of the 1 00 twelve, \$14.50, and children under five, free. Curran was only twenty-nine years of age and John Flynn, Ethel, Ont..... 1 00 purest and most single-minded young men torial of the 25th of February with sufficient In Monday's issue we shall go into the matter was brother of Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., the The people of St. Chrysostom, per whom any country has ever sent forth to attention. It is not charity they want to more extensively and give fuller information. Alex. McCallum..... eminent advocate of this city. The deceased 172 16 champion its cause before the world. He is a sustain the Post, but the necessary amount of Patrick O'Connor, Little Palace.. 5 00 gentleman was remarkable for his fine inmessenger come from Ireland across the At-James Hoolahan..... stock taken up in a business-like manner, by Invidious Comparisons. 25 00 tellect, his superabundant wit, and his people who are aware they are engaged in a In another place will be seen extracts from (From St. Sophie de Terrobonne, P.Q.) lantic ocean to tell her children abroad that splendid conversational powers generally. reports of the American Consuls abroad to she suffers and wants relief, alas that it Catherine Hanna, school teacher... \$ 1 00 business transaction. A meeting for that At his death he held the position of English John Callaghan..... their Government, which if read attentively should be so, but it is still a consolation that purpose was held Thursday night at which the translator to the Quebec Legislature. May ohn Byrne..... exact financial position of the Post was exour esteemed contemporaries, whose it is her best beloved son she has entrusted Bridget Gorman..... 1 00 his soul rest in peace. knowledge of geography and history is taken to speak in her name and to echo her voice. plained. It was stated that out of a capital Patrick Callahan..... of \$50,000 authorized by charter, about twofrom the library of the Young Men's Chris-James Walsh..... He is as truly Ireland's representative as was 2 50 OUR very much esteemed contemporary, T F E O, Quebec..... tian Association, may be of future benefit to thirds had been taken up, and one-third re-Louis Kossuth of Hungary, as is the Marquis the Peoria (III.) Journal, in describing Mr. Edward Mahoney, Lachine..... 5 00 them, and at all events save them from renof Lorne of Great Britain, and as such will he mained to be taken up. Of the two-thirds Wm. Peacock, Lachine Parnell, says editorially :-- "He is fully six 1 00 dering themselves ridiculous. These reports be heard and respected. As such he will un- John Meagher, Manotic taken up half had been paid, and the other 1 00 feet in height, slender, with a blonde head of fold the current history of the saddest, the Patr.ck Harrington half will be paid on call. It was also exare at the present time most opportune, as a 2 00 hair and whiskers. The latter he wears all Wm. McCallian, 10 00 plained by the Chairman, Ald. DoBovan, that a good many well-meaning but thick-headed most unfortunate, and the most beautiful of Sorel.... over his cheeks and chip, a la Grant, and not John Mullen. " people have somehow or other been share represented fifty dollars, but it did not the nations of the earth, a nation of whose " after the mutton-chop English style. His James Meany, brought to believe that the great cause necessarily follow that because a man subancient glories he will be silent, but of whose " John Donoghue 3 00 face is almost feminine in outline when in relames Hamilton " • • • • • • of Ireland's misery was her religion. It is scribed for one he had to pay it down. The immortal aspirations in the future he will 5 00 pose. When he speaks it lightens up. He John Kearnan. " 1 00 no use referring the class of people we allude first allotment only called for one-tenth, or speak with an eloquent tongue. Those aspiwas dressed very simply, in black with a " James McOuilan. 2 00 five dollars, and the probabilities are that to, or the class of newspapers for the matations of the Irish people are as quenchless £² lean linen collar, turn down." Is a clean col-Wm. Byrne, 5 00 ter of that, to impartial history, because they only two or three calls will have to be made as the glorious sun which their Pagan J. Savage, " 50 ar then turned down, or standing up, so scarce within the next twelvemonths, and, perhaps, will unfortunately not read history, except in ancestors worshipped for lack of know-W. R. Lunan " an article in Peoria, Illinois, as to need special " the ridiculous way it is furnished them by R. Wilkie, 00 none will be necessary after. At the meeting ledge of the everlasting God by whom editorial mention ? α B. Montgomery, the Y. M. C. A. and their Sunday School it was created. It is but a few nearly five thousand dollars were sub-A. Tompson, " 2 00 scribed, Alderman McShane, M. P. P., books. Ireland is a Catholic country, they short years ago since Parnell was THE Quebec correspondent of the Toronto Jonathan Woodcock. " are told, and it is poor: England is a Protesunknown; o-day the world is ringing leading the way with a thousand, thus John Carroll. " Globe informs the readers of that paper that Redmond Byrne, Hochelaga tant country and it is rich, ergo Protestantism 2 00 leaving eleven thousand dollars worth of with his name, and the historian of the the Irish are dissatisfied with the Hon. Mr. John Douglas, " 1 00 future will inscribe in his pages how, is the wealthier religion of the two. If this stock to be taken up. It was remarkable Flynn as their representative in the Cabinet, Patrick Connors " 00 that the balance of the stock was were true, which it is not, it would when Ireland required a defender of her William Leddy. ****** and further says that that gentleman is essen-00 taken, for the most part, in shares prove nothing, for a man or a nation may be rights, a modest young patriot rose up in his " Patrick Donovan tially a French Canadian. He is certainly elect-Fenton Bowes, very wealthy and yet very wicked. We " ••••• 00 ed for a French Canadian constituency, and his of one and two, and that those who place in the greatest parliament of the world, Robert Colouboun. " 1 00 doubt if even the Y.M. C.A. or the and there, surrounded by hostile faces, and might naturally be expected to come down education has been as much French as Eng-Svlvester Sullivan " 50 confronted with the angry eyes of a merciless Witness will feel inclined to bring Mr. Vanlish, but any one who heard his oration in largely were absent. As may be supposed, John Burns, carter 1 00 the result of last night's meeting will not derbilt forward, and show him up as a saintmajority, he fearlessly stood up for her " James Feron the St. Patrick's Hall in December last must 60 " ••••• and yet he is enormously wealthy. But James Connors. 25 prevent the proprietors from carrying out and bailled the machinations of a governconfess that he spoke like a man having the " Louis Bacette, 25 their original intention of suspending on the suppose they did, we could point to ment unwilling to do her justice. heart of an Irishman in English as good as 13th of this month, but it is to be hoped Mackay, Flood, O'Brien, and others who are that of the Hon. George Brown, and with a This young man, Parnell, was born in the PARNELL LAND LEAGUE FUND. that the committee struck for the purpose last Catholics, and, if they shifted from indiviaristocracy. He belonged to the favored knowledge of Irish history perhaps superior. caste, and like his prototype, Robert Emmett, M. Mullin, lumberman duals to nations, they might offset France We must hear from the brave Irishmen of night will be so far successful within the \$5 00 against England, Spain against Sweden, or the road to preferment and honor lay straight M. Fitzgibbon..... Quebec before we credit the news telegraphed next few days in inducing our people 5 00 before him. He was no tenant depending Thomas Foy..... to invest as to leave no excuse Belgium against Holland. Our Evangelical by the Globe correspondent. 1 00 Thomas O'Kcefe..... for suspension, which indeed is not sought. contemporaries, who are constantly instil-5 00 for existence on the frowns or smiles of any John White.... THE Secretary of the St. Patrick's Literary | for. If half the remaining eleven thousand 5 00 ling those ideas into the public mind, petty tyrant; he was a landlord himself, Montrealer, from Portland..... 4 00 Society of Ottawa wrote to Mr. Parnell, ask- dollars is subscribed in the city, the offers whether it is their intention or not, wealthy, respected and nobly born. But his Henry Sheehan 1 00 ing in what capacity he was visiting the city. are not aware that they are F. W. James Allen (second subscription). of outside assistance and co-operation will all soul was cast in a heroic mould, his heart was 5 00 Considering that Mr. Parnell and his associthe while teaching rank materialism. If be accepted, the \$50,000 worth of stock comnot the hard heart of the oligarch, he heard 5 00 An Ontario Priest...... Another Ontario Priest..... ate, Mr. Dillon, have been lecturing through their argument was carried to its legitimate 10 00 pleted, and the Post will continue in its a cry of distress issuing from the lips of his 10 00 the States during the past two months, and sphere of usefulness. conclusion, the adherents of infidelity could country, he hearkened to the voice, and he draw attention to the splendor and glory of | threw his lot in with the suffering democracy. have, on numerous occasions, declared their Beview of Books. the ancient Grecian States in the height of From that moment the trail of the principles and their object, it betrays a little Manitoba. THE HARP .- This bright and ever-welcome their paganism and compare them to the tribes | serpent followed him, a venal press gaorance on the part of the Secretary of the The Reverned Father Lacombe, (Oblate) visitor for March has been received. We noof Israel at the same time carried captive to was hired to traduce him, the power L terary Society in asking such an absurd tice, with pleasure, that the Harp is now en-Secretary to the Archbishop of the North-Babylon, their country the prey of the Syrian, of the landlords was exerted in tirely an original magazine, filled with conqu vestion. We are glad to see that he has rewest Territory, is at present staying in Monttributions from some of the ablest pens in cei ved the snub his conduct entitles him to for the Macedonian and each successive contreal, whither he has come to carry out a his disadvantage, he was maligned and Canada. It is truly Irish-Canadian in queror. Athens furnished the world with slandered, detectives shadowed him, armed his impertinence. We sincerely hope that scheme of emigration to Manitoba under the character, and is destined still further, we the (bject of the Secretary in asking such a hone, to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness. auspices of Monseigneur Tache. The reverend philosophy, sculpture, magnificent public men were authorized to slay him on the In the issue for March will be found a porbuildings, which the modern age can scarcely slightest pretence, and when he crossed the quest ion was unauthorized, and that it was done gentleman could scarcely select a more approtrait and biographical sketch of the late Berthroug in the pardonable desire of obtaining hope to equal; but Israel furnished what was priate time to put such a scheme in practice. ocean on his mission of love, the Atlantic nard Devlin, Meagher's famous speech on "The the au tograph of a distinguished man, but. better,---it gave us the Gospel. If our evan-Montreal is only emerging from a long season Cable itself was made a Government agent to Sword," an essay on "Education," by Mr. J. K. neverth, less, we would like to see the Society gelical friends think the Coliseum or the Foran; "Land Tenure," by Mr. J. H. of depression, and it must be that blacken him in the minds of another continent. disowning the act of their Secretary, and Parthenon of more value than the Bible, | The Times and the New York Herald, ancient Kavanagh, and articles on several other imthere are several men in the city who giving him snub number two to teach him portant subjects. (Mr. John Gillies, pubhave realized long before this that their true which they are so fond of quoting in season enemies and rivals though they are, joined lisher.) manners fiw the future. avocation is not in trade, men who while still and out of season, let them say so and THE BYESTANDER for this month is interhands in their hatred of Ireland and her having a little money left, are willing to try have an end of the controversy. They are esting as its predecessors. It treats of all the champion, and agreed to bury the hatchet, The Britis b Parliament has thrown out the leading topics of the day, home and foreign, in their fortunes in the great North-west. everlastingly telling their readers that the while they hunted in couples to defame the a racy but graphic style, and among others on Irish Volunteer's Bill, and the British Gov-Within the past ten years thousands upon Queen once upon a time showed some barbaric man they could not intimidate. But it was the Irish question, currency, legislation, local ernment has decided to renew the Peace thousands have left Ontario to try their forprince an open Bible as the cause of Englegislatures, English affairs, &c. (Dawson of no avail, truth has prevailed, Parnell has Preservation Act for a further term. These tunes in Manitoba, and have succeeded to land's greatness, but then what was Brothers, Montreal.) been vindicated, the Congress of the great little attentions, combined with the refusal their heart's desire. They have built a city the cause of the greatness of Im-We have received the first number of a Republic received him as a national guest in new series of works printed in magazine form, of extending the franchise as it exists in which is yet destined to rival Chicago, and perial Rome? Rome was the mistress of the their august Assembly, State Legislatures all published by Messrs. J. R. Funk & Co., Dey | be relieved by one application.

expressed intention to disfranchise those electors who are obliged to apply for relief, must surely convince the world that the Government is acting in such a manner as will win the hearts of all Irishmen, irrespective of creed or class, and make them forever loyal and happy. As for the unfortunate man Parnell, how he must blush with shame at being caught carrying on an agitation against the pets of such a benevolent government. We would advise him now to throw all the money he has collected into the fund of the Duchess of Marlborough, and then go to London and take a fresh oath of allegiance.

THE Ottawa Free Press a " liberal " journal, which, however, will either turn Tory or assume any other political complexion for

money as it has done before, says that the only atonement the Post can make for having come into existence is to die. The Teronto Mail, on the other hand, a Tory journal, and now the best and ablest paper in Canada, Whig or Tory, is somewhat more liberal than the little Ottawa hack when it says :—"Two newspaper enterprises of a character presenting points of similarity from one aspect, yet widely diverse in another, are threatened with the fate which overtakes so many deserving journalistic ventures. The Montreal Post, a daily paper established as an exponent of Irish Catholic opinion, and conducted with vigour and ability, has announced that it will cease publication on the 13th inst., and the New York Witness, an offshoot of its Montreal namesake, after a hard and prolonged struggle to establish itself as an evangelical daily, is also about to suspend. The trouble in both cases is a limited constituency and competition with the newspapers of a more general character already in the field. The attempt to sustain both has drawn heavily on the means of sympathetic supporters, but it is a difficult matter to keep alive a daily as the organ of a special class. Efforts are being made to give both journals a fresh start, and if the means are forthcoming they may manage to struggle on into eventual prosperity. Time is the hardest antagonist a new journal has to encounter, but the lapse of a few years converts him from a foe into an ally."

whence they derived their information, and as the other two put together. If the Wit-WE continue to receive a great number of do the same as regards the male youth. Thomas Cragan, Alfred 1 00 more especially when they state that Irish and ness is in earnest seeking the cause of Irish J. R. Brownrigg, Alfred 1 00 letters, most of them marked private, making We may add that Father Lacombe will English Catholic Bishops signed petitions in A Friend..... -50 distress it should look elsewhere than to resend two detachments from Montreal to Winsuggestions and offering material assistance favor of such marriages. The Catholic Church, Jules Boileau ligious belief; but, above all, it should cease to prevent the suspension of the Post. These nipeg at an early date-one on the 30th of Henry Donegan..... 25 as Mr. Anglin remarked in the House, ab Contribution of the Parish of St. letters are every day increasing in volume, instituting comparisons which tell against solutely forbids such unions as being highly this month, and another on the 18th of next Joseph, of Huntington, per Mr. itself, when intelligent people take the called forth no doubt by a feeling of genuine April. The first detachment will be con-Edward Poland..... 139 54 trouble of diving into history, ancient or sympathy, and the practical communications ducted to their destination by two gentlemen Pupils of the Roman Catholic recognize exceptions, but as a rule it is opof Messrs. Farmer, Curran, and "Another modern. who are well acquainted with Manitoba, and School, Perth, Ont., per A. M. posed te marriages which tend to confusion. Ontario Priest," and prove to us what a hold Gutridge..... 5 00 the second by Mr. Charles Lalime, well known

England and Scotland to Ireland, and the they have raised cereals and stock which are the wonder of the world. Men who arrived there with a few hundred dollars in their pockets, and hope eternal in their breasts, are now enjoying comfort, competence, or wealth. The industrious Mennonites of Russia, the young agriculturists of Ontario, enterprising Americans who found the Northern States too narrow for their ambition, and numbers of laborers, mechanics, traders and agriculturists from all over have by their energy and perseverance, procured homesteads on the virgin soil of the North-west, and bless the day they concluded to leave the keen competition which cramped their energies in the places they came from behind them. But the localities already settled are only specks on the fertile wilderness, the arms of the great North-west are still open to receive millions of immigrants from all lands, and it will be strange if the tresh Irish wave of emigration will not send a stream towards Manitoba. The mission of Father Lacombe, however, is confined to this Province, though of course he will not refuse assistance to eligible men from any part of Canada, and what we mean by eligible is those possessing a certain amount of money. Montreal has up to this sent comparatively few settlers to the Northwest, because, perhaps, it is a great commercial city, and those wishing to go there forget that if they desire to turn farmers, the new agricultural implements in use give facilities in that way which can make a farmer of the merest greenhorn in the business. But leaving farming aside, there is ample scope for traders and merchants in the rising city of Winnipeg, a city which is growing with surprising swiftness, and absorbing all who come within its precincts. A good many people labor under the impression that Winnipeg is an obscure town somewhere in the Northwest, with little of civilization connected with it, and Catholics, especially, imagine that there are no facilities for the exercise of their religious duties, more particularly English speaking Catholics. This, however, is a mistake. There are in Winnipeg all the facilities for religious and educational purposes which can be had in Montreal; there are two Catholic parishes in the city, and nuns belonging to Hochelaga Convent speak and instruct in English, while priests

civilized world, and Bome had no through his route ter dered him receptions, Bible open or closed. Bome was the founder English philosophers are copying at the present day, and trying to perpetuate wherever a dog was just as immortal as a man, and yet it was in his time Rome was supreme in the world. She was mistress of all the nations she was rich, philosophical and prosperous, beyond any nation before or since. She did not, like England, confine her conquering ar-Gauls, Germans, Iberians and Britons, and all this too without a Bible. A Roman as to the Lydian or Persian. There might, inthe Bible increased in their midst their missionaries who imported them. The more the open Bible business is investigated the more it will be seen what a fraud the Evangelists are seeking to perpetuate in its every crazy individual finds himself at liberty to preach and prophecy from the Bible, in the reign of the virgin Elizabeth, and the second in the reign of the saintly James the First, both of which Sovereigns Bible as if they were Gods-while the third and most merciless of all took place under the regime of Oliver Cromwell, a saint as great

are addressed in the preface to the English

cities honored them elves by giving him their of Christ." The price is ten cents. of that deadly system of materialism which freedom, and 'o-night the obstructionist and the agitator enters the first city in Canada, amid t'ae greetings of its citizens. The English literature obtains, and this, notwith- pale, practical young man, with the blonde standing the immense number of Bibles hair and the effeminate appearance, but with printed and shipped from that prosperous the heart of steel, and the eye that quails nation. Epicurus told his disciples there, not, has triumphed over all his enemies; the was no life beyond the grave, and that Marlboroughs, the Dunravens, the Grays, and the Bennets have poured out their vials without injuring his character.

It is only a few years since Mr. Parnell deceased-at three o'clock p.m. Mr. P. Doran commenced his public career, but he has accomplished much for his country in the short space of time that mies to the conquest of effeminate natives of has elapsed. He has, by his obstructive of that splendid body, the St. Patrick's India, barbarous Maories or Zulus, but subju- | tactics, so enraged the British press and Gov- Literary Society of Quebec, to which Mr. gated white races like her own, such as the ernment as to cause them to throw off the Curran belonged, numbering about seventy mask, and, in spite of themselves, proclaim to the civilized world that his country is not which deceased was the life, the soul and the citizen then had the same right to fairly treated. He has set the tide of public idol, had a special service performed for his point to his country and say to the opinion in Europe and America flowing in soul in St. Patrick's Church, at which a kings he had brought captive : "Behold favor of the tenants of Ireland. He it was by Mr. Lavallee for the occasion. They this philosophy of Epicurus, it is the cause of who first sounded the warning that a famine | chartered a special train at their own proper my country's wealth and prosperity;" and he was coming, and started funds in Europe and expense, and came to Montreal in a body to might say this to the Jew with as much force America, which will prevent history repeating of honor to the dead, as well as to them. itself. He has formed a real Irish National deed, be a semblance of truth in this open Bible | party in the British Parliament, which has boast if opium and powder did not accom- outgrown the opinion of political clubs, and pany the drum on its tapping round the is resolved, come what may, that Ireland British world, or if the unfortunate natives shall not be silent while her dearest rights did not find that in proportion as are trampled down. He has shown his countrymen what a few undaunted spirits can dare | bly, whose encouraging prospects of recovery lands departed from them to the very and do in defence of the principles of eternal justice, and, finally, he has made a name for himself in the hearts of the Irish people, which they will hand respectfully down to their children, who will revere it as that of a sacred name. Even our Evangelical friends | man who loved his country above his order, will not deny that since the reformation in who bore the calumnies of a servile press, England, that is to say, the period when subsidized by English secret service money without flinching, who defied the vengeance of a brutal oligarchy, and who risked his fame that country has committed more wicked acts | and his fortune, as did other Irish gentlemen than ever before, especially towards Ireland. | before him, to lift his native land to its pro-The first gigantic confiscation took place | per position among the nations of the earth. Such a man is Charles Stewart Parnell.-EVENING POST, Monday 8th.

True Witness" Irish Relief Fund.

Brought forward \$1,655 15

street, New York, and styled "The Manliness Belonging to the same series is published Macauley's casays. Price 15 cents.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE P. J. CURBAN **28**0.

How Quebec Honored the Dead.

The body of the late P. J. Gurran was yesterday conveyed to its last resting place, accompanied by one of the most imposing funeral corteges Montreal has seen for some time. " The funeral left the house of Mrs. Curran, on Colborne street-mother of the conducted the funeral cortage. The pallbeerers were Messrs. P. J. Coyle, W Farmer, Morgan O'Connell, and J. C. Fleming.

A feature in the procession was the presence members, as well as a number of gentlemen of the Quebec Civil Service. The Society, of requiem was sung, which had been composed attend the funeral. This surely was a mark selves.

We clip the following on the melanchol event from the Quebec Chronicle :--

With feelings of deep regret, we find our. selves called upon this morning to record the death of Mr. P. J. Curran, Assistant English Translator of the Quebec Legislative Assem. from the dangerous illness, which had given rise to so much anxiety and which has at last proved so fatal, had been only quite recently announced. It had been fondly imagined that the sufferer was out of danger and on the high road to convalescence; when suddenly yesterday morning, the startling news was circulated that he had just succumbed to a relapse of his malady-an affection of the lungs brought on by a severe cold contracted some time since. We understand that, at the time he suffered the relapse, which has terminated so fatally, his doubly-afflicted wife was absent in Montreal, whither she had been suddenly called to attend the bedside of her dying sister, Mrs. Frank Stafford, (since dead) who, like herself, was a daughter of the late Roderick McGills, Esq., in his lifetime lumber merchant, and for many years one of the most respected citizens of Quebec and a leading member of St. Patrick's congregation. It is impossible to imagine a situation more poignant and trying to the feelings of the loving young wife, nother and sister than that in which Mrs. Curran is placed, and we deeply sympathise with her in the terrible bereavement which has deprived her almost at one blow of her beloved sister and affectionate husband, whose removal from this earthly scene at the early age of not quite thirty years, will be the cause of genuine regret to a multitude of friends and admirers both in Quebec and Montreal. Of a genial character, and gifted with genius and! attainments of a high order, Patrick Joseph Curran was the life and soul of every circle in which he moved. It may be said that he was a "Curran" in fact as well as in name. possessing many of the attributes of hifamous namesake, Irish wit, ready reparted, literary ability, which were in him supplemented by rare musical taste and proficiency. and by what may seem paradoxical, great mathematical acquirements. He was also a ready, graceful and captivating speaker, and who were present at the St. Patrick those Society dinner, some three years since, will remember the especially brilliant and happy manner in which he responded to one of the toasts of the evening .- an effort seldom equalled on any similar occasion. We inderstand that the deceased gentle was principally educated at the Ottawa College and that in his last moments he had the spiritual consolations of one of his whilom teachers, Rev. Father Tortel, presently Superior of the Oblats Fathers and Pastor of St. Sauveur. He was the youngest of four sons of the late Mr. Charles Curran, of Montreal. His eldest brother is J. J. Curran, Esq., Q.C., of that city. Another brother is a 10 00 member of the order of Christian Brothers and his three sisters are nuns. Although resident in this city only since his appointment to the official position which he so ably filled, some three years ago, he made for himself hosts of friends, who will long mourn his loss. The members of the St. Patrick's Literary Institute, above all, can never forget the many obligations they owe his memory. His services were always, 2 00 during health, at their disposal, whether as an orator, a conductor of their concerts or 2 00 amongst the rank and file at their weekly 2 00 readings. He conducted the literary and musical source in their Hall (Victoria) last St. Patrick's night-possibly one of the most successful ever held on a like occasion in this city. St. Patrick's congregation generally 00 will also remember him for his readiness on many occasions to lend his assistance, as well instrumental as vocal, in the organ loft. He leaves, besides his afflicted widow, two young children and a widowed mother. To them and to all his relatives we tender the expression of a deep and heartfelt sympathy. The remains will, we understand, be removed to Montreal for interment in the family vault.

LONDON, March 5 .- A Paris correspondent says Hartmann probably will not be surrendered. The Russian Ambassador has assured the French Government that its decision will not affect the relations between France and Russia.

DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND Purgative Pills, have been gotten up on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE and any one using them, at especially this season of the year, will find in them the best spring medicine obtainable. COLDS AND COUGHS .- SUDDEN changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Take at once "Brown's Bronchial Troches," let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so Blight.

PALE CHEEKS IN CHILDREN OFTEN result from the presence of worms in the stomach, but a few of BBOWN'S VERMI-FUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, will expel the intruders, and restore the bloom of health to the countenance. Mothers with pale face children should try these Comfits.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of children, such as teething wind, colic, &c., is a reliable remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child.

SPINAL DIFFICULTIES RESULT from imperfect circulation of blood through the spinal column. BROWN'S HOUSE. HOLD PANACEA, and Family Liniment rubbed in well; invigorates the blood vessels, strengthens the back, and effects a curo. Resulting from colds, pains in the back will

LETTER FROM LACHINE. THE OPINIONS OF MR. MYLES OREGAN.

Mr. Horros,---Will you kindly take Esquire from my name, I am sick of it, and make me plain Myles. My vanity is satisfied, and my mbition is fied forever. I am become more and melancholy over the doings of poor human nature and the tricks it plays before high Heaven. Why, here was I, Myles O'Regan, thinking that Esquire was a step to be followed in the course of time by "Sir," the highest and most laudable ambition of every loyal Canadian, when who should approach me but Johnny McPhail, from Belleville, at present employed on the blasting gang, with a newspaper in hand and his face wreathed in one everlasting smile of happiness. He showed me a copy of the Belleville Intelligencer, giving a report of a meeting held by the Royal Black Knights of Ireland, wherein every member was styled "Sir," " Illustrious Grand," or other magnificent names, but certainly they were all Sirs. His brother, Sir Hugh McPhail, was put down as Grand Lecturer, and that was what so much delighted Johnny. It is true, Mr. Editor, we have knights all over Canada, the woods are full of them, they rub skirts with us, bid us the time of day, stare in our faces, sell us our groceries, we pass them by and we know them not. I therefore want no more titles of Sir, Esquire or simple Mister, and wish to be called Myles O'Began. I once got into a scrape over titles. It was when I was a foolish boy going to school. Going home one afternoon, one of the big boys came to me and says he "Run down to that little stationer's shop at the corner and ask if they keep the 'Life of Lord O'Shea' there." I went into the shop and, seeing a fine looking woman inside the counter, enquired as I was directed. After asking the question I fancied I observed a scowl passing over her face, but the lady did not give me much sersph and answered : " Lord O'Shes,' oh. certainly! What a pretty boy, what levely eyes and what beautiful hair he has got, and now like his dear father." I felt flattered, and I may mention here I actually was so ovely an infant that for a week after I was having been taken by men, was accepted as a porn a row of carriages might be seen drawn up in front of our house whose owners had come to feast their eyes on the miracle of beauty that lay in a cradle inside, with his little right forefinger stuck pensively in his mouth when not yelling an octave higher than any other baby in the street. While I was blushing with delight at the compliments bestowed the lady kept on advancing towards me, all the while smiling sweetly, until she came within arm's length, when she suddenly grabbed me by the hair and knocked my head against the counter, exclaiming "You want the 'Life of Lord O'Shea,' do you, you young galloot-you cross-eved, snub-nose little abortion, I'll teach you to insult decent people." After half killing me, I escaped, howling, glad to get away with my own life instead of that of His Lordship. I afterwards learned that in old Ireland people are in the habit of giving the proud title of lord to a man with a hump on his back. and that the admirer of " my lovely eyes" had a husband of that description, which accounts for her rage.

I regret to be obliged to inform you that I have as yet received no intimation from Sir John anent my appointment as School Commissioner. It is possible he may have forgotten all about me, but that does not materially signify, as I will keep his honored name shrined in my memory until he gives me something or other. I presume he is so bothered over applications for office that he cannot think of all the names. The moon, you know, sees a thousand brooks, the brooks see but one moon, and, as I am one of the brooks, I shall not

heard in the trees, the Vesper bells were ringing, the majestic river was rolling softly and, no doubt, musically under its 1cy surface, the Lachine maidens were milking the lowing cows, the boys were playing suchre in the shantles, all nature was hushed in silent repose, and, as for me, I crawled softly away and indulged in a pot of beer in the nearest tavern to soothe my wounded feelings and moralize on the depravity of men who fancy they have a genius for postry. the truth is, I thought my last hour had come, and Fil tell you why. I have stated that I was a beautiful baby when I was born. My beloved parents predicted for me a brilliant future, but that there might be no difficulty about the matter an astrologer was consulted, who drew a horoscope on my nativity. When his horoscope was drawn, the venerable scientist and myself were alone in the room, and while he took an occasional swig out of a high-shouldered bottle, I slept, or pretended to sleep. After a few chuckles he wrote on the wall the words "Beware of Pottery," and then departed. When my anxious parents came in and saw those words they did not know whether it was a poem was meant, or pots, but it was decided I should take care to avoid both, and so, Mr. Editor, you may imagine how I felt in the tavern when I found myself confronted with a pot of beer and after narrowly escaping death from poetry. I am now happily over the period in life when the astrologer predicted a crisis would arrive, and am sanguine that at this moment Sir John is signing my commission as Emigration Agent, or some-

thing equally good. Yours respectfully,

MYLES O'REGAN.

THE POPE'S ENOTCLICAL Condemning in the Strongest Terms the

Granting of Divorces. The current issue of the Freeman's Journal publishes the full Latin text of the encyclical of Pope Leo XIII. on the subject of civil time for reflection before she smiled like a marriage and divorce. The following is a summary of the letter, which is long. Its principle is to assert that the Founder

of Christianity, being himself God Almighty, abrogated not only for Christians, but for the whole human race, the former liceme, that, fact by Moses in his law for the Israelites, the people of God, that a man could put away his wife and marry another : that a man could have more than one wife at the same time. The Pope, showing that such a law was forbidden by Jesus Christ to Christians, argues how it is the destruction of all human society to derogate from the new law that he thus established ; that the family is the basis of human society, the family depending on marriage, and monogamy being destroyed by divorce. He enforces this by multiplied quotations from the gospels, from epistles of the Apostles, and from a multitude of ecclesiastical enforcements.

Civil governments attempting to set limits to the laws that the Saviour, the Creator of the world, has made as forever to be observed under penalty of social destruction, the Pope reprobates as destructive not only of the Christian religion, but of human society in any form. The Pope considers marriage, even outside of its sacramental character in the Cathclic Church, as a bond of union between man and woman, not to be set aside by their will, nor by the act of any civil or poli tical power.

The doctrine of the Pope in nowise impairs, but recognizes the honor and the binding force of marriage, outside as well as inside the Catholic Church.

AID TO SLIGO.

The Kingston Remittance Graciously Acknowledged.

We are permitted by the Very Rev. Father Farrelly to publish the following letter, adlose sight of my friend and patron, and I shall dressed to him by the Bishop of Sligo, and to

this repeatedly recurring famine was the old feudal system of land tonure, with which all European countries started, and which still remains in England and Ireland. Reforms had been asked for, but without avail. He held that every nation ought to govern itself (cheers), and while England governed herself well, she showed by seven conturies of misrule in Ireland that she could not govern that country. He wished to see the tenants of Ireland owners of thier own farms. He thought landlords had long since forfeited their ownership of land by not fulfilling the conditions upon which they originally ob-tained it, but he did not wish to deprive them of their property without compensation. He thought that if the Government were to purchase lands from the landlords, the tenants would readily purchase their farms by instalments extending over a number of years. If the tenant became the possessor of his own land, he would work for himself with heartiness. He cannot feel so now, and the farmer in Ireland would be unknown in future. He then referred to the terrible widspread distress in Ireland. England had done less in proportion to her wealth than any other nation. Had it not been for the generosity of the United States, of India, Australia and Canada, thousands must have perished. He hoped that Esgland had not allowed people to reach the verge of starvation for the purpose of breaking down the spirit ot the Irish people, but it looked like it. He next explained at some length his objection to the Duchess of Marlborough's relief fund. He did not accuse the committee of maladministration of the funds, but he maintained that it seriously handicapped tenants, in their great struggle for land law reforms, to make them come cap in hand for relief to that committee, which was largely composed of agents and bailiffs of absentee

landlords. The speaker then resumed his seat amidst prolonged cheering.

Mr. Dillon then gave some particulars of the terrible distress existing in Ireland, and pointed out the objects of the Irish land eague.

Mr. Nicholas Murphy, barrister, moved the following resolution :---" That this meeting endorses the principles enunciated by Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, and hopes these gentlemen will continue their efforts till the tillers of soil become its owners, and that the best channels for charity are the Irish clergy and the Irish league." Carried, amid applause. The meeting then came to a conclusion.

St. Patrick's Society of Kingston.

At the adjourned meeting of St. Patrick's Society, heid last evening, there was a good attendance of members. The election of othcers for the ensuing year took place with the following result :---

President, T H McGuire ; Vice-President, Dr Phalen; Recording Secretary, R J Bowes; Corresponding Secretary, P Delany;

Treasurer, L O'Brien ; Chaplains, Rev. Fathers Twohey, Higgins and Hogan; Tyler, T Lane; Auditors, M Flypn and P Delany. Committee of Management—P Harty, M Meagher, P Healey, P Devlin, J Gralton, M Flynn and T Lane.

It was decided to celebrate the anniversary on the 17th instant by a concert at the Opera House, the proceeds to be devoted towards charitable purposes. -- Kingston News.

MR. PARNELL AND THE NEW YORK "HERALD."

Mr. James Gordon Bennet's Little Game Exposed.

The people of Ireland were starving, although

Ado one, and that he did not really desire to have me on his committee or to assist in the operation of distributing the relief in Ireland. At all events, I feel fairly satisfied that the result of our exer-tions in reference to this *Hereid* Committee, since the public attention has been directed to the matter in America, will be, that they will undoubtedly compel a fairer administration of the funds than would have originally been the case if we had quistly allowed the matter to go on without hammering at them as we did.

The Fundamental Grievance of the Irish People

Most opponents of the Home Rule movement seem to take for granted : 1 v Ireland is fairly represented in proportion to her population in the British Legislature. This is far from being the case. The number of Irish members in Parliament may be reasonably adequate, but the number of Parliamentary electors is grossly insufficient. In other words, the conditions of the suffrage are very different in Ireland and in Great Britain ; and this fact, to which few persons in this country are alive, explains the constant agitation and occasional violence of disfranchised public opinion.

Ia all the Irish boroughs, containing an aggregate population of 900,000 there are less than 54,000 Parliamentary electors. The same number of inhabitants in English boroughs is represented at the polls by upward of 127,000 electors. To note particular instances, we may state that Manchester, which returned at the latest census less than 380,000 inhabitants, has 10,000 more voters than all the towns in Ireland put together. Again; the population of Leeds falls considerably short of that of Dublin, yet Leeds has 43,805 electors, as against 12,764 in the Irish capital. Two other examples may be cited. In Limerick, which has nearly 50,000 inhabitants, there are but 2,225 persons invested with the franchise, while on the other side of the Irish channel, in Gateshead, whose population is smaller by at least a thousand, there are 9.-191 voters. And finally Londonderry, which has some 4,000 more inhabitants than Kidderminister, has only 1,673 electors, as against 3,394 in the English borough. The state of things in the Irish counties is somewhat better ; yet the relative curtailment of the franchise is sufficiently grievous. In the county of Dublin, for instance, with a population of about 140,000, there are only 4,389 persons entitled to vote for members of Perliament, whereas in the eastern districts of Sussex, 9. 965 electors, or 5,576 more than in the Irishshire. No wonder that two Conservatives represent the county of Dublin in Parliament or that in many of the boroughs, as recently at New Ross, the change of a few votes, through intimidation or corruption, has secured the return of members obnoxious to the majority of

the inhabitants. The proportion of the Irish population allowed to vote at municipal elections is still more absurdly small. Will it be believed that all the cities in Ireland, containing in the aggregate more than 700,000 inhabitants, have but 16,371 municipal electors, whereas there are over 120,000 to the same volume of urban population in England? There are now Eving in Dublin nearly 300,000 souls, yet of these only 5,584 possess the municipal franchise, while at Leeds, with nearly the same number of denizens, there are 52,784 persons entitled to vote in town affairs. Of this class of electors there are at Gateshead 10,251, against 1,139 in Limerick, which has a larger population. It is certain that such a state of things as is here shown to exist in Ireland would not be tolerated in England for a single hour. Those who reflect upon the bitterness engendered by such conditions will scarcely be disposed to censure too austeroly the riotous practices which have sometimes obtained at the polls in Sligo, Limerick, and other places. In view of these statistics it is seen to be the simple truth that the vast majority of the Irish people has no other means of influencing elections, no legal method of

desires. What is the cause of such an intolerable

exposing its grievances and publishing its

\$20, whereas in England it is based simply

is afforded those entitled to the franchise to

class is met at every stage with wanton ob-

saddled on the claimant. In England the

and is palpably intended to defeat the exer-

From all the barsh conditions here enu-

titled to a vote. The conclusion is abundantly

attested by statistics. There are 85,000 hold-

at over \$20, while there are only 55,000 elect-

ors. It follows that some 30,000 persons, pre-

sumably entitled to the Parliamentary fran-

chise, have been despoiled of it. Again the

registry of county electors contains but 173.-

000 names, against 236,000 holdings possess

cise of the suffrage.

Why allow a cough to incerate your throat and lungs? Why incur the imminent danger of consumption, when in an incredibly short space of time, and for an insignificant sum, you may cure yourself? THOMAS' ECLEOTRIC On does the business thoroughly. A single bottle often suffices to relieve the difficulty. This peerless remedy overcomes with equal certainty, swelling of the neck, inflammation of the muscles and stiffness of the joints. lameness and crick in the back, tumors, piles, dysentery and a variety of other painful and harrassing disorders. It may be taken inwardly with as much safety as it is applied outwardly. Colic, whether of man or beast, is cured by it in fifteen or twenty minutes. Sores, excontations and abrasions of the skin are healed by it with gratifying rapidity. All

medicine dealers sell it. Price, 25 cents. Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Foronto, Ont.

Nors .- Eclectric-Selected and Eclectrized.



Tuesday, March 9. Figancial.

Money is abundant, and loans are obtainable at 5 per cent. on call and about 6 on time, but the demand from commercial buyers continues light The general rate of discount for commercial paper is 7 per cent., but choice lines are negotiable at a somewhat lower rate. Documentary bills remain nominal at 8].

Sterling Exchange continues inactive : a small business was done to-day at 9 to 91 premium for round amounts of 60-day bills. and 91 to 93 do, cash over the counter. liates are somewhat firmer than yesterday, in sympathy with an advance of Ic in New York. where the rates are now quoted at \$4.854 to 4.881 respectively for long and short-dated bills. Gold drafts on New York are quiet here at ! prem.

-The value of imports at Belleville fo February was \$8,939, and the value of exports, \$14,822.

The statement of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax shews the net profits of last year as \$62.396, the amount placed to profit and loss, \$11,815. Reserve fund, \$180,000.

-The revenue of England from all sources up to the end of March is expected to amount to \$2,000,000 stg. -The Scottish American Investment Com-

-The Scottish American Investment Com-pany, which has a considerable amount loaned in this country, paid an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and for the last half year 22 per share on 155,782 shares, and 9d per share on 2.218 issued in July, 1856. -The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk kallway for the week ending February the 28th, compared with the corresponding week of

last year, were :--

Passengers and mails Freight and live stock	1880 	304,247 124,107
Total	\$20740	\$167 254

al	\$2,0,740	\$167,354
e		\$33,386
dere-du-Loun lines		

The Riviere-du-Loup line receipts are included n 1879, and not in 1880; omitting them the reck's increase would be \$17,586.

Business Troubles.

Noel Roy has been attached by L. A. W roulx for \$203.25. T. Girouard, assignee. Azilda Raymond has been attached by Amedee Duclos, trader, for \$1,000. H. Bourbonniere, assignee.

A writ of attachment has been issued against Honore Lavigne, for \$210.20, at the instance of O. P. Allard. F. X. Cochue, assignee.

A writ of attachment has been issued against Toussaint Crevier, by the Exchange Bank of Canada, for \$543.25. A. F. Riddell, assignee.

A writ of attachment has been issued against Camille C. de Ladurantaye for \$228. at the instance of Gilbert Gource. C. Beausoleil, assignee.

A writ of attachment has been issued

Mentical Horse Market. Satusbay, March 6.

5

The American demand for first-class Canadian working horses and drivers continues decidedly active, and prices still indicate a tendency upward.

ward. During the week ending to-day there has been a large number of Americans in the city buy-ing horses, which too, have been quite numer-ons; farmers from the surrounding country, and from Ontario as well, have been forwarding their best animals to this market, and the re-cord of ahipments shows and increase of 33 hereas and of \$461, as compared with the list for last week.

and of \$461, as compared with the list for last week. For the week ending to-day there were 389 horses, costing \$34.721, shipped from this city to the United States; of these some 250good horses were bought at the American House yards, where the bulk of the business seems to be done. Mr. C. 11. Hanson, of Lowell, Misss, arrived at the hole only yesterhisy, and has already pro-cured a carload of first-class horses for shipment this evening; he stated to a Post reporter to-day that he had never witnessed a better supply of good horses in this market than at present; he was, well satisfied in every sense with his purchases, which included oute pair of well matched hays, about 16 hands high, and weighing 2,650 ibc. from Mr. A. Hyan, for \$250; a fine chestnut markee, and weighing 2,650 ibc.

Ing 1,285 lbs., for \$160; a pair of groys, should be the sech, and weighing 2,800 lbs., for \$279; and many others, at prices ranging from \$55 to \$100 each.
The names of the other shippers from these yards this week are:-Measts. Flemming a Potter, N. Y., 2 cars; Steepleson & Parsons, N. Y. 1 car; Snow, Boston, I car; Faust & Ashbox Penn, 2 cars; Smith, Providence, R. I. 1 car Lavitt & Levitt, New Hampshire, br car. The average range of prices paid would be from about \$80 to \$50 ach.
Following is the official list of shipments from this eity to the United States during the week; 9 and 1, 105, 50; March 1st, 17 do at 1, 105, 50; March 1st, 17 do at 1, 105, 50; March 1st, 17 do at 1, 525; March 2nd, 18 do 1, 606; March 2nd, 19 do at 1, 17; March 2nd, 16 do at 1, 225; March 4th, 20 do at 1, 50; March 4th, 12 do at 1, 50; March 4th, 12 do at 1, 515, 11; do at 60; March 1th, 400 at 450; March 4th, 20 do at 1, 50; March 4th, 12 do at 1, 51; March 4th, 20 do at 1, 51; March 4th, 20 do at 1, 51; March 4th, 20 do at 1, 50; March 5th, 1 do at 60; March 5th, 2 do at 1, 50; March 5th, 1 do at 60; March 5th, 2 do at 1, 50; March 5th, 1 do at 1, 50; March 5th, 2 do at 1, 50; March 5th, 1 do at 60; March 5th, 2 do at 1, 50; March 5th, 1 do at 1, 50; March 5th, 2 do at 1, 50; March 5th, 1 do at 60; March 5th, 2 do at 1, 50; March 5th, 1 do at 1, 50; March 5th, 2 do at 1, 50; March 5th, 1 do at 1, 50; March 5th, 2 do at 1, 50; March 5th, 1 do at 1, 50; March 5th, 2 do at 1, 50; March 5th, 1 do at 60; March 5th, 2 do at 1, 50; March 5th, 1 do at 1, 50; March 5th, 2 do at 1, 50; March 5th, 1 do at 60; March 5th, 2 do at 1, 50; March 5th, 1 do at 60; March 5th, 2 do at 1, 50; March 5th, 1 do at 60; March 5th, 2 do at 1, 50; March 5th, 1 do at 60; March 5th, 2 do at 1, 50; March 5th, 1 do at 60; March 5th, 2 do at 1, 50; March 5th, 2 do at 1, 50; March 5th, 2 do at 1, 50; March 5

Montreal Hay Market.

Montreal Hay Market. Nature States of the second structure of the second st

Montreal Fuel Market. WEDNESDAY, March

Montreal Fuel Market. WEDNESDAY, March 4 The weather during the last week of February having continued wild, consistent with the mand for anthractic coal in this city has been very molerate, indeed, and to-day the leading dealers in this market report trade dull, without any new feature to note. — As amourced in our despatches yesterday, all the leading American coal companies have ad-vanced their prices once more, and should the very nusual harmony now prevailing among the companies be continued, as it likely will be this time, there will be no difficulty in man-taining the advance. It is feared, however, that the companies be continued, as it likely will be this time, there will be no difficulty in man-taining the advance. It is feared, however, that the companies may advance prices in the States to schigh a point as to limit the demand. — The outlook for a good spring business, how-ever, was, perhaps, never better than it is a sta-now; it is very evident that the consumption of coal by the large industries this coming sum-mer will be largely increased as compared with inst year. Prices, therefore, bid fair to remain frm. We do not look for any quouble change. In our list of values, given below, until after the st May pext, and even then the reduction will not likely be heavy. — In wood there is luit a light business reported, and prices remain easy and unchanged. The domaind is only moderate. — COAL--Retail prices per ton, delivered, for eash: Stove, \$7 50; 50 57 50; chestint, \$675 to \$7 25; eag, \$7 to \$7 50; chestint, \$675 to \$7 25; eag, \$1 to \$7 50; chestint, \$675 to \$7 25; eag, \$1 to \$7 50; chestint, \$675 to \$7 25; eag, \$1 to \$7 50; chestint, \$675 to \$7 25; south \$5, point back, \$1, 50 (5, 50; sydney steam, \$5; Picton do, \$4 50 to \$5; sydney steam, \$5; Picton do, \$4 50 to \$5; coke perchaldron, \$5; chort beech, 3 feet, \$5; long tam-ranc, \$1 50; short maple, 3 feet, \$5; long tam-ranc, \$1 50; short maple, 3 feet, \$5; long tam-ranc, \$1 50; short maple, 3 f

be grateful to him for three or four months after I get the position. In the meantime I am at present in a posi-

tion to appreciate Sir John's delicate situation, for I also am pestered with applications for places on my proposed paper, the Lachine Scurecrow, so much so, in fact, that I am afraid that I shall have to appoint a secretary to answer them. One gentleman recom-mended himself as a brilliant editorial writer who speaks seven or, eight languages, and has been employed on the Times and other great London journals. He would not be particular, however, as to the position, as salary is more of an object with him than dignity, and if the literary department is filled up would accept the post of mail clerk, or even office sweeper. Another gentleman, a countryman of my own, by the way, wants to know if I intend employing a fighting editor, as he is accustomed to the use of pistols, and would be willing to stand inside the office door from eight in the morning till five in the evening to receive sarcastic enquirers. He says he is profoundly skilled in the science of physiognomy, and can tell at a glance the man who comes to pay up his subscription from the man who approaches with hostile intent to have his character illuminated. An individual who requested to know if I intend to employ a poet made a personal call. He was remarkable as well for his eccentricities of features as for his peculiarity in dress. Although it was a cold day on the canal he wore a stovepipe hat, under which his tremendous cars were flapped backwards and forwards by each malicious breeze. 'The pert little spar-rows which hover round the works, notwithstanding the noise made by the blasting of both men and rocks, amused themselves flying in and out through the holes which art or nature had made in the hat. The poet's hair was long, and his swallow-tail coat was buttoned up to the chin. Although his appearance was strikingly literary, literature in his case had evidently not paid, for he looked as if he had strayed away from some cemetery while the caretaker had fallen asleep perusing the last speech from the throne.

"Sir," said he, unfolding a manuscript of portentious dimensions, " you may have heard of me in connection with the Port Colborne Weekly Snorer, a journal which, although I say it, was second to none in Canada until it was taken from under my control. If you would kindly glance your eye over this original MS. you will, I am sure, be convinced of my value to the Sourcerour. It is an Italian pastoral poem in three parts, half original and half translated from the Tuscan of Paulofordo.'

I ran my eye as directed over the paper and give this verse as a specimen brick :---

"Maltee plenty foolish, English a — sight worse, English spends his money Maltee puts it in his purse."				
	• •			

When I recovered from my swoon the poet had fied. He had probably realized his

which reference was made last evening MY DEAR FATHER FARRELLY,--- I am in re-

ceipt of your very kind and esteemed favor of the 29th ult., covering a draft for £176 11s 2d, for the relief of destitution in this district. May God bless you and the generous people of Kingston for this timely help. It will enable many poor families to tide over the hard times we are passing through. Since I wrote the letter you received the distress has been rapidly extending, and it is only by private offerings that we are enabled to save the lives of our poor, beloved people.

The Government is giving no effectual help. It merely offers loans for public works and land improvement, but leaves it optional with the landlords to accept or decline them, and as the landlords should pay half the interest on the loans they are not taking advantage of them. God alone knows how the people are to be fed from this until the new crops come in in August or September. In the absence of public works it seems to us quite impossible to keep up our relief funds for so long a time and to the amount that would be required to provide for the constantly increasing distress. But God is good, and he loves his faithful Irish people, and I do not hesitate to say that there is no portion of that people so deserving of his love and mercy as the small landholders who are the chief sufferers in the present crisis. Their virtues and their sufferings make me hope that God will enable us to save their lives and their homes.

Recommending all our wants to your holy prayers, and praying God to reward the great charity of the Catholics of Kingston,

I remain, my dear Father Farrelly, Yery sincerely yours in Christ,

Very Rev. J. Farrelly, V.G. Administrator of the Di Administrator of the Diocese of Kingston, Canada.

We have learned that the collection at St. Mary's Cathedral has been supplemented by about \$80, making a total of \$940, as given by the members of that church.]-Kingston Whig.

THE IRISH AGITATOR.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AND HEARTY WELCOME FROM THE POPULACE-THE MEETING UNANI-MOUSLY ENDORSES THE PRINCIPLES OF MESSRS.

PARNELL AND DILLON.

TORONTO, March 6.

Charles S. Parnell arrived in the city to-day at 1.30 very quietly, it having been published that he would not arrive until 7 o'clock. This was done to avoid the chance of a disturbance. He was conducted to the Rossin House, where he was presented with an address, to which he briefly replied. He was then conducted to the Royal Opera House, which was crowded by a most respectable and enthusiastic crowd. About forty gentle-men occupied seats on the platform ; John O'Donohoe, ex-M.P., took the chair and introduced the locturer, who was received with

Exposed. The people of Ireland were starving, although they produced more tood per head that those of America. The cause was the system of land tenure by which the food was taken from them to pay rack rents. The National Land Lesgue had been teaching the people that they should not pay the landlords anything more than a just rent. It had saved over £10,000,000 sterling in abate-ment of rents and limited the area of the famine. Its work would not be finished until the system of the landlords should be done away with. [A voice—"shoot them."] "Well," said Mr. Par-nell, "we can't do that; we haven't cot anything to shoot them with." [Slight applause]. "A most difficult problem." he continued, " is what we are to do with these ten thousand Irish landlords, and I have been thinking that per-haps if we were to aak the United States Govern-ment for the loan of a few of the war ships ard fill them up with these, emigrant Irish land-lords-flaughter]—and despatch them to New York and ask Mr. James Gordon Bennett if he would kindly give us the loan of the Irradd othes to fit it up as a poor-house for them... such a great interest in the welfare of the Irish landlords it is very possible thather might be in-duced to grant us this request, and I am sure that the landlords and Mr. Bennett would be very happy together." (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Parnell then considered the different relief funds, reliterating his charges against the Marl-borough and Mansion House committees, and of their being in the interest of the landlord class. "I wish to say another word," he continued, "I wish to say another word," he continued,

of their being in the interest of the landlord class. "I wish to say another word," he continued, "as to the relief fund which has been established by the New York *Herald*, and perhaps it may not be uninteresting to you if I were to relate the history of that relief fund. When I was pass-ing through Dubin on my way here-in fact, the night before I embarked on board the Scythia -an agent of Mr. Bennett, or rather a gentle-man who was sent by an agent of Mr. Bennett, waited upon me with a message from the gentle-man in reference to a proposal to establish a re-lief committee. The proposal then was that a New York *Herald* relief committee should be formed This committee was to consist of seven members. I was to be one of these members and Mr. Bennett was to head the subscription list with a contribution of 35,000. We had de-cided that we would endeavor to uphold the principle that no moncy that we could help, should pass through landlords' hands to the tennatry of Ireland, because we believe that this principle was one of vital importance, vital and lasting importance, for the permanent interests of the Irish people. "The committee named to me on that evening owners of holdings are bound by statute to reopponent objects on the most frivolous grounds, because the costs in any event arc

of the Irish people. "The committe named to me on that evening

lasting importance, for the permanent inferesta of the Irish people. "The committe named to me on that evening in Dublin was of such a character that I felt that it would be controlled in its operations by the landlord and government influence, and I declined to act upon this committee. On board the Scythia Mr. Bennett renewed his proposition to me through one of his special correspondents, whom he placed on board for that purpose, and who returned to Ireland immediately after the arrival of that vessel in New York. Again, when I landed the to co-operate with Mr. Bennett in forming a relief committee, and increasing Mr. Bennett's offer from \$5,000 to \$16,000. "I refused tue proposition a third time, for the reasons that I have already given." Well, we now find that Mr. Bennett, who was evidently very anxious to have a relief fund of his own -I suppose with something of the same kind of feeling that induced him to send an expedition to South Africa to search for Livingstone—that he wanted to be first in whatever was going on -for I don's suppose that anybody is so credu-lous as to believe that Mr. Bennett personally cares two straws whether thewhole of the Irish people died of famine to morrow or not—[ap-plause)—and its very possib e that healso felt that it was a kind of thing that the New York *Herald* ought to do to have the biggest relief fund, and his action -u reference to the-land question has produced] considerable irritation among the Irish peop e inhabiting the Eastern States, upon whose support his jeurnal is very largely dependent, and that some covering oper-tion, such as the establishment of a relief fund, was necessary in order to save him from future and very large and continual peouniary loss; and he established this relief fund, and finding that he rouvid not to into the relief. business at

a man. "Well, he invited, he again renewed his invitahad fiel. He had probably realized his frightful position, and cleared out. When last seen he was crossing Mount Royal, and was aparently striking out, for the North Pole. And, yet, I had never done arything to this fiend in Luman shape. You, Mr. Editor, can appreciate my state of mind, as you have, no doubt, been pratty often afflicted that way yourself. The shaces of evening were now falling, the song of the birds was

restriction of the suffrage in Ireland? Is not against William J. A. Jones and John B. the law governing the exercise of the fran-Burland for \$208.18, at the instance of chise one and the same for all parts of the Alphonse Bleau. L. J. Lajoie, assignce. United Kingdom? Strange to say, it is not;

Increas

A writ of attachment has been issued and it is still stranger that the oppressive disagainst Jos. T. Sawyor, Jos. Reid Bessey, and crimination against Ireland in a matter of Henry Harvey for \$206.73, at the instance of such capital moment should have excited so George T. Tittemore. S. Johnston, as little attention in this country. The qualifi- signce.

cation for Parliamentary electors in Irish Vital Prevost has been attached by Dame boroughs is the owning or occupying of hold- Christine Tessier for \$231. ings possessing an annual value of over

A writ of attachment has been taken out by Moyse Y. Doyo against Della Torre & Co., funcy goods, for \$230.40. S, Johnston, assignce.

and squarely on household suffrage. This A writ of attachment has been issued against Lazare Turcotte, hotelkeeper, Quebec. The creditors will meet on Tuesday, 16th instant. preliminary restriction, however, is not by any means the worst obstacle in the way of popular representation. In England every facility

The stock and fixtures of John Dogan, Que bee, an insolvent haberdasher, valued at \$3,500 are to be sold by auction on Thursday next.

become possessed of it; in Ireland a restricted A G to be sold by auction on Thursday hext. A Quebec despatch says:-F.X. Clmon, con-tractor, Joseph Bouchard and Alexander Levey Reci, publishers, of Quebec; Jean Nadeau and Alphonse Dourget, Levis, steamboat owners, have been attached. struction authorized by law. In England the

A writ of attachment has been issued against John H. Semple, wholesale grocer, for the sum of \$1,000, by the Bank of Montreal. P. S. Ross, assignce. The amount of the liabilities is not yet known, but is stated to be large. turn their tenant's names for the purposes of inspectors of elections; in Ireland no such obligations exist, nor are any penalties imposed. Should a tenant in Ireland make, on his own behalf, a claim to vote, a political

THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabrich

MIONDAY, March 8

St. Gabriel. AioNDAY, March 8. The City Corporation having resolved to henceforth exact double fees for livestock trans-ferred from one local market to another, no cattle were driven from St. Gabriel mar-ket down to Viger market to-day, us has been customary for a long time. We under-stand that the clerks of the different markets, as well as the drovers themselves, are satisfied with this haw, and the latter manifested their satisfaction to-day by all agreeing to keep their cattle at the western market. By continuing in this course they will compel the local butchers and all buyers of good beef to attend St. Gabriel market, and save themselves considerable time and expense in driving the animals to and fro, which tends to deteriorate them in quality. The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles for the week compised about 0 cattle and 3 of horses. At St. Gabriel market this morning both the supply of, and the demand for cattle was light. The offerings comprised about 0 carloads, chiefly from Ontario, the following named dealers having one load each :--Wm. Roberts, Lennox-ville; J. Stacey, Port Hope; R. J. Hopper, this city; F. Bitchings, Toronto, and W. Walters, Oshawa; also Jas. Eakins, Port Hope, and J. A. Bobertson, of St. Mary's, each 2 loads. Mr. Ald. MeShane bought 39 head cattle for J. Robertson at \$55 each for shipment. R J Hopper sold 20 head cattle tor \$\$4, and Jas Eakins sold 3 head do at \$45 each. F. Ritchings disposed of 11 head at \$c per lb. W walters sold part of his cattle, Mr. Stacey shipped them home again. SHIPMENTS. just practice of mulcting the frivolous objector in costs has put an end to such harassment. There is yet another source of security for the occupiers of holdings in England: that the rates, whose payment is a condition precedent to the exercise of the franchise for a given tenement, will be punctually met. In Great Britain the owner is tempted by the substantial allowance of fifteen to twenty-five per cent. to pay his rates before a given date. There is no such abatement in Ireland, and the terms imposed on the occupier, who in case of his landlord's intentional default

might wish to pay the rates himself, are extremely onerous, he being constrained to liquidate all the rates due, past and current,

before he can qualify for voting. Such an outrageous exaction is unheard of in England, merated, it results that in addition to the number of citizens deprived of votes by a property qualification fixed at a yearly rental of over \$20, thousands more are disfrauchised who, even by the letter of the statute, are enthem home again, sinpmexts. ings in Irish Parliamentaty boroughs valued

Mr. McShane intends shipping 140 head Canadian cattle this week to Great Britain, from Portland, per S.A. Nepigon. As this will be the first shipment of cattle from the Dominion to Great Britain under the slaughtering process, the result is looked forward to with much interest.

AT VIGER MARKET

AT VIGER MARKET AT VI ing the value of \$60 required by statute. We

British Cattle Markets.

mutton, 9 d to 10d per lb; inferior and secondary, 63d to 9d per lb. Trade here this morning was quiet in tone ; the wet weather interfered with business. Business has been devoid of animation, but choice stock has realized full prices. The sheep pens were somewhat scantily filled. Rather more animation was observed in the demand, but the quotations showed no change.

LIVERPOOL-Cattle at market, 1,202; sheep 5,050. Beef, 61d to 81d per lb; mutton, 71d to 91d per lb. The supply of cattle was less; of sheep, more than on last Monday. The demand fair for each at irregular prices.

GLASCOW-Cattle at market, 1,132; sheep at market, 3,027. Best beef, 81d to 81d per 1b; inferior and secondary, 5%d to 7%d per 1b. Best mutton, 91d to 93d per 1b; inferior and secondary, 71d to 84d per 1b. Ordinary number of cattle at market to-day, many of secondary and middling quality. Demand for all kinds dull, and quotations unchanged. Fair supply of sheep, many of top quality Demand good, and prices advanced and rea dily obtained.

British Grain Trade.

London, March 2 .- The Mark Lane Express in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says :- " The wheat trade opened more active, with an improving tendency. The prospect last Monday was decidedly encouraging to holders, and an advance of fully a shilling per quarter was established. To-ward the close of the week there was a quieter feeling. On Friday wheat was rather cheaper. Maize on the spot was very scarce ; to arrive it was a shade cheaper. The arrivals at ports of call were moderate. At the commencement of the week wheat improved sixpence to a shilling per quarter, but the advance was subsequently lost. The coast is absolutely bare of maize. Considerable business was done in wheat to arrive in the week at threepence to sixpence advance, which was subsequently lost."

New Maple Syrup.

Extensive preparations are now being made in the country for gathering the new crop, of maple syrup, and, should the weather prove favorable, a very large supply is expected to be collected this year. During the late warm weather a few trees were tapped, and a couple of lots were brought into the city and sold at Si 10 per gallon. Every year old syrup and old sugar are palmed off for new, but in this it was said to be the new sap, although run at such an early date. There has been quite a demand here for old syrup lately, and several good "sized lots , have changed hands. Une lot of 1,000-gallons and another of 400 gallons have been sold on p. t. A smaller lot brought 70g per gallon. Enquiries for both sugar and syrup have been received from Chicago and St. Louis, and a purchase was recently made for the latter city.

(Concluded on Eighth Page.)

AGRICULTURE.

MARRICH

HATERUTIEUTED LIGGENERGY HENDROM The foregoing applies only to these who occupy lands of "inexhaustible fertility"—while they remain such. Later in the bistory of these lands, we begin to hear of "inecets," "blight," "wet seesons," "dry seasons," "weeds," and all the long list of scorregs which beest the path of all farmers, but which become grave, early when the sountiful productiveness of the soil grows weak and unable to overcome their devastating influence. There is a long period between the eras of "inexhaustible fertility" and "absolute exhaustion," during which the science of arm-ing should come to the roscue, and save that which the unaided art of farming threatens with destroction. Then we need to study the question of manure,—then, true farming begins. Let me not be understood as undervaluing the inteill-gent management of his affairs, which marks the character of the frontiler farmer, or his use-hin most freely, than a skilthi stimulator of her power to give; and even this difference is far more marked with reference to the question of manures, than to any other branch of farming; -yenerally it is not apparent when we come to the garden States east cf. and bordering upon the Mississippi River. There seems to be no reason why they should be regarded in this enders states as they are still independent of the necessity of adding manure to their soil, they belong to one class;—when the waning fer-tility of their land has compelled them to seek it and the demand for manure comes, (as it are the decasing if adding manure to their soil they belong to one class;—when the waning fer-tility of their land has compelled them to seek it add, to the other. When the demand for manure comes, (as it are to cocasionally inundated.) the rules for its application, and the p-inciples of its action manu-store, fast and West, the over ation of manure and the necessity for its use are based on the souch class, and are regulated by the relation bave, an ther we mean all s

such as disintegrate the particles of the soil and make it ther. Probably no manure acts in any one of these catacities alone — For instance, common suit not only gives up its own ingredients to plants, but being dissolved in the water in the soil, it gives this water greater power to dissolve other plant from the surfaces of the particles of earth, or from other manures added to it. It is, there-fore, to be regarded as both a nutritive and a sol-west manure.

fore, to be regarded as both a nutritive and a silvent manure. I arm-yard manure, the universal fertilizer, is a direct source of most valuable plant food : it produces, in its decomposition, ammonia and other substances, which, while they feed the exp, add greatly to the solvent power of water ; as it rots down, its courser parts are changed into compounds which are very active absorbers or fixers of ammonia: and, by reason of its fibrous texture, it loosens heavy clars, and bluds to rether blowy sands, while its decomposition produces heat which warms the soli, and its power of absorbing moisture from the air keeps it moist. t moist.

The action of all manures is so complex, and, in some respects so imperfactly understood, that it is not easy to classify them by any system that is free from objection, and as this is a book of practice rather than of principles, it will be best to consider the different common fertilizers in order, leaving the question of their classifica-tion to more purely scientific essays. The first in order, in the agriculture of all countries where domestic animals are largely kept, is, of

Farm-yard Manure.

ecurse.

Farm-yard Manure. This consists of the undigested parts of food; of those constituents of the animal's body which, being expended in the vital processes, are dis-carded in the urino and dung; and of the straw, etc., used for litter. The first two of these con-stituents always bear a relation to the food, and their relative value may comore nearly esti-mated. The third, the litter, is very variable in kind and in quantity, according as weuse much or little of straw, corn-stalks, leaves, peat, sea-wood, beach-sand, etc., etc., are used stable manure contains nothing but what has already formed a part of plants, and it contains every ingredent that plants. require for their growth. This, however, states but one-half of the ques-tion. The other half-and a very important one it is—is as follows: a given quantity of

The examination extended over a period of more than a year-and included an investigation of the, constituents of, as uniform a sample as could be prepared of the manure of horses, ower, and pige, as ordinarily combined in the farm-yard, in its fresh state; after long exposure to the weather; after fermentation in the open air; and after fermentation under a tight shed. Careful analyzes were made of each lot, at in-tervals during the whole time, and the results were carefully annumed up and considered with reference to their cearing on the treatment of manure in practice. I give an conclusions arrived at, partly in Dr. Voelcker's own words, and partly in a more con-densed form :-1. "Perfectly fresh farm-yard manure con-tains but a small proportion of free ammonia." 2. The nitrogen of fresh dung is mainly insola-ble. 3. The soluble parts of manure are much the most valuable. Therefore, it is important to save the urine, and to keep manure protected from the rain, so that its soluble parts may not be washed out. 4. Farm-yard manure, even in its fresh state.

the rain, so that its soluble parts may not be washed out. 4. Farm-yard manure, even in its fresh state. contains soluble phosphate of lime. 5. The urine of the animals above-named does not contain any considerable amount of phos-phate of lime, but this is largely contained in the drainings of dung-heaps, which are more value-ble than urine. 6. "Jhe most effectual manner of preventing loss in fortilizing matters is to cart the manure directly on the field, whenever circumstances allow this to be done." 7. "On all soils with a moderate proportion of clay, no fear need be entertained of valuable free times and be belowed in at once. Fresh, and even well-rotted dung, contains very little froe ammonia, and since active fermentation, and, with it, the further evolution of free am-monia. Is stopped by spreading out the manure on the field, valuable volatile manuring matters plan

in the case of clay folis, i have no hesitation to say the manure may be spread even six months before it is plowed in, without losing any ap-preciable quantity of manuring matters. • On light, sandy soils, I would suggest to manure with well-fermented dung shortly before the crop intended to be grown is sown."

is sown." 8. Well rotted dung contains, likewise, little free armonia, but a very much larger propor-tion of soluble organic and saline ulneral mat-ters than fresh manure." 9. "Rotten dans is the

9, "Rotten dung is richer in nitrogen than fresh."

fresh." 10. "Weight for weight, rolten dung is more valuable than fresh." 11 and 12. During fermentation, dung gives off organic matter in a gaseous form, but, if properly regulated, there is no great loss of uitrogen. 13. During fermentation of dung, organic acids are always formed and gypsum is developed, and these fix the ammonia as fast as it is gene-rated

rated 14. "During the fermentation of dung, the phosphate of lime which it contains is much more soluble than in fresh manure." 15. Ammonia is given off in the heated in-terior of the fermenting heap, but it is arrested by the organic acids and thegypsum in the colder external layers. 16. While ammonia is not given off from the surface of well-compressed heaps, it is wasted in appreciable quantilies, when they are turned over.

over. No advantage appears to result from carrying on the fermentation of dung too far, but every disadvantage." 18. "Farm-yard manure becomes deteriorated in value when kept in heaps exposed to the weather—the more the longer it is kept "

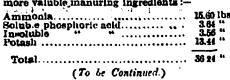
19. The loss from manure-heaps kept exposed to the weather is not so much due to the evapora-

to the weather is not so much due to the evapora-tion of ammonia as to the washing out, by rains, of the soluble ammoniacal saits and other solu-ble fortilizing parts. 20. "If rain is excluded from dung-heaps, or little rain fails at a time, the loss in ammonia is trifling, and no sallae matters, of course, are removed; but if much rain fails, especially if it descends in heavy showers upon the dung-heap, a serious loss in ammonia, soluble organic mat-ters, phosphate of lime, and salts of potash, is incurred, and the menure becomes rapidly de-teriorated in value, while, at the same time, it is diminished in weight."

.08/ .08

Containing nitrogen. Roual to ammonia. Containing nitrogen. Roual to ammonia. .149 .181 .494 .590

According to this analysis, a ton of manure, [2,000 lbs.] contains, in addition to 1.323 lbs. of water and 515 lbs of insoluble organic matter, [woody fiber, etc.] thatlowing quantities of the more valuble manuring ingredients :--



THE MECHANICS' BANK. Meeting of Shareholders.

TUESDAY, March 2.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Mechanics' Bank was held this morning in the office of James Court, official assignee. Mr. Jas. Court occupied the chair, and Mr. Hyde acted as secretary.

The offer which was made yesterday for the estate was repeated, with the exception that the payments be made in one, three and six months.

Objection was taken to a clause which gave the syndicate 30 days to complete arrange ments for taking over the estate.

Mr. McLaran, in opposing the objection able clause, remarked that it was only giving the syndicate thirty days more to consider the lisbilities of the Bank, and at the conclusion of that period, they might possibly refuse to abide by their agreement.

W. H. WEIR expressed himself in favor of causing the sum of \$5,000 to be deposited with the assignee, and should the syndicate retract their offer, the money to be confiscated and the estate revert back to the credi-

The CHAIBMAN enquired of Mr. McLaren if that stipulation would suit him.

Mr. MCLAREN declined to express an opinion on the subject. He was there merely as an agent of certain parties, and pravious to accepting any other terms he would have to submit them to his clients.

A consultation then took place, and a new proposition drawn up, in which the syndicate consented to accept the specifications presented by the shareholders. It was signed by Messrs. Weir, Garth, McNamee and Mc-Dougall.

The amended proposal was then submitted to the meeting. The syndicate offered for the estate, en bloc, the sum of \$112,860, pavable in three equal instalments, in one, three and six months; to pay in addition the sum of \$20,000 due by the estate to the Provincial Government; \$10,000 for rent, taxes and assignees' expenses, and the claim of the Molsons Bank.

The purchasers likewise bound themselves to liquidate all preferential claims, and, in the event of the second or last payment not being paid, the estate to revert to the assignce without legal process.

Mr. WEIE, moved, seconded by Mr. G. L. MAHLER, that the offer now before them be accepted, and that the affair be referred to a committee to prepare the preliminaries.

Mr. INGRAM, of the Merchants' Bank, desired to be informed if the Chairman had sought any legal advice on the question of disposing of the Double Liability as an asset. He did not think the majority of the creditors could barter away the rights of the minority.

The CHAIRMAN stated he had consulted Mr. Ritchie, Q. C., J. C. McLaren, Q. C., and in their estimation they were fully empowered to do so. Mr. WBIR quoted the advice of Mr. John

J. C. Abboit, Q. C., on the points at dispute. His views fully concurred in those received by the Chairman.

Mr. INGRAM said he had taken some trouble to ascertain the condition of the Bank and at their titles to Mr. Gladstone, to whom also the same time he had obtained legal advice | Lord Ripon owes his advancement from an | Irishman should have

unanimously carried. By this decision the syndicate has been refused. A vote of thanks to the Chairman was car

ried, after which the meeting closed.

THE LUCAN HOBROR.

The Jury Disagree-The Verdict of the

Majority.

LUCAN, March 3 .--- At 8 o'clock this morning the Coroner paid a visit to the locked up jury, and found they had not yet agreed upon a verdict, and again, a few minutes later, and no verdict; but this time the jury asked another half hour to consider ers he would send them to London to be discharged by the judge. At the expiration of this time, upon the appearance of the Coroner, the jury announced that twelve out of the fourteen had agreed upon the vordict that John Donnelly came to his death on the 5th ultimo from gunshot wounds received from a gun in the hands of some party to the jury unknown. The twelve before mentioued signed this verdict, but two out of the fourteen held out and would not agree to this. conscientiously believing that the parties sworn to by William Donnelly should be committed for trial. Strong opinions are expressed on the streets as to the verdict arrived at in both cases, some even going so far as to say the verdicts were rendered through prejudice, other maintaining, from the fact of there being no rebutting testi-mony given against the evidence of O'Connor and Wm. Donnelly, that with this before them there should be a commitment in both

COMMITTING THE PRISONERS-BAIL ACCEPTED.

cases.

LONDON, Ont., March 5 .- The examination of the prisoners charged with the Donnelly massacre was resumed this forencon at eleven o'clock. The public interest has greatly diminished, and but few now attend the Court. The first witness was William Hodge, County Constable, who was at Lucan the day of the murder. At two o'clock, p.m., he met old Mr. O'Connor, father of the boy who was at Donnelly's house and was conducted by him to where the boy was. He heard the boy's story from beginning to end. The witness then related what the boy had told him of the circumstances at Donnelly's. The hearing of this evidence is to support the boy's veracity. The story told Hodge and that told by him in Court are identical in the main particulars. The witness then related how he, in company with Pope, had arrested J. Carroll and others. The magistrates took bail for the appearance of William Carroll and Patrick Ryder, jr., at the Assizes, in the sum of \$2,000. The rest of the prisoners were remanded till Tuesday.

The English Catholic Peers.

The presence of the Duke of Norfolk at Lord Beaconstield's last Parliamentary dinner has been taken by politicians as a further in-dication that his Grace has finally severed himself from the Liberal party, to which his family traditionally belongs. This is an extreme view to take; and a fairer conclusion would probably be that his Grace does not hold himself pledged perpetually to either party. He evidently finds himself in temporary harmony with the existing administration, but that is no reason why he should not support some future Liberal ministry when the vexed questions now uppermost are set at rest. The Duke, by the way, is not the only Catholic peer who is wavering, as it were, between the two sides of the House, for Lord Petre also is an occupant of the cross benches.

Not all the Catholic peers, however, are off the accepted party lines. The Marquis of Ripon is, as everyone knows, an ardent

Liberal, and his political as well as his religious faith is shared more or less earnestly by Lord O'Hagan, Lord Howard of Glossop, Lord Acton, Lord Emly (all of whom owe

WIT AND HUMOR.

A correspondent asks what is the best method of feeding catlla, in summer? We don's exactly know. One man might prefer to take the dx in his lap and feed him with a spoon. Others would bring him into the dinlag-room and lat him sit at table with the old folks. Taskes differ in matters of this kind.

"How much are these goods a yard?" said a gentleman at an American dry goods store the other day, as he picked up and examined a picce of ruffied slik "Good gracions," cried the horrified clerk, "that lan's for saie! That's the end of a lady's train? She's just gone up to the third story in the elevator."

By a sory in the devalue." Sweetly sings a nineteenth century poet, "What will heat my bleeding heart?" Lint, man lint; put on plenty of lint. Or hold a cold door-key to the back of your nerk, press a small roll of paper under the end of your lip, and hold up your lett arm. This last remedy is to be used only in case your heart bleeds at the nase.

nose. Beside a straw stack sat a tramp-a jolly tramp, and wise-who, while he patched his tattered coat, did thus soliloquise, "it seems so sad that my lone life doth ever downward tend, and rags me into wretchedness: but still I'm on the mend. And when I needle little cash, I make no loud laments, but by a straw stack ait me down, and gather in my rents."

stack sit me down, and gather in my rents." The dramatic editor of a Frrnch paper had occasion recently to criticize severely the per-formance of a somewhat popular actress. "Hort-ly afterwards the lover of the young lady met the journalist at the theatre and presented him with a package of goose quills. "This, str." sa dhe. " is a present from Miss X." " What !" exclaimed the critic, "did she tear all these out of you herself." How you must have suffered ?" It is related of a wall theorem and the second

subcreat." It is related of a well-known merchapt that, after making his will and leaving a large pro-perty to a trustee for his son, he called the young man in, and, after reading the will to him, asked if there was any alt-ration or improvement he could suggest. "Well, father," said the young gentleman. "I think, as things go nowa-days, it would be better for me if you let the property to the other cellow and made me the trustee." trustee.

A fire-cating Irishman, covered with wounds received in duels, challenged a barrister, who gratified him with an acceptance. The duellist, unable to stand without support, requested that he might have a prop. " Suppose." said he, "I lean against this milestone?" "With pleasure," replied the lawyer, "on condition that I may lean against the next?" The challenger burst into a roar of laughter at the joke, and swore he would not fight so good hamoured a gentle-man.

It is not always safe to hazard remarks upon the personal appearance of those with whom we are brought in contact. A story is told of a specimen of the traveling Englishman which a specimen of the traveling Englishman who was regularly sat upon for venturing on an imperiturnce of this kind. It was at a table d'hote at Boulogne. The Englishman in ques-tion, a very bumptious individual, was accom-panied by a lady, and sitting opposite to them was a young German, on whose ingers were a number of massive rings. After gazing in a most persistent manner at him, the Englishman addressing his companion in a loud tone, said. "I hate to see a man with ringson his fingers!" The German replied to this with a supercillous sort of sneer, so the Englishman, "went for" him agaid, and said in a still louder tone, "Do you know what I would do with a ring if I had one?" Before the lady could reply, and to the great amaxement of all who heard it, the German broke in, "Vare it in your nose !"

The bitterness of feeling against the Jewa in Roumania is curiously shown in the story told of a murder at a place called Folticzay. A Greek murdered a Jew there under the most disgraceful circumstances, with no excuse whatever to be pleaded for him. Nevertheless a jury acquitted the Greek, and the ruffian was, after the verdict, paraded through the Jewish quarter amid general popular rejoicing. There is no doubt that there is a growing hatred of the Jews, not only in Roumania, but even in Germany and Austria

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auantity must shrink in proportion to the do-ercasing supply. It may be in ten years, or it may be in a hun-dree, but the day must mevitably come, when the constant removal of more than is returned will lessen the ability of the soil to produce. This is the theory of the exhaustion of the soil, and it is based on a law so simple, and yet so in-extrable, that no man can deny its existence, or reasonably hope to escape the penalty of its infraction. The recuperative power of the soil is very great, and wo have many means for amending or postponing the injury of excessive cropping; but the use of green crops, fallows, therough and deep cultivation, exposure to frost, and the whole array of processes through which we are provided relief, are only so many means for more complete exhaustion in the end.

end. it what extent it is advisable to increase the inimidate fertility of the soil, without the use of manure, must be decided by each man accord-ing to bis circumstances. Any process by which this may be accomplished is a process of dis-counting future fertility. No farm from which more of the earthy constituents of plants is sold off than is brought back, can be perfectly man-ured by using only the excrement of the animals feeding upon it.

more of the early constituents of plants is sold off than is brought back, can be perfectly man-ured by using only the excrement of the animals feeding upon it. These earthy constituents have a very different value in different localities. In Central Itlinots --where, as correspondent of the Country Gen-tleman recently wrole. "Corn is the crong every the island of Ithode Island, where it pays to buy coarse stable manureat six dollars per cord, and to expend a day's labor of a man and four onthe island of Ithode Island, where it pays to buy coarse stable manureat six dollars per cord, and to expend a day's labor of a man and four one a in hauling it to the farm, they are of very great value. In Illinois, where there is still a superabundance of them in the soil, their value will increase as the stock on hand becomes re-duced by the more complete development of the supply already contained in the soil. The question is, after all, a purely commercial one. So long as the soil, aided only by the man-ures made on the farm, yields maying crops, and pure hased manures would not increase the pro-duct sufficiently to rotain their cost, it is of course to be recommended, that the whole attention of the farmer be given to the careful hwsband-ing of hishome-inade supply. When it becomes profit tible to buy manure, (or, which amounts to the same thing, to buy food for the sake of the manure it will make, that made on the farm should be still more vigilantly protected against lose, and the cheapest means of supplying the deficiency must be sough. So long as the yield, with no manure, is large evough to satisfy the ambition of the farmer, even farm-yard manure will not be used at all. This is a misfortune, of course, but there is no help for it, and there is nothing to be gained by infing about it. Within the past twenty years, the question of the use and application of farm-yard manure has been a good deal discussed, and some new ideas on the subject have been developed. The most complete practical investigations were m

Composition of fresh farm-yard manure, [com-p sed of Horse. Pig, and Cow-dung,] about fourteen days old.

Detailed Composition of Manure in Natural

1	water	
	*Soluble organic matter	
	Soluble inorganic matter (ash -:	
-	Soluble silica, (silicic acid)	.237
2	Phosphale of lime	.299
٢,	Line	.064
•	Magnesla	.011
S	Potash	573
)	Fioda	.051
Ð	Chloride of sodium	.030
1 t	Suphuric acid	.055
t	Carbonic acid and loss	.218
	1	

Insoluble organic matter 1.54 Insoluble organic matter (ash):	
4.05	

Mr. WEIR thought it would be detrimental to the interests of all concerned if the present negotiations failed. Everything was favorable, money was beginning to come in, and during the next month he calculated on col-

This, however, states but one-half of the given. This, however, states but one-half of the given duality of vegations. The other half-and a very important one is is phosphate to interval, and here same quantity of vegations. The almost a wery important one is is phosphate to interval, and here same quantity of vegations. A part of their food has passed into the air in the carbonic acid that they constantly through its animals by which it was produced. A part of their food has passed into the air in the carbonic acid that they constantly through its animals by which it was produced. A part of their food has passed into the air in the carbonic acid that they constantly through its animals by which it was produced. A part of their food has passed into the air in the carbonic acid that they constantly through its animals by which it was produced. A part of their food has passed into the air in the carbonic acid that they constantly through its animals by which it was produced. A part of their food has passed into the air in the carbonic acid that they constantly through its animals by which it was produced. A part of their food has passed into the air in the carbonic acid that they constantly through its animals by which it was produced. A part of their food has passed into the air in the carbonic acid that they constantly through its animals by which the air in the solution of the base mother of the manure is the food and itter of the substance of the manure is wasted to it. by unput the crop of a field is feit to mild work in the crop cost a field is feit to mild work in the field it still geits of all concerned its investigations of the substance of the manure is wasted in a biort time; and, after its as bork the field is feit to mild work in the crop cost a field is feit to mild work in the crop cost and the solut away in this province of the manure is wasted in a threat work in the crop cost and the solut away in this province the shareholders were and attrift we which of the manure is wasted in a bior ting in Mr. INGRAM on rising to propose an amendment to the resolution made a few remarks to the effect that he was opposed to the rights of the shareholders being transferred to a few individuals. At the request of several stockholders he had been making a new valuation. It had proved that the shareholders would ultimately realize 40 cents on the dollar. He would be favorable to compromising the matter for 33 cents cash, and was willing to report favorable to his employers, the Mer-chants' Bank, to that effect. It would be better for the syndicate to come before the shareholders and offer them 33 cents cash on their claims than to proceed and have the validity of the Double Liability clause tested, as he was aware it would be. If this was not satisfactory speaking for himself and other creditors he was willing to accept 20c cash and 13 cents in three months. To carry out this scheme it was necessary that the estate be placed under a Board of Direc-tors selected from the creditors. He also placed great stress upon the appointment of a solicitor of undoubted judgment and ability.

He felt convinced that some such plan should be adopted for their mutual benefit and if any shareholder plan felt any vindictiveness towards the old management of the Bank, let him vent his spleen against those who squandered their money while in power. He concluded by demurring with strong emphasis from committing the estate to a syndicate, and then offered the

iollowing amendment :---Moved by W. J. INGRAM, seconded by ALF. DYCE, that the offer now before the meeting be not accepted, and that the Inspectors be authorized to proceed with a division of the estate.

Mr. F. B. MCNAMEE desired to know if the shareholders from the country were expected to dance attendance at every meeting for a matter of three per cent?

Mr. SIMPSON Pgreed with the former speaker, and thought that the matter should now be left in the hands of the assignee, who could deal with it as he thought best. However, 66.17 2.48 he did not think they should accept less than' thirty:three per cent.

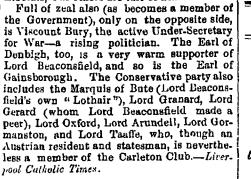
Mr. J. C. MCLAREN referred to a meeting held in Beauharnois, where \$180 had been subscribed for the prosecution of those into whose hands the money of the bank had illegally fallen.

Mr. F. B. MCNAMEE said he had come that day from the County of Welland for the purpose of attending the meeting, and what did 1.54 25.76 it amount to after all. Nothing had been done. He had been trying for several years to get at the guilty parties, and he would give \$100 to get one of them in gaol for a fortnight. He was willing to accept 30 cents on the dollar and have no more further trouble, and he thought there were other shareholders who before him. He had a high European and were of the same mind.

The CHAIRMAN was of the opinion that they should hold out for 33] cents, which he felt assured could be obtained. 4.05

Mr. WEIR was willing to accept 33 cents. A vote was then taken, and the amendment. fessional eminence and great public service.

earldom to a marquisate), Lord Beaumont, Lord Camoys, Lord Clifford, Lord Kenmare, Lord Lovat, the Earl of Fingall, Lord Stourton, Lord Stafford, and presumably Lord Vauxthough the latter has not yet attained his majority. One or two of these are lukewarm Liberals, but others are full of zeal.



A CONFIDENCE SWINDLE.

AN OTTAWAITE EN ROUTE TO MANITORA THE VICTIM.

PRESCOTT, March 2 .-- A man named Connors, frome Ottawa, en route to Emerson, to-day mel with a stranger at Prescott Junction, who caused him to miss the train for the West. and then brought him into Prescott, and told him be must get his Canada currency into United States currency. He also represented there was an exchange office at Daniel's Hotel, offering at the same time to go out and get his money exchanged for him, and kindly tendering him a bogus bond for \$1,000 on a silver mining company at Denver, Col., as security. Connors declined to receive the bond, as he had every confidence in the

stranger who was so accommodating and gentlemanly, and gave bim \$117 to exchange. The stranger then passed through the hotel and disappeared with the money. D. W. Atkins, clerk at Daniel's Hotel, called Chief Tinker's attention to the matter, who moved at once, and succeeded in capturing his man. who had taken refuge in a barn on Water street. He was completely covered with straw. The \$117 was recovered, also a \$1,000 bond, a bogus cheque for \$380 on the Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia; also a red leather pocket-book, initialed "Eva H. Hoag," with several railway tickets over different roads in the United States and Cavada. The prisoner gave his name as Thomas Sawyer. He is about 5 feet 10 inches, 25 years old, of sandy complexion and whiskers. He is apparently well-educated and intelligent. He was brought before His Worship the Mayor and remanded until to-morrow.

-Sir Dominic Corrigan, who succeeded Sir Philip Crampton as leading Irish physician, died in Dublin on the 5th of this month at the age of 78. He was educated at the lay college of Maynooth, was a Roman Catholic, and realized a larger income than any medical man of that religion ever made in Ireland American repute, was President of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Chancellor of the Queen's University in Ireland, and M. P. for the Irish capital from 1870 to 1874. In 1866 he was made a baronet for his pro-

popular rejoicing. There is no doubt that there is a growing hatred of the Jews, not only in Roumania, but even in Germany and Austria.	CARRIERES (B.P.d.)-La Sainte Bible conte- nant l'ancien et le nouveau Testament et les commentaires de Menochins; 8 volumes, bound			
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Educational. Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the Extract is The Loretto Convent tions, its effect is simply wonderful. Piles, It there is simply wonderful. Piles, It is the greatest known remedy : rap-idly curing when other medicues have fulled. Pond's Extenset Medicated Fuper for choit use, is a preventive against Chaing and Piles. Our Ontment is of great service where the removal of clothing is incompared. Of Lindsay, Ontario. Ulasses will be RESUMED on MONDAY, SEP-TEMBER 2nd. In addition to its former many and great ad-vantages there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful beech and maple grove, in-valuable as a pleasing and healthy resort for the young ladies in altendance. Board and Tuition—only ONE HUNDEED DOLLARS A YEAR—including French. Address, LADY SUPERIOR, Lindsay, Ont., Canada. Aug. 28. 1-tf. For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extraction cloue that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. 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HUMPHREYS' Homeopathic Specific No. 28. Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price \$1 per

vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder for \$5, sent post free on receipt of price. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co. 109 Fulton Street, New York. H. HASWELL & CO.,

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Shrewdness and Ability.

Hop Bitters so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters, whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation .- Examiner and Chronicle.

LATEST HRISH MAIL NEWS.

MR. PARNELL AND THE MAGISTRACY We have reason to believe that at the intance of the Government, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland has decided, immediately on Mr. Parnell's arrival in this country, to call upon him as a county magistrate for explanations in reference to language reported to have been used by him in America. -- Irish Times.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

Since the 1st of January quite 200 emirants have left Dublin by the British and rish line of steamships for London, en route to Australia and New Zealand. They have all been of the farming class, in families, and were almost entirely from the North of Ireland, a few coming from the County Galway. -Freeman's Journal.

OUTRAGE.

An agratian outrage has taken place near Castlemartyr, in Cork County. It appears that on the morning of the 13th of February, about three o'clock, a shot was fired at a far. mer named Moy through his bedroom window. The pellets lodged in the furniture and wall, said Box was about being evicted from his farm, in the possession of which he was to be succeeded by Moy, the man who was fired at. Both prisoners have been lodged in jail.-

FASHIONABLE AMBITION REBUKED.

Fashionable and Court circles are seriously exercised over the piece of presumption by which a subject has incurred the displeasure of the Sovereign. The name of the offending lady is likely to appear in the society jourbals one of these days, so we shall only say that her crime has been the daring act of imitating the Royal liveries, and setting on foot in her establishment a corps of menials gorgeously habited in the exact pattern of the Royal flunkeys. This sartorial lese majeste has been reported to the Queen, who has caused word of her displeasure to be conveyed to the literary wife of the wealthy and and nautical senator. The bint has been accompanied by an intimation that the charmed circle of the Court is henceforth closed against the lady whose vaulting ambition has so curiously overleaped itself.-Irich

LAND RIOTS-ASSAULTING A SUB-SHERIFF.

A serious riot occurred at Ring, about three miles from Dungarvan, on Tuesday, the 17th February. The Sub-Sheriff, John Hudson, Esq, and two bailiffs and three police, procueded to the farm of a Mrs. Hagerty to seize on the cattle, &c., for rent due by her to the estate of the late E. G. H. O'Dell, Esq., J.P. The opposition offered to the sheriff by an immense concourse of the inhabitants of the neighborhood necessitated him to send into town for a reinforcement of constabulary, and after the lapse of an hour or so ten or twelve members of the force left for the scene of action. On their arrival there the utmost disorder prevailed. The horses, cattle, &c., which the bailiffs had in their possession were rescued, and driven away through different parts of the country. The police ar-rested two persons who were considered the ringleaders, and conveyed them to the bridewell. Since then several other arrests have been made, but none of the cattle have been recovered.

the man was in a very precarious condition. There is no motive assigned for the act. On Monday Nuttidge's information were taken by Mr. Beckett, R.M., and he fully identified M Intyre as the person whom he saw standing over him with the razor in his hand. Nuttidge is not expected to recover.

FISHEBY INQUIRY.

A memorial having been presented to the Government for a grant in aid of a pier and boat harbour, proposed to be constructed at Ardmore, Major Hayes, one of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, held an inquivy there, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the extent of the fishery was such as have selected the nearest available port on would warrant the Government in expending the confinent of America to Europe: that a large sum of money on the working. Evidence was given that the fishing bank, which was visited annually by abundance of all kinds of fish, existed about 10 miles off Ardmore, and that the bay would be unsafe for boats of a size large enough to work this fishery unless some protection was afforded in the shape of a boat harbour. Major Hayes said a very good case had been made out, and that he would recommend the Government in the strongest manner possible to accede to the request of the memorial. The cost of the pier was estimated roughly by Mr. Foley, C.E., Lismore, at between £7,000 and £8,000. Three-fourths of the necessary expenditure will be provided by the Government, and the remaining fourth will be charged on the country at large, on particular localities, and on particular persons bonchited by the money to be advanced by the Government for twelve years at an interest of five per cent.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN THE ATH-LONE BARRACKS.

At 9 o'clock on Tuesday night another but did not injure Moy. Two men named desperate attempt at murder occurred in the Box and Field have been arrested. It was military barracks at Athlone. It appears as lesperate attempt at murder occurred in the a private soldier named Doyle, of the 16th (Bedfordshire) Regiment, was passing the recreation room he was attacked by a private named Barke, who, with a razor, inflicted a frightful gash across the back of Doyle's neck. The injured man was at once conveyed to the hospital, where he was immediately attended by Surgeon-Major Moorhead, who expressed his opinion that the wound was of a most dangerous nature. Burke is believed to be insanc.

> Mr. T. D. Sullivan, presiding at a meeting of the Land League, said the loans at one per cent to landlords merely benefited that class, who would make the tenants pay three times as much. He instanced one case in the North, where a shilling additional was to be put to the rent for every pound expended on improvements, and another case in the South, where a man got a rotice to quit because, as alleged, he refused to submit to a charge of three and a half per cent. for the banking up of a river.

Mr. T. Healy, member of the executive of don, en route for New York. He goes out, we understand, as private secretary to Mr. Parnell, and as organising secretary for a contemplated visit by Mr. Parnell to Sydney, Melbourne, Bombay, and Calcutta. Several Irish members of Parliament hailing from the very Extreme Left quarter had interviews with Mr. Realy on the eve of his departure, amongst these, of course, being Messars, F. H. O'Donnell, Finegan, and Biggar. It is now definitely settled that unless there should be an early dissolution of Parliament Mr. Parnell pursues his progress on the American, Australian, and Indian track, at all events until the end of April.

The senior Wranglership at Calabridge was taken this year by an Irishman, Mr. James Lardner, sen of the late Hugh Lardner, of Belfast. He was educated at the Royal part vigour and promote clear conceptions Academical Institution and Queen's College to the intellect. It will strengthen the nerves of Belfast. His success has caused great re-

A CANADIAN WINTER PORT.

WHITEHAVEN, N. S., SELECTED BY NEW YORK CAPITALISTS. NEW YORK March 3.-An enterprise is on

foot to bring the commercial centres of Europe and America into closer communication. The promoters point to the prolonged delays to mail and passengers during the present season, many of the fastest Atlantic ocean steamships having been delayed from 14 to 20 days. They claim that the chief dangers of navigation arise from approaches to and courses along the coast, the dangers of the ccean in staunch and seaworthy vessels being comparatively slight. For this reason they port is Whitehaven, in Nova Scotia, pro-nounced by one of the chief surveyors of the British Admiraity to be superior to the har-bor of Halifax, as being nearer to Europe, lying directly upon the ocean, requiring very little pilotage, and never known to have been frozen over. This route, too, avoids the dangers of Sable Island, being directly in the track of ocean steamers from other ports. The line of railway from New York to Whitehaven is nearly completed, with only some 50 or 60 miles wanting to fill up the missing link. When this road is in operation, the passage from New York to Whitehaven can be made in from 30 to 36 hours, and from thence to the nearest port in England in from five and a half to six days. It is proposed in England to start a fast line of daily steamers intended for carrying mails and passengers. Whitebaven being situated in the heart of the coal fields of Nova Scotla, offers great facilities for coaling, and it is claimed on completion of the railway, that all steamers crossing the Atlantic will find it for their interest to coal there, both on the outward and homeward voyage, as thereby they can sail with one-third less coal, and can consequently carry that more freight.

AMONG BODILY ANNOTANCES easy to get rid of, since the introduction of MILS OF MAGNEsia, are nausea, heartburn, furred tongue. bitter taste in the mouth and offensive breath. This pleasant and popular remedy removes them all. For excess in eating or drinking, it is most valuable, as it immediately removes the irritation and acidity of the stomach. Sold by all chemists.

The Rent House!

One of our remarkable men was the Duke of Kent, the father of our beloved Queen The city house where he lived in Quebec is now used for office purposes. The Duke was a practical man, and his life was in accord with his principles. It is not strange, then. that his city home should be preserved Further along in the same street is the old house where the body of General Mont-gomery was laid on the closing day of 1775. Opposite the St. Louis Hotel, which adjoins the Kent House, at the corner of La Rue des lardins, stands the building where Montcaln: Mr. T. Healy, member of the executive of convenent his military council. In fact, all the Home Rule Confederation, has left Lon- about this region are historic spots. The monument to Wolfe, on the Plains of Abraham, and that to Wolfe and Montcalm in the Governor's Garden, overlooking the harbor, and the Porte St. Jean, are so many points of attraction to visitors; and if anyone should be taken sick, every drug store can supply DR. HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. which are as real, and more useful in such straits, than any of our monomental cel-brities.

REV. J. G. STEARNS WRITES: ICONsider Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER the best remudy I over knew for Dyspepsia.

FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSpurtes will not only supply the waste going on in the brain, but will cuable the mind to endure a greater tax than before. It will im-



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Orders for \$2 worth, carriage free, on receipt of \$2.25. Orders for \$5 worth, carriage free, on receipt of \$5, if addressed to 19 Murray Street, New York.

Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach and Sick Headache.

Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth, and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable Ladies once using this preparation will find it of such real value as to make it a standard remedy in every house.

It is entirely different from all other prepara-tions of Magnesia.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co.: Kerry Watson & Co.; H. Sugden Evans & Co.; H. Haswell & Co.



There are persons who, having made use of various preparations without obtaining any satsfactory results, will be inclined to condemn the use of LUBY'S PARSIAN HAIR RENEWER. To them we can, in all confidence, state that "not a single " instance do we know of where LUBY'S preparation has been employed but that it has been a perfect success, and no further testimony of its merits need be offered them than the approval it has met with from hundreds of our citizens who are now daily using it.

Used as an ordinary dressing for the hair, its valuable properties are to restore gray hair to its natural color, which it certainly does, and without any injurious effect whatover; cures irritation and itching of the scalp, and leaves the head clean, cool and free from dandruff. One thing is certain, that its balsamic properties are such that it strengthens weak hair and checks its failing out.

LUBY's does not soil the pillow-slips. Those who have used LUBY'S speak well of it; those who condemn it know nothing of it.

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TRADE MARK. Will promptly trade with oure any and caling it oure any and ev. Gry Oase of Ner-vous Debility and Weakness, result of Indisoretion, excevs. or over work of the brain excevs. or over work of the brain and nervous sys-Before Taking harmless, a cis After Taking. like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Bpecific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package; or six packages for \$5; or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by address-ing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont. H. Haswell & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents for Fravince of Quebec; and retailed by all Druggists.

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July 22.

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49-g.-

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Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier

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of 30 years, and is so hampless we taste it to be

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paration is properly made. Ac-cept no coun-terfeit of similar actions." Also Poudre Subtile Cream' as the least harmful of Ekin prepara-tions." Also Poudre Subtile removes super-tious hair without injury to the skin. MME. M. B.T. GOUBAUD. Sole Prop.

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HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

This Great Household Medicine Banks Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels,

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confifidently recommended as a nover-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT Its Scarebing and Healing Properties are Known Throughoat the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers !

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Mintyre, who slept in a cot next to another Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DIBEASE, it has never been known to fail.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1id., 2s. 9d 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine ment in his possession, was arrested and vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B .- Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4 or by 1ster the wounds, but expressed his opinion that

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER IN IRELAND.

We have much pleasure in stating that the honourable title of "Queen's Printer in Ireland," lately held by Mr Alexander Thom, has been conferred upon his successor, Mr. Frederick Pilkington, J. P., of Newbury Hall, Carbury, County Kildare, whose proprietorship and experienced management of the great establishment, known as the Govern-ment Printing Office have justified the distinction which has thus been bestowed upon him. The first patent of Queen's Printer was granted so far back as 1827 to Mr. George Grierson, in whose family it remained until the death of Mr. George A. Grierson, in 1875, when Mr. Thom was named in his room, the compliment being unsought and accompanied by a handsome letter of recognition of Mr. Thom's services. There is now continued in the hands of Mr. Pilkington, a gentleman much respected for his knowledge and liberality as an employer, the dignified title and office which had so ancient and interesting an origin .- Irish Times.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN FOOD.

During last week there was a small decrease in the arrival of live stock from the United States and Canada, although only 3 stermers arrived with live stock, being five steamers less than what arrived the previous week. Two steamers arrived belonging to the Warren Line between Liverpool and Boston. Their new steamer Iowa, specially adapted for the cattle trade, brought the largest consignment of live stock ever brought from Boston by any other sceamer. The steamers with live stock were the Iowa, with 717 head of live cattle and 200 pigs; the Brazilian with 616 head of cattle and 166 pigs; and the Lake Nepigon with 140 head of cattle. The steamers with fresh meat were the Germanic with 1,528 quarters of beef and 550 carcasses of mutton; of beef, 125 carcasses of mutton, and 149 dead pigs. Making the totals, 1,473 live cattle, 200 live pigs, 3,247 quarters of beef, 675 car-

ANOTHER DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN ATHLONE BARRACES.

About 11 o'clock on the night of February 15th, a tragic affair occurred in the military barracks, Athlone. It appear that after the mcn (the 16th Bedfordshire Regiment) had retired to rest, one of the privates, named private named Nuttidge, got out of bed, and, when the latter was asleep, cut his throat, the wound extending from the back of the neck, left and right, to the windpipe. The instrument used was a razor. The wounded man made the alarm, and some of the men in the

taken to the guardhouse. As soon as possible Surgeon-Major Moorhead, attached to the

joieing in academic circles in Ireland. Few senior wranglers have, however, made much figure in after life.

EPPS'S COCOA---(iRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. ---" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocon, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a deilentely flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judielous use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to discase. Hundreds of subile mahadies are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our-selves well fortlified with pure blood and a pro-perly nourished frame."--Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled--" JAMES Eleps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eugland. EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.



read in all the chapels in his diocese on Sunday. It says the last printed official list of the baptisms gave the total number of 14.065. and those for Glasgow Archdiocese as 9,079. By multiplying these figures by 22, the Archbishop finds the number of Catholics of Scotland to be 309,430, and those of the Archdiocese 199,738. For a population of about two-thirds of the whole, they had but 50 missions, 121 priests, 116 departments of mission schools, 7 middle-class schools, 3 industrial schools, 2 reformatory schools, 2 orphanage schools, and 1 seminary, whilst the churches and chapels are 78 in number. On the 22nd February the sum of £170 1389d was presented to the Pope as Peter's pence, while to relievo the distress in Ireland the sum of £1.050 had been forwarded .-Glasgow Herald.

The advertising of our Alter Wine has met with very great success; we have now aristocratic customers on Sherbrooke, Dorchester St. Catherine, St. Denis, St. Hubert and many other streets who use it on their tables as luxury wine. For the convenience of poor classes will sell it by three-half pints. Price as usual, \$1.50 per gallon. Readers of the Post please tell your friends to buy the paper and read it in preference to any other. \$100 reward will be given to the person that will prove that our altar wine is not sold as pure as it is imported. Court & Co., 245 Notre the disease in various animals. Tuberculosis Dame street, Montreal. 17-g-eow.

Holloway's Pills-Though good health is preferalle to high honor, how regardless people often are of the former-how covetous of the latter ! Many suffer their strength to drain away ere maturity is reached through ignorance of the facility afforded by those incomparable Pills of checking the first untoward symptoms of derangement, and reinstating order without interfering in the least with their pleasures or pursuits. To the young especially it is important to maintain the highest digostive efficiency, without

which the growth is stunted, the muscles become lax, the frame feeble, and the mind slothful. The removal of indigestion by these Pills is so easy that none save the most thoughtless would permit it to sap the springs of life.

Pond's Extract — Waysuffer from the acute pains of Headache, Earache, Torthache and Neuralgia when Pond's Extract will afford you immediate relief?

and give nower to all involuntary as the voluntary muscles of the body.

TO CONSUMPTIVES -- MANY HAVE WEEN happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Low Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, As hma, Diphthe-rin, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Willson, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

" The pure flour of the finest Mustard Sand without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyist on colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is the only pure brand in the market, all others being what is called "Mustard Condiments." that is mustard mixed with farnia etc.,-and do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour pastoral letter by Archbishop Eyre was of the genuine article—Be sure you get in all the chanels in his diocese on Sun- "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every tin. 11-07

Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocoa. This article in its pure state, scientifically treated, is recommended by the highest medical authority as the most nourishing and strengthening beve-rage, and is strongly recommended to all as an article that will tone and stimulate the most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize medal Rock Cocoa is the only article in our markets that has parsed the ordeal to which these articles are all submitted by the Government analyist, and is certified by him to be pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrowroot, or any of the deliterious ingreidents commouly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buying be particular and secure "Rowntreed," Other kinds are often substituted for the sake of larger profits. 11-G

A theory which has had numerous advocates among medical men of prominence in England and the United States, that the milk from diseased cows is frequently the cause of tuberculosis in the consumers, has recently been endorsed by Prof. Otto Bollinger, of Munich, one of the highest German authorities. He states that numerous experiments prove that the milk of tuberculous cows has a decidedly contagious influence, reproducing in mankind is similar to that in animals, and the greatest caroin the quality of the milk used is erjoined for the avoidance of contagion. In a dairy recently established in Munich, the strictest medical supervision is exercised, and discased cattle at once removed. It is estimated that about 10 per cent of the cows kept in towns and cities are unsound, which doubtless accounts for a great deal of tubercular disease.

-The English are at Herat; The Kussians are in Merv; They look extremely queer at The English who are in Herat; Which place they take their over at, To show their British nerve. The English are in Herat; The Russians are in Merv.

The English are in Herat; The Russians are in Mery; Dauger they show no lear at -Those English abaps in Herat Oh, do not drop a fear a. What we would just observe-The English are in Herat; The English are in Herat; The Ru-slans are in Mery.

casses of mutton and 149 dead pigs.

room, who were awake, proceeded to the place, and M'Intyre, with the bloody instru-

the British Crown with 959 quarters of beef and the City of Montreal with 760 quarters rn trade

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

(Continued from Fifth Page.)

Liverpool Provision Market.

8

CHERSE.-The consumptive demand is small, dealers evidently are holding back as long as possible, feeling certain that with the present light stock any improvement in the demand will considerably enhance values. The future, therefore, depends entirely as to whether-as the season advances-buyers or sellers can resist the longest, both sides shewing considerable firmness at present. We quote the market steady for finest at 71s to 73s per cwt, and fine at 67s to 70s; no

other grades offering. BUTTER-The weather continues mild, and holders being anxious sellers' prices have given way about 5s per cwt on the week. At the decline there is a slightly better demand, which is freely met by holders. We quote finest Canadian dairy and equal quality, 105s to 110s, and fine, 90s to 100s.-Hodgson Bros' Circular of Feb. 21.

London Grocery Market.

London Grocery Market. London March 3.—In Mincing Lane the markets are very dull, with large supplies offering. Businesson the continent is also quiet. At the Netherlands Trading Company's sale on Wed-needay prices showed a decline of jc to jc on valuations. Good ordinary Java coffee is quoted at 450 to 45jc against 47jc to 48c in January. This unsatafactory resuit, coupled with the increased quantity offering here, has further depressed quotations. Plantation Ceylon has fallen quite 2s per cwt since February 26; other descrittions are unsettled. The deliveries of Java coffee in Holland during January and February were 88,785 bags, ngainst 112,567 bags for the same time last year's. There is a better feeling in the sugar market. Refiners have made several purchases, but there has been no revival of the speculative demand for lower qualities. Imports of best ust soon decrease. It is said the production of Austria and Germany will prove nearly equal to last year's, while that of France and Belgiam together will be about 180,000 tons less. Deli-veries of sugars to consumers in England con-tinue steady and progressive. Tea is duil. Prices at auction again favored buyers, especi-ality for fair to medium congous. Indian teas soid slowiy. Rice is inactive. Pepper is unsold slowly. Rice is inactive. Pepper is un-settled; Cassia ligna, 2s per cwt lower.

THE FARMERS' MARKETS.

Bousecours and St. Ann's-Prices at Far mers' Sleighs, etc.

TURSDAY, March 9.

TUESDAY, March 9. Jacques Cartier Square was crowded with grain, potatoes, etc., this forenoon, and Bonse cours market was] also pretty well supplied with most kinds of produce. The offerings, however, were not nearly so large as on Friday last. Oats were offering freely at 70c to 750 per bag; barley was more plentiful than for a long time past at 60c per bushel; corn offered at 30c do; buckwheat at 45c do, and peas at 80c to 90c. The demand for all kinds of produce seemed only moderate. Frozen beef was not as plenti-ful as usual, and prices were, if anything, easier. Dressed hogs sold at \$8.20 and 6.25 for single car-cases in good condition; for some \$6.50 was asked. Poultry was in light supply, but suff-gent for the demand, and prices were unchanged. Fresh butter and eggs were cheaper; print but-ter sold at 20c to 25c, and new-laid eggs at 20c to 20c early in the morning, and at 15c to 16c at about noon. Fish asd butchers' meats of all kinds unchanged. Vegetables were rather scarce; prices unaltered. Honey was selling by farmers at 10c per 1b.

considerably for some time past with the West-

ern trade. DBY GOODS.—Remittances are reported as having slightly improved within the week. We have heard of a few buyers having been in this market since our last reference selecting their spring stocks. Travellers generally have re-turned from their regular trip, and for the pre-sent the rush for early delivery of goods is about over, and, until the retail trade commences to be more active in the west, house-sales here are not expected to be large, as the bulk of the season's business has already been done through travel-lers. The city retail trade continues very satis-factory. factory.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Trade here has remained steady, moderately active, orders re-ceived being chiefly from country druggista. There has been some movement in *Bicarbonate* of *Soda*, which is now held firmly in quantity at \$3 50 to \$3 75, according to the size of lots. There is not much movement in other chemicals, and prices are unchanged throughout. Remittances have been rather unsatisfactory.

FISH.—The market is being cleared of most all stocks held here, and as is usual towards the close of Lenten season, the demand is compara-tively light. Frices are nominal, perhaps a shade easier; Labrador herrings, \$5.75 to 6.50; codfish in barrels, \$4.50 to 6; dry cod, \$3.87} to 4.60.

FURS.—There are no raw furs to speak of coming to this market, and business rules quiet at unchanged quotations. In addition to the changes in prices obtained at the late London sales for furs, as compared with last January, reported at our last reference, advices by cable have since been received stating that fine musk-rate have sold at prices 10 per cent. lower, while beaver sold at the same figures as in last Janu-ary. As previously observed, these changes will not affect this market to any extent, as the advanced prices had been anticipated here.

GROCERIES.—Trade has been only moderate since our last report, the trade in the west being still hindered by the want of snow roads. The weather here at present is more favorable, but it is by no means general throughout the coun-try. Remittances are only moderate. Sugar-Since our last report there has been an improv-ed demand for refined sugars, and prices have advanced ic to jc for granulated, and about jc for yellows. Granulated is now worth loc to 10jc; and yellows, 7jc to 9jc. Raw sugars have been active in New York during the week in consequence of reported short returns from crops in Cuba. Refiners here also report sales for the week large, and we quote raw sugars at 7jc to 8jc. Tcas-In New York the feeling among holders is reported firm, and this market rules quier, with a fair demand for consumption on the basis of pre-vious quotations. The only business reported has been in low priced black tess at Soc to 35c per b. Molasses are firm, and prices have slightly advanced Waonote Rahandree Soc 2000 c. GROCERIES -- Trade has been only moderate vious quotations. The only business reported has been in low priced black teas at 90c to 35c per lb. Molasses are firm, and prices have slightly advanced We quote Barbadoes, 35c to 39c; Porto Bico at 33 to 30c, and Trinidad at 29 to 34c. Syrups are quiet, selling at 48 to 60c. In Caffees there is a very light movement reported; prices remain steady: Java, 36 to 30c; Mocha, 30 to 35c; Maricaibo, 22 to 24c; Jamaica, 19 to 21c. Fruits.—In sympathy with New York, this mar-ket may be written firmer; an advance of *i* to jc for Valencias, and of probably about 15c per box for Malaga fruit has been established in New York during the week, and prices are ac-cordingly higher here also. We quote Valencius at 7*i* to 5*i*c, as to 10*i*; 1*ayers* at 52 20 to 240, and loose Muscatels at \$250 to 2 66. Currants are quiet at 6*i* to 7*i*c, and up to 8*i*c for estra. Rice is unchanged, quoted at \$4.50. Spices—Pepper remains firm at 10*i*c to 11*i*c, but in other kinds there is not much doing, and prices are un-changed. Sait is quoted at 6*i*c to 70c for 11 bags in the ton; and 70c to 80c for tens. Factory filled is worth \$1.05 to 1.25 per bag. There is soarcely any enquiry for other kinds. HARDWARE AND IRON.—Wholesale deal-

asked. Poultry was in light supply, out sum	to the ton : and 70c to SOc for tens Fectory	1
glent for the demand, and prices were unchanged	to the ton; and 70c to 80c for tens. Factory filled is worth \$1.05 to 1.25 per bag. There is	l il
Fresh butter and eggs were cheaper; print but	soarcely any enquiry for other kinds.	Ь
ter sold at 20c to 25c, and new-laid eggs at 20c to		
22c early in the morning, and at 15c to 16c at	HARDWARE AND IRONWholesale deal-	te
about noon. Fish and butchers' meats of all kinds unchanged. Vegetables were rather	ers report orders coming forward freely through	8
Figures includiged vegetables were rating		p
scarce; prices unaltered. Honey was selling by	Alaus of automate, but offerto ate hot Beactary	-
farmers at 10c per 1b.	very large, being for the most part of a sorting-	p
The following are the prices, corrected up to	upcharacter. Uurquotations for all descriptions	m
aate:-	of goods are firmly maintained, but there is no	K
VEGETABLES Polatoes, 15c to 500 per bag;	change to make in the figures which were cur-	
VEGETABLESPOILOES, Jot to 500 per bag; carrots, 25c to 40c per bushel; choice onions \$2.00 to 2.50 per barrel, or 60c to 70c per bushel; parsnips, 50c per bushel; beets, 35c to 40c per bushel; celery, 25c to 30c per dozen; cabbage, 15c to 30c per dozen, or 50c to 70c per brl; Ameri- can lettuce, \$1.20 per dozen heads; artichokes, 7cc per bushel	rent a week ago. Remittances are coming for-	h
\$2.00 to 2.50 per barrel, or 60c to 70c per bushel;	ward freely.	d
parsnips, 500 per bushel; beets, 35c to 40c per	PIG IBON, per ton	2,
bushel; turnips, 500 per bag and 350 to 400 per	Gartsherrie\$30 00 to 32 50	
bushel; celery, 250 to 30c per dozen; cabbage,	Summerlee	0
Hoc to 30c per dozen, or 50c to 70c per bri; Ameri-	Langloan	T
can lettuce, \$1.20 per dozen heads; artichokes,	Eglinton	p
75c per bushel.	Calder No. 1 29 00 30 00	
FRUITApples. \$2.00 to \$4.00 per barrel;	Fig 1808, per ton \$30 00 to \$2 50 Summerlee	e
lemons, 80c to 40c per dozen, or \$10.00 per	Hematite 35 00 0 00	
case ; Valencia oranges, \$6 to \$5.50 per case or	BAR, per 100 lbs:-	11
FRUITApples, \$2.00 to \$4.00 per barrel; kemons, 30c to 40c per dozen, or \$10.00 per case; Valencia oranges, \$8 to \$5.50 per case or 20c to 250 per doz; cranberries, \$10 per barrel, or 40c per galton; California winter pears at \$4.00 per barrel, or per doz to 7.50 per berrel, or	Scotch and Staffordshire 2 75 0 00	t
40c per gallon; California winter pears at \$1.00	Best do 8 00 0 00	F .
per DOX; grapes, managa, door to 1.00 per Keg of		N
50 lbs.	Lowmoor and Bowling 6 25 6 50	ŧ
GRAIN, ETC Oats, 70c to 80c per bag; buck-	CANADA PLATES, per box :-) c
wheat, 45c to 50c per bushel; peas, 80c to 90c per	Glamergan 5 50 6 00 Garth & Penn 5 50 6 00	
bushel; soup peas, 90c to \$1.00 per bushel; barley,		ľ
auc to ac per nushel; ourn, ac to ac per	F. W. & Arrow	8
bush; white beans, \$1.000 \$1.00 per bushel	Hatton 5 00 5 50	Ī
doc to 65c per bushel; oorn, 75c to 3k per bush; white beans, \$1.000 \$1.50 per bushel bran, 70c per cwt.; corn-meal, \$1.20 to 1.25 per bag; moulie, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag; buck wheat \$250 to 100 to 1.20 per bag; buck wheat	Charmon I.C. 10.60 0.00	L
per cag; modile, bi. ou to 1.20 per bag, buck wheat	Charcoal, I.C 10 60 0 00	e
Hour, \$1.00 to \$1.00 per Car, Carment, \$2.00 to	Bradley	d
2.60 per bag.		11
FARM PRODUCE.—Butter—Prints, 20c to 25c per	Coke, I.C	l •
Ib.; 1ump, 16c to '8c per lb : Eastern Townships, tub, 17c to 19c. New-laid ergs, 16c to 20c per dozen ;	Coke, I. C. 900 0 U0	łυ
packed do., lic to lic. Fine cheese, 120 to 12	Tinned Sheets, No. 25, Charcoal, Cookley, K, of Bradley, per th 0 13 0 00 Galvanized Sheets, best brands,	
per lb; ordinary, loc to llc. Maple sugar, 8c to	Galvanized Sheets, best brands.	
le ner in Lard 9e to 10e	No.28	į –
9c per ib. Lard, 9c to 10c. POULTRY AND GAMETurkeys, \$1.60 to \$2.25	Hoops and Bands, \$100 lbs 3 25 0 00 Sheets, best brands	Ľ
manused and a second a second se	Shoots best brands 3 MI (111)	0
file to Sie per brace; pigeons, \$1.00 to 1.50	Boiler Plate, ₱ 100 lbs 3 50 0 00	1
ber pair; geess, si 2005, or per pair, ducas, si 100 bec to 80c per brace; pigeons, \$1.00 to 1.50 per dozen, or 20c to 25c per pair; chickens 40c to 80c per pair; quails, \$3 per dozen; prairie	Best do	V V
the to she per pair : quails, \$3 per dozen ; prairie	CUT NAILS-	I
		c
ployers, \$2.00 per dozen; partridges, 750 to 900	8dy and 9dy, " do 4 10 0 00	t
per nair: black ducks, buc to foc per brace	6dy and 7dy, " do 4 35 0 00	
hares, 20c to 25c per pair. MEATBecf-Roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c	4dy and 5dy, " do 4 60 0 00	t
MEATBeef-Roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c		0
sirloin steaks, 12c to 15c; mutton, 8c to 10c; veal 8c to 12c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 10c to 13c; bacon	4dy and 5dy, Cold Cut, do 4 35 0 00	t
Se to 12e; pork, Se to 10e; ham, 10e to 13e; bacon	307 00 00 . 485 00	
12c to 13c; porta, of to 10; hand, 10; to 10; c; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, \$6.25 to 6.56 per 110 younder Oressed bee f,fore-quarters, \$3.00		۱v
sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, \$6.20 to 0.5	Shingle, per 100 lbs	t
per in younde Uressad bee 7, lore-ousriers, sou	Lath do 500 000	v ا
to \$4.50; find quarters, \$4.00 to \$0.00; Vehison; of	riesseu opikes	
to 15c per lb.	LEAD-	t
FISHHaddock, 7c; codfish, 7c; mackerel.	Pig, per 100 5 00 5 25 Sheet	1 1
2]c: bass and dorey. 40c to 50c per bunch; olivet	Sheet 5 50 6 00	ĺt
2]c per 1b; lobsters, 10c do; perch, 10c to 30c	Bar	- i
per bunch; rock bass, 15c per bunch; smoked	Shot	r
eeis, 250 10 ave per coupie, irest satinon, 250	STEEL-0.111 0.191	8
tommycods, 20c per peck, or 65c to 70c per bush	Cast, \$\$ ib 0 114 0 123 Spring, \$\$ 100 lbs 4 00 4 25	۱v
مرد الملكة <u>مترجم مح</u> الي من الم	Best, do warranted 500 000	a
APPLES AND POTATOES -Our wholesale	(Incath up mattanted	
and the second second free second	10 A 05 A 58	
fruit dealers report the local demand for abbies	Tire, do	ļt
fruit dealers report the local demand for apple almost nil - there is very little doing here, and	flire, do	t B
iruit dealers report the focal demand for appear almost nil; there is very little doing here, and prices, though held firm for good sound winter	flire, do 4 25 4 56 Stelgh Shoe 400 0 00 0 00 Ingot Tin 0 28 0 30 do 0 20 0 30	8
fruit dealers report the local demand for apple simost mil; there is very little doing here, and prices, though held firm for good sound winter fruit, are unchanged. In Liverpool, however	Ire, do 425 456 Sleigh Shoe	B
almost nil; there is very little doing here. and prices, though held firm for good sound winter fruit, are unchanged. In Liverpool, however good apples are wanted, the surrounding coun-	Tire, do 4 25 4 56 Sleigh Shoe	B C t
almost nil; there is very little doing here. and prices, though held firm for good sound winter fruit, are unchanged. In Liverpool, however good apples are wanted, the surrounding coun-	flire, do 4 25 4 59 Sleigh Shoe 4 00 0 00 Ingot Tin 0 23 0 30 do Copper 0 20 0 21 Horse Shoes 3 50 4 00 Proved Coll Chain, 2 in 5 00 5 25 Anchors 5 00 6 25	B
fruit dealers report the local demand for apple almost nil; there is very little doing here, and prices, though held firm for good sound winter fruit, are unchanged. In Liverpool, however good apples are wanted, the surrounding coun- try is bare, and with oranges arriving there in rotten condition, the demand for fruit is thrown	Steigh Shoe	B C t

Finance, Commerce and Trade. Americans are purchasing scrap iron in

the vicinity of Belleville. are reported sold at Oshawa at \$3.75 within the past low days.

-Messre. McDonald & Co. intend making a large shipment from Halifax per the new steamship Montreal about the end of this month.

-The number of saw-logs banked on the Moirs river, Hasburg, Ont., this season is 200,-000, which will make about 25,000,000 feet of lumber.

-Messrs. John D. Noble, of Petrolis, Ont., and John B. Minhinnick, of London, Ont., are still making experiments in the gravity and

fire test of American and Canadian coal oil, and have fitted up a laboratory for this purpose in Ottawa, where they will be engaged for some time in the testing of oils and in fur-nishing such information to the Government as may enable them to carry out the proposed regulations with respect to coal oil. It is said that the Government will increase the standard of Canadian oll to 120, which is considered equal to American oil at 130.

Shipments of straw are now being made from Belleville to Troy, N.Y. Two carloads were added to the special Manitoba freight train which passed West on Tuesday. The grain mar-ket is steady, with an upward tendency. Rye sells at 80c.

Last week's circular of the Cotton Brokers' Association says:-"Cotton was in limited re-quest early in the week and prices generally re-ceded. On Wednesday and Thursday with an increased demand, the decline was mostly re-over a American has been in moderic de-Increased demand, the decline was mostly re-covered. American has been in moderate de-mand after a decline of 1-16d to jd, and it is now 1-16d to jd above last week's prices for middling and better qualities. In Sea 1stand the sales were small and the prices were firm. Futures were dull until Tuesday, declining 1-16d, but since then there has been a better demand at improving rates, closing at 1-32d to 1-16d above last Thursday's prices.

lasi Thursday's prices. —A leading Liverpool grain circular says: "The wheat trade remains generally steady, a majority of the provincial markets reporting a fair demand at about the previous rates, and at a few on y has there been a slight reduction for foreige. The transactions in cargoes off coast were unimportant. Only eight cargoes remain unsold, and these, as also those for future arrival, are held above buyers' ideas. At Liver-pool and the neighboring markets, since Tues-day, there has been a moderate husiness in wheat and corn at Tuesday's prices. The arrivals at Liverpool of wheat, thour and coin during the past three days were small, and the imports of the former into the United Kingdom during the past fortnight have fallen off considerably. The day there has been a healthy consumptive demand for wheat at Tuesday's full prices, and choice samples in some cases were a shade choice samples in some cases were a shade higher. There was a moderate demand for flour at previous rates. Corn was 1d per cental higher, in consequence of scarcity.

TELEGRAMS.

London, March 8 .- A Cabul despatch says it is reported that Abdul Rahman Khan has been repulsed. Insurgent overtures incline towards the British. The Afghans are favourably impressed by the establishment of a dis-pensary hospital at Cabul, where 11,000 patients have been treated the past two months. There is much sickness among the Kuram valley forces. The British authorities have presented Shere Ali, Governor of Candahar, with a battery of six-pounders, and 2,000 smooth-bore Enfield rifles in recognition of his friendship. The approaching spring renders the early resumption of hostilities probable. General Roberts estimates the enemy's force at 60,000.

Lord Beaconsfield has announced that Parliament will be dissolved before Easter and that a general election will take place in May.

The news of the dissolution of Parliament created great excitement in the Provinces. The Post approves of the dissolution, and says it is not only in England, but also in Ireland, that the result of the forthcoming elections will be watched anxiously. Immediately after the announcement of the dissolution Parnell was telegraphed to return.

land was at its flood, were, if we are to believe Dickens and Mr. Trollope, not wholly fault-less. And yet the tobacco-spitting Yankee and the man with the bowie-knife from regions which shall be nameless could not

help feeling the contempt of a superior civilization for the dudheen and spade of the new comer. The Irish found that there was one place where they need apply, and they took advantage of it. The simple hearted sons and daughters of parents with whom Faith was the most living of realities-to whom the old resary was a greater consolation than untold riches-brought new blood and new

thought into a country which, young as it was, sadly needed them. Utter poverty was the principal obstacle which stood before the new comers in the road to social equality; the brogue and frieze could be forgiven by the classical Yankee, but poverty was a crime against all his commandments. The Irish soon changed all that, and began to possess the land. Jealousy came in then; but that also had its day, and now Irish and even Irish-Americans have become almost obsolete terms. We are all Americans, and a man who is a man and a Catholic maydo anything in his power without fearing that his religion will be in his way. It is true that, if he enters into politics certain bigots will forget neither his nationality nor his religion; but as new Catholics have ever applied to occupy any high office in the Government, the question whether the voice of these bigots would control the vote of the

country remains an open one. The children of those who faced insolence bigotry, and the pride of power, and yet won a place, who earlier kept the Faith through famine, fever and persecution, who accepted a worse martyrdom than that of Saint Sebastian rather than deny Christ, have gained education, comfort and social consideration in a land in which their fathers are no longer aliens. Their facility of adopting themselves to new circumstances, their brightness and quickness of perceptions, the quality of their minds which, like the facets on a well-cut diamond, make them reflect the light around them in more brilliant hues, have made them distinguished. Irish blood and Irish brain have told; and it would be hard to find any great undertaking in which the descendants of Irishmen in this country have had no part.

Religion had kept both blood and brain pure through many generations, and fever and famine worked in vain. Young Irishmen and women drank in knowledge as the parched earth drinks in summer rain. The opportunity was given them, for the Irish father and mother, knowing the value of knowledge by its loss, would have worked their fingers to the bone rather than that their children should be ignorant. They were the sinews of the land; their children are the brain.

No sacrifice was too great for the children. The schoolmaster, with his declensions and conjugations, had gone to his rest, and it was no longer necessary to carry turf to the dilapidated edifice, when with red noses and frost-bitten toes, young learners had donned their "Reading-Mad-Easys," which, like most royal roads to learning belied its name. Still, sacrifices of all kinds had to be made by Irish parents, that their children might partake of the coveted advantages of education.

Catholicity had made progress, then, and this progress is in the main due to the crusaders who bore the cross from the green island over the sea. Converts have come to the Church, it is true, but they have been as drops of water in a great ocean. It has been computed that, according to the na tural increase of population, the de-scendants of the Irisb Catholics who settled in the United States within the past half century, should number more than ten millions. It is evident then, that whatever progress the Church has made here is largely due to the Irish race. But either statistics

(Continued from First Page.)

ering of the exultant residents of the neighborhood, the fair sex largely, pro-dominating, their anxious looks, as they appeared in the lurid glare of the torohes, plainly evincing the interest which they felt in the patriotic and noble work in which the great agitator is at present so earnestly engaged. Not a few of our warm-bearted

ladies turned out, with true patriotism, despite the biting blast, bedecked in colors emblematic of the occasion. AT THE WELLINGTON BRIDGE

their position, a large bonfire having been lighted, which cast a glare over the surround. ing buildings, forming a picture truly pic-turesque to behold. The cars drawn up along the front of the Montreal Warehousing Company were covered with people, all straining their necks to look upon Ireland's most gifted son as he passed in his sleigh, every now and then being compelled to rise and lift his black beaver hat in response to the hoarse cries of the populace. The bitterness of the cold did not seem to have the effect of dampening the ardour of the women and children, who were willing to stand shivering in the wind, satisfied at the conclusion to just gain a glimpse of the city's stately guest. At the corner of Prince and Wellington street

LOUGHMAN & O'FLAHERTY'S GROCERY and wholesale provision store was grandly illuminated, vieing with many others in the line of march in regard to costliness and magnificence. The entire front of the buildfantastic form, as well as the different apartments being lit up. As the sleigh with its precious weight passed along, surrounded by the mounted guard of honor, as well as a body guard of the members of the St. Patrick's Society, pen cannot describe the scene at the corner of McGill and Wel-lington streets. There a surging mass of haman beings rocked to and tro as they twisted themselves into all kinds of imaginable shapes in their endeavours to cast one glance at the hero of the day. It was at this spot that amidst a roar of wild cheers, that fifty staunch members of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club detached the horses from the sleigh, and affixing a stout rope to each side drew Mr. Parnell and his chief welcomers up the street. Men, women and children seemed to lose their senses, in their wild gestures, the waving of hankerchiefs and caps, screaming themselves out of key. The cries of

"WHERE IS HE?" "WHICH IS PARNELL?"

were heard on all sides, a smile of pleasure every now and then flitting across the handsome features of the Irish landlord. The "Cosmopolitan" and "Tansey's" were illuminated regardless of expense, as well as other private residence and stores on Craig street. The New York Herald correspondent, in conversation with our reporter, expressed his surprise at the monster proportions of the demonstration in comparison with the reception which Mr. Parnell received at Toronto. He spoke of the reception Mr. Parnell received in St. Louis and was quite enthusiastic when speaking of Mr. Parnell, personally. He said that of course he had to follow the instructions he had received from his employers, and was obliged to bury his own teelings and sentiments in oblivion when speaking of his illustrious companion through the columns of the paper he represented. Every man who had come in contact with Mr. Parnell invariably passed their opinion that

HE WAS A THOROUGH GENTLEMAN

in every sense of the word, despite the assertions made by a partizan press that his remarks concerning the Marlborough fund were improper, indelicate and ungentlemanly. All through the trip Mr. Parnell has enjoyed unusually good health, taking as much exercise as possible. He is very partial to equesthat being his favo ite exerc

WE forward to-day another five hundred dollars to Patrick Egan, Esq, Dublin, Treasurer of the relief branch of the Land Lesgue. This is the fourth instalment of a like amount sent through the Post, making in all to date the sum of two thousand dollars.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW the residents of Point St. Charles took up BOOKS AND PICTURES To Catholic Educators UNABRIDGED EDITION Questions and Objections Concerning Catholic Boctrines and Practices, answered BY THE MOST REV. J. J. LYNCH, D. D. (ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.) 12mo., Paper Cover, 80 pages-Complete; Per 100 Copies.....\$5.(.) Single Copies..... 17 The Hovels of Ireland, by Fanny Parnell.... ing was covered with Chinese lanterns of (The net proceeds arising from the sale of this publication will be sent to the Irish Land League for relief.) Is Life Worth Living, by Wm. H. Mallock. Paper..... 53 Cloth......SLOD (The author of this work became a Catholic before its completion.) History of the Mass and its Ceremonies, by Irish American Almanac for 1880, illustrated. 😩 Catholic Family Annual for 1880, illustrated. Sadlier's Catholic Directory, Almanac and Ordo for 1880, with a full report of the various Dioceses in the United States, British America, Ireland, England and Scotland. Paper.....1.00 Cloth.....1.5 Photograph, the only true likeness of Our Saviour..... 15 Hours with the Sacred Heart..... NEW CHROMOS (Size, 24 x 30 inches.) Lakes of Killarney..... ə) Coast of Ireland...... 60

Framed in Walnut and Gilt Frame 82.50 each. Any of the above sent free by mail on receipt of price.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

on apples. The arrivals of American apples in Liverpool

The arrivals of American apples in Liverpool during the past month have been very light, and, accordingly there is now a good demand for Canada reds at 24s to 26s per brl. Fully four carloads have been shipped from this city this week for Liverpool-three to-day via Portland, and one car yesterday via Hallfax. During the past few days there has been an active movement in potatoes in New York. A large lot of Peerless put up in brls of 180 lbs each, was purchased for shipment to Europe, but the price paid did not transpire. American pola-toes are quoted by latest Liverpool circulars at is to 7s per cwt. Here prices remain nominally unchanged, at 35c to 50c per hag, but we do not hear of any sales on export account. hear of any sales on export account.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE.

TUESDAY, March 9.

The movement of goods in a wholesale way here is not nclive, the weather and the roads during last week affording no opportunity of an impulse to country trade. At present writing, however, we have more seasonable weather, and favorable roads in and around this city, and we may call business in most branches steady, with advancing prices for some kinds of groceries. groceries. The mo

The movement in provisions here now is en-tirely confined to supplying the wants of the re-tail trade, and prices for butter and all other staples rule nominal and unchanged. In bread-staffs the local demand is not active. The following are the city wholesale prices

The longwing are the city wi	notestric	prices
for flour :		-
superior Extra	\$6 10 d	6 15
Extra Superfine	6 00 0	6 25
Fancy	000 @	0 00
Spring Extra, new ground	5 80 4	5 90
Superfine.	5 50 4	5 60
Strong Bakers	6 15 6	
Fine	5 00 0	
Middlings	4 40 6	
Pollards	0 10 2	
Ontario Bags	2 80	
City Bags (delivered)	3 20 7	
Oatmeal, Ontario	4 50 0	
Cornmeal	2 90 4	

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Our leading wholesale BOOTS AND SHOES.—Our leading wholesalo manufacturers are very busy, and report that they are in receipt of a sufficient number of orders to keep them fully occupied for the next six weeks. The traveliers have nearly all re-turned home from their spring trip, and they have done much better than was anticipated early in the season. The recent declined in prices for sole leather will enable manufactures to make a better profit than they had expected to make, prices having boare been considered too low. Prunella goods are in much lighter demand than in previous years, consequently a prices for sole leather will enable manufactures in main duit, at inchanged prices. Such as the prices having bofore been considered too low. Prunella goods are in much lighter demand than in previous years, consequently a similar stock of this description is being turned week, at about $22_{\rm e}$. North African wool has sold at 16c to ise, and scoured at about $50_{\rm e}$. There 10° were three domestic wool in the market; in the sole wear. Prices are in the sole to the sole to be the sole of the sole to be the sole of the sole of the sole of the sole to be the sole to be the sole of the sole o

Wire, P bdl. of 63 lbs Nos 0 to 6. 2 30 0 00 HIDES AND SKINS .- Trade remains quiet at

LEATHER-The market remains quiet and steady at the recent decline in prices for sole leather, and for other kinds values are easy but nominally unchanged. No. 1 B. A. sole is quoted at 20c to 27c, and No. 2 at 21c to 25c. Re-mittances only moderate.

e 1	initiances only moderate.			
	Sole, No. 1, B. A., per 1b	028	••	0 27
	Do. No. 2 B. A., Do			0 28
1	Buffalo Sole, No. 1		••	0 2:
	Do. do. No 2			0 23
	Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1	0 26		0 3
	Waxed Upper, light & medium			0 42
1	Do. do. heavy	0 36		040
- 1	Grained Upper, light	0.38	•••	042
- 1	Splits, large	0 29		03
	Do. small	0 23		0 2
- 1	Calf. 27 to 36 lbs., per lb	0 55		0 6
1	Do. 18 to 26 lbs., per 1b	045		0.5
	Sheepskin Linings	0 30		0 4
	Harness	0 26		0.8
e	Buff Cowper foot.	0 14		0 1
t	Enamelled Cow do	0 16		0 1
t		016		0 1
t	Pebbled Cow, do	0 13		01
-	Rough Leather do	0 27		0.8
v				

OILS .-- Steam refined seal is held somewhat higher, at 57c to 64c per gallon. Other olis re-muin dull, at unchanged prices.

UNEASINESS OF THE LIBEBALS-PARNELL'S ₽Ă₿ TIGANS ACTIVE.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the 00 00 00 Exchequer, to-day announced in the House of Commons that the Government had advised the Queen to dissolve Parliament at Easter. He remarked that if the dissolution 00 00 could be arrived at, on or near the date mentioned, a general election could be held and 00 00 00 00 00 the new Parliament assemble in the beginning of May. The Chancellor further announced that he would be able to bring forward the budget on Thursday next. After 00 00 25 the voting of the budget the Government would not attempt to pass any of the measures now pending, save those which have already passed through commit-tee. At the conclusion of the Chancellor's 25 00 05 00 remarks, Mr. Forster, member for Bradford, said that on behalf of the Opposition he 12} would express his satisfaction with the date 200500320250 announced by the Chancellor for the dissolution. Notwithstanding an attempt to appear satisfied the Liberals manifested certain indications of uncasiness at having a general election forced upon them at so early a date. The result of the recent eloctions in Liverpool and Southwark has greatly diminished their control in the outcome of an appeal to the country at the present moment. On the other hand, the Conservatives are jubilant and confident, and boast that they will come back in May with a majority of not scattered families bearing good old Irish less than 120 members. The present names, who cannot conceive that the Parliament began February 21st, 1874, the Irish blood in their veits was ever Gladstone Government having then remained in power for five years and 73 days. Soon our childrens breather is tainted. Social after the opening of the morning's session in the House of Lords, Lord Beaconsfield rose in his place and gave the same notice concerning the coming dissolution of Parliament that Sir Stafford Northcote had given in the House of Commons. He said that the Ministry had decided upon a dissolution as soon as possible after the presentation of the budget; he understood that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would try to bring the budget forward early in the present week, and barring accidents which could not be foreseen, a dissolution could, in his opinion, be reached on the 23rd or 24th inst.

The Parnellites are very active, and have decided to contest five counties and fifteen boroughs, using the National Land League as an election agency. The Times considers that the presumption decidedly favors the Ministry. A conference of Home Rulers has been summoned to meet at Dublin.

The Reverse of the Medal,

We have reason to boast of the progress of Catholicity in this country ; and naturally we are not slow to boast of it. Magnificent churches raise their domes in all our large cities; there is hardly a village from which the cross does not point to Heaven Socially, Catholics, with every disadvantage against them, have found their level; they are respected by their fellow citizens and the lines of ostracism which divided Catholics and Irishmen from "Americans" have gradually become vague.

English rule had not tended to give Irishmen either the education of the college or the polish of the drawing-room. They came hither with warm hearts and ready hands, and Ind, the foundation of a prosperous nation. Where does the head of a pin go to when it it is true that the manners of the Americans mire the polat, but the head is neither on one at the time when the immigration from Ire- liside nor the other.

ave have ate wrod: true to the faith of their fathers, for, in 1870 there was not very much more than one half of ten millions of professing Catholics of all na-tionalities in the United States.

The ten millions of the sons and daughters of Itishmen are not all here, though no people have increased as the Irish people in America have increased, for death has made sad havoc among them, but at least one-third loss though lessened, has still been very pelled by the great. So great as to excite the concern and horror of all Catholics. Education, in a certain sense, ease, comfort, and social recognition appear to have broken the bonds which bound the new generation of Irishmen to their creed and country, for no Irishman ever loses his faith without losing his love for the mother country. The Church has progressed in America; but is there cause for gratulation when we remember what we have lost? Were not poverty and famine better than plenty and ease without the faith ?

Mixed marriages, indiscriminate reading, "unsectarian" schools, and social influences, are responsible for this deplorable loss. Everywhere throughout the country are scattered families bearing good old Irish apathy will numb them, if its influence be not arrested. The malaria surrounds us. Apparently we are a healthy flock, but what Catholic who reads this has not noted the signs of disease? What Catholic, within his own circle, has not seen the horrible effects of the influence that is everywhere; it has been falsely said that an educated Irishman becomes Anglicized; it may be truly said that a wealthy Irishman becomes apathetic How many of our prominent men with Irish names who have the reputation of being Catholics are proctical Catholics? And how many would be "prominent," if they were conscientiously Catholic?

Let us not delude ourselves with a fcolish optimism. The grass may grow in our churches fifty years from now, if we do. Our triumph has not yet come, and it will not come until we gain what we have lost. As long as the public schools are filled with Catholic children and parochial schools are empty and unsupported, the day of triumph will remain afar off. As long as Catholics are apathetic and indolent, children will grow up indifferent. It has been said that no child yet went to hell that did not find his parents there. Hard as this sounds, it does not seem impossible when we think of the apathy and carelessness of so many Catholic parents to-day. Catholic education is the only thing that can prevent our children from drifting away from the Church-Catholic training and Catholic knowledge. They are antidotes, and they must be applied in order that the sign of the Cross marked on millions of Catholics, may not become a reproach for ever .- Catholic Review.

At the inevitable crush which ensued at Catholic Publishers and Booksellers, the St. Lawrence Hall, several ladies who had very foolishly ventured into the thickest of the throng were unavoidably crushed, and

almost trampled under foot before being extricated by the united efforts of Detective Richardson and Constable Ryan. They were removed into the hotel in a comatose state, but on the usual restoratives being applied of their number have lost the faith. The they revived sufficiently to permit of their mortality among the children of Catholic removal to their homes in Prince street. parents, forced by poverty to live in un. If any doubts had hitherto existed regarding healthy tenement houses, has been frightful; the feeling entertained towards Mr. Parnell but, even allowing for that the Church's and his self-espoused cause, they were dis-

MAGNANIMOUS OUTBURST OF GRATITUDE

displayed last night. A heartfelt and laudable ambition to welcome Ireland's chosen representative in a manner befitting the metropolis of the Dominion was the primitive instigation of the display, the result of which, achieved in the face of much perversity, will live forever, and burn brightly in the memory of future generations of Irishmen.

MR. PETER O'LEARY

as a representative ! rishman, was elated with the success which had attended the efforts of Montreal to do honor to the occasion. He stated to a Post reporter as his earnest con. viction that he had never witnessed a more successful demonstration, although he had travelled the world over and assisted 'at many similar displays. He had seen the ova-tion accorded M. Gambetta by the Parisians, whose position as the arbi-ters of fashion would lead one to expect that a triumphal demonstration organized under such auspicious circumstances could be excelled, but he assured us that Montreal had cclipsed that event, which now dwindled down to an uneventful parade in the face of

an overwhelming prototype. The deputation from Montreal which visited Quebec, was empowered to invite the members of the Legislative Council. The Honorable Premier, Mr. Chapleau, was absent from town at the time on a flying trip to Ottawa. Mr. Joseph Cloran however, became aware of his presence in the city, and instantly ex-tended him cordial a invitation.

His Excellency regretted his inability to delay for even a day his departure to Ottawa, where business of the most peremptory nature demanded his exclusive attendance, therefore he felt compelled to decline the invita-

In a brief interview with Mr. Parnell, the writer was informed that the baleful tidings received from a London correspondent would materially affect his future movements on this continent. He would within a month be obliged to return to London, thus necessarily curtailing his numerous American engage-ments. He would return at some future date, when he would visit California and the Pacific cities.

Among those who were presented to Mr. Parnell last night, were Messrs. T. O'Shea, J. P. Sutton and Robert McGreevy, of Quebec; M. F. Hackett, Stanstend, and Wm. O'Donohue, Mayor of West Farnham.

-The S. S. Brooklyn, from Halifax, 24th February, with 390 cattle and 450 sheep; arrived at Liverpool yesterday (Friday), landing her live stock in fine condition, except eight cattle and five sheep which died on the passage.

275 NOTRE DAME STREET.

MONTREAL.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. Superior Court. Dame Marie Desautels. of the Eity and District of Montreal. wife commune en biens of Joseph G. Lamon-tague, of the same place, Trader, formerly ci-devant carrying on business as such under the name of J. W. Lamontague, Plaintiff, and the said Joseph G. Lamontague, of the same place. Trader, and (formerly) carrying on business as such under the name of J. W. Lamontague, De-fendant. An action en separation de biens has been in-stituted in this cause on the twenty-fifth day of February, 1889.

February, 1880. Montreal, 25th February, 1880.

. FORGET Attorney for the Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, No. 639. Superior Court, Montreal, Dame Marle Cellna Sanche, wife of Zephtrin Desormeau, of the City and District of Mont-real, trader, hereby gives notice that she has, by the present demand, instituted an action for separation as to property from her said hus

and. T. & C. C. DELORIMIER, Attorneys for Plaintin. Montreal, 6th March, 1820. 30 4

WANTED.

300 the cutters to cut thes on the line of the ex-tensions of the Denver and Rio Grande Rallway from Alamosa to Silverton, Cel., from Alamosa to Albuquerque, N.M., and from Canon City. Col., westward. Price paid per tie, 8 cents. The cutters can board themselves at a cost not to exceed \$4.40 per week. Steady employment during the next ten months can be secured. In anticipation of enquiries it is here stated that free transportation will not be furnished, bull parties] of ten or twelve can undoubtedly secure reduced rates of fare to Denver or Pueble on application to railroad officials. Free trans-portation from Denver to the end of the D. & R. G. track will ke furnished the-cutters intend-ing to go to work. ng to go to work.

R. F. WEITBREC, Treasurer, Rio Grande Extension Co., Colorado Springs, Col. 30-C -THE-ERTICURE L TREATMENT

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