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A CRY FROM IRELAND.

BY N. J. O'CONNELL FFRENCH.

What message is flashed through the ocean,
From 'neath its billows and foam—
Then over prairie and mountain
To our distant Western home?
A cry from our dear mother, Erin,
Out of the depths of the main;
'Tis a cry of pleading and anguish—
"The famine's coming again!"

Is this, then, O. just God of Nations!
Is this the work of Thy hand?
No!—Famine's a curse that the landlord
Brought to our beautiful land;
Wresting the soil from the people
By force or legalized lie.
He renped all the fruits of our labor,
We learned to labor—and die!"

The harvest has failed, yet the landlord The narvest has fatted, yet the fandiord Demands, like chylock, his gold—
Pay the rent or your homesteads forfeit;
Go!—perish of lunger and cold;
The ox and the sheep must be fattened,
Or scant the Sassenach's board;
No room for both peasants and cattle—
Away with the famishing horde!

O, God! in a land fair and fertile, O, Got! In a laint after the letter.
Comfort and splendor so nigh.
On the soil unce owned by our fathers
Must a nation perish and die?
Hear you not the cry of the people
Out from the depths of the wave?—
"The Faninc is coming upon us,
Hasten to aid and to save!"

Why, strangers have come to the rescuc-Strangers in blood and in race, Shall our hearts not feel for our mother One touch of pitying grace? Then bark to this cry, O, my prothers! Harken, matron and maid! Our people are calling; let's hasten, Nor be too late with our aid!

DISTRESS IN IRELAND. On the Brink of Starvation-Process Server Attacked.

London, January 12 .- A Dublin despatch says that although the Government have summoned Davitt, Daly, Killen and Brennan to appear before the Court of Queen's Bench, It is not expected further proceedings will be

taken against them.

The distress a Ireland is increasing. Five hundred inhabitants of Skulebog District, County of Limerick, are on the brink of starvation. They proceeded to-day in a body to Croom, and got four cart loads of bread by the urgent representation of their extremity. The streets of Cork are patrolled by mounted police. The magistrates there have passed resolutions, urging greater activity in sup-pressing demonstrations partaking of the nature of bread riots, and asking for the appointment of additional police.

At a meeting at Birkenhead yesterday, the Mayor presiding, it was resolved to raise a subscription for the Duchess of Marlborough fund.

Davitt, Daly, Killen and Brennan to-day before the Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin, least of all expected a defeat on the 17th instant. received notices commanding them to appear

London, January 12 .- At the village of Knock-Rickard, County Mayo, Ireland, on Saturday a fierce attack by a crowd of men and women was made on a process-server and a torce of constables. The latter were almost overpowered and compelled to use their swords and bayonets. Saveral women were severely wounded. This maddened the meu, and it was with great difficulty that a terrible loss of life was avoided. Grave apprehensions are entertained concerning the serving of ejectments on the estate of the late Lord Leitrim at Manm, County Galway. There is little hope that bloodshed can be avoided, as both parties are determined. Crowds are pouring in from adjoining districts to resist evictions.

Dublis, January 12.-A despatch from Cork states that large parties of men are parading the streets, carrying black flags and loaves of bread stuck on poles, as symbols of the popular ideas and popular questing among the masses who are out of work. Much anxiety is expressed as to the result of the threatening demonstrations, and fears are entertained of serious bread riots, unless relief is speedily provided. Provision shops and bakeries either remain closed or under a strong guard. The constabulary force has been increased, and collisions, certain to be accompanied with bloodshed, are anticipated. The feeling of discontent and sense of inadequacy of the means of relief thus far proposed are spreading among the populace, and a general rising in the districts in which the omergency is greatest is regarded as inevita-ble unless the Government institutes at once sufficient measures to abate the prevailing distress. Despatches from Connemara state that serious rioting is also feared in that district, and at Malone, owing to the determined resistance offered by the people to the process servers Sixty additional constables have been drafted at Connemara, and preparations are in progress to meet violent outbreaks which are expected. Nothing can avert lawlessness in these districts except relief for the pressing necessities of the people and an assurance of supplies from the Government for

some months to come.

Amongst the speeches delivered at the Irish meeting in Sheffield was one by Mr. Mundella, M.P., which was characterised by great friendliness to Ireland, and in which the speaker declared that he would support even more emphatically than he had done in the past "the advanced Irish party in the House of Commons." This is not the only gratifying declaration on the Irish question which the last few days have brought forth from English members of Parliament. Mr. Leatham, M.P. for Huddersfield, addressing his constituents on Saturday, said that " the Liberal party could not afford to separate isself from the great Irish party," and that he himself " was in favor of questions relating more specifically to Ireland being dealt with in Ireland." Again, Mr. Hibbert, M.P., speaking in Oldham on the same day, said that "though he could not support what some frish people were doing at present, yet he sympathised with their sufferings, and thought that England ought to place them in such a position that they would not be obliged to leave the country in thousands to seek a happier home." Evsdently the Irish cause is making way in England.

CHARLES S. PARNELL, M. P.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL, Esq, M. P., was born in 1846, at Avondale, in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, and was educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge, England. He was little more than of age on his initiation into Irish politics; but, from the first he took the popular side, and has never wavered in his allegiance to the cause of the people. "Honest John Martin" could not have a better successor than Chorles Stewart Parnell. In the House of Commons he is the man most feared and hated by the bigoted Tory majority; but, at the same time, he commands the respect even of those who differ from him, and has compelled the prejudiced press great difficulty which the Government have

of England to acknowledge his merit. As a land-owner, be practises conscientiously the doctrines he preaches. He has several estates in Ireland, one of them-in the county of Wicklowbeing regarded as the "model estate" of the neighbourbood.

He belongs to a distin-guished Wicklow family which settled in Ireland in the reign of Charles the Second, and soon became Irish to the back-bone and intensely national, and have for generations been identified with the struggle for independence. His grandfa-ther, Sir John Parnell, was Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, previous to the passage of the "Act of l'nion," and to the last op-posed that iniquitous barter of the liberties of Ireland. His father, John Henry Parnell during life followed in the parental footsteps, and was one of the most popular and respected land owners in the county of Wicklow. His mother (who still lives), was Miss Ella Tudor Stewart, daughter of Admiral Charles Stewart, who, in 1815, com-manded the United States frigate Constitution when she captured the British warships Cyane and Levant. Admiral Stewart, in the historic Old Ironsides, met England and defeated her on the ocean Yankee" sailor.

Mr. Parnell is the reverse in appearance to one's ideal of an Irish political demagogue. Young, tall, slender and self-possessed in his manner, he looks-what, indeed, he is acknowledged to be, even by the most virulent of his critics-a perfect gentleman. He is not by any means gifted with the eloquence of a Demosthenes, or the accomplishments of n Cicero. He lacks the brilliant poetic fancy that lent such charm to the magnificent orations of Richard Lalor Shiel, and, later on, to the lofty and cloquent utterances of Thomas Francis Meagher. Still less is he possessed of the marvellous intellectual attainments of O'Connell On the contrary, he is, at least to the superficial observer,

and passionless. But mark and you will perceive well, perceive tlat he is resoluteness personified. He is one who will both dare and do. He does not, in language of magnificent hyperbole, dwell on the past misgovernment of Ireland He has taken to heart the lesson of Longfellow, that it is the duty of man to "act in the living present," rather than indulge in useless and empty denunciations of the irrevoca-

ble past. From the time he rises to speak until be sits down he arrests your whole attention. You see at a glance that he is no mere trading politician. He is not one of those slimy crea tures who would swim with the popular tide for a time, but sell their 'patriotism' on the first longed for opportunity that presented itself in the shape of a situation as Junior Lord of the Treasury or Admiralty, or any other snug berth that would put money in their purses. He is no political share-broker, auxious to purchase a reputation in the cheapest market and sell it in the dearest. No snug colonial appointment would tempt him to stray from-what he at least considers it to be-the straight path of duty. He is not one of your hungry politicians. He is rone of your emasculated political or social roues. He, on the other band, prefers the welfare of a people to the aggrandizement

of a class. The following sketch of the Irish leader, taken from the New Quarterly Magazine:—
"At present the 'active party,' as they call themselves, or the 'Obstructionists,' as the newspapers call them, are by far the most popular in Iroland. They have a leader of singular ability, and of still more remarkable fitness for the place he holds. There never was a greater mistake made in our time than that which the English press generally made at first with regard to Mr. Parnell. Mr. Parnell Smith O'Brien had, and, indeed, resembles Smith O'Brien in nothing that I can see except his absolute sincerity. Mr. Parton to repudiate him altogether, for your own nell's sincerity is of that kind which unfriend-

mastered it he can make such use of his knowledge as hardly any other man in the House, certainly as no other young man is able to do. No detail, however small, escapes him. He has greatly improved in speaking since he entered the House; but he only aims at being a debater, and never makes the slightest attempt at being eloquent.
I emphatically declare that I never heard of any dispute between Mr.
Parnell and any occupant of the Trea-

ly observers would call fanaticism. He is eaten up with the zeal of his purpose, and his devotion makes him indomitable. In his Parliamentary work he is slow in getting hold of a particular subject; but when once he has a particular subject; but when once he has the country with in a particular subject; but when once he has the country with in a particular subject; but when once he has the country with in all parts of the would be a good deal blurted out there would be a good deal colleagues."

Farming in the Northwest.

We have received from the Hudson Bay Company a pamphlet entitled "Manifoba and prairie, with fringes of trees on the banks of the Northwest." It purports to give a vast the rivers and creeks. West of Manifoba, fund of information to the intending settler the land is more rolling, and interspersed sury Bench on a question of order or of garding the great wheat fields and stock rais-proceeding in which Mr. Parnell did not ing lands of the Northwest.

which would prove that I have not inaccur- a rule, than is met with in all parts of the stely described the feelings with which Mr. western part of the continent north of Chi-Parnell is regarded by not a few of his present cago. The fall of snow is much lighter than in most parts of Canada, seldom reaching two feet in depth.

CHARACTER OF THE LAND.

In Manitoba the country is generally level with numerous small lakes and ponds, where enormous numbers of wild geese, duck, plover

> grants, as many as 100 persons in one day, last year, crossing the ferry at a point called Tanner's Crossing, on their way westward.

What this country wants to fill it up rapidly, and to carry off its surplus products, is a line of railway, and this the Government is now energetically prosecuting.

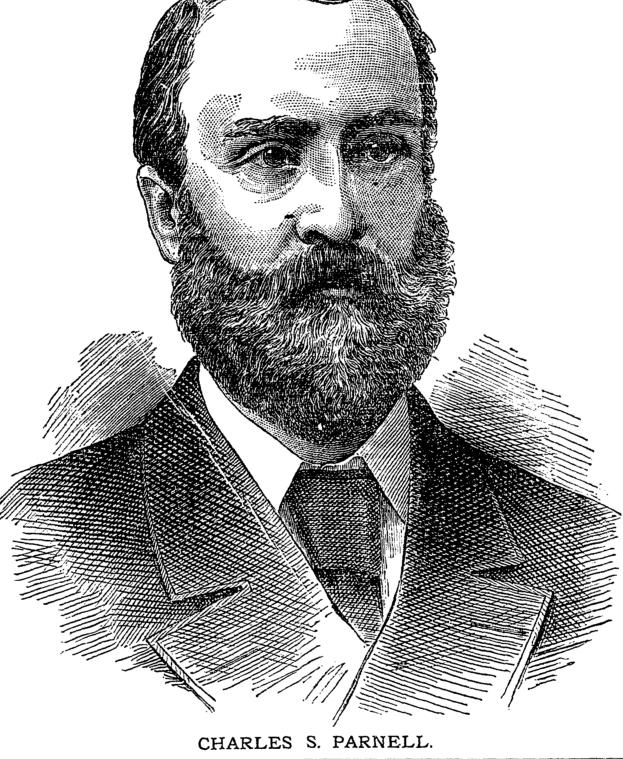
EXPERIENCE OF SETTLERS. The experience of a few settlers are given, not as the fortune of a few, but the success of all industriously inclined :-- Near Westbourne, 80 miles west of Winnipeg, not far from the southern end of Lake Manitoba, a farmer who settled upon 320 acres four or five years ago, and who was then without means. has now a large well stocked cattle farm, from which last year he realized \$2,000 in cash from the sale of cattle to new settlers coming into the country.

In the Riding Mountain

country, about 40 miles beyond Manitoba, a settler took up a homestead of 160 acres last spring. Seven years ago he was a farm laborer in Devonshire, England. He emigrated to Canada and worked on farms near Stratford. Came to where he now lives in April, 1879, and an excellent crop of potatoes and vegetables, and had cut on the prairie and stacked sufficient hay to last him

through the winter. Schools and churches are located at points easily accessible. The population is rapidly increasing, and with the influx of settlers better facilities will be afforded. The fare for emigrants is quoted at \$29 by Chicago, or \$24 cla Duluth. A settler who desires to avoid the hardships of breaking-in wild land can secure comcost. For this a capital of \$2,000 is essential. This is considered sufficient to ensure a competency and stock a farm with all necessary im-

ploments. Further information on this interesting topic may



can you do with a man who not only conthe right, but has the tormenting faculty of making those who oppose him put themselves in the wrong? It would be idle to suppose that any gifts of Parliamentary debate, or cleverness of Parliamentary tactics, could make a man really formidable who had not something of a cause behind him; and Mr. Parnell has a cause, and is terribly in earnest about it. He is a positive terror to some of his colleagues. They dread him far more than the occupants of the Treasury Bench do. Make it your own case. Put it that you are an Irish gentleman with a liking for Parliamentary life and the sort of Northern Zone, "specially adapted to wheat social distinction a seat in Parliament confors; and that you have, perhaps, a wife and daughters who are fond of London society in the season, and like to be invited to evening parties and balls in great houses. You get into Parliament, perhaps at considerable, expense, and after having to declare yourself in lavor of Home Rule. You do not want to hear much more about Home Ruie. A debate once in the session would be well enough,

and you are quite willing to go into the lobby with your party to please your constituents. But otherwise you wish to keep on the hest of terms with the House and with the leaders on both sides; you are glad to have a smile and a shake of the hand from any of them, and to meet them often in society. That is your ambition; what more reasonable on the part of a quiet and sensible person? But there rises on the horizon of your political world this pale, indomitable, terribly earnest young man who will insist on harassing the Government, the leaders of the Opposition and the House in general, night after night; who cares nothing about society; has a Parliamentary capacity which may who has no sympathy with your genial little almost be described as genius. He has ambitions; who does not mind even though

him | in their dealings with him. He has the fac- | wan Valleys, is greater than in Minnesota or | be obtained by addressing the Hudson Bay ulty of making his opponent go wrong. What Dakotah, and the yield of wheat per acre is considerably larger. This is also the fact trives to keep himself always technically in throughout the whole Province of Manitoba. The exhibit of the growth of cereals and vegetables from Manitoba at the agricultural shows this year at Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and London, is the strongest testimony of the wonderful fertility and productiveness of the prairie soil of that Province.

If further evidence is needed, it may be found in the speech lately made by the Cousul General of the United States for Manitoba, who, as lately as the 3rd October, 1879, made the following statement in regard to the flow of emigration westward. He said that one of the great tides of emigration now was to the growing and cattle raising. That included Canada, Wisconsin, Michigan partly, and Minnesota, but three-fourths of the great wheat producing belt of the continent lay north of the boundary. There the future bread supply of the new world, and the old world. too, would be taised. In his opinion the beef raised in this northern district, to which he had referred, would be found to be superior in quality to any that could be raised even on the plains of Texas and the adjoining States.

A FUTURE SOURCE OF WEALTH.

The country is well adapted for raising cattle, the prairie grass being peculiarly nourishing and in unlimited quantities.

So excellent is the prairie grass that cattle driven for hundreds of miles across the plains, towards a market, improve steadily in weight and condition, as they proceed on their journey. An English nobleman has lately satisfied himself of this by personal examination on the spot, and has already started a large stock farm in the Little Saskatchewan country. Horses remain out throughout- the winter, the depth of snow being light, and when brought in, in spring, are in better conbeen compared to Smith O'Brien; but five-sixths of the House detest him; and who dition than when turned out at the beginning he has infinitely greater capacity than is composedly ready to take any manner of of winter. They are frequently herded in

Co., Montreal. Destitution Unexcelled - One-Third o

the Populace Starving. Dublis, January 11 .- A number of unemployed labourers on Friday plundered the meat and bread shops. Process-serving is violently resisted in Killanen, County of Galway, the parish priest causing the bell to be rung to give warning of the approach of the

The Bishop of the Killala Diocese, comprising all Northern Mayo, writes that in Bailina Town, with 6,000 inhabitants, there are over 2,000 in a state of starving. The Bishop says if the Government will not come to the rescue by instituting public works, we shall have more deaths from starvation here this year than in 1846 and 1847, when 3,000 died there from starvation. Letters from Catholic dignitaries of various other parts of Ireland also declare the distress to be very great.

London, January 10 .- The Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Achonry, Ireland, in acknowledging the French subscription for the relief of the distress in Ireland, dwells on the pitful condition of his flock. He declares it is painful to have to stretch out a hand to America and France rather than to flourishing England, which yearly receives millions from Ireland as taxes

-Owing to want of snow in the woods lumhering operations in the Belleville district have been greatly retarded, and numbers of teams have been sent home.

-Arrangements have been made for the shipment of from 100 to 150 car-loads of square timber from Hastings to Belleville. The timber will be rafted and forwarded to Quebec on the opening of navigation.

-The total value of imports at the port of against \$88,080 for the previous year. The total exports for the year were \$109,333, against \$154,253 in 1878. The collections

BISMARCH'S GLOOMY CONDITION. A Confirmed Misanthrope.

Berlin, January 12 .- Bulletins from Varin give most discouraging accounts from Prince Bismarck. His sufferings from insomna do not abate, and the most powerful agents which the physicians dare to employ have thus far proved unavailing to produce refreshing and consecutive slumber. The Prince, still following his usual regime, eats a hearty dinner late in the day, forcing himself to do so, although his appetite is extremely deficient, and his stomach soon after his meals rejects the food which had been thus forced upon it. In conversation with his intimate friends the Prince gives way frequently to expressions of profound despondency and dejection. He repeats the remarkable expressions to which he gave utterance some weeks ago respecting the pitiful outcoming of all the work for Germany, which has absorbed his time and strength for so many years. The critical position in which Germany now is, including the imminent prospects of war with Russia, the undoubted rejuvenation of France, and her ascension to the standing of a first-class civic and military power, which he did all that lay in his power to prevent, and the complication in which the Empire is involved on all sides, of which the Prince talks almost continuously, burden his mind and unquestionably aggravate the disease under which he is suffering. The influence of his wife, to whom he is devotedly attached, is sufficient on some occasions to soothe and quiet him temporarily, but when deprived of it, he at once reverts to his provious talk and burdensome anxiety. The Prince's mental disquietude has now developed into hypochondrin, and the opinion is expressed, even among the personal and political associates and friends of the Chancellor, that his work is done, and nothing now but an extraordinary constitution, already troken and impaired, stands between him and death, which is regarded as a probable event of the near future.

Awaiting a Decisive Struggle-Alarming News.

London, January 12.—A despatch from Cabul says the British troops in the Kurum valley are expecting a general attack from the Lospos, January 10 -A cable despatch

says Mohammed Jan, with Musa Kalin, son of the ex-Ameer, has occupied the fortress of Ghuznai with a strong force. Mohammed is in September last, had a fair sized log house; had broken up 10 acres of land, which next year he will sow with from General Roberts, he is alternated to have wheat; had a pair of oxen, exhibited no disposition to listen to proposiplough, harrow, &c., had a tions looking to a compromise. Mohammed large garden fenced in with is believed to have been reinforced by several thousand of Shere Ali's regulars, from whom the cannon probably were obtained. He has assumed political military authority, and is the revenues in the name of Musa Khan, whom he pretends to regard as the rightful reigning Ameer, though temporarily kept out of his capital by the British. He sent emissaries to Turkestan, commissioned to stir up the people there to engage in immediate warfare upon the British as a common enemy. The probabilities are said to be that on account of his high reputation as a soldier and commander, he will have no inconsiderable success in raising men to join him in Ghuznai, and begin hostilities on their own account from a home basis. It is not believed fortable homes at a moderate that General Roberts will bazard an advance on Ghuznai before spring. The rumor that Abdul Khan is raising a force in Kohistan for Mohammed Jan is regarded as well authenticated. The fact that while Ghuznai is understood to be the most important in the matter of the military operations of the insurgents, and the strongest for resistance in the country, no efforts are proposed towards its capture, is held here to be significant of the existing situation of the British in Afghanistan.

THE MONTREAL DELEGATION. Presenting Resolutions to His Excellency the Governor-General.

OTTAWA, January 11 .- At noon yesterday a deputation appointed at a meeting of Irish citizens of Montreal, held on December the 23rd, waited upon His Excellency the Governor-General, and presented him with a petition to be forwarded to Her Majesty the Queen. The deputation consisted of Messrs. C. J. Coursol, M. P., and Ryan, M. P., and Mr. F. B. McNamee. The petition embodied the resolutions passed at the meeting. The deputation was most cordially received at His Excellency's office in the Eastern block, there being also present Earl Grosvenor and Major De Winton. Mr. McNamee, as President of St. Patrick's Society, acted as spokesman, and said the resolutions embodied in the petition which he was about to present, had been passed at a public meeting held in the city of Montreal, at which a deputation had also been appointed to present the petition to His Excellency to be forwarded to Her Majesty the Queen. The petition was then handed to His Excellency, who said that he would have pleasure in forwarding it. He then entered into conversation with Mr. McNamee, expressing the hope that they had all subscribed to the Duchess of Marlborough's fund. Mr. Mc-Namee replied that the Catholic clergy of Montrial, who had been consulted, had stated that there was no immediate necessity for relief; were it necessary, he had no doubt that a liberal amount could be raised. His Excellency said they could rest assured that the money would be well expended; he had no doubt that in several of the counties considerable distress prevailed, and suggested Liverpool, N.S., for the last year was \$56,843, that emigration to this country would be a desirable thing. Afterwards be conversed with Messrs. Coursol and Ryan, M.P.'s, and the deputation withdrew. The members of for the year 1879 were 5,732 and \$7,252 in the deputation left for home yesterday after-

The Old Year.

The years in swift procession move
Before old father Time;
And sad their cycles sometime prove,
And halting as my rhyme:
But still for aye they pass along
With smiles and whilom tear—
They chant a never creasing song.
Those changelal, passing years:

They sing of moments, brightly sweet,
When heart responds to heart,
When treasured, loved ones eager meet,
Alas! how oft to part!
They sing of all the cherished hours,
The soul renember long,
When fancies, gerlanded with flowers,
In welcome numbers throng!

They sing a mother's tenderness—
They sing a father's care—
They sing a sister's purest kiss—
They sing a brother's prayer!
They sing a true friends earnes! word,
Dispelling darksome fears—
The deepest depths of soul are stirred
While sing the passing years!

And one is dying—yet he sings—
His voice is quavering now—
To all he loved the old year clings,
Though wrinkled is his brow!
He brought us many moments dear
In bright, successive train,
So, tender treat the dear old year,
And soothe his dying pain!

He wove for us in golden threads
The woof we dearly prize,
Which o'er our souls a glory sheds,
And gladdencth our eyes!
The searf of Love which round each heart
He placed in moments bright,
Shall never from our lives depart,
But bind us to delight!

Another year doth come apace
To run his giant course—
He may not all the Past efface,
Nor dry Affection's source.
Oh! may thet year bring happy hours
And Heeven kind blessings pour
On all my friends, in bounteous showers,
Of peace forever more!

JAMES JOSEPH GAHAN. New Year's Eve, 1879.

HENRIETTA TEMPLE

RIGHT HON. B. DISRAELI.

That voice, too, now wilder than the wildest bird, now low and hushed, yet always sweet; where was he, what did he listen to, what did he behold, what did he feel? The presence of her father alone restrained him from falling on his knees and expressing to her his adoration.

At length our friends arrived at a picturesque and ivy-green cottage, where the keeper, with their guns and dogs, awaited Mr. Temple and his guest. Ferdinand, although a keen sportsman, beheld the spectacle with dismay. He execrated, at the same time, the existence of partridges and the invention of gunpowder. To resist his fate, however, was impossible; he took his gun and turned to bid his hostess adieu.

'I do not like to quit l'aradise at all,' he said in a low voice; 'must I go?' Oh! certainly,' said Miss Temple.
will do you a good deal of good.'

Never did anyone at first shoot more wildly. In time, however, Ferdinand sufficiently rallied to recover his reputation with the keeper who, from his first observation, began to wink his eye to his son, an attendant bush-beater, and occasionally even thrust his tongue in side his cheek, a significant gesture perfectly understood by the imp. 'For the life of me, Sam, he afterwards profoundly observed, 'I couldn't make out this here Captain by no manner of means whatsomever. At first I thought as how he was going to put the muzzle to his shoulder. Hang me if ever 1 see sich a gentleman. He missed everything; and at last if he didn't bit the longest flying shots without taking aim. Hang me if ever I seesuch a gentleman. He hit everything.

That ere Captain puzzled me, surely.' The party at dinner was increased by a neighboring squire and his wife, and the rector of the parish. Ferdinand was placed at the right hand of Miss Temple. The more to the conversation.

he beheld her the more beautiful she seemed. He detected every moment so guine perhaps that the invitation might lead

'Our friend deals in Arabian tales,' whisa witness that we live quietly enough now.' Armine, replied Miss Temple; 'it was one of hers, and live for ever in the brilliant atmos-

the agreeable days of life.' 'And that is saying a great deal, for I think your life must have abounded in agreeable

'I cannot indeed lay any claim to that misery which makes many people interesting, said Miss Temple; 'I am a very commonplace person, for I have been always happy.'

When the ladies withdrew there appeared but little inclination on the part of the squire and the rector to follow their example; and Captain Armine, therefore, soon left Mr. Temple to his fate, and escaped to the drawingroom. He glided to a seat on an Ottoman by the side of his hostess, and listened in silence to the conversation. What a conversation! At any other time, under any other circumstances, Ferdinand would have been teased and wearied with its commonplace current; all the dull detail of county tattle, in which the squire's lady was a proficient, and with which Miss Temple was too highly bred not to appear to sympathize; and yet the conversation, to Ferdinand, appeared quite charming. Every accent of Henrietta's sounded like wit; and when she bent her head in assent to her companion's obvious deductions, there was about each movement a grace so ineffable, that Ferdinand could have sat in silence and listened, entranced, for him that he had never listened to a sound so Temple still remained. That gentleman and that sweetly thrilling as her voice. It was a brilliant burst of music, that well became the sparkling sunshine of her violet eyes.

His late companions entered. Ferdinand rose from his seat; the windows of the saloon were open; he stepped forth into the garden. He felt the necessity of being a moment alone. He proceeded a few paces beyond the Italian staircase; and he then was ushered ken of man, and then leaning on a statue' and burying his face in his arm, he gave way to irresistible emotion. What wild thoughts dashed through his impetuous soul at that instant, it is difficult to conjecture. Perhaps it was passion that inspired that convulsive reverie! perchance it might have been remorse. Did he abandon himself to those novel sentiments which in a few brief hours had changed all his aspirations and coloured | Saxon Switzerland. They were so bold

dark and perplexing future, from which his imagination in vain struggled to extricate

He was roused from his reverie, brief but tumultuous, by the note of music, and then by the sound of a human voice. The stag detecting the huntsman's horn could not have stared with more wild emotion. But one fair organ could send forth that voice. He ap-proached, he listened; the voice of Henrietta Temple floated to him on the air, breathing sides were symptoms of female taste and femwith a thousand odors. In a moment he was at her side. The squire's lady was standing by her; the gentlemen, for a moment arrested from a political discussion, formed a group in the morning, and which he had worn the a distant part of the room, the rector occasionally venturing in a practised whisper to en-force a disturbed argument. Ferdinand glided in unobserved by the fair performer. Miss Temple not only possessed a voice of rare tone and compass, but this delightful threw himself into an easy chair, with his gift of nature had been cultivated with reeyes fixed on the gift he most valued in the fined art. Ferdinand, himself a musician, and passionately devoted to vocal melody,

listened with unexaggerated rapture. 'Oh! beautiful!' exclaimed he, as the songstress ceased.

'Captain Armine!' cried Miss Temple, looking round with a wild, bewitching smile; I thought you were meditating in the twilight.'

Your voice summoned me.' 'You care for music?'

· For little else.'

'You sing?'

'I hum.' 'Try this.'
'With you?'

Ferdinand Armine was not unworthy of singing with Henrietta Temple. His mother had been his able instructress in the art even in his childhood, and his frequent residence at Naples and other parts of the south had with Henrietta Temple, he poured forth to her

in safety all the passion which raged in his soul. The squire's lady looked confused; Henrietta herself grew pale; the politicians ceased even to whisper, and advanced from their corner to the instrument; and when the duet was terminated, Mr. Temple offered his sincere congratulations to his guest.

Henrietta also turned with some words of commendation to Ferdinand; but the words were faint and confused, and finally requesting Captain Armine to favor them by singing alone, she rose and vacated her seat.

Ferdinand took up the guitar, and accompanied himself to a Meapoliton air. It was gay and festive, a Ritornella which might summon your mistress to dance in the moonlight. And then, amid many congratulations, he offered the guitar to Miss Temple.

'No one will listen to a simple melody after anything so brilliant,' said Miss Temple, as she touched a string, and, after a slight prelude, sang these words :-

THE DESERTED.

Yes, weeping is madness,
Away with this tear,
Let no sign of sadness
Betray the wild anguish I fear.
When we meet him to-night,
Be mute then my heart!
And my smile be as bright,
As if we were never to part,

II. Girl! give methe mirror
That said I was fair;
Alas! fatal error,
This picture reveals my despair.
Smiles no longer can pass
O'er this faded brow,
And I shiver this glass,
Like his love and his fragile vow!

'The music,' said Ferdinand, full of enthu-

siasm, 'is---'Henrietta's,' replied her father.

'And the words?' 'Were found in my canary's cage,' said

carriage was announced. fore unobserved. It seemed to him that he then came his lady's shawl. How happy was never was in such agreeable society, though, Ferdinand when he recollected that he was sooth to say, the conversation was not of a to remain at Ducie. Remain at Ducie! Revery brilliant character. Mr. Temple re- main under the same roof as Henrietta Temcounted the sport of the morning to the squire ple. What bliss! what ravishing bliss! All whose ears kindled at a congenial subject, and his life, and his had not been a monotonous every preserve in the county was then dis- one; it seemed that all his life could not cussed, with some episodes on poaching. afford a situation so adventurous and so sweet The rector, an old gentleman, who had dined as this. Now they have gone. The squire in old days at Armine Place, reminded Fer- and his lady, and the worthy rector who redinand of the agreeable circumstance, san- collected Armine so well; they have all departed, all the adieus are uttered; after this to a renewal of his acquaintance with that little and unavoidable bustle, silence reigns hospitable board. He was painfully profuse in the saloon of Ducie. Ferdinand walked to awful? Bore anyone to her the same relain his description of the public days of the the window. The moon was up; the air was famous Sir Ferdinand. From the service of sweet and hushed; the landscape clear, though plate to the thirty servants in livery, nothing soft. Oh,! what would he not have given to have strolled in that garden with Henrietta Temple, to have poured forth his whole soul pered Ferdinand to Miss Temple; 'you can be to her, to have told her how wondrous fair she was, how wildly bewitching, and how he I shall certainly never forget my visit to loved her, how he sighed to bind his fate with upon his bed, and soon was lost

> phere of her grace and beauty. Good night, Captain Armine,' said Henrietta Temple.

He turned hastily round, he blushed, he grew pale. There she stood, in one hand a light, the other extended to her father's guest. He pressed her hand, he sighed, he looked confused: then suddenly letting go ber hand, he walked quickly towards the door of the saloon, which he opened that she might retire. "I'The happiest day of my life has ended,' he muttered.

'You are so easily content then, that I think you must always be happy.' 'I fear I am not so easily content as you

imagine.' She has gone. Hours, many and long hours, must elapse before he sees her again, before he again listens to that music, watches his feelings, all his that airy grace, and meets the bright flushing of that fascinating eye. What misery was single human bein there in this idea? How little had he seemed and innocent girl hitherto to prize the joy of being her companion. He cursed the hours which had been | was changed as t wasted away from her in the morning's sport; he blamed himself that he had not mused over even sooner quitted the dining-room, or that | thoughts that he had left the saioon for a moment, to com- of life, the n mune with his own thoughts in the garden. painfully in With difficulty he restrained himself from reopening the door, to listen for the distant the devoter ever; and occasionally, too, she turned to sound of her footsteps, or catch, perhaps, Captain Armine, and appealed on some point along some corridor, the fading echo of her rose in p to his knowledge or his taste. It seemed to voice. But Ferdinand was not alone; Mr. could he raised his face from the newspaper as Captain | sequen Armine advanced to him; and, after some observations about the day's sport, and a hope of ex that he would repeat his trial of the manor tomorrow, proposed their retirement. Ferdinand of course assented, and in a moment he was ascending with his host the noble

His previous visit to the chamber had been so hurried, that he had only made a general observation on its appearance. Little inclined to slumber, he now examined it mor critically. In a recess was a French bed simple furniture. On the walls, which we covered with a rustic paper, were suspen several drawings, representing views in his whole existance; or was he tortured by that | spirited that they arrested attention; b

from the vestibule into his room.

formances. Before a sofa, covered with a chintz of a corresponding pattern with the paper of the walls, was placed a small French table, on which were writing materials; and his toilet-table and his mantel-piece were profusely ornamented with rare flowers; on all inine consideration.

Ferdinand carefully withdrew from his coat the flower that Henrietta had given him in whole day. He kissed it, he kissed it more than once; he pressed its somewhat faded form to his lips with cautious delicacy; then tending it with the utmost care, he placed in a vase of water, which holding in his hand, he eyes fixed on the gift he most valued in the world.

An hour passed, and Ferdinand Armine relarge grey eye, could for a moment conceive that his thoughts were less sweet than the object on which they appeared to gave Notice.

The keeper will be ready whenever you summon him.'

Ferdinand muttered something about the content of the conten mained fixed in the same positiou. But no tant recollections disturbed him now, no memory of the past, no fear of the future. The delicious present monopolized his existence. The ties of duty, the claims of domestic affection, the worldly considerations that by a cruel dispensation had seemed, as it were, to taint even his innocent and careless boyhood, even the urgent appeals of his critical and perilous situation; all, all were forgotten

in one intense delirium of absorbing love.

Anon he rose from his seat, and paced his room for some minutes, with his eyes fixed on the ground. Then throwing off his clothes afforded him ample opportunities of perfect and taking the flower from the vase, which he ing a talent thus early cultivated. But to had previously placed on the table, he denight the love of something beyond his art | posited it in his bosom. Beautiful, beloved inspired the voice of Ferdinand. Singing flower, exclaimed he; thus, thus will I win and wear your mistress!

> Restless are the dreams of the lover that is young. Ferdinand Armine started awake from the agony of a terrible slumber. He had been walking in a garden with Henrietta Temple, her hand was clasped in his, her eyes fixed on the ground, as he whispered delicious words. His face was flushed, his speech panting and low. Gently he wound his vacant arm round her graceful form; she looked up, her speaking eyes met his, and their trembling lips seemed about to cling into a-

> When lo! the spledor of the garden faded, and all seemed dim; instead of the beautiful arched walks, in which for a moment before they appeared to wander, it was beneatth the vaulted roof of some temple that they now moved; instead of the bed of glowing flowers from which he was about to pluck an offering for her bosom, an altar rose, from the centre of which up sprang a quick and lurid tongue of fire. The dreamer gazed upon his companion, and her form was tinted with the dusky hue of the flame, and she held over her countenance a scarf, as if oppressed by the unnatural heat. Great fear suddenly came over him. With haste, yet with tenderness, he himself withdrew the scarf from the face of his companion, and this movement revealed the visage of Miss Grandison.

Ferdinand Armine awoke and started up in his bed. Before him still appeared the unexpected figure. He jumped out of bed, he gazed upon the form with staring eyes and open mouth. She was there, assuredly she was there; it was Katherine, Katherine his betrothed, sad and reproachful.

The figure faded before him; he advanced with outstretched hand; in hisdesperation he determined to clutch the escaping form; and he found in his grasp his dressing-gown,

which he had become acquainted yesterday for the first time. Before him, serene and still, rose the bowers of Ducie. And their mistress? That angelic form whose hand he had clasped in his dream, was not then merely a shadow. She breathed, she lived and under the same roof. Henrietta Temple was at this moment under the same roof as himself; and what were her slumbers? Were they wild as his own, or sweet and innocent as herself? Did his form flit over her closed vision at this charmed hour, as hers had visited his? Had it been scared away by an apparition as tion as Katherine Grandison to him? A feaful surmise, that had occurred to him now the first time, and which it seemed c ould never again quit his brain. The stars away, the breath of morn was abre faded chant of birds arose. Exhausted in ' ad. the in mind, Ferdinand Armine fluo cody and g himself r slumbers undisturbed as the tomb.

FERDINAND'S servant, who

m he had despatched the previous evenig to Armine, returned carly with his mr from his mother, and on e from Miss Grandison. They were all to errive 1 at the Place on the day after the morro F erdicand opened these epistles with a sight of Katherine's, his K atherine's, hand-. tremb ling hand. The writing was alme at as terr ible as his dream. itted his family, his whom h so loved, hap pledge a and rejoicin had occurred during g bridegroom. What the last eight-and-forty bturs seemed comple stely to have changed all wishes, all his views, all his hopes! He hr d in that interval met a ¿, a woman, a girl, a young he had looked upon that girl and listened to her voice, and his soul lying in his be their contents, and all the pressed upon him. His melan- spoken of myself so much before.' choly father his fond and confiding mother, Father Glastonbury, all the mortifying cicumstances of his illustrious race, inful succession before him. Nor ses clanked upon his memory like de- dull ones. g and disgraceful fetters. The burden istence seemed intolerable. That doic love which had so solaced his exist-, recalled now only the most painful aslations. In the wildness of his thoughts , wished himself alone in the world, to strugie with his fate and mould his fortunes. He felt himself a slave and a sacrifice. He cursed Armine, his ancient house, and his

broken fortunes. He felt that death was pre-

ferable to life without Henrietta Temple.

But even supposing that he could extricate

himself from his rush engagement; even ad-

mititing that all worldly considerations might

ded be thrown aside, and the pride of his father,

, the and his mother's love, and Father Glaston-

quick eye of Ferdinand instantly detected ing his great object? What was he, the initials of the artist in the corner. They were letters that made his heart tremble, as he the claims of Miss Grandison, with all sense of duty rooted out of his once sensitive bosom of duty rooted out of his once sensitive bosom. and existing only for the gratification of his own wild fancies? A beggar, worse than a beggar, without a home, without the possibility of a home to offer the lady of his passion; nay, not even secure that the harsh process of the law might not instantly claim its victim; and he himself be hurried from the altar to

the gaol! Moody and melancholy, he repaired to the saloon; he beheld Henrietta Temple, and the cloud left his brow, and lightness came to his heart. Never had she looked so beautiful, so sympathising patience to long narratives of fresh and bright, so like a fair flower with the rheumatic griefs, it seemed her presence in dew upon its leaves. Her voice penetrated his soul; her sunny smile warmed his breast. Her father grested him too with kindness, and inquired after his slumbers, which he assured

Mr. Temple had been satisfactory.
'I find,' continued Mr. Temple, 'that the post has brought me some business to-day which, I fear, claims the morning to trans-

ble and intrusion, and the expected arrival of a kiss from her lips was his most dear and his family; but Miss Temple begged him to desired reward. The last night he had passed his family; but Miss Temple begged him to accept the offer, and refusal was impossible.

After breakfast Mr. Temple retired to his library, and Ferdinand found himself alone

for the first time with Henrietta Temple. She was copylog a miniature of Charles the First. Ferdinand looked over her shoulder.

A melancholy countenance!' he observed. 'It is a favorite one of mine, she replied.

Yet you are always gay.' 'Always.'

'I envy you, Miss Temple.'
'What, are you melancholy?'

'I have every cause.'

Indeed, I should have thought the reverse. 'I look upon myself as the most unfortu-

nate of human beings, replied Ferdinand. He spoke so seriously, in a tone of such deep and bitter feeling, that Miss Temple could not resist looking up at her companion

His countenance was gloomy.
'You surprise me,' said Miss Temple; 'I think that few people ought to be unhappy, and I rather suspect fewer are than we

imagine.' · All I wish is,' replied he, ' that the battle of Newbury had witnessed the extinction of our family as well as our peerage.'

'A peerage, and such a peerage as yours, is fine thing,' said Henrietta Temple, 'a very fine thing; but I would not grieve, if I were her inspiring presence. And why not screw you, for that. I would sooner be an Armine his courage to the sticking point, and comwithout a coronet than many a brow I wot of with.

the loss of our coronet, though that is only part of the system. Our family, I am sure, are fated. Birth without honor, estates without fortune, life without happiness, that is our lot.'

'As for the first,' said Miss Temple, 'the honorable are always honored; money, in spite of what they say, I feel is not the greatest thing in the world; and as for misery, I confess I do not very readily believe in, the misery of youth.

May you never prove it!' replied Ferdin may you never be, as I am, the victi m of family profligacy and family pride! So saying, he turned away, and, taking 'up a book, for a few minutes seemed wrapr ed in his reflections.

He suddenly resumed the converse tion in a more cheerful tone. Holding a volume of Petrarch in his hand, he touched lightly, but with grace, on Italian poetry ' then diverged into his travels, recounted an into his travels, recounted an sprightliness, and replied to lively remarks with one.

Miss Temple's which he had thrown over the back of a chair.

His brow was heated; he opened the casement. It was still night; the moon had vanished, but the stars were still shining. He recalled with an effort the scene with which he had become acquainted vesterday.

Sprightiness, and replied to Miss Temple's lively remarks with gair ty and readiness. The morning advanced; I diss Temple closed her portfolio, and visited her flowers, inviting him to follow her. Her invitation was scarcely necessary, I samovements were regulated by hers; her shadow.

From the co aservatory they entered the garden; Ferdi and was as fond of gardens as Miss Temr de. She praised the flower-garden of Arm He gave her some account ıne. of its priv icipal cleator. The character of flastonbury highly interested Miss Father C Temple Love is confidential; it has no fear of ridi .cule. Ferdinand entered with freedom and yet with grace, into family details, from

ich, at another time and to another person, s would have been the first to shrink. The magination of Miss Temple was greatly interested by his simple, and, to her, affecting account of this ancient line living in their hereditary solitude, with all their noble pride and haughty poverty. The scene, the circumstances, were all such, as rlease a maiden's fancy; and he, the natural hero of this singular history, seemed deficient in none of those heroic qualities which the wildest spirit of romance might require for the completion of its spell. Beautiful as his ancestors, and, she was sure, as brave, young, spirited, graceful, and accomplished, a gay and daring spirit blended with the mournful melody of his voice, and occasionally contrasted with the somewhat subdued and

chastened character of his demeanour. Well, do not despair,' said Henrietta Temple; 'riches did not make Sir Ferdinand happy. I feel that the house will yet flourish.'

'I have no confidence,' replied Ferdinand; I feel the struggle with our fate to be fruitless. Once indeed I felt like you; there was all the follies of my grandfather. But that and Ferdinand. She seemed to delight in a time when I took even a fancied pride in ρy, nay, triumphatt, a is past; I have lived to execrate his g bridegroom. What memory,

'Hush! hush!' 4 Yes, to execrate his memory! I repeat, to execrate his memory! His follies stood between me and my happiness.'

'Indeed, I see not that.' 'May you never! I cannot disguise from myself that I am a slave, and a wretched one, he earth by the sunrise. As and that his career has entailed this curse of d he read these letters, and servitude upon me. But away with this! they suggested, the strangeness | egotistical of human beings; and yet, to do

Will you walk with me? said Miss Temple, after a moment's silence; 'you seem little inclined to avail yourself of my father's invitation to solitary sport. But I cannot forget his own wretched follies stay at home, for I have visits to pay, ai-

Wby so?

'My visits are to cottages.' 'I love nothing better. I used ever to be my mother's companion on such occasions. So, crossing the lawn, they entered a beautiful wood of considerable extent, which formed the boundary of the grounds, and, after some time passed in agreeable conversation, emerged upon a common of no ordinary extent or beauty, for it was thickly studded in some parts with lofty timber, while in others the furze and fern gave richness and variety to the vast wilderness of verdant turf, scarcely marked, except by the light hoof of Miss

and his mother's love, and Father Glaston-bury's pure hopes, might all be outraged; Miss Temple; 'but we are proud of our com-what chance, what hope was there of obtain-

The thin grey smoke that rose in different directions was a beacon to the charitable visits of Miss Temple. It was evident that she was a visitor both habitual and beloved. Each cottage-door was familiar to her entrance. The children smiled at her approach; their mothers rose and courtseyed with affectionate respect. How many names and how many wants had she to remember! yet nothing was forgotten. Some were rewarded for in-dustry, some were admonished not to be idle; but all were treated with an engaging suavity more efficacious than gifts or punishments. The aged were solaced by her visit; the sick forgot their pains; and, as she listened with each old chair, her tender enquiries and sanguine hopes, brought even more comfort than her plenteous promises of succeur from the Bower, in the shape of arrowroot and gruel, port wine and flannel petticoats. This scene of sweet simplicity brought

back old days and old places to the memory of Ferdinand Armine. He thought of the time when he was a happy boy at his innocent home; his mother's boy, the child she so loved and looked after, when a cloud upon her brow brought a tear into his eye, and when at Armine, before his first departure, rose up to his recollection; all his mother's passionate fondness, all her wild fear that the day might come when her child would not love her so dearly as he did then. That time had come. But a few hours back, ay! but a few hours back, and he had sighed to be alone in the world, and had felt those domestic ties which had been the joy of his existence a burthen and a curse. A tear stole down his cheek; he stepped forth from the cottage to conceal his emotion. He seated himself on a trunk of a tree, a few paces withdrawn; he looked upon the declining sun that gilded the distant landscape with its rich pensive light. The scenes of the last five years flitted across his mind's eye in fleet succession; his dissipation, his vanity, his desperate folly, his hollow worldliness. Why, oh! why had he ever left his unpolluted home? Why could he not have lived and died in that sylvan paradise? Why, oh! why was it impossible to admit his beautiful companion in that sweet and serene society? Why should his love for her make his heart a rebel to his hearth? Money! horrible money! It seemed to him that the contiguous cottage and the labor of his hands, with new, were preferable to palaces and crowds of retainers without mune in confidence with his parents? They loved him; yes, they idolized him! For him, 'You misconceived a silly phrase.' re- for him alone, they sought the restoration of joined Ferdinand. 'I was not thinking of their house and fortunes. Why, Henrietta Temple was a treasure richer than any his ancestors had counted. Let them look on her, let them l'aten to her, let them breathe as he had dor e in her enchantment; and could they wond er, could they murmur, at his conduct? Would they not, oh! would they not, rather and they not, oh! would they not, rather and they not it! But, then, his debts, his overwhelming debts. All the rest might be naced. His desperate engagement might be broken; his family might be reconciled to obscurity and poverty: but, ruin! what was to grapple with his impending ruin? Now his folly stung him; now the scorpion entered his soul. It was not the profligacy of his ancestor, it was not the pride of his family then, that stood between him and his love; it was his own culpable and heartless career! He covered his face with his hands; something touched him lightly; it was the parasol of

Miss Temple. 'I am afraid,' she said, ' that my visits have wearied you; but you have been very kind and

He rose rapidly with a slight blush. deed,' he replied, 'I have passed a most delightful morning, and I was only regretting that life consisted of anything else but cot-

tages and yourself.' They were late; they heard the first dinnerbell at Ducie as they re-entered the wood. We must hurry on, said Miss Temple; dinner is the only subject on which papa is a tyrant. What a sunset! I wonder if Lady Armine will return on Saturday. When she returns, I hope you will make her call upon us, for I want to copy the pictures in your

gallery.' 'If they were not heir-looms, I would give them you,' said Ferdinand; 'but, as it is, there is only one way by which I can manage

'What way?' enquired Miss Temple, very innocently. 'I forget,' replied Ferdinand, with peculiar smile. Miss Temple looked a little

confused.

In spite of his perilous situation, an indefinable sensation of happiness pervaded the soul of Ferdinand Armine, as he made his hurried toilette, and hastened to the domestic board of Ducie, where he was now the solitary guest. His eye caught Miss Temple's as he entered the room. It seemed to beam upon him with interest and kindness. His courteous and agreeable host welcomed him with polished warmth. It seemed that a feeling of intimacy was already established among them, and he fancied himself already looked upon as an habitual member of their circle. All dark thoughts were driven away. He was gay and pleasant, and duly maintained with Mr. Temple that conversation in which his host excelled. Miss Temple spoke little, but listened with evident interest to her father their society, and to be gratified by Captain Armine's evident sense of her father's agree-

able qualities. When dinner was over they all rose together and repaired to the saloon.

I wish Father Glastonbury was here, said Miss Temple, as Ferdinand opened the instrument. 'You must bring him some day and then our concert will be perfect.'

Ferdinand smiled, but the name of Father Glastonbury made him shudder. His coun-You must think me, Miss Temple, the most tenance changed at the future plans of Miss Temple. 'Some days,' indeed, when he might systery of haman nature, were myself justice, I never remember having also take the opportunity of introducing his betrothed! But the voice of Henrietta Temple drove all care from his bosom; he abandoned himself to the intoxicating present. She sang alone; and then they sang together; and as he arranged his books, or selected her theme, a thousand instances of : fatal visit to Bath, of which the conveloped themselves. Conce he touched her hand, and he pressed his own, unseen, to his

Though the room was lit up, the windows were open and admitted the moonlight. The beautiful saloon was full of fragrance and of melody; the fairest of women dazzled Ferdinand with her presence; his heart was full, his senses ravished, his hopes were high Could there be such a demon as care in such a paradise? Could sorrow ever enter here? Was it possible that those bright halls and odorous bowers could be polluted by the miserable considerations that reigned too often supreme in his unbappy breast? Au enchanted scene had suddenly risen from the earth for his delight and fascination. Could he be unhappy? Why, if all went darker even than he sometimes feared, that man had

not lived in vain who had beheld Henrietta Temple! All the troubles of the world were folly here; this was fairy-land, and he some knight who had fallen from a gloomy globeupon some starry region flashing with perennial lustre.

The hours flew on; the servants brought in that, light banquet whose entrance in the country seems the only method of reminding our guests that there is a sorrow.

"Tis the last night, said Ferdinand, smiling, with a sigh. One more song; only one more. Mr. Temple, be indulgent; it is the last night. I feel, he added in a lower tone to Henrietta, 'I feel exactly as I did when I left Armine for the first time.

Because you are going to return to it? That is wilful.'

· Wilful or not, I would that I might never see it again.'

For my part, Armine is to me the very land of romance.

"It is strange." No spot on earth ever impressed me more It is the finest combination of art and nature and poetical associations I know; it is indeed

unique.' 'I do not like to differ with you on any sub-

We should be dull companions, I fear, it we agreed upon everything.'

I cannot think it. 'Papa,' said Miss Temple, 'one little stroll upon the lawn; one little, little stroll. The

moon is so bright; and autumn, this year, has brought us as yet no dew.' And as she spoke, she took up her scarf and wound it round her head. 'There,' she said, 'I look like the portrait of the Turkish page in Armine Gallery.'

There was a playful grace about Henrietta Temple, a wild and brilliant simplicity, which was the more charming because it was blended with peculiarly high breeding. No person in ordinary society was more calm, or enjoyed a more complete self-possession, yet no one in the more intimate relations of life indulged more in those little unstudied bursts of nature, which seemed almost to remind one of the playful child rather than the polished woman; and which, under such circumstances, are infinitely captivating. As for Ferdinand Armine; he looked upon the Turkish page with a countenance beaming with admiration; he wished it was Turkey wherein he then beheld her, or any other strange land, where he could have placed her on his courser, and galloped away in pursuit of a fortune wild as his soul.

Though the year was in decay, summer had lent this night to autumn, it was so soft and sweet. The moonbeam fell brightly upon Ducie Bower, and the illumined saloon contrasted effectively with the natural splendor of the exterior scene. Mr. Temple reminded Henrietta of a brilliant fete which had been given at a Saxon palace, and which some cir-stances of similarity recalled to his recollection. Ferdinand could not speak, but found himself unconsciously pressing Henrietta Temple's arm to his heart. The Saxon pal-ace brought back to Miss Temple a wild melody which had been sung in the gardens on that night. She asked her father if he re-collected it, and hummed the air as she made the enquiry. Her gentle murmur soon expanded into song. It was one of those wild and natural lyrics that spring up in mountainous countries, and which seem to mimic the prolonged echoes that in such regions greet the ear of the pastor and the huntsman.

Oh! why did this night ever have an end!

IT Was solitude that brought despair to Ferdinand Armine. The moment he was alone his real situation thrust itself upon him; the moment he had quitted the presence of Henrietta Temple he was as a man under the influence of music when the orchestra suddenly stops. The source of all his inspiration failed him; this last night at Ducie was dreadful. Sleep was out of the question; he did not affect even the mimicry of retiring, but paced up and down his room the whole night, or flung himself, when exhausted, upon a restless sofa. Occasionally he varied these monotonous occupations, by pressing his lips to the drawings which bore her name; then relapsing into a profound reverie, he sought some solace in recalling the scene of the morning, all her movements, every word she had uttered, every look which had illumined his soul. In vain he endeavored to and consolution in the fond belief that he was not altogether without interest in her eyes. Even the conviction that his passion was returned, in the situation in which he was plunged, would, however flattering, be rather a source of fresh anxiety and perplexity. He took a volume from the single shelf of books that was slung against the wall; it was a volume of Corinne. The fervid eloquence of the poetess sublimated his passion; and without disturbing the tone of his excited mind, relieved in some degree its tension, by busying his imagination with other though similar emotions. As he read, his mind became more calm and his feelings deeper, and by the time his lamp grew ghastly in the purple light of morning that now entered his chamber, his soul scemed so stilled that he closed the volume, and, though sleep was impossible, he remained nevertheless calm and absorbed.

When the first sounds assured him that some were stirring in the house, he quitted his room, and after some difficulty found a maidservant, by whose aid he succeeded in getting into the garden. He took his way to the common where he had observed, the preceding day, a fine sheet of water. The sun had not risen more than an hour; it was a fresh and ruddy morn. The cottagers were just abroad. The air of the plain invigorated abroad. him, and the singing of the birds, and all those rural sounds that rise with the husbandman, brought to his mind a wonderful degree of freshness and serenity. Occasionally he heard the gun of an early sportsman, to him at all times an animating sound; but when he had plunged into the water, and found himself struggling with that inspiring element all sorrow seemed to leave him. His heated brow became cool and clear, his aching limbs vigorous and clastic, his juded soul full of hope and joy. He lingered in the liquid and vivifying world, playing with the stream, for he was an expert and practiced swimmer; and often, after nights of Southern dissipation he recurred to this natural bath for health

and renovation. The sun had now risen far above the horizon; the village clock had long struck seven; Ferdinand was three miles from Ducie Bower. It was time to return, yet he loitered on his way, the air was so sweet and fresh, the scene so pretty, and his mind, in comparison with his recent feelings, so calm and even happy. Just as he emerged from the woods, and entered the grounds of Ducie, he met Miss Temple. She stared, and she had cause. Ferdinand indeed presented rather an unusual figure; his head uncovered, his hair matted, and his countenance glowing with his exercise, but his figure clothed with the identical evening dress in which he had bid her a ten-

der good night. Captain Armine! exclaimed Miss Temple, you are an early riser, I see.'

(To be continued.)

Pond's Extract.—Its sale extends to every portion of the country. There is only one genuine Pond's Extract for Pains and Inflamma.

The Old Year's Remonstrance. BY CHARLES MACKAY.

The old Year lay on his death-bed lone,
And ere he died he spoke to me,
Low and solemn in under tone,
Mountaily representative Mournfully, reproachfully.
The fading eyes in his snow-white head
Shone bright the while their lids beneath,
These were the words the old Year said—
I shall never forget them while I breathe;

Did you not promise when I was born'—
Sadly he spoke, and not in fre—
To treat me kindiy—not to scorn—
And to pay the debts you owed my sire?
Eld you not vow, with an honest heart
Your unconsidered hours to hive?
And to throw no day in waste away;
Of my three hundred and sixty-five?

Did you not swear to your secret self,
Before my beard was a minute old,
That whatever you'd done to my fathers gone.
You'd prize my minutes more than gold?
Did you not own, with a keen regret.
That the past was a time of waste and sin?
But that with me, untainted yet,
Wisdom and duty should begin?

Did you not oft the vow renew
That never with me should folly dwell?
That, however Fate might deal with you,
You'd prize me much, and use me well?
That never a deed of scorn or wrath,
Or thought unjust of your fellow-men,
Should, while I lived, obscure your path,
Or enter in your heart again?

Did you not fall?—but my tongue is weak
Your sad short-comings to recall,'
And the Old Year sobb'd—'twas vain to speakAnd turned his thin face to the wall.
'Old Year! Old Year! I've done you wrong—
Hear my repentance ere you die?
Linger awhite! Ding dong, ding dong—
The joy-bells drown'd his parting sigh,

Old Year! Old Year! he could not hear,
He yielded placidly his breath,
I icve him little while he was here,
I prized him dearly after death.
New Year! now smilling at my side,
Most bitterly the past I rue,
I've learned a lesson since he died,
I've learned a lesson since he died,
I've learned a lesson since he died, I'll lead a better life with you.

Mr. Parnell's First Speech in America to a Vast Audience.

STATE OF IRELAND.

What Must be Done that the Irish People May be Saved!

MR DILLON'S SPEECH.

IFrom the New York Star. I

mother and sisters, accompanied by a number of ladies, took seats which had been reserved for them in the centre of the hall. He

Judge Gildersleeve, Ladies and Gentlemen I have to thank you, in the first place, for the kind cordiality of your reception, and I have to apologize in advance for my imperfections, and to regret that the great cause which I stand here to-night to plead before the people of New York has not been entrusted to far better and far abler hands. (Cries of " No, no.") But, ladies and gentlemen, I fear not for this cause. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Imperfect and inadequate as must be the way in which I shall place it before you, I feel confident that from its greatness and its justice it needs no great effort on my part to set it before you in such a way as to have the heartiest sympathy of this great and free nation. (Applause.) The American people occupy to-day a proud position in respect to this question—a position which I, as one who boasts of some American blood-(applause)-feel justly proud. And I am glad when I think I may have had some moral share in directing the attention of this country to our cause. (Applause.)

The American nation has by common consent been made the arbiter in this great struggle for land in Ireland. Within the last few lays a most extraordinary occurrence has aken place. The landlords of Ireland for the first time in their history have recognized :heir true position as culprits and have come before the bar of American public opinion to blead their cause as best they may. (Ap- | (Cries of "Never! never!" A voice, "Hardly plause.) I rejoice that the pages of the New York Herald .

ime. He continued:

There is no necessity to hiss the New York Terald. (Hisses repeated.) It has certainly men indirectly of the greatest possible service our cause. (Applause.) I repeat that I sjoice that its pages have been opened to the audlord's side of the question. ("Bravo!" and hisses) I rejoice that a man of great bility, like Mr. Kavanagh, has come forward o make the best defence that he can for the ccursed system that prevails in Irelandhisses) -thinking people in this country wind iow feel an interest in a question which they would not have felt upon a mere ex-parte ment neglect would have been the same as tatement. And it is fitting that the people of America should know the very best that can

Mow, I wish to explain very shortly our obeds in visiting this country, and I may say that the intention we originally formed has peen considerably modified by the pressure of industances. Originally we proposed only umstances. Originally we proposed only ddress you on behalf of our political orlami has culminated so rapidly—a terrible, money for the relief of the pressing dis-s in Ireland. (Applause.) We propose, , to form two funds—one for the relief of the country which has sworn to do only that ess, and the other for the purely political | which is right. (Hisses.) ose of forwarding an organization. (Ap-

the opportunity of doing as they please in the matter. It has been suggested by a very of distressed Irish landlords and the British | question; but if asked, "What do you pro-Government in general. (Great laughter.) pose?" I may state, generally, that we pro-But if we accepted the very good advice that afraid we should incur the imputation of putting the cart before the horse.

A voice-The Herald is getting well paid. The cause of the present distress is the unequal and artificial system of land tenure which prevails in Ireland. The effect of that cause is, of course, the distress; and while we take care to do the best we can-and the best we can will be but little-to relieve distress, we must also take care that we take advantage of the exampled opportunity which is now presented to us for the purpose of sweeping away the bad system. In '47 and subsequent years, when the great Irish famine took place, America came forward first among the nations with unexampled liberality. But did that liberality prevent the famine? Did it prevent millions from dying of starvation or the pestilence which followed? (Cries of No! No!") Did it prevent the banishment of many more millions? Did it prevent the scenes in Ireland in these years—the scenes on board the emigrant ships? No! No charity that can be given by America will avail to prevent Irish distress. That must we must see that we shame that Governapplause.) Where, where is the process of continually, every ten or twelve years, to appear as mendicants before the world? us from that position, help us in destroying the system which brings it on." (Applause) America subscribed, and subscribed liber-ally, in those years. The people of Ireland living in this country have been subscribing

A voice—It all goes to the landlords.

Ally friend in the crowd has anticipated me
by telling you that it goes to the landlords. Yes, your hard-earned savings that you have sent with such true devotion to your fellowcountrymen over there have gone in payment of excessive rents and in bolstering up this terrible system. I said just now that we must shame the British Government into a sense of its obligations to Ireland in this matter. ("Hear, hear.") But I regret that they have shown their usual want of recognition of these obligations up to the present. What was the Irish Chief Secretary's reply to those who waited upon him and urged him to establish fuel depots through the wastes of Ireland?for I must explain to those who are not acquainted with Irish matters that almost all Ireland is dependent for its fuel upon the turf that is cut in the bogs. This fuel, owing to the excessive rains during the whole summer, is in a state of mud. It is entirely unfit to burn : and, in addition to the pressure of the farms would be regulated by natural hunger we have added the pressure of coll. Well, Mr. Lowther — (hisses) when he was asked to establish fuel depots -and I only mention this us an example of the way in which our rulers over there treat this great question—said: "Oh! they have fuel enough to burn bonfires in honor of the release of Mr. Davitt. (Applause.) Because a few dried or half-dried furze bushes were lighted on the Irish hills in honor of the release of Davitt this paltry excuse is put forward—gravely put forward—by the responsi

As Mr. Parnell stepped forward to the front | the further action of the Government we find | cost which exceeds the purchase price of it, of the platform, and waited for the cheers it equally marked by the same cold neglect with which he was received to subside, his and indifference. The Government desired to drive the people of Ireland upon the Irish poor law system, and they have replied in answer to every appeal that they cannot interfere, and that the ordinary action of the poor law is sufficient to meet the emergency. Now. it was proved in the years gone by, and it has been proved frequently ever since, that the Irish tenant will die in the ditch rather than enter the poor-house-(applause)-and he is right. (Applause.)

ble Minister of the Crown.

"The Irish poor law system is the most fiendish and ingenious system of all those we have received from England for the purpose of slowly torturing our country to death. The ties of family are broken up. The father is separated from his children; the children from their mother; the wife from her husband, and the wretched inmates of the workhouse, from the day they enter, are consigned to what is for many of them but a living death. "All ye who enter here abandon hope!" may be appropriately written upon the portals

of every workhouse in Ireland." (Applause.) A voice-Shoot them from the word "go." Now, if in 1846, before the Irish famine had commenced, the question could have been brought before the American people as it is being brought to-day, whether by one side or the other, or by both, that famine would have been impossible, for the Government would have been shamed into stopping it. But what happened? I do not want to excite your passions by reference to the past. You know the past perfectly well. The history of the past is written in letters that will never be erased from the Irish mind. ever." But we have sufficient evidence in the present for our purpose. It is At this point the speaker was interrupted now admitted on all hands that distress of a storm of hisses lasting for some little is imminent, and the discussion of this question will undoubtedly force the British Government to take suitable action. Americans will come forward, as they have always come forward, and be the first to help our people nobly and generously. They must not forget the great value and benefit that is to be derived from this question and its open discussion in the face of the nations of the world. (Applause.) But if, as we have been so frequently advised, we had allowed the present moment to go by without any attempt at organization, we should have had a repetition of 47 and its terrible scenes. Governever. The hearts of our people would have been broken by physical suffering and distress They would have become disorganized and exasperated. Evictions in multitude would have taken place. Retaliatory action would have been adopted by the exasperated masses. We should have had another ineffectual rebellion. The wild justice of revenge would have been invoked against the Irish landlords. What a contrast is there! Instead of chaos and disorganization the Irish people amend wide-spread famine is so imminent- | now present a remarkable spectacle. Firm, that we felt constrained to abandon our ori-inal intention and to leave ourselves open to within the limit of the law and the constitudelive from the people of America money for bed arpose of our political organization, and the first to set them the example of breaking that law and outstepping the constitution has been the very Government of

distinct, so that the donors will be afforded merits of our question will be known in all the opportunity of doing as they please in parts. We have saved the lives of the landtress (hisses), and that we should only join of this immense multitude, to go into many pose to make the occupiers of the soil its own-No physical violence, no unconstitutional action is contemplated; but, in my judgment, - (Two words lost in the tumult.) As I have repeatedly said, American public opinion is one of our greatest weapons, and the laudlords themselves, by invoking that public opinion, have shown the very high value that they place upon it. I feel that itself and appear as suppliants before this great democracy. (Cheers, applause and whistles.) And they have put forward a gentleman (Mr. Kavanagh)-[hisses]-a man of signal ability, to plead their cause. And I will do him the justice to say that he has been the very best advocate that the circumstances admitted.

A voice-Where's his legs? (Laughter.) Well, never mind his legs or his arms, he has got a very good head. And this gentleman has advanced a variety of objections to our plans. He has told us that the system of ownership will entail subdivision and subbe the duty of the British Government, and letting, and he has pointed to the old history of Ireland before the famine (when subdiviment into a sense of its obligations. (Great sion and subletting did undoubtedly exist to a very great and evil extent) as a proof of the charity to end? Are we to be compelled justice of his assertion. But the circumstances, the condition of affairs that we seek to establish is very different from that which (Cries of "No! no!") Then I say to the people of this country, "If you wish to rescue famine the system or renting of land us from that position, help us in destroying the system which brings it on." (Applause) necessitated subdivision and subletting. But we contemplate to replace that system by one of rule. We desire to make land free, so that everybody who has money to buy it may buy as much as he needs of it. Under the system of renting it is impossible to sell. The difficulty of proving a title is so great under the present laws that in the case of small holdings the cost of proving the title exceeds very frequently the purchase value of the holding itself. Then, as now, the laws of entail and settlement were in full force. We desire to abolish the laws of entail and settlement-(applause)-which prevent the natural crumbling away of properties that wise nature has ordained in order to prevent the property of the world from passing into a few hands. (Applause). Local registration of land titles, such as you have in this country, should also follow, so as to make it as easy to sell a bit of land as it is to sell a haystack or a bale of cotton. (Applause.) Subdivision is also produced by the system

of letting, but I contend that no injurious subdivision would take place if we had a tree system of sale of land existing in Ireland. I believe that under such a system the size of causes: that a man would not care to buy a farm which was too small for profitable cultivation. And in that way the size of Irish farms would by natural causes gradually become suited to the markets, the method of cultivation and the crops grown. Then we are also told by Mr. Kavanagh of the example of a proprietor who leased in perpetuity their farms to lifty tenants, with the result that they passed into the hands of middlemen. The duced that action also. If you sell an estate then in the course of a generation or two you would undoubtedly have those farms back in the hands of middlemen or of landlords, We, on the contrary, desire to arrange the condition so that they shall be suited to the great change that we contemplate. And we can point to the example of other countries. of France and of Belgium, where land is limited, as it is in Ireland, for the very best example of the truth of our reasoning and of the explanation that we lay before Well, those gentlemen have proceeded to make certain statements, or rather misstatements, of a rather barefaced character. (Hisses.) Now, it is a common saying in legal circles over in Ireland, "If you have a bad case abuse the plaintiff's attorney." And so I suppose Mr. Kavanagh thinks the best thing he can do is to abuse us since he knows that his case is hopeless. We do not intend to follow his bad example in this respect. We intend to treat him with the utmost courtesy and consideration, and we hope, if possible, to induce him to come before you again in order to give us opportunities of refuting him again. He tells us that we propose to apply money raised in America to buying out the landlord. He need not be in the slight. est degree uneasy, for not one cent of your money will ever go into his pockets-(applause)-and then he goes on to say that none of it will go to the relief of distress and that we propose to organize an armed rebelijon with it. (Cheers.) Well. I have no doubt country would like to organize an armed rebellion-(great cheering)-but I regret to disappoint them also-(applause)-because I must in truth and honesty tell you that however unpopular such a statement may be that not one cent of the money contributed and handed to us will go toward organizing an armed rebellion in Ireland. (Applause.)

Well, then he goes on to say that a large majority of the land is let at a fair value, and he cites himself and his own estate as an example of the fact. I told you just now that I did not intend to abuse Mr. Kavanagh, and I am of the last few years his estate was let at a fair value, although I regret to say that he, like some other Irish landlords, has refused to grant the reasonable reduction of rent which has become necessary owing to the extraordinary fall in prices, and American competition. But the fact that Mr. Kavanagh's land was rented at a fair value during the last few years landlords who have taken the last pound of fleso and the last drop of blood. We know too well that the majority of Irish land is high rented, and that a very large proportion of it by statistics that this is not the case he cannot expect to be believed in supporting the negative on such evidence.

Well, then, he says that rents are not made in respect to improvements made by tenants. Now, I shall put one landlord against another. In refuting this I shall choose the estate of a do not rack-rent their lands, and I shall choose The attention of the whole civilized world | you to recollect, gentlemen, the supposition is

plause.) These funds will be kept entirely is centred upon Ireland, and very shortly the that land is raised in respect to the tenants' peal of the Irish landlords to public opinion merits of our question will be known in all improvement. Speaking, in his "Realities in America. In Ireland, he said, they made parts. We have saved the lives of the land of Irish Life," at page 68, of the barony of lords and we have saved the lives of the people. (Applause.) Now I do not wish, in fact which he was their agent. Mr. French tells pitiable condition of the Irish peasantry and influential paper in this city that we ought to ple. (Applause.) Now I do not wish, in fact which he was their agent, Mr. French tells devote our attention only to the relief of diswas rented for the yearly sum of £250. What the committee which has been proposed by details. I can only speak very generally in do you suppose is the rental of that barony the New York Herald (hisses) for the relief reference to many branches of this great to-day? The rental of that barony to-day is to-day? The rental of that barony to-day is something like £80,000, and the added value from £250 to £80,000 has been the work of the tenants. Not anything that the landlord has been so charitably extended to us in the ers. (Great applause.) We wish, we wish to has done has added one penny in value to shape of words within the last few days, I am do this with as little injury to what may be this property. He has teiled not, neiconsidered to be vested interests as possible. ther has he spun, and is now in receipt of £90,000 out of a property which in 250 years has been raised by the exertions of these poor people from the value of £250 to £80,000, Mr. French admits that this was done by the exertions of the tenants and not those of the landlords, for he says at page 60: "It was during this period that the native inhabitants, few or some of whom were even this is a very great compliment to you, that displaced by the aristocratic owners of the the proud British aristocracy should humble soil, increased and multiplied to a great exsoil, increased and multiplied to a great ex-tent, and that the waste and wild lands were fenced and enclosed and ultimately converted into the cultivation to meet the wants of this rapidly increasing population, so that in the year 1843, only seventy-four years after the estimated value of the year 1769, the rental of the estate was raised to upward of £40,000, while the inhabitants had increased so that by the census of '41 the population amounted to upwards of 44,000 souls.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, this is the process that has gone on in every estate in Ireland. The example I have chosen was under a better landlord than the majority, and yet you see that during this period the rent-roll of this estate has been rolled up to this enormous amount, entirely owing to the exertions of the tenant. I think I am entitled to contend that I have proved by the mouth of Mr. Stuart French that Mr. Kavanagh's assertion, that rents are not raised by respect to improvement by tenants, is false and utterly groundless. Now, he tells us also that capricious evictions have not taken place. Well, I say in reply to that, that your own knowledge of the history of the Irish land question suffered in your own person, experienced by yourselves, is a sufficient refutation of such a statement. (Applause.) I have now come to the close of the few observations, I am afraid rather lengthy ones, that I venture to make to you to-night. (Cries of "Go on!")

There are others to speak. My honorable friend, Mr. Dillon—(great cheers)—the son of the late J. B. Dillon, member from the county of Tipperary, who found in 48 a congenial home in this country during the few years that he was under the ban of British law as a proscribed felon, would like also to say a few words on this important question.

I can only, in conclusion, express my conviction that the time has come when victory is about to crown the exertions of the Irish people in their great struggle for land. (Applause.) The handwriting has appeared upon the wall; and, though vain attempts may be made from time to time to misdirect public opinion, to bolster up an expiring system, I confidently look forward to the time when the tillers of the soil in Ireland may, as in other free countries, reap the benefit of his exertions—(applause)—and hand that result down to his children, and when, instead of proscribing labor, instead of offering every inducement to the tiller of the land to allow it to remain idle and barren, the great exertions which our people have shown themselves always ready to make when they are working for themselves and not as slaves, may be spent upon Irish land, and then I believe that one great step toward the freedom of Ireland will have been made—(applause)—that we same reasons that I have just explained in- shall have put a nail into the coffin of the system of English misrule in Ireland-(apin Ireland and sell the farms of the tenants | plause) - remove one great impediment to the The concession Dality on leave the laws of entail and settlement union of all classes and all religions there on my hands and knees; I was struck from this one gets away I can catch plenty more for a man to sell a small bit of land, save at a be further action of the Government we find cost which exceeds the nurchase price of it. realized that the orange and the green may be united-(deafening cheers continuing for several moments)—the Protestant and the Catholic enabled to work together for the good of their country-(applause)-and no cause may exist to prevent any class of our countrymen from doing their duty by the land that has given them their birth.

MR. DILLON'S SPEECH. When Mr. Parnell had closed his speech, and was about to take a seat on the platform, by the side of Thurlow Weed, a "Harp of Erin" was presented. He accepted it with a bow. It was the gift of Miss Bogan and Miss Wyeth, of the city of Dublin. Judge Gildersleeve then introduced Mr. John Dillon, who came forward and was most heartily received. He said that when he and his companion decided to leave Ireland and come to America in search of sympathy for the cause for which they are working, he expected a hearty welcome, but this reception cutstripped his highest hopes. After alluding to the joy with which the news of this meeting would be received in Ireland, he said he thought the feeling which prompted it was the most honorable that could obtain in any nation. He and his associate came as envoys of an oppressed nation, and had been received not coldly, but with honor. His country had been held up to the civilized world as a nation of paupers; but coming here as its representatives they had been received as ambassadors. The honorable recention which had been accorded to them as the envoys of Ireland would meet with more that many of my fellow-countrymen in this gratitude than could be felt for any mere charity. The Irish, he said, are a proud and sensitive people, who know how to set a high value upon the sympathy of a nation like the Americans.

Mr. Dillon then discussed the best way to mitigate the evils of famine which are threat. ening Ireland. The Land League, he said, has already achieved a remittance of rent to the amount of £1,000,000—\$5,000,000. That when this movement was started it was with the intention of keeping in view the history of the great famine of 1846 was well known to many of his hearers. In spite of bound to admit that during the high prices | the warnings in that instance there was no remission of rents; rents exacted in November from men who died of starvation in January. In the present case, he said, they were determined that the world should know that a famine was approaching in Ireland and that the Government would take no action for the relief of the people. Their rule of conduct was now will not excuse the many rack-renting Irish to cut off the supplies of the landlords and save the people. The result, he said, is that the landlords already admit that there is a famine, and are trying to defend themselves before the American people. It is impossible. is rack-rented, and until Mr. Kavanagh proves he said, to dissociate the Land League movement from the movement for relief. In proof of this he cited the case of the Widow Driscoll. She had barely enough to keep a family for three months, and yet she allowed her old father to starve because the agent had not his mark upon the stock for rent. It was proper, then, to consider whether it would be wifer large absentee landlord, a class who, as a rule, to collect money in this country for charity or for the assistance of the Land League in the testimony of a man of Mr. Kavanagh's their work for forcing the landlords to do feed the Irish people for about three weeks workingmen-men, he claimed, who work in the shops for eight cents a day, and in some cases fell dead in the streets returning from their labor.

The Assault on Lord Fermoy.

John Shea was indicted for having on the 13th instant, at Limerick, assaulted and occasioned bodily harm to the Right Hon. Lord

Mr. O'Keeffe, solr., said he appeared for the prisoner, who instructed him to plead guilty, and to offer a few remarks, not in extenuation of the offence, but of the sentence which his lordship might be disposed to pass. The oftence was the first one charged against the prisoner in any court of justice. Up to the present he had borne a good character, and on last Saturday, whether rightly or wrongly, he was under the impression that he had sustained some injury from Lord Fermoy. While under the influence of drink, which he (Mr. O'Keeffe) knew was no excuse for the offence, but which might explain the circumstance that the prisoner had no malice or ill-will of any sort in committing the assault he did. The blow of the stick given Lord Fermoy was not of a serious character, and his lordship sustained no permanent in-

His Lordship-Oh, what are you going to

Mr. O'Keefe-To plead guilty. His Lordship-Has the prisoner pleaded cuilty ?

Clerk of the Court-No, my lord. His Lordship-Well, will you get him to

plead? The prisoner was then called on to plead,

and did so by pleading "guilty." Mr. O'Keeffe-I also wish to tell your Lordship that the prisoner has a wife and family dependent on him for support; and I am sure that Lord Fermoy will not press for a severe sentence.

Mr. De Moleyns-There is an attempt made to extenuate the offence. Mr. O'Keeffe-There is no attempt made to

extenuate the offence at all. Mr. De Moleyns-There was also a statement made outside that the prisoner was evicted from his land by Lord Fermoy, but the fact was the prisoner was not evicted but bought out of his holding. Lord Fermon was knocked down on the club steps with the blow, and only two words could characterise the offence that a more dastardly or daring one could not occur in the middle of the strects of Limerick.

Mr. W. Roche, (Crown Prosecutor)—He will be here in a half an hour, my lord. His Lordship-Nobody would be safe such a thing was permitted in this peaceable and splendid city of Limerick. The indictment charged the prisoner with having occasioned bodily harm.

His Lordship-Is Lord Fermoy here?

Mr. De Moleyns-Yes, my lord, Lord Fermoy was knocked down with the blow of a

His Lordship said he would let the case stand until Lord Fermoy was present in court.

Subsequently Lord Fermoy attended, came on the witness table, and was sworn. His Lordship-Lord Fermoy, I just wish to ascertain some of the facts connected with this case. Tell me where were you standing

when you were struck? The Witness-I was not standing; I was entering, walking into the club, and was on the steps when struck; I felt a violent blow

Mr. De Moleyns-The stick is in court, and the prisoner will be identified by other wit- the upper and lower ends are plaguy apt to

His Lordship-How long were you inrensible ?

The Witness-For about a minute, but after I got up I could not see.

His Lordship-I suppose you were seriously hurt?

The Witness-Well, I was knocked insensible, and felt the effects for that night. There was no mark on my head, but I was very unwell when I got home, from concussion I suppose.

Lieutenant Gavin, 99th Regiment, deposed that he taw the prisoner strike Lord Fermoy a blow with the stick (produced) on the steps of the County Club on Saturday evening. The prisoner struck the blow with his full force, and Lord Fermoy was knocked down by it. Witness seized the prisoner at once, and handed him over to custody. Mr. De Moleyns-Did you hear the pris-

oner say anything?
The Witness—He said he committed the assault because Lord Fermov turned him out of house and home, where he (the prisoner) had lived, and his tamily before him for four generations.

Mr. De Moleyns-Did he say anything else?

The Witness-No; he said nothing else. His Lordship-If Lord Fermoy wishes, I will afford him an opportunity of giving evidence on the statement made by the prisoner. Lord Fermoy-I should like to do so.

His Lordship-Very well. As he has pleaded guilty I shall not state my reasons for it, but he was not evicted from his house. His rent was £2 a year, and he got £20, and was allowed three years' rent to give up the holding.

Mr. De Molevns-That is he got 13 years' purchase, which is equal to £20, and the foregoing of the three years' rent that was due by

Lord Fermoy said the following was the agreement made by the prisoner in giving up possession of the holding :- "I have this day received the sum of £20 from Lord Fermov in consideration of my giving him up the peaceable possession of the holding for which I am served with a civil bill ejectment, and I hereby acknowledge that, for the consideration aforesaid, I have agreed to release all claims upon him under the Land Act or otherwise. and all claims and demands whatsoever against him. Dated this 8th day of October, 1879. John Shea. Witness, John Hayes."

His Lordship—Has the prisoner's solicitor anything to add to what has already been stated?

Mr. O'Keeffe-No, my lord. The Prisoner-I wish your lordship would hear one word from me. His Lordship-Certainly.

The Prisoner-At the time I was served with the notice to quit I owed no rent. I was paid up to the 25th September, and six months' rent would not be due until the 25th March following. I was served with notice to quit, but it was not made out properly, and was dismissed. Mr. Connolly, solicitor, who 's in court, can prove that they then wanted own rank and proclivities, an extensive their duty. Charity, however liberal, would to make out I was holding unlawful possession and agent in Ireland. Mr. Staurt French, feed the Irish people for about three weeks side, but I was not served with an electment. sion, but I was not served with an ejectment. speaking of the barony of Far.an. I wish only. In this view of the case, he said, there I lived there with Lord Guillamore, and my was no more remarkable event than the ap- forefathers lived there before me until Lord John Bolster.

Fermoy came, and I was never served with a notice to quit before this one.

His Lordship—That is all you have to say. The Prisoner—That is all, and that was the provocation that made me do it, thrown out homeless on the world by Lord Fermoy when he came there. My father's advice to me was to hold possession of the place. I

part of the story the better The Prisoner-Very well, my lord.

His Lordship, on sentencing the prisoner, said the assault was a most audacious one, and he was not certain that Counsel for the Crown should not have indicted him for felony. Under the statute the prisoner could be sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and the offence was a most serious one to commit in the open face of day, in the streets of this peacable city of Limerick. The prisoner and Lord Fermoy should be thankful to Almighty God that the blow was not followed with fatal effects. To mark his disapproval of the offence-and except in the way that disapproval affected the moral sense of the community, it would be of no avail to the prisoner if a severe punishment was not imposed-he should pass a heavy sentence. The prisoner should be sent into penal servitude for a period of five years, and his lordship hoped the sentence would be a lesson to O'Shea and other people who wish to redress wrongs, whether real or imaginary, in such a way as the present one was sought to be redressed .- Cork Herald.

All Sorts

An advertisement in a New York paper offers board and lodging "for two persons of some refinement but no flummery." Texas has a new game of cards-one holds

the cards, the other holds the revolver. A coroner holds the inquest, of course.

A man has been in the Baltimore police 22 years, and never caught anything but a cold, and really that caught him.

It was a baker who, in response to the admonition, "Go west, young man, go west," replied that he proposed to stick to the (y)east. Arthur Arnold, Liberal candidate for Man-

chester, recently said, in a speech at Salford, that the land laws of the British Isles were immoral, injurious and unjust. The most stylish black gentlemen wear red tlanuel collars with a big white button for a

neck tie. They will doubtless add other

things as the weather gets cooler. "Where's your partner, this morning, Mr. Hyson?" the neighbor asked the grocer. Don't know for certain," cautiously replied the old man, " he died last night."

"I wish you would pay a little attention to what I am saying, sir," roared a lawyer to an exasperating witness. "I am paying as little attention as I can," was the calm reply.

A little girl of four years was recently called as a witness in a police court, and, in answer to the question what became of little girls who told lies, innocently replied that they were sent to bed.

Vermont comes to the front with a horse having seven legs and five horns. The local Darwin says a horse fitted up as elaborately as this ought to be killed and stuffed, and nailed up somewhere for a hat-rack.

A Jersey man was once thrown one hundred and fifty feet by an express train; when he picked himself up he looked around for his hat, and remarked: "Well, if I don't find that hat I'll make the company pay for it."

Arabella (on her toes in a chair, clutching convulsively at her skirts)—"Oh, Maryl a mouse! a mouse! Come and catch it, quick!" on the back of my head, and I was knocked Mary-"Sure, mum, there's no hurry. If

The meat that's at the top is sometimes not as good as that's a little grain lower down; have a little taint in 'em, but the middle is always good.

The following speech is attributed to a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania; -"I know wimmum, Mr. Speaker; I say it in no disrespect I know um; I have had a heap to do with um. They're a useless class, and-and yet with the best of 'em you may have trouble."

A lady recently advertised in a New York paper that she wanted a "gentleman for breakfast and tea;" while another in the same journal asks for "a husband having a Roman nose with strong religious tendencies;" and a third party seeks to recover "a lost wallet belonging to a gentleman made of calf."

An inebriated individual in Chicago fell down a flight of stairs, and a passer by, fearing him seriously injured, ran to pick him up. But the man majestically staggered to his feet, and in response to the proffered aid roared out: "Now, you jes' let me 'lone. Wan' no slobberin' round me. I allus come down stairs that way." A Yankee reporter is terrifically "graphic"

in describing the recent collision of railroad trains in Missouri. Hear him, "The two engines rushed at each other like malign and enraged monsters, grappled with a tremendous crash, reared from the track in a mortal wrestle, and fell into helpless and disjointed fragments on the ground.' The canons of dramatic criticism have

been established in the Black Hills. Miss Fannie Prince's rendition of "Camille" is condemned by the local editor of one of the Deadwood papers on the ground that it excites none of the human passions, whereas in the same part "Clara Morris would make a mule kick its driver." The actress is invited to adapt herself to the audience. "When she could swell out like a mountain," says this gentleman "she sinks in like a gulch. That ain't right in this country. She ought to know the audience here is not the fine crowd that she would encounter back East, and when she had worked their feelings up to a scalping hurrah she ought not to give up to her lover. She presented only a fighting front when her lover's back was turned. This won't do for a frontier audience." The tendeucies of art are realistic in a raw country.

St. GABRIEL T. A. & B. SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society took place Sunday, 4th instant, in the hall of St. Gabriel's Academy, for the election of officers for the present year and other routine business, the members of the Society attending in full force. After a spirited address from the Reverend President and Spiritual Director. Father Salmon, the election was proceeded with, resulting in the election of the following gentlemen:-Mr. John Lynch, 1st Vice-President (re-elected); Mr. John O'Neill, 2nd Vice-President (re-elected); Mr. P. A. Herbert, Secretary ; Mr. P. Doyle, Treasurer : Mr. John Cogan, Grand Marshal; Mr. James Burns, Assistant Marshal. Executive Committee-Messrs. John Ryan, Timothy Sullivan, James Harrington, Jeremiah McCarthy, John Shea, James Burns, Tobias Butler, A. McVey, Michael Hennessy, Wm. Murphy,

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANY 14.

CALENDAR.

JANUARY-1880.
THURSDAY, 15-St. Paul, First Hermit, Confessor. St Maur, Abbot.
FRIDAY, 16-St. Marcellus, Pope and Martyr.
SATURDAY, 17-St. Anthony, Abbot.
SUNDAY, 18-Second Sunday after Epiphany.
Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus. Less.
Acts iv. 8-12; Gosp. Luke ii. 21; Last Gosp.
John ii. 1-12.
Monday, i9-St. Canute, King and Martyr.
SS. Marius and Companions, Martyrs.
Bp. Baraga, Sault-St.-Marie, died, 1888.
TUESDAY, 29-SS. Fabian and Sabastian
Martyrs. Martyrs. WEDNESDAY, 21-St. Agnes, Virgin and Martyr.

NOTICE

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

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Teachers. Attention!

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

As yet we have not received the names of one-half the Catholic teachers of the Dominion. suffer no hardship from the present hand sys- of the Home Rulers, and did how want to doubtless because they have not seen our re- tem, while on the contrary Mr. Pattern says quest. We will feel obliged to any readers of it is the most accursed system ever invented of course, in itself a nice little and address of a Catholic school teacher in any section of the Dominion, will take the trouble to send it to us plainly written on a postal card. We will continue receiving the names for some time longer.

Notice to Subscribers.

This is the most appropriate time to remind the subscribers of the Post and TRUE WITNESS that the beginning of the year is the most convenient time for settling accounts. Having this object in view, we shall this week | led to the reduction of the rents by half a send our local agents a complete list of our million pounds sterling, and we now learn by subscribers in their different agencies. We cable news that out of 120 ejectments issued, also take this opportunity of thanking our only four have been served. If, therefore, "history of our own times, will not be surdespite the protests of Lords Devon and agents for their zeal and promptitude, and of Parnell never does any more, Ireland and requesting them to make a fresh effort for humanity will owe him a debt of gratitude. the further increase in circulation of the Post and TRUE WITNESS.

THE programme of the places Mr. Parnell decided to visit during his American tour includes Montreal, where he will lecture early in February if certain emergencies do not arise which may require his presence in the Imperial Parliament.

AT a meeting of Repealers held in Dublin in 1845, James Gordon Bennett, father of the present proprietor of the New York Herald, was present, but was refused recognition by Daniel O'Connell on account of the position his paper took on the slave question and left in a huff. The animus of the son against Parnell, the successor of O'Connell, can therefore be easily understood.

Mahommed Jan is again in the field, this time being. Such accidents as these have time it is supposed with a disciplined army before this happened to journals like the and a fair share of artiflery. He has taken | Herald, and their subscribers been none the possession of Ghuzni, an important post between Cabul and Kandahar, which the British thought secure. The cable news also informs us that alarming and startling news from for reasons best known to its pitiful self, India led to a Cabinet meeting. This would brightened up when the Posr commenced lead to the suspicion that another rebellion ventilating the School question and fondly has broken out in India.

THE contest between Dr. Bergin and Mr D. B. McLennan is now occupying the attention of the electors of Cornwall. Though the Post is not enthusiastic in the interest of its poor teeth and snarled in the following either political party, we cannot refrain from | fashion :- "We saw that by some accident, or expressing our preference for the late member, Dr. Bergin. During his parliamentary career he has been distinguished as an able and elequent speaker, and as an influential member. A Catholic and an Irishman, his liberal and tolerant views have long made him share the confidence of his fellowcountrymen of other faiths. He is a representative Canadian of culture and ability, and his re-election will be a graceful tribute from his old constituency to his ability and worth. The small number of Irish Catholics in the Ottawa House at present should prevent an opposition to Dr. Bergin at all, in fact.

MR. PETER O'LEARY will lecture at Oshawa on Tuesday night next on the Irish Land Question, on the invitation of Rev. Father McIntee, and probably no Irishman living, kind of intellect the ecclesiastical authorities and social positio including even Mr. Parnell, is more capable of Ottawa would suppress. The literary ist and his son of doing justice to the subject. Mr. O'Leary | genius of the Herald was cramped and con- | gether with a has travelled over the globe, and, keen ob- fined so long as its writers pretended to be- from mornir server as he is, took special notice of the land lieve in the doctrines of the Church, but the aristocrat system of the different countries he visited. moment it freed itself from "superstition" it is but na' He was present as a Commissioner at the soured, and the above is a fair specimen of sire to

economy. He is a forcible speaker, possess ment to the Church as one of its dignitaries, America at present on private business, but it furnishes its readers, never minding religion was requested, on leaving Ireland, to venti- or theology at all, we could scarcely blame nized by the sons of dukes who came hither late the Irish land agitation in the cause of him, for, of a surety, it is purely and simply the tenant. It is not unlikely he will deliver | disgusting, and fitted to pervert the taste of | for the most part by those who were a series of lectures on the question before any of its readers whose tastes are not already hewers of wood and drawers of water in the leaving for home.

HERR BISMARCK still keeps the war pot boiling, and though he talks of disarming, he is engaged in preparations of an extensive nature to wrest semi-German Provinces from Russia; he is, in fact, playing the same tricks he practised against Austria in 1866 and France in 1870, which is, while entertaining aggressive intentions himself, to make it appear to the world that it is the enemies of Germany who are assuming the offensive. The astute Prince knows very well that a struggle for supremacy between the Sclav and Teuton is inevitable, and he is anxious that it shall take place before himself and Von Moltke are gathered to their fathers. Russia, on the other hand, is determined she will not, like France and Austria, be taken unawares, and hence her warlike preparation for the great contest. The spring may, therefore, see Europe once more trembling under the tramp of vast armies. It is natural enough to suppose that France and Italy will side with Russia, while if the present Tory Government continues in power, England may go in with her ancient allies, the Prussians and Austrians, the more especially as Russia is threatening her possessions in the

THE Irish landlords have at length realized that they are upon their trial before the public opinion of the world, and more especially the democracy of this continent. When the English sent Froude over some years ago to falsify Irish history, in order to take away American sympathy for the struggling Irish, Father Tom Burke was fortunately on the ground, and the great Dominican made the "historian" fly from America with drooping wings and tarnished plumage. It landlords, who are on their defence, Mr. Parnell being the assailant. The columns of the New York Herald are daily filled with communications from lords and baronets, who tell America that the tenants in Ireland for the oppression of humanity, and that the best man in the world should not be entrusted the absentee Lord Dunraven, rather an erratic nobleman, and a great admirer of Beaconsfield. It is not difficult to anticipate the opinion of the American public on the points submitted to them. Parnell claims that the action of himself and his friends has already

A Snarl from Ottawa.

A great calamity has befallen the EVENING

Post; it has, as the complete letter-writer

would say, through circumstances over which

it has no control, lost the confidence of the Ottawa Herald. So long as that influential organ of public opinion buoyed us up with its support we cared not what the rest of the world said or did, but alas! it has withdrawn the light of its countenance and we are plunged in melancholy darkness. The only consolation left us in our misfortune is that been so busy with the festivities of the season as to forget to draw their usual amount of inspiration from its spirited columns, or its two newsboys may have quarrelled and left ALARMING news from India once more. | the subscribers without their paper for the wiser or more ignorant of current affairs. Our esteemed little contemporary having adopted the role of an anti-Catholic journal, hoped it had found a companion in its ridiculous onslaught on the Church, but when it one and that we had the sympathies of the Catholic clergy and laity with us, it ground whilst under the influence of some couragegiving draught, the Post plunged into a "which we had in view was to bolster up our weak-kneed contemporary as best we could. We patted it on the back, and told it to "pile in,' that victory was sure to perch on "then that it would turn tale at them to live in idleness "the first favorable opportunity and demns the toiler to pov "flee, we thought it time to cease." times, to starvation : This elegant extract is given to show the dies and his heir ;

ing great natural eloquence combined with a is possessed of fine literary tastes as well, dewonderful store of information. He is in nounced the Herald for the miserable trash perverted. As regards the position the Post has yet transpired to cause us to regret having given voice to the complaints of the Catholic taxpayers of Montreal, and we may inform the Herald that better results than we had even anticipated are likely to result from the agitation.

The "Witness" Unseats the Wrong

Man. The Canadian Spectator severely criticises the daily papers of Canada for their plagiarisms, and servile imitation of the English papers. They do not as a rule form opinions from information they possess themselves. They for the most part (says the Spectator) copy from London exchanges in composing their editorials, or hastily jump at an unconfirmed cablegram and take it for Gospel. Saturday's Witness is a laughable illustration of this. It seems that Mr. John George McCarthy-better known in Ireland as the "Holy Attorney"—was returned to Parliament, from Mallowat the last general election by the skin of his teeth. His majority was about half a dozen. When Mr. McCarthy got to London his head, was completely turned. "My dear McCarthy," some Lord Blarney would say to the poor idiot, "it is astonishing to see such a clever man as you are member of a crazy party. Come to Lord Blarney's ball on Tuesday night, and we shall have a little conversation on the matter. An revoir." John George was delighted at the invitation, and was converted at the dear Ludy Blarney's ball. After this he voted with the Tories, and was admitted member of an aristocratic club. But, while he was delighted, his Mallow constituents were disgusted, and called for him to reis now the Irish, and let us add, the English sign on more than one occasion. Mr. McCarthy, seeing a general election close at hand, and not willing to face a crushing defeat, has at length resigned, whereupon the veracious cable informs us that he resigned because he was disgusted with the bickerings have anything to do with Parnell. That is, De, but it does not content our pious contemporary, who in this fushion piles with the terrible power of the landlord. The Pelion upon Ossa, in an editorial of Saturlatest champion of the cause of landlordism is day: - "Mr. Justin McCarthy, whose accession " to the ranks of the active Home Rule party some months ago was hailed with satisfaction by Mr. Parnell and his followers, has, it appears, become convinced of the unwisdom of that leader's policy, and has, in conse-" quence, resigned the representation of Mal-"low, to which he was elected. All who "have read Mr. McCarthy's account of the the Empire. That something like it will "O'Connell agitation, as recounted in his have to be done is as sure as fate itself, " prised at Mr. McCarthy's action. Mr. Mc-Carthy is clearly convinced that so soon as " it became apparent to the rank and file of "the revolutionists of that day that no un-" lawful resistance or aggression was contem-" plated by O'Connell, the great agitator lost his influence, and the agitation ceased en-"tirely." The above is a fair specimen of journalists who are so fond of abusing Mr. Parnell and the Land Agitation. press, but still worse when they seize upon a cablegram for inspiration. Now, everyonewho should know anything-knows that have, as well as those who have not, read Mr. McCarthy's account of the O'Connell agitation, will be very much surprised, indeed, when the Witness informs them that he has resigned his seat. If the opinions of the Witness on Parnell's mission are based on the same knowledge as it exhibits on the McCar-

The Land Agitation. One can easily understand how it is 'that the Irish landlords and the same (Ass in realized that our mission was an educational the distress in Ireland, and the deet, in England and Scotland as well, though for obvious reasons in a less de gree. This distress, as shewn by Mr. Parruell, springs from the land system, a system which is one of the last relics of the fendal times. This abuse, though venerable from its antiquity, will he we to fall warfare which it discovered, when it awoke like others before the advancement of ento its senses, it had not the courage to fight lightened public opinion; it is as fated as the to a successful issue, and the sole object | slave trade and that other anomaly, the Established Church of Ireland, each of which had as eloquent defenders in its day a s Lord Dunraven or the Earl of Devon, two, of the absentee champions of the Irish andlords. "its standards, but when we saw that to It is only natural that those noblemen, "work it up into anything approaching an and others like them, who noblemen, aggressively belligerent mood it would be revenues from the land cult varied by slave labor, for it is nothing bett. In the prospect area see the system perpetuat schools. see the system perpetuat ed which enables and luxury and conerty, insecurity and, at is well. The landlord succeeds to his opulence 1; the tenant ceases to extakes up his burden, and, to-

thy business, that gentleman need entertain

no fears of the ultimate result.

so many among its democratic people to saving a democratic people, for it is unnecessary to state that Canada has not been coloto spend large fortunes. It has been settled old country, and though some of their dehas assumed on the school question, nothing | sendants to-day may be solicitous of tracing their descent from a long line of illustrious ancestry, (for proof of which see the Parliamentary Companion) certain it is that few of us are patricians. If the forefathers of our present population had found opulence in Europe they would have undoubtedly remained there. Having, therefore, disposed of this nonsense, how, we ask, can Canadians sympathise with the landlords in the struggle for justice now going on in the British Islands? How long would such a miserable system be tolerated in Canada before the people rose in rebellion? Though few of our Canadian editors would countenance the deeds of violence and bloodshed by which the great be found to regret that it finally resulted in the emancipation of the serfs and the distribution of the land amongst the people. Since then France has been prosperous and wealthy, and if the axiom that good Government consists in legislating for the greatest amount of good to the greatest number of people. Is accepted France has been well governed not withstand her numerous changes and revolutions. This has been possible only because the like those of other pretended Home Rulers, foundation for obedience to the laws was laid on a broad and just basis, namely, the happiness of the people. This fact is acknowledged by all writers and historians. The land system of Prussia was also changed, though in a more peaceable manner, through the exertions of Stein and Hardingberg, and the Prussians are also prosperous and contented. So with Belgium, and even the peasants of Russia — semi-barbarous Tartar Russiawhich we affect so much to despise, will ere long obtain the lands they cultivate to be their own and their children's forever, without the burden of a landlord. If, then, it is right and proper for the French, the Belgians, the Prussians and the Russian cultivators of the soil to obtain possession of the soil, why should the Irish be held guilty for trying to do the same? And why should Canadian newspapers cry down the movement now going on in Ireland with that treal. object? The landlords have had full swing for centuries, and behold the results. Poverty, disaffection, discontent and degradation. But it may be asked, how effect a change if the landlords refuse to surrender their vested rights? Mr. M. P. Ryan, at the late meeting in Nordheimer's Hall, showed how the West India planters had also vested rights, which the British Government purchased, without their consent, for twenty million pounds sterling, and freed the slaves. Let the same action be taken in behalf of the Irish tenantry, and it will remove a standing menace from Dunrayen, and the silly arguments of papers on both sides of the Atlantic.

The Agitator Parnell. At the present moment Mahommed Jan, the

Afghan general, is by far a more popular person with the British world than Charles Stewart Parnell, the member of Parliament the profound ignorance of those Canadian for Meath County. One united howl arises from the throats of the English press against the great land agitator, which is caught up It is bad enough when they steal and echoed over the colonies far and near. their editorial ideas from the English There is no mercy shown him, he is a political monster who must be held up to implacable hatred. And for what reason? Simply this: He wants to the immense number of our contemporary's Justin McCarthy is member for Longford bring about such a change in the accursed and not for Mallow. People, therefore, who land laws of Ireland as will prevent periodical famines in the country he loves so well. O'Connell had his admirers in England, and even the poetry of the Young Irelanders and their impassioned oratory were read by millions who could appreciate poetry and eloquence of a dreamy, harmless kind, because the were not really dangerous. But here 'Lomes upon the world's stage a pale you ag man who is neither poet nor orator, out an inflexible, practical politician, who, puts a brake between the spokes of the wheel of the Constitution and orders it to stop. And behold it stops, and he says to England and elsewhere should mail an effort the tenants, "don't pay your rents and stick to to destroy the sympathy which are evoked by your lands," and they, obey him as strictly as ine hundred Roman soldiers did their centurion. This man Parnell never mentions Brian Born or the collar of gold, which cannot without horror contemplate the pos-Malachi is said to have wen from the proud invader. If he did the land aristocracy would be delighted, for well they know that people who go accur spouting poetry are pretty refe, they are itst danger ous, they have not the eye to the ladit and so long as they intecly give vent to their fuelings in quoting from Moore, they do not require watching. In former times it was difficult to find at Irish patriot addressing the electors who did not manage to bring into his speech somewhere or another the touching lines of the Irish National

> bard:-Rich and rare were the gems she wore And a bright gold ring on her wand she bore. Mais nous avens change tout cela. Parnell has changed all this. Parnell is aware that countesses and duchesses who would melt into tears over the song of "Kathleen Mayour- of silver on the pommel of my saddle, ride in dicated, and his property greatly increased in neen" could see the aforesaid Kathleen in the gathering darkness, quite alone, miles her own proper person shivering by the roadside after eviction and would pass the girl hundred others like him, work with haughty scorn. Parnell knows that an g till night that the pampered acre of land is more tangible than a song, be May riot in luxury. We repeat it it never so beautiful. An acre of land is an only "God class should de- immense amount of property, for, besides its lieve us." Here then, with death, or at best, weithis state of things flourishing and superficies, it reaches down four thousand half starvation before them, show brightly their more fortunate brethren on this conti-

claims of the antipodean begins. Hence, chime in with their ideas. We are right in the practical agitator says, in effect, "stick to the land; it is more substantial than a song, and it will be time enough to remember the glories of Brian the Brave when hunger has ceased gnawing at your hearts." It is no wonder, then, that the British landlord press is exercised over the startling character of this Irish Lafayette, who seems so practical and so terribly in earnest. It is no wonder that the erratic Lord Dunraven goes raving into print, and, among other stupidities, charges Parnell with being a Saxon, while he (the said Dunraven) is a pure Celt! After the famine years, the London Times chuckled over the exodus of the troublesome Celts. "The Celts," said the Times, "are gone with a vengeance." The Thunderer was mistaken, one Celt remained in the person of the noble Earl. Well, well, he has the impudence of the very devil, has this same Lord Dunraven, thorough-going absentee as he is, to talk of Celts and Saxons at this time of the day. As if the gaunt angel ot famine would pass the one by and smite the other in his periodical tours through Ire-French revolution was effected, fewer still will land. For our part we say, give us Saxons like Parnell before Celts like Dunraven every day in the week, and every hour in the day. If the Celt Dunraven has retained the family property in Ireland it may be safely taken for granted it was through some dirty trick of his ancestors, perhaps through valuable information furnished the Castle. Most of our Canadian newspapers are at present engaged barking at Parnell just as dogs bark at the moon, when she is shining down most lustrously and with about the same effect, for Parnell moves along on his successful road heedless that such curs exist. If some of our contemporaries, the Gazette and Witness for instance, who are so prone to give the landlords' side of the question, would show their love of "British fair play," they prate so glibly about and let their readers hear the other side, people might give them credit at least for sincerity. Why can't they publish the magnificent speech of Parnell delivered the day after his arrival? No; but it matters not, justice long delayed will ultimately triumph despite the yelps of the together debarred from communication with London Press and the pitiful snarls of their humble copyists on this side of the Atlantic.

> For the handy little work, called the songs and stories of Ireland, price ten cents, write to James McAran, 196 Marray Street, Mon-

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E. L	٠,	Ŧ,

CORRESPONDENCE.

Distress in Ireland. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post.

Dear Sir,-Can you explain the cause why some forward movement is not being made here to relieve the distress now existing beyond all doubt? Are we waiting to see how long our people can subsist without food, fuel and clothing? Such does appear to be the case, judging from the apathy shown in this Are our poor, famishing people in Ireland not worthy of assistance? Surely Then why wait until death reaps its terrible harvest? Do we not already know that at this very moment hundreds are actually starving for the merest necessaries of life? Let us be up and doing before it be too late. Why not at once organize a house-to-house canvass or some other means of raising funds? There are many who are prepared to give their mite, but not seeing any regularly organized plan hold back. Enclosed is my subscription to the Post Fund of \$1.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST.

Sin,-As an Irishman and one who has had good deal of experience among the Irish, I naturally take great intgreat in the present position of that unfortunate and too often oppressed courty, and having carefully read your article of the 5th-" Landlord and Tenant"_I Consider it on the whole a very for synophis of the present position, and I sibility of a recurrence of the heartrending scenes of 1847-'48. Verily they were appalling and never to be forgotten by those who witnessed them and who felt how utterly incompetent they were to stem the torrent of misery, disease and death; and the poor people, how patient, how uncomplaining, only the beseeching look from the ghastly shrunken face which bore too plainly the imprint of coming death-All this I remember as though it were yesterday. God forbid it should be repeated in 1880. Then the Government stepped in and established a system of what were called Public Works. Squads of engineers appeared and ran lines to direct the course of the roads that were to be. Hills were levelled or half levelled, and gold flowed like water, still stalked the fever and still died the victims; and at this point, and as another bright spot in the Irish character, I have to tell that many a time, at the close of my own office day's work, I, then a lad, would mount my pony, and taking a hundred pounds into the country to relieve some overtasked paymaster, and minister to the wants of these perishing creatures, feeling as safe in person and property as if I had been in my father's house. Of how many countries under like circumstances could this be said? It was only "God bless you, sir, for coming to re-

Paris Exhibition of all nations, and while its soaring. For our part, if his Lordship going on forever; but what surprises us is miles, until it either comes in contact with the three great national traits of patience, honesty and gratitude, and the Irishman, if at there studied what may be called universal Bishop Duhamel, who, besides being an ornational traits of patience, and the Irishman, if at the infernal regions or the point where the heart. Shall, they, not; then be helped in the day of their trouble? I am happy to see the Irish heart on this continent has been stirred to its depths, butit is an urgent case, not one to which "festina lente" applies. On the contrary, it calls for quick action. Therefore, committees should be organized in each city calling for subscriptions from the district as well as the city, and distinctly announcing the destination of the funds handed in. I consider Mr. Parnell's double mission as most mischievous and unfortunate, and I quite agree with the strictures and sovice of the New York World, as they appear in a late issue of that journal.

I am very familiar with the relations. I should rather say want of relations, between landlord and tenant as they existed a quarter of a century since: between those two classes there stood a wall of adamant; that wall was the "Agent." As a matter of fact no tenant could personally reach his landlord, or if by chance such a meeting occurred, he would be told-courteously, no doubt-but still told, "I never interfere with my agent." Now, sir, in those days there prevailed the vicious system of what might be termed a general agency, that is to say, one man of good standing and known means could acquire just all the agencies he pleased to accept, and he would accept all that were sufficient security for the advances he knew he would be called upon or had agreed to make. Sir A. calls ipon an extensive agent. "Mr. B., I want £10,000, my estates are £8,000 a year, take the agency, advance me the money, and make me an allowance sufficient to decently keep me at Baden or elsewhere.', Such, sir, was the system which left a peasantry entirely unrepresented as between them and their natural guardians, the landlords. Is it any wonder that under such a system the whole rotten fabric collapsed at the first note of disaster in the failure of the potato crop? Surely notthe peasant could not pay his rent; the land. lord could pay neither interest nor principal the Encumbered Estates Court became an established fact; estates were sold; first mort. gages were paid off; second mortgages partly so or not at all; agents, well not often, and as the agents tell, they carried with them a crowd of confiding friends whom they had obliged (I am not speaking ironically), by taking their money on deposit, paying there-for five per cent. This, at the time, was really doing a favor, capital and credit being unlimited with these gentlemon. But above and beyond all this was the evil

shadow of absenteeism, and the tenant natu

rally felt it to be a hardship that he was al.

him who ought to be at once master and friend; a just and kindly master; a friend who would see to the prevention of all injustice or small tyranny on the part of subordinate officers, under which head I class all sub-agents, clerks in offices not under the immediate eye of the agent, bailiffs, their drivers, and all the numerous class of parasites who have been made fat by the mismanagement of Irish estates and the impunity with which they were able to carry on their nefarious practices, and when the crash of 1848 came, who held up their heads? who were found to have quietly added house to house, and field to field in fee farm for ever? Who but those subagents and clerks who had drawn from the life blood of the wretched peasant their property in the shape of eggs, chickens, ducks, pigs and the miserable half-sovereign they might have hidden in the old stocking, and in return would they not give them that bit of bog, that neighbors field and time for the rent. To that extent it is unfair to charge all actual misery upon the landlords; but where such practices as I feebly delineate were in force, then I say those in whose hands the charge of these poor people rested, in the sight eaven were guilty of a gross breach of trus and their punishment has but commenced. Meantime, I denounce the conduct of any who, by mere words or flery advice, would inflame the passions of these much wronged countrymen of mine; they are as impulsive as they are generous, and above all nations require to be dealt with at once firmly and gently. As well fire to furze in the heats of August, as inflammatory words to these people at such a time as the present; that the landlords should be compelled to realize the position is right and just, but human nature is weak, and landlords are sometimes not above the weakness of remembering injuries, be they real or imaginary; therefore for both sides it should be remembered how wise is the counsel of moderation. Of one incubus the Irish have been rid, the iniquitous tithe system, and with it perished that excrescence upon humanity, the Tithe Proctor. The picture of a Protestant Rector distraining upon the morsel of property of a Roman Catholic (or any other for that matter) to recover his two, three or five shillings of tithe was a foulblot upon humanity, and an insult to God and the Gospel : It was but a question of time to wipe that on and just here I take occasion to say that from that day the landlord, not the tenant, paid the tithes on government estimate; thenceforward they were known as "Rent Charge," not as tithes. I speak from experience, and give a flat contradiction to those in this country who have made statements to the contrary. There are some who have done so, but that iniquity is completely wiped out.

I could largely supplement the list of absentees and the value of estates, as given by you on the 5th, without leaving the West of Ireland, but it is needless, and I have already trespassed on your patience sufficiently. Of Sir Charles Knox (not Xnox) Gore's merit as a landlord, I know as little as why he or any other of his class should appeal for endorsement to the New York Herald; his father, Sir Arthur, had the reputation of being a good landlord. That farseeing nobleman, the Earl of Lucan, as long as thirty-five years since, commenced to clear his Castlebar estates of a tenautry who had subdivided their holdings to their utmost tension, the result being deteriorated lands, a debased and poverty stricken tenantry and rents unpaid for periods varying from five to twenty years. This could not last-it was bad for both parties-so, with characteristic vigor, he ejected the recalcitrant tenantry, forgiving all arrears and assisting liberally towards their emigration. The result is that, where want and misery reigned, there are now large, well fenced and cultivated farms, nor has his Lordship's name appeared in connection with any of the troubles now raging in the county of Mayo. Certainly public opinion was at the time outraged, and the London Times poured upon Lord Lucan its vials of wrath; but his wisdom has been amply vinvalue, and, doubtless, many of these men or their descendants now bless the day they were compelled to exchange their wretched tenements for the green fields and pastures new of the States and of our Dominion. If a clearer insight into the national characteristics of Irishmen as a nation, and a stronger interest in their present need, and the neces sity of contributing to its immediate relief by nent, has been established, the object of this letter has been attained.

It is only fair and just to say that, as a rule, the agents of those days were humane men, and anxious to discharge their duty conscientionaly in an exceptionally difficult position; their class and occupation to the enormous extent it then reached, has, however, passed away, never to return.

Montreal, 6th January, 1880.

SACRED HEART CONVENT, OTTAWA

St. Thomas' Feast. To the Editor of the Post and TRUE WITNESS.

Sir,—The above named feast was celebrated at the above mentioned institution a few days ago. The programme for the evening was most choice, and above all one item, very original in itself, suggested to my mind the

following remarks: Amongst those present were His Lordship Bishop Duhamel and several members of the clergy. The entertainment consisted of two parts, one musical and the other dramatical. The musical, or first portion of the programme was made up of three choruses, or songs of welcome-and duets upon five pianos, one organ and two harps. These were followed by an address to His Lordship. I might here remark that the feast of St. Thomas being that of the good Bishop of Ottawa, this entertainment was given in his honor.

The second portion of the programme consisted in a play or small drama, in one act, entitled "Who is the Queen?" The idea brought forth in this play is stamped with an originality scarcely ever found in the usual school dramas. The dramatis persone were: Theology, Philosophy, History, Literature, Grammar, Astronomy, Geography, Chronology, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Architecture, Music, Sculpture, Painting and Mythology. The grand question was—Which of all these was the Queen?

As the play went on, and as the characters came one by one upon the stage, and as each one gave her reasons and brought forward her arguments and declared her pretensions to the throne, the audience knew scarcely which to admire the most—the elegant and happy manner in which the young ladies performed their respective parts, or the ingenious and most charming way in which the author of the drams placed upon the lips of the characters the great solid arguments, the most clearly and simply expressed ideas upon the different subjects or science which they represented. At one moment we would imagine that Astronomy was about to be proclaimed Queen; again Philosophy, and at another time History or Literature are each in turn drawing near to Yet, despite the potent arguthe throne. ments of the different sciences there is still a want, a blank. Towards the end the mistress of all appears clad in robes of the purest white and delicate blue, bearing in her hand a cross; with a firm and majestic step she draws near, ascends and soats herself upon the throne, and all bow and acknowledge in Theology their right and lawful Queen.

In the address then delivered by the Quoen elect it is charming to see how clearly and how forcibly she shows the connection of all those sciences, how each one requires the other, and how the mutual support of all serves to support them, and how each and all of them tend towards her. The others are all useful, in fact all indispensable, but they merely speak or teach of things created, while Theology ascends to the source of all things-to the great Being who created the heavens and the earth.

The lights of all the other sciences serve to guide man along the ways of life, to preserve him from the thousand and one dangers that surround him, while the ray that comes from the science of all sciences is the fixed beacon upon the distant eminence—the Pole star to the sailor upon the dread ocean of existence. The drama closes by the crowning of Theology!

Such were the different items of the programme for the feast of St. Thomas at Notre

Dame du Sacre Cœur.

Perhaps no happier subject could have been chosen by the good sisters of this institution than that simple, yet lofty and beautiful one—"Who is the Queen?" It would seem, to one who has observed and who knows the mode of instruction in this convent, that the drama was merely a synopsis, written out and committed to memory, of the whole course of studies placed before those young ladies.

There is not a science or an art mentioned in the catalogue of characters, that does not form a branch or portion of the course of instruction in the convent. Of course the queen of all those sciences.-Theology-is not thught to the young ladies. But, as in the dram, they are instructed in each and all of the others in such a manner that they can connect them, make them assite each other, blend them into one another, and direct them all towards one great end—virtue, religion, with and God They learn each of those arts, each of the so sciences, and are then shewn its application, its utility and its connection with the one preceeding and the one succeeding it. Blending instruction and education, study and amusement, work and pleasure, and coloring the whole with the soft have of religion, the Sisters have succeeding to the method used by those Sisters can be had than in the fact of the very drams given to the young ladies. Perhaps no better proof of the excellance of the method used by those Sisters can be had than in the fact of the very drams given to the young ladies for their amusement and relaxation, containing a resume of a whole course of studies, so well formed and so clearly expressed that even the youngest present could form an idea of and understand it.

There are many convents along the Ottawa under the care of those Sisters of Sharity. At Aylmer and Pembroke they have most attend their every effort. But Ottawa City is their head-centre. The mother house is there, and the convent of which we are speaking is also in the city. It is a pleasure for a stranger to attend their every effort. But Ottawa City is the head-centre. The mother house is there, and the convent of which we are speaking is also in the city. It is a pleasure for a stranger to enter such an institution, even for a mere parasing visit. The care and cleanliness, and order and healthy appearance of all around you at once affirmed the proper of the country at large, and of God!

Yours truly,

CRUX.

Recistants

Fried in grease pork, veal, pastry, cheese, &c., are eaten; job tea, colorine, as they may be a proper to the labor and time which they have sacrificed, and still delight provided the proper of the country at large, and of God!

Yours truly,

CRUX.

Recistants

Fried in grease pork, veal, drama, they are instructed in each and all of the others in such a manner that they can connect them, make them assist each other,

brought upon thousands. Be moderate; go to bed early; drink little at meal-time; seek wholesome food, and the Certicure treatment will rapidly restore the stomach to strength and vigor.

GRAND JESUIT MISSION.

Church of the Immaculate Conception— Sermon by Pather Damen-Catholic Faith the Only Boad to Heaven.

On last Sunday Father Damen, S. J., opened a grand Jesuit mission at the Church of the Immaculate Conception. In one of his sermons the great preacher said:

"He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be condemned,"—Mark xvi., 16.

Dearly beloved Christians: When our Divine Saviour sont His Apostlesand Disciples throughout the whole universe to preach the Gospel to every creature, He laid down the conditions of salvation thus:—"He that believeth and is baptized," said the Son of the living God, "shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be condemned." Here, then, our blessed Lord laid down the conditions of salvation; two conditions—faith and baptism. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be condemned, or is damned. Hence, then, two conditions of salvation—faith and baptism. I will speak this evening on the condition of faith. We must have faith in order to be saved; and must have divine faith, not human faith. Human faith will not save a man, but divine faith. What is divine faith, it is to believe upon the authority of God, the truths that God has revealed. That is divine faith. To believe all that God has taught upon the authority of God, and, therefore, insult God by doubting His word. Divine faith, therefore, is to believe in what God has taught; but to believe without doubting, without hesitring. Human faith is when we believe a thing upon the authority of men—on human authority. That is uman faith. But divine faith is to believe without doubting, without hesitring. Human faith is to when we believe a thing upon the authority of men—on human authority. That is uman faith. But divine faith is to believe without doubting, without hesitring. Human faith when we believe a thing upon the authority of God. Therefore, my dear people,

IT IS NOT A MATTER OF INDIFFERENCE

"the Bible, the whole of the Bible, held dothing but the Bible "But we Cathelice bay." Now the Bible "But we can be a seried of the Bible "But we can be a seried of the Bible "But we can be a seried of the Bible "But we can be a seried of the Bible "But we will be a seried of the Bible "But we can be a seried of the Bible "But we will be seried of the Bible "But we will be a seried of the Bible "But we will be seried the will be seried of the Bible "But we will be s

the general subscriptions of the citizens, a monthly contribution of twenty-five cents be levied on the members of the Society for the ensuing six months, to be devoted to an Irish relief fund.

Parnell in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, January 11.—In a speech here last night Mr. Parnell said it was proposed by the British Government to appropriate a quarter of a million pounds for relief, showing it was being forced into doing what it had refused to do up to yesterday, even to admitting there was any distress. It was not until the public attention of this country was called to the subject that the British Government felt constrained to take some notice of the matter; but the steps proposed, although indicating a great change, must be, to a very great extent, inadequate.

Mr. Parnell hoped the American people would not slacken their efforts to alleviate the distress. A letter was read from George W. Childs, enclosing \$1,000. Addresses were made by Messrs. Dillon and Murdoch, and appropriate resolutions adopted.

The true version of the story about Prince Bismarck and the "boulders" is the following. The German Chancellor once said in one of his familiar discourses: "In politics ('quand je fais la politique') I act as I do out duck shooting—I put my foot on one boulder, and do not take it off till I see my way to another. When I do, I step on to the new boulder, and leave the old one behind; and so on until I am out of the marsh." This seems a very apposite illustration of the Chancellor. Austria was his boulder in the case of Denmark; France was his boulder in stalking down Austria; Russia was his boulder when France was to be beaton-and he is probably now looking out for a new boulder to defeat somebody else. The awkward part of it, too, is that he not only leaves his old boulder behind, but he kicks it over in his next step.

GAME PROTECTION .- The Fish and Game Protection Club held its annual meeting on Saturday in the Mechanics' Hall, Mr. F. J. Brady in the chair. Mr A N Shewan, Secretary, read his report, which referred to the difficulty attending convictions. He also thanked Mr Brock Willet, Chambly; Dr May-rand, St Andrews; Mr Dawes, Lachine; Mr Hart, Three Rivers; Mr Kelly, Beauharnois; Mr Cuthbert, Berthier; Mr Philips, Sorel; Mr McMillan, Rigaud; Mr Johnston, L'Orignal, and several others, for the great interest evinced by them in protecting the interests of the Society. The following gentlemen were then elected officers:—Mr R U Kelly, President; Mr Romeo Stophens, Vice-President; Mr Fred Stancliffe, Secretary; Mr Rintoul, Treasurer. Committee-Messrs A N Shewan, J C Wilson, H R Ives, Richard White, J J Redpath, J H Stearns, Jas Johnston, and F J Brady.

The first step the Irish Government has taken, says the Dublin Freeman, to relieve tho distress, is to create three well-paid offices and to appoint three well-connected gentlemen thereto. The new office of Assistant Poor-Law Inspector has been made, and Mr. Rob-inson, the Hon. Mr. Bourke, and Major Studdart are the three persons selected by the Government as the first batch. During the famine years a great part of "the relief money" was diverted into the pockets of the sons and the cousins and the nephews of the bankrupt gentry, and that while the people starved, the inspectors and pay clerks drew punctually their quarterly salaries from the Exchequer, while they helped to meddle and muddle the public money. When the cry of distress arose in any district it was at once relieved by settling a few of those gentry in the district, and as printed forms and red tape added to their local importance, they made a plenteous use of these official bogeys. During "the relief" time there were four tons of printed forms imported into the distressed districts; and red tape was measured out, if not exactly by the mile, at any rate by the lineal yard. Like all the Irish government charities, it will be found necessary to expend about seventy-tive cents in order to distribute every dollar set apart for relief by the authorities. The hundreds of lazy sprigs of nobility, who have no occupation but fox-hunting, manage to eat up about three-fourths of what should go directly to the poor people through the clergy, or by making use of many other equally trustworthy methods, which would entail no expense, and take not a cent from the original sum.—London Record.

-The number of vessels registered at the port of Pictou on the 1st instant was 99, of a total tonnage of 21,405. The vessels added last year were eight, of 1,679 total tonnage.

-During the seven months of navigation last year the Northern and Hamilton and North-Western Railways carried to Toronto 4,295,992 bushels of grain, 84,932 barrels of flour, 57,160,000 feet of lumber, 106,500 feet square timber, 39,057 tons general merchandise, and 22,149 passengers.

-It is reported that an Order-in-Council has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, based on the report of the Inspector of Insurance, prohibiting the Empire Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Toronto from taking any further risks, on the ground that its assets are insufficient to warrant it in

COUGHS AND COLDS .- THOSE WHO ARE SUFFERing from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Soro Throat, &c., should try "Brown's Bronchiel

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

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

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY FOR Bilious and Liver complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Giddiness of the eyes, Habitual Costiveness &c., is Dr. Harvey's Anti-BILIOU BAND PURGATIVE PILLS containing neither mercury or calomel in any form, mild in their operation, they create appetite, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

SURELY IT IS WORTH TWO YORK Shillings to get rid of worms. It costs more to feed them for one week, than to expel them by means of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COM-FITS or Worm Lozenges, which cost only 25 cents. Besides the economy, it is better for health and strength. Food digests better without the worms.

The Maine Republicans have organized a dual Legislature, and intend to carry their case to the Superior Court.

Mayor, requesting a general meeting of the citizens. It was also resolved that, apart from

what religion a man professes, providing he be

MICHAEL DAVITT,

a good man. You hear it said nowadays in this nineteenth century of little faith—you hear it on all sides—that it matters not what religion a man professes, providing he be a good man. That is heresy, my dear people, and I will prove it to you to be such. If it be a matter offindifference what a man professes, providing he be a good man, why, then, it is useless for God to make any revelation whatever. If a man is at liberty to reject, what God revealeth, what use

THE UNITARIAN AND SOCINIAN.

JAMES DALY.

good man, why, then, it is useless for God to make any revelation whatever. If a man is at liberty to reject what God revealeth, what use for God to make revelation, what use for Christ to send out His Apostles and Disciples to teach all nations, if those nations are at liberty to believe or reject the teaching of the Apostles or Disciples. You see at once that this would be insulting God. If God reveals a thing or teaches a thing He means to be believed; He wants to be believed whenever He teaches or reveals a thing. Man is bound to believe whatsoever God has revealed; for, my dear people, we are bound to worship God, both with our reason and intellect. What is the true religion? To believe all that God has taught, I am sure even my Protestant friends will admit this is right; for, if they do not, I would say they are no Christians at all. But what is the true faith. "Theirue faith," say my Protestant friends, "is to believe in that Tell me, what do you mean by believing in the Lord Jesus? "Agreed. Catholies believe in that Tell me, what do you mean by believing in the Lord Jesus? "Why," says my Protestant friend, "you must believe that He is the Son of the living God." Agreed again. Thanks be to God, we can agree on something! We believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of the living God—that Jesus Christ is the Son of the living God—that Jesus Christ is the Son of the living God—that He is God. To this we all agree excepting

been established. The Catholic relicion had exit laded stry-five years before the fillule was comtable stry-five years before the fillule was cominteresting the complete of the complet

and sparrioss. Even the learned themselves belowed region, commands me, under pan a were disputing whether the problems of the

J. B. KILLEN.

continuing business.

ANOTHER YEAR.

Another year pass'd over—gone,
Hope bea wing with the new,
Thus move w an—forever on
The many of the few;
The many of the few;
The many of the few;
Grown wer—one by one
Till death in one if with each life
Proclaims the last is gone.

Another year-the buried past Another year—the buriet past
Lies in its silent grave.
The stream of life flows ever fast
As wave leaps into wave;
Another year—ah! who can tell
What memories it may bring,
Of lonely heart and tearful eye,
And Hope bereft of wing.

Another year—the curfew rings,
Fast cover up each coal,
The old year dies, the old year dies,
The bells its requiem toil,
A pilgrim year has reached its shrine,
The air with incense glows,
The spirt of another year
Comes forth from long repose.

Another year—with tears and joys
To form an arch of love;
Another year to toll with hope
And seek for rest above;
Another year wing'd on its way
Eternity the goal,
Another year—peace in its train
Peace to each parting soul.
T. O'H

T. O'HAGAN.

Belleville, January 1st, 1880.

AGRIOULTURE.

Farm Roads.

(Continued from TRUE WITNESS, 31st ult.)

(Continued from TRUE WITNESS, 31st ult.)

I would not feel justified in recommending that extra men and teams be employed to make substantial farm roads, but there are at least a hundred halfdays in the year, when the regular force of the farm can be occupied with such work—adding by every hour's work to the permanent future efficiency of the teaming appliances. Any thing which will enable each team, in all future time, to carry a heavier load than is now practicable, or to carry the same load more easily, must add to the permanent money value of the farm.

The foundation of all good roads—al least when any improvement of the natural roadway is necessary.—lies in good drainage. Roads are made soft only by water. Either the subsoil is so badly drained that the water of the surface soil cannot sink into it, or is is so wet that the frost is a long time in leaving it in the spring. So long as the frost remains in the subsoil it forms an effectual barrier to the descent of the water which makes the surface soft. I and on a well-drained subsoil parts with its frost very much cariler in the spring than that on an undrained one does. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the subsoil be as dry as it can be made.

Thorough draining will not make a road.

one does. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the subsoil be as dry as it can be made.

Thorough draining will not make a road always hard, but it will very much lessen the duration of the muddy condition, both when the frost is coming out of the ground and in times of protracted rains. A narrow road, say not more than twelve feet wide, may be sufficiently drained by a single line of tiles laid under its center, but if it is much wide than that it will be hetter to lay a drain at or near each side. These drains should not be less than three feet deep. The manner of constructing them will be given in the chapter on "Drainage." They should be made with the same care and in the same manner as ordinary land drains, and may be connected with the same system.

While a good underdrain, alone, will often very much improve a good road, it is usually advisable, especially in heavy land, or on land with a heavy subsoil, to use stones, and if possible gravel which will make a road good at all seasons of the year.

As in the case of many other sorts of farm work, there are two ways of making a stone road, both equally costly, but by no means equally effectual. One way is to dig out the road to a depth of a foot and a half for its whole width, and fill it to within six inches of the surface with stones carefully laid on their flat sides, and brought to a uniform face at the top—then to cover them with gravel or other filling. If gravel cannot be obtained, a mixture of broken stones and common earth makes a good surface. This sort of road is excellent when first made, but a few years of heavy teaming will "shake it to pieces." The jarring caused by heavy teams passing over it will displace some of the stones in the lower bed, and the gravel from above will work under them. When this disturbance is once commenced it goes on more and more rapidly, until finally some of the stones will have worked their way to the top, some of the gravel will have gone to the bottom, and the road will be really in a worse condition t

on a modification of what is called the Telford plan, although no more expensive than that just described, is very much more satisfactory and enduring, especially for public highways.

The ground is dug out to a deoth of two feet at the sides, and nine or ten inches in the center, but in a curved line. The depressions at the sides are solidly packed with small stones to the line of the slope of the surface of the road. Larger stones—as flat ones as can be found—are then set on edge as closely as possible over the whole hed, and "spalls" or "chinking stones," are tightly wedged in between their tops. A heavy from man or sledge-hammer is then used to drive in the wedging stones, and to break down the projecting points of the larger stones, until the whole mass is as firm as a door. Sufficient "crown" should be given to this bed to afford surface drainage, (say 3 inches in an 18-fc, road,) and only se much gravellor earth put upon it as will completely cover the stones, and prevent the wheels being jarred by them. If properly drained and well made, such a road will insta a life-time, and will require very little attention to keep it in order.

Drainage.

DRAINING WITH TILES. The following articles on the subject properly bear upon this branch of it:-

WHAT IS UNDERDRAINING. It is an axiom of good farming that all land should be thoroughly underdrained; underdraided, of course, either naturally or artificial-

Anacd, of course, either naturally or artificially.

There is nothing mysterious either in the operation or in its effect. The ability to plow and plant early in the spring, the perfect germination of seeds, the rapid and luxuriant growth of healthy plants, the ability to plow and otherwise cultivate growing crops, and the opportunity for seasonable harvesting and for fall plowing, all depend more upon the condition of the soil as to moisture than on any other single circumstance.

tion of the soil as to moisture than on any other single circumstance.

For the purpose of litustration, we will suppose an acre of land to be inclosed in a water-tight box, its bottom being four feet below the surface, and the sides reaching to the surface, with no outlet at any point. The whole acrelies open to the rain, and the whale depth is saturated by every heavy storm. This acre of land may have the most thorough cultivation of which it is capable, and may be manured as land was never manured yet, and its produce will inevitably be precarious. In very good seasops it may be fair. In wetsexsons it will be wenk and badly matured, and indry onesit will be mean and stuncted. It will be the first of May instead of the middle of March when we now it to the proposition will do not the number it. May justed of the middle of March when we how it: the plowing will paste togother more than it crumbles it; the harrowing will do as much harm as good; the seed will probably rot in the ground and have to be planted a second time; and the growth will be slow except during the short interval (often only a few days) between the conditions of "toe wet" and "too dry."

the short interval toften only a few days) between the conditions of "to wet" and "too dry."

An short, the soil will be nuity one-half of the time, and trick the rest of it: "It girns a' the summer and it greets a' the winter." It is such a soil as no man can afford to cultivate at all. Now let us knock the bottom out of our box and see the result. Of course we must assume that it is underlaid by a stratum of gravel or other porous material. The water which has utiled the spaces between the particles of the soil fring there until evaporated at the surface, sinks slowly away and leaves the whole mass per vaded by air, the particles themselves holding by absorption enough water to make them sufficiently moist for the highest fertility, but aff reling very little for the cooling operation of evaporation at the surface. When a heavy rain ialls, the soil may be for a short time saturated (scaked full with water, and this drives out all of the air it has contained. As the water settles away, after the rain, fresh air follows and embraces every atom with its active fertiliting oxygen, and deposits, in the upper layers, cubonic actd, and ammonia, and all else tha makes air impure and soil rich. Indeed, the water itself has washed the air clean, and then on filtering through the loose soil, has deposited, near cools, not its impurates.

Seed planted now flock as much moleture as

nearch of igh to the surface to be within the reach one thought among all true believers, and that country, and only as much it is to render homage to the Immaculate Virgin hy exalting her glories and by recommending in the ground is impossible. And if we will follow all of the processes of growth, and all of the operations of cultivation and harvestings we shall find that the former are never impeded by too great worness of the soil, and that the latter may be performed always in good season and with the best effect. Neither are the crops destroyed, or even greatly injured by drought. For if there is one effect of underdraining that is

established beyond doubt, it is that it is at least the basis of all those operations by which we most successfully attempt to overcome the effect of drought; and it is itself the greatest of all preventives ofdrought.

Instead of being a pest to the farmer, disappointing half of his hopes, and baffling his best skill, this acre of land has become a pilant tool in his hands. So far as it is possible for him to be independent of the changes of the weather, he has become independent of them, and he works with a certainty of the best reward, which changes his occupation from a game of hazard to a work of fair promise.

changes his occupation from a game of hazard to a work of fair promise.

To answer the question, then, which stands at the head of this article, underdraining is the knocking out of the bottom of the water-tight box in which our soil is incased. If we are the happy occupiers of land through which water settles away as it fa'ls, we have no need of the operation. But if our only (or our chief) outlet is at the surface, with the drying sun and wind for draining tiles, we do need it, and we can never hope for the success to which our seed, our manure and our labor entitles us until we adopt it.

olir manner and our moor entities as after we adopt it.

How it is best to do the work depends on soil, situation, price of labor, price of material, and deeth of outlet that can be secured.

Stone drains, tile drains, brush drains, board drains, mole plow tracks, and all other conduits for water are proven restly good, so long as they continue to afford a channel through which the water can run freely. The choice between them is based on the questions of durability, cost, and availability. The only positive rules applicable to all cases are that the drain should be a covered one, and not an open ditch, and that it should be, whenever possible, at least three, and better four, feet deep. four, feet deep.

FARM DRAINAGE.

While it would hardly be fair to say that farmers are more slow than men of other classes to adopt improvements in the methods of tueir trade, as hardly any other industry has been, within the same time, so completely revolution-ized as has farming, in the single item of hay-making, since the introduction of the mowing machine—still there are some improvements whose practical usefulness, and whose applica-bility are universally acknowledged, yet which seem to find it hard work to light their way to general adoution.

seem to find it hard work to fight their way to general adoption.

The drainage of moist land is one of these. We use the expression moist land, because land which is absolutely wet is either drained or let alone, as a matter of course. Every farmer knows that his swamps must be either made dry (or at least only moist) or must be left to the bulrushes. The far larger part of our cultivated farms, which come under the designations "late," naturally cold," "heavy," "sour," "springy," etc.,—the larger part of our more fertile lands, that is,—are cultivated year after year, under very heavy disadvantages; their half crops, and the extra labor and "catching" work that they entail, being accepted as a sort of doom from which there is no available means of relief.

doom from which there is no available means of relief.

Almost every farmer of such land is ready to admit that it would be better for being drained, but he has got on so long without it, and draining is such expensive work, that, having no example for its benefits before his eyes, he "gets on" without it to the end of his days.

It does seem hard to believe that on solid upland, that only cost lifty dollars an acre in the first instance, and produces fair crops in fair seasons, it will pay to spend from fifty dollars to one hundred dollars an acre more to make it a little dryer, where more of the same sort can be bought at the original price. But exactly this must be believed before farming can become in America what it alroady (and by means of drainage) has become in England, and Lefore our farmers can be so successful as they ought to be and as they have the means of becoming.

The cost of draining (and its cost is the great obstacle to its adoption) should be compared, not with the cost of the land, but with the capital on which the yearly cost of labor, seed, and manure is the interest. For instance, the following is a very moderate-stimate of the expense of raising an acre of Indian corn, when it is intended to be the first crop of a rotation running through four or five years:—

Plowing		
Harrowing	. 15	X)
Manure	12.0	ìŌ
Seed		
Planting	. 2 (1)
Cultivation (hoeing, &c.)	. 7.5	ŝÒ
Harvesting	. 10 €	ñ
)		_

This is a constant quantity, and is an outlay This is a constant quantity, and is an outly that must be made on wet land as well as on dry, on cheap land as well as on dear. It is tat seven per cent, the interest on over \$500. That and the \$50 paid for the land make the total investment of capital in the operation.

(To be continued.)

SPEECH OF POPE LEO.

On the feast of the Immaculate Conception Acquaderni, president of the Superior Council of the Society of Italian Youth. The Sover-eign Pontiff was accompanied to the audience by Cardinals Sacconi, DiLuca, Monaco LaValletta, Oreglia, Giannelli, Ledochowski, D'Avanzo, Nina, Mertel, Pecca, Del'alloux,

Pellegrini, Pecci, Hergemoether, Zigliari and Cattani, as well as by a large number of Italian and other bishops. The pilgrimage con-sisted of more than six hundred persons, and was received in one of the large halls of the Vatican. An address to the Holy Father hav-

ing been read by Count Acquaderni, His Holiness replied as follows:-On this very happy day, on which is reached the twenty-fifth anniversary of the definition of the Immaculate Conception of Mary, it is the faithful should yield themselves up to twenty-five years since our predecessor, Pius IX., of happy memory, for whom Providence had reserved the good fortune of adding a most brilliant pearl to the crown of the Virgin and of associating his own glory with the glory of the Mother of God, promulgated in the face of the Catholic world, which was filled with respect and enthusiasm, the dogmatic decree of the Immaculate Conception of Mary. Immediately on his promulgation the faithful, stirred with the most ardent love for their mother, penetrated with tenderness at the thought of her greatness and tilled with holy hopes, gave themselves up then, as well as in the succeeding years, to a universal and splendid celebration of that remarkable prerogative. As for yourselves at the approach of the first jubilee of that memorable day, and on the occasion of your fifth pilgrimage to Rome, you manifested in our presence your purpose and your desire to celebrate most solemnly the twenty-fifth aniversary of that dogmatic definition, and we—the recollection of it is one which it is pleasant to recall—finding this holy desire quite in accord with our own wishes, cordially praised it, and blessed it with all the earnestness of our heart, ready to open to the faithful, with the greatest possible extension, the heavenly treasury of indulgences. In this happy conjuncture the bishops of the Catholic world, in their pastoral zeal, have been solicitous to make to the devotion of their own flocks an appeal, which has been heard with such an effect that everywhere with in a prief interval there has been displayed a livelydesire, and as it were, a noble rivalry, to honor the stainless Virgin by the most magnificent demonstrations of religious fervor. You,in conformity with an excellent inspiration, and putting under the auspices of the Blessed Virgin your sixth pilgrimage, were eager to assemble first near the tomb of the Prince of the Apostles, in the august basilica from which was proclaimed before all the world this wonderful privilege, and then to confirm to-day, by a new and solemn protestation, your attachment to the Vicar of Jesus Christ. In all Italy or, rather, in all the world, there is to-day but one thought among all true believers, and that

error and over hell. In truth, the error which pervades, and almost makes mad the proud spirits of our times, is that cold, and low naturalism which has taken possession of every stage of life, public and private, and which substitutes the human reason for the divine, nature for grace, and despises the Redeemer. Now, the Virgin, by her Immaculate Conception, opportunely recalls to the faithful people that by the fall of the first father poor humanity has served, feeble and infirm as it has been for so many ages, as a toy for error and passions; that through Jesus Christ alone have come in abundance grace, truth, salvation, life; that without Him there is for man neither dignity nor greatness nor true good, and finally that whoever tries to withdraw himself from the beneficent influence of the Redeemer remains in darkness, falls into the pit and goes straight to forecertain ruin. Futher, the Immaculate Conception reveals to us the secret, and the first cause, of the great power of Mary over our common enemy, who by the means of his loyal ministers is carrying on a cruel war against the Church. In fact, faith teaches us that from the beginning of the world Mary was destined to exercise against the demons and their race an implacable and eternal hostility—inimictias ponam inter te et mulierem, and that from the first moment of her existence she has been powerful in crushing their haughty head-and ipsa conteret caput tuum. This thought ought to excite confidence in her who, strong in the power of her Divine Son, has extinguished all heresies, and who, in the severest trials, has been the shield and the succor of Christians. This thought fixes in all hearts the certainty that once again the final victory will rest with Mary. For you, my dear children, and, with you, for all believing people, by the frank profession of your faith, by the exercise of works of virtue, by fervent and constant prayer, by sincere devotion to the Holy Virgin, hasten that desirable moment when, the whole human family may again rejoice in the signal bleesings of the Redemption of Christ-hasten the desirable moment when, by the intercession of the great mother of God, the tempests being appeased, the people shall see the days of prosperity. Meanwhile receive, dear child-ren, as a pledge of our paternal affection for you, the apostolic benediction, which we give you with all our hearts. Benedictio Dei, &c.

MR. PARNELL'S MOVEMENTS. His Future Programme.

The gentlemen forming the sub-reception committee, whose duties compel their constant attendance at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they receive the different delegations presenting themselves to see and hear from Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, were at Room 4 at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 10 o'clock yesterday morning ready for business. A large number of gentlemen called to pay their respects to the agitators, and four delegations called to present addresses from the citizens of the cities they represented, and asking that they should be included in the list of places to be visited. Mr. A. Glenn acted as chairman of the Fall River delegation, Mr. Boyle O'Reilly represented Boston, and Judge Coony the city of San Francisco.

Yesterday forencon Mr. Parneil and Mr. Dillon, introduced by Rev. Father McDowell, made a call on His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop. Father McDowell describes the visit as of a most cordial and courteous character. A Star reporter found Mr. Parnell in the afternoon at the headquarters of the Reception Committee, room 118, Astor House. red in private conversation; but I may say His Eminence seems to take great interest in the Irish Land question and to feel deeply

Among those present at the afternoon meeting of the sub-executive Committee were James Haltigan, Patrick Mellady, John Devoy, Stephen J. Meany, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, Col. Kirwin, Rev. Father McDowell and Charles O'Rourke.

The principal business of the meeting was

the appointment or election of a Central Secretary with whom the agitators could hold continued correspondence during their stay in the United States and Canada, but no definite action was taken.

"What measures have you taken for the distribution of funds you may collect in this country?" the agitator was asked.

"In the afflicted districts of Ireland there are numerous committees conversant with the most just that your souls and the souls of all | needs of the people within them. These are under the authority of the Honorable Secremore than usual joy, as the result of the most cherished remembrances. Yes, it is now tion to organize a Central Committee in this city, who shall handle all subscriptions and cable them to the Honorable Secretary, who will attend to their immediate distribution." -N. Y. Star, Jan. 6.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Mr. Parnell's sister sent £5 to the Nun of is said to be in terrible straits. Dr. McCarthy, Lord Bishop of Kerry, has a

cently written a public letter commending the efforts of the great nun to relieve the distress on the south-west coast.

The Marquis of Salisbury, in a speech at the Watford, England, agricultural show, advised the dissatisfied farmers of the British Isles to emigrate, and commenting on this speech, a London (Eng.) paper says Patliament and the country will soon teach him a lesson short, sharp and decisive.

In the workhouse of Kanturk, county of Cork, there are this year 104 paupers more than there were at the corresponding time last year, and 238 outdoor paupers.

Sir Wilfred Lawson, M.P. for Carlisle, in a speech to his constituents a few days ago, said that the peace of Charles Peace, the murderer, was the peace dear to the heart of the Earl of Beaconsfield. The Duke of Marlborough said the other

day in Dublin that special assistance should be given to convent and other poor schools. to enable the children to receive a meal a day, and perhaps in some cases a little clothing. Mr. Parnell's mother in 1367, at her home

in the County Wicklow, succored from arrest by the British Government several Irish nationalists. This act afterwards assisted to return her now famous son member of Parliament for the county of Meath. Harwood, the English hangman, said the other day in Sheffield, at a religious lecture delivered by him in that town, that Queen

Victoria was a Bible Queen, England a Bible country, and the English people a Bible peo-Religion is evidently advancing in The Irish distress collection taken up in the London Catholic churches by order of Cardinal Manning was divided for the relief funds established in Kenmare, county of

Kerry, by the famous nun, Sister Mary F.

IRISH NEWS.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE. - A laborer named Martin M'Donogh, after leaving the train at Tuam station on his return from England, was observed in a trembling condition on 17th December last, and was afterwards found by the police stretched along a footpath. He was taken to the barracks, where he died the next day. An inquest was held, and a verdict of death from exposure returned.

HEAVY FINE FOR HOLDING A WAKE .- The magistrates at the Court Police Office, on 13th December, had before them a case in which a night watchman named Cotter was summoned by the sanitary authorities for holding a wake on a child of his who had died of scarlatina. It was proved that an epidemic of scarlet fever prevailed in Cork at present, and the man had been cautioned by the police against holding the wake. A fine of £5, with costs, was imposed.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR OF VIRGINIA .- On 3th Dec. last the principal traders of Headfort Arms Hotel for the purpose of taking such steps for the relief of the poor of the town and district as might be deemed essential under the depressed state of the times, and as regards the keen competition in trade, &c. Mr. Heery having been moved to the chair, resolutions were proposed and carried to the effect that, instead of continuing the old system of giving Christmas Boxes, the money usually expended in this way be subscribed to a fund for the relief of the poor.

THE ATTACK ON A FARMER AT FORDSTOWN .-A private magisterial investigation into the circumstances attending the attempted murder of Patrick Timmonds, a farmer living at Fordstown, midway between Kells and Athboy, on Sunday night, the 7th ult., was held at the Police Barrack, Kells, on Monday. Captain Butler, R. M., and John Tisdall, Esq, were present. The man, Patrick Brennan who was arrested on suspicion, was brought up in custody. On the application of Sub-Inspector Ruthven, of Athboy, who said he had not sufficient time to inquire into the case, he was remanded for a week, and sent back to Trim gaol, under an escort of police. James A. Nicolls, solicitor, Navan, appeared for the accused.

THE POOR OF NAVAN .-- A preliminary meeting of the inhabitants of Navan was held on December 15th in the Town Hall, for the purpose of devising means to relieve the distress prevailing amongst the poor of the district. The poor are much in need of fuel. The meeting was largely and influentially attended by the Catholic clergy and the shopkeepers and traders of the town. A subscription list was opened, and a handsome sum was subscribed. A committee was formed for collecting further subscriptions, and distri-buting the money amongst the deserving poor. The distribution is by tickets for bread, meal, or coal, and it was resolved to appeal to the magistrates, landlords, and others in the district for aid, which there is every reason to believe will be cheerfully and generously given.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE AT ROSTSHVOR. -In the townland of Knockharragh, near Rostrevor, there resided a family named Lavel. The husband was a Roman Catholic, and the wife was a Protestant; the children were educated in the religion of the latter. Some time ago Mrs. Lavel died, and was buried in the Protestant cemetery. A few days since the husband also died, and before he expired he expressed a wish to be laid beside the re-In reply to an inquiry respecting the visit to the Cardinal, Mr. Parnell said:—"I don't was anxious to fulfill, but on Sunday, after know whether it is fair to repeat what occurtive Rev. Mr. Lowery had performed the last the Rev. Mr. Lowery had performed the last rites of the Church, four men took possession of the coffin and carried it to Kilbroney graveyard, and there placed it in a grave dug the present condition of the Irish people. for the occasion. The son was powerless to of the Blessed Virgin, the Pope, Leo XIII., re- He made minute inquiries as to the position prevent the strange occurrence, and the Rev. ceived in special audience at the Vatican a and prospects of the tenantry, was most kind body of Italian pilgrims, who had come to and affable throughout, and wished us every to the dying wish of Lavel being carried out. It is believed that the unpleasant affair will be arranged in a manner satisfactory to the family of the deceased.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT-A MAN SHOT DEAD. A quiet, industrious man named Samuel Adams, an overlooker in the Bessbrook Mill, lost his life on 13th Dec. in a public house in Newry under peculiar and distressing circumstances. It appears that Samuel Adams and Thomas Kimpson, who were distantly related, accompanied by some female friends, came to Newry to make some purchases, and in the evening they invested in two revolvers and the necessary cartridges. They then adjourned to the Bushmills House to have some refreshments, and whilst they sat in one of the rooms Kimpson was charging his revolver, which suddenly went off, the ball striking Samuel Adams in the right breast. Medical aid was at once secured, but it was useless. The poor fellow died in a few minutes. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his sudden death. An inquest was held on the body by Joseph Dickson, Esq, coroner, and a respectable jury. After a careful investigation of the facts the jury returned a verdict to effect that the sad occurance was accidental.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER NEAR MAYNOOTH .-A man named Patrick Howard was brought up Kenmare fund for the poor of Kerry, which on remand at Naas Petty Sessions on the 15th December, before Mr. G. P. Lattin Mansfield D L., chairman; Baron de Robeck, D. L.; Co. nel Hon. W. Forbes, D.L.; and Mr. Wm Alex. Craig, charged with having, on the night of the 28th or morning of the 29th November last, unlawfully assaulted, cut and wounded Wm. Kennedy at Maynooth, so as to endanger his life. The prisoner had been arrested in Kilbeggan, County Westmeath, from a description in the Hue and Cry, and conveyed to Naas gaol. He is a middle-aged, powerfully-built man, with a long black beard, and wearing a soft slouched hat and a light frieze coat. Sub-Inspector Somerville being sworn, deposed to the accuracy of the following deposition, read by the petty sessions clerk :-I am now prosecuting enquiries in the above case, but the evidence is not yet complete. If the case be adjourned until the Naas Petty Sessions, on the 22nd instant, I believe I will have further evidence forthcoming." The prisoner was then remanded until Monday next.

LAUNCH OF A VESSEL AT DUNDALK .- The ship-building trade, inaugurated in Dundalk by Mr. John Connick, is now a recognised industry. Already several vessels have left Mr. Connick's yard on the Navy Bank; and on Saturday the Irish Minstrel was launched, ready for sea. There was a large attendance of townspeople present to witness the cere mony, which took place shortly after ten o'clock. The yard was gay with bunting; and, momentarily with being christened by Mrs. Thomas Brown, the Irlsh Minstrel glided Into the water. The ship is a brigantine, of about 300 tons burden, and is meant for the Newfoundland trade. Her length is 101ft, beam, 25ft, depth, 111ft, and she is classed A 1 at Lloyd's for eleven years. In genuine concordance with her name, all the materials of which the Irish Minstrel has been constructed are of Irish mannfacture, her iron work being exclusively from the Dundalk foundry, the owner of which, Mr. Manisty, has a share in the undertaking. The figure-head, of Delfast manufacture, represents an Irish bard with Cusack, and in Connemara by the nuns of harp, and crowned with a laurel wreath,-Irish Times.

SOMETHING UNUSUAL.—At St. Zotique, Tuesday, Jan: 6, the Rev. Edouard Prieur celebrated Grand Mass, the two assistants being also Prieurs; the organist was Mr. Alfred Prieur, medical student, while Mr. Arthur, of the editorial staff of Le Courier de Montreal, was soloist at the offertory. After Mass lunch was served at the residence of the Parish Priest, while Mr. Olivier Prieur, Mayor of the Parish, entertained the party at dinner.

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It press from Ireland will be the latest afforded

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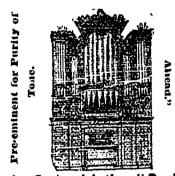
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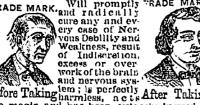
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Vital Weakness and prostration from overwork or other causes, is radically and

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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 never-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.

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Its Scarching and Healing Propertics are Known Throughout 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 Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, 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 vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.-Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of II and 4, or by letter. help the othe all wig Wisdom and Wit.

Ducks lay eggs; geese lay wagers. Thare is a luxury in sometimes feeling lone-

Young man, studdy defference; it is the

best kard in the pack. Az a general thing, when a woman wares the britches she haz a good rite tew them.

Did you ever know an author who had not been particularly ill-used by the book-sellers? When a man's dog desserts on akount ev

hiz poverty, he kant git enno lower down in

this world. Don't mistake arroganse for wisdom; many people hav thought thay waz wize, when thay waz onla windy.

I argy in this way, if a man is right he kant be too radikal; if he is rong, he kant be too consarvatiff.

Did you ever know a red-haired person who

had a very clear notion of where scarlet began and auburn terminated? The study of human natur is a good deal like the study of deesekshuu; yu finde out a goode many curis things, but it iz a nasty job

after awl. "Sam, why am lawyers like fishes?" "I don't meddle wid de subjec, Pomp." " Why, don't you see, nigga, becaute de am so fond of debate.

It is highly important, when a man makes up his minde tew bekum a raskall, that he should examine himself closely and see if he ain't better constructed for a phool. The use of the comma is sometimes import-

ant. At a banquet this toast was given :-'Woman-without her, man is a brute.' It was printed-' Woman, without her man, is a brute.' Some wicked rascal says that he has in-

vented a new telegraph. He proposes to place a line of women fifty steps apart, and commit the news to the first as a very profound Some Yankee has invented a new kind of ink, called 'love-letter ink.' It is a sure pre-

ventive against all cases of ' breach of promise,'

as the ink fades away and leaves the sheet blank in about four weeks. A gentleman, parting with a lazy servant woman, was asked with respect to her industry, whether she was what is termed afraid of work, "Oh, not at all," said he, " not at all ; she'll frequently lie down and fall asteep by

the very side of it." An American was once teaching English to a German, and, on being asked if there were no irregular verbs in English, replied by by giving the following solitary example:-I go, thou wentest, he departed, we made tracks, you cut sticks, they skedaddled."

Said a gentleman the other day to a servant

at the hotel where he was stopping-Bless my soul, Sambo, how black you are! How, in the name of wonder did you get so black?" Why, look 'a here, massa, de reason am disde day dis child was born, dere was an eclipse.' Sheridan, being on a Parliamentary Committee, one day entered the room as all the other members were seated, and ready to com-

mence business. Perceiving no empty seat, he bowed, and, looking round the table with a droll expression of countenance, said. Will any gentleman move that I may take the chair." A contemporary once stated that the Russian General Backmoskowsky was found dead with a long word (sword) in his mouth. It was perhaps, the same paper that, in giv-

dreadful, and the enemy was repulsed with great laughter (slaughter). "Wordsworth," said Lamb, "one day told me that he considered Shakespeare greatly overrated." "There is an immensity of trick in all Shakespeare wrote," he said, "and people are taken in by it. Now, sir, if I had a mind, I could write exactly like Shakespeare." "So, you see," proceeded Charles Lamb,

quietly, "it was only the mind that was wanting. During the Mexican war, one of the newspapers hurriedly announced an important item of news from Mexico, that General Billow and thirty-seven of his men had been lost in a bottle (battle). Some other paper informed the public not long ago that a man, in a brown surtout, was yesterday brought before the court on a charge of stealing a small ox (box) from a lady's work-bag. The stolen property was found in his waistcoat poc-

The famous Tony Lee, a player in King Charles the Second's reign, being killed in a ragedy-having a violent cold-could not forbear coughing as he lay dead upon the do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour stage; which, occasioning a good deal of laughing and noise in the house, he lifted up "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every voice. "I am so of his head, and, speaking to the audience, said - This makes good what my poor mother used to tell me; for she would often say that I should cough in my grave, because I used to drink in my porridge.' This set the house in such good humor that it produced a thundering clap.

EPIS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL 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 cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavydoctors' bills. It is by the judicious ase of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us rendy to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"James Epis & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England

Encouraging to Dyspeptics. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Nov. 11, 1878.

Mr. James H. Kobinson, St. John, N. B.

DEAR SIR,—By, I may say, almost an accident, early this spring, being confined to my room for nearly three months, and during this time I was under the combined care of three of the most ominent physicians of Charlottetown, and by them and my friends given up as beyond all power to help me, Dr. Baxter, of Moneton, having occasion to call upon me on business, very naturally observed my state of health, and after fully describing my trouble, which, by the doctors attending me, was pronounced dyspepsia or indigestion (in fact, I was so bad I could only cut brown bread, and that after being made at least three days, while tea, coffee or milk I dare not touch, and a slice of dry toast would invariably give me the utmost distress). Dr. Baxter recommended Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion." To day I am hearty and strong, and on in without fear, indige in all the luxuries of a first-class Mr. James H. Kobinson, St. John, N. B. day I am hearty and strong, and can, without fear, indulge in all the luxuries of a first-class hotel.

Yours, etc.,
(Signed).

J. McKechnie.

For sale by all druggists and general dealers.
Price \$1 per bottle; six for \$5.

Hair shows the innate disposition of a man

or woman more than any other part of the person-when the disposition is cheerful, the hair is bright, and vice versa. But as attention will improve the one, so will a few weeks application of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer help the other. Sold by all chemists at 50 cts.

Useful Hints.

· Lunber from Straw .- A recent inventor, claims to beable to make hard-wood from common wheat straw. The straw is first made into a pulp and then into ordinary paste-board. As many of these sheets are taken as required to make the thickness of lumber desired, and then are passed through a chemical solution, the composition of which is not stated, and afterwards the sheets are passed through rollers and the hard timber, impervious to water, comes out ready for use .- American Agriculturist.

FURNITURE SPOTS-CLEANING STOVE MICA-TURNIP GRIDDLE GREASER.—An excellent Housekeeper sends to the American Agriculturist the following, which, she writes, were new to her, handkerchief; "all the varnish is coming off and may be to some others at least: Spors out on me. I shall never be fit to be seen again, Varnished Furniture are readily removed by—and I have rag—bags." rubbing them with essence of peppermint, and afterwards with "furniture polish," or oil. (Spirits of camphor answers similarly to the essence of peppermint.—Ed.)....Mica in Stoves (often wrongly called "ising-glass,") when smoked, is readily cleaned by taking it out and thoroughly washing with vinegar, a "Well, it is nicer to be picked up by a pleasant person," said the handkerchief. "That Mr. Cartwright, now. He always picks little diluted TURNIP GRIDDLE GREASER .-My new cook uses a small, flat turnip, cut fall. I like him." smooth, slightly dipped in lard, and has hardly a bit of pancake smoke in the kitchen. After | does she let us fall so often? I wonder i a few times, she does not dip it into grease at | ladies always jump up without looking what all, but uses the same turnip as long as she they have? It seems so. Up they get, down roll dozens of things, and off go the gentle-Good Pressed Beer .- We commend to our

ing, which has been partly given in former years. Take any fresh lean beef—the cheaper pieces, as the upper part of the leg above the soup pieces," answers very well; that containing tendons or plenty of gelatine is even preferable, and some of the round steak or any other lean portion may be used with it. Boil closely covered until so tender that the meat will fall from the bones. (It is better to keep a closely fitting pan of cold water over the cooking kettle, to condense and cause to fall back the rising steam containing the escaping flavor.) Use only so much water as is needed to prevent burning. Take out the meat, mix and chop it fine. Put it into a tin pan or other deep dish. Skim off any excess of grease from the cooking liquor, and add to it a tablespoonful of Cooper's or other good gelatine for each 3 or 4 pounds of meat. When dissolved pour it into the chopped meat; put on it a large plate or tin | place?" that will fit into the dish, and place upon this 12 to 20 lbs weight—tlat-irons will answer. When cold it is a solid mass, from which thin or thick slices may be cut, that are marbled in appearance, and are very excellent for sandwiches, or for a ten or breakfast dish, and it will keep several days even in warm weather if set in a cool place. It is tender juicy, digestible, nourishing, convenient and economical withal .- American Agriculturest for December 1.

RIOTS IN GALWAY.

The Police Charge the People With the Bayonet-A Woman Mortally Wounded.

GALWAY, January 7 .- A most serious conflict has occurred at Carraroe, county Galway, and the Shusans and the Gottards in between masses of peasantry and sixty the constabulary who had been sent to know." protect men serving ejectment pro-cesses. The fight was commenced by the swered the fan, sturdily." "I have heard peasants throwing stones or other missiles at the police. The officer commanding the force resented the attack by ordering his men to fire on the crowd. The peasants do not seem to have been cowed by this, but to have rushed on the police, who began to use their bayonets vigorously. The crowd succeeded in disarming the commanding officer of the ing a description of a battle between the Poles and the Russians, said that the conflict was constabulary force; many were wounded on both sides, and one woman mortally so. Large they do. Plenty of people bow down to reinforcements of constabulary are being sent | them." with all haste to Galway, as several rent disturbances are anticipated.

> D. M. FERRY & Co, the celebrated Seed Men of D. M. Frinky & Co, the celebrated Seed Men of Detroit Mich., have just creeted a mammoth Seed Store, probably the largest in the world, certainly the largest in the United States. It extends 30 feet by 120 feet, is four stories high, besides the large basement under the whole building. The area of the combined floors is nearly five acres. This house does an immense business, growing on their own Seed Farms a large proportion of the seeds they sell. They are entirely reliable, and our readers will do well to send to them for their beautiful Seed Annual before purchasing their supply of Vegetable or Flower Seeds. See their advertisement in our columns. columns.

"The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyist on Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is the only pure brand in the market, all others being what is called "Mustard Condiments." that is mustard mixed with farnia etc.,-and 11-G

The Rapids of Lachine,

Which render the approach to Montreal so romantic, are worth a long visit to behold. They are really the only dangerous rapids in the river. They are caused by bolderous rocks, and it requires great skill to pilot the boats through them. They have engaged an experienced Indian pilot. Like those rocks in the St. Lawrence are the obstructions which human appetite places in the current of men's lives. Our nobes and pains, like the foamy waters of our great river, are traceable to these obstructions. Remove them and life will roll along smoothly and pleasantly. This can be done readily by the use of DR. HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, the great medicine of this century. They remove obstacles from the system naturally and kindly. So thousands attest. Every druggist in the Dominion sells them.

DIRECTIONS FOR COLIC IN HORSES-Contents of small bottle Pain-Killer in quart bottle, add pint warm or cold water, sweeten with molasses, shake well until all mixed, and drench well. Give about half at once, the balance in ten or lifteen minutes, if first dose is not sufficient. This will be found a never-failing remedy.

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 beverage, 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 passed 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 commonly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buying be particular and secure "Rowntree's." Other kinds are often substituted for the sake of larger profits.

Josh Billings considered that Edison ought by this time to have discovered that a few making an urgent appeal for help. The fund cheap cigars in his hat afforded as much pro- instituted by the Lord Mayor of London now tection as cabbage leaves.

A FABLE.

A Dainty Handkerchief Talks With a Japanese Fan. A dainty hankerchief and a Japanese fan,

the handkerchief carelessly thrust through the fan's sticks, were lying on a chair. "Well," said the handkerchief, "How do you like this? We have had enough sea air at any rate, left out all night on this damp

piazza. It is outrageous. I look like an old rag, "It is careless of her," answered the fan,
"I feel rheumatic, and I am sure my sticks are spoiled."

"Spoiled ! I should think so!" snapped the

"Lit is better than the ash-heaps," said the fan drearily; "that is where I will be thrown

me up so carefully when our lady lets me "Yes, I know," said the fan; "but why

men to pick them up. They swear over it, many new house-keeping readers the follow- too, sometimes, when they roll far. So a ball of worsted told me." "Oh! ladies never think; it isn't ex-

pected!" said the handkerchief, shortly. They are supposed to look pretty, that's all. Dress does a good deal toward position. Our lady was very careful about her toilettes for coming here. She has her handkerchief to match every dress. She came here to get into society, you know."
"Did she?" said the fan, curiously. "What

does that mean?" "Well, really," answered the handkerchief, contemptuously, "you seem to know very lit-tle of the world; but I suppose quite simple-

minded people live in Japan." "Japan," laughed the fan. "I never saw the place. Most of us are made in America and perfumed. It does just as well. But, never mind that. Tell me about society. What must one do to get there? Is it a

"A place," laughed the handkerchief in her turn. "I should think not, indeed. Society is people. Not everybody, but the people. "What sort are they," asked the fan-

"Well, not always-sometimes." "Clever?" " No, not always-sometimes." "Good people, perhaps?"

"I am afraid not always."

handsome?

" Rich ?"

"Often, but not always. Our lady is rich enough, you know. Her father made it in a glue factory. "Well, what sort of people is society, then?"

said the fan. "Oh, people of family-the Wallingfords our town—they are society. Blood, you thet Mr. Wallingford's grandfather kept a grog-shop, and that Mr. Gottard's mother

made flowers for a living before she was married. Is that all society is ?" "You don't understand," said the handkerchief, crossly; "you are rather stupid. You can tell society people in a minute; they have an air. They come into a room as if they owned everything in it, and so

"Ah! now you begin to talk," said the fan. "I am not so stupid; you did not tell me properly before. I see now; I see now. It is push which makes society; smiling and

smile, push, and on you go; all-"Dear me," interrupted the handkerchief, "there comes our lady—and with Mr. Gottard, for all the world! How did she get to him?" "Why," said the fan, slyly, "he talked to her all last evening, very close, in this very

spot—were you asleep?—why didn't you tell me he was society?" "It was so dark," murmured the handkerchief, rather ashamed. "One can't tell society

"Oh, here it is," said a bright, fresh young voice. "I am so glad. Dear old fan; I would not lose it for the world, now-" "Nor would I have you," answered Mr. Gottard, very softly. "It reminds me of one of

"Oh! oh!" whispered the fan to the handkerchief; "she is in society."-Philadelphia

the pleasantest evenings I ever spent."

LAND TROUBLES IN IRELAND. DUBLIN, January 7 .- A despatch from Balligary, in Tipperary County, says that in a land dispute in that parish, an affray occurred in which two men named Ryan were attacked

and killed by a man named Bruton. A despatch from Galway states that a crowd of about 400 men, so disguised as not to be recognizable, attacked two brothers by the name of Walsh, who had reuted a farm in that parish from which the previous tenants had been evicted by a land agent. The Walshes were quite seriously beaten in the affray, but not fatally. The assailants captured the brothers and only released them upon their promising immediately to surrender the farm in dispute. Excitement ran high in the neighborhood, but up to the time of sending the despatch there had been no arrests and no official interference with the settlement made by the anti-renters.

further relax its rules governing the loan for drainage purposes in Ireland, and should this be insufficient, it will ask Parliament for £2,500,000 from church surplus to commence public works, in order to give employment and relief to the distressed. Dublin, January 7 .- The ill-treatment of

London, January 8 .- The Government will

process servers is rampant. Riots have occurred in the Toberenvoy district, county of Sligo, in which the police repeatedly charged the mob before it could be quelled. Forty policemen have proceeded to Headford to assist the process servers, as riots are antici-Lendon, January 7 .- At a meeting of the

Dublin Mansion House Committee for the relief of the distress in Ireland, it was announced that the fund amounts to £2.800. It was resolved to send telegrams to the Mayor of Melbourne, and the mayors of the principal towns in England and Scotland, and of a number of cities and towns in America. amounts to £5,600.

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Aug. 28.

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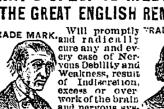
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imitations; it will be necessary, therefore, to

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AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT. In an age of enlightenment like the present, the value of electricity, and of compounds containing an electric principle as remedial agents, is widely appreciated. Foremost among the latter. both as regards the thoroughness and safety of its effects, and the rapidity of its action, is THOMAS' ECLECTRIC On, a widely popular external and internal remedy for coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, croup, and other affections of the breathing organs; an invaluable outward specific for lame back; soreness and contraction of the muscles, and every variety of sore or hurt; a prompt source of relief for pain, and a medicine upon which the public can also implicitly depend in cases of their matism, neuralgia, piles and Addneyscomplaints, inflammatory affections, disentery, and many other ailments. Its persistent use eradicates the most obstinate of the disorders to which it is adapted. Physicians speak or it in the highest terms. Moreover, horsemen and stock raisers administer it with the greatest success for diseases and hurts of horses and cattle. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cents. Prepared only by NOR-THROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont. Note.-Eclectric-Selected and Electrized.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, January 13. Financial.

Money continues easy, at 5 per cent on call, and at 6 per cent on time; good commercial paper is still discounted at 7 to 8 per cent, the bulk of the business being done at the inside rate. Sterling Exchange is still firmer to-day in sympathy with a further advance of he in New York, In this market the rates are \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to \$\frac{3}{2}\$ prem. for round amounts between banks and 9 prem. over the counter, with

little or no business doing. Gold drafts on New York firm at \(\frac{1}{6} \) to 3-16 prem. In compliance with a requisition, Mr Court, the assignee for the Mechanics' Bank estate, has called a meeting of the creditors for Wednesday, the 28th inst, at 11 a.m., to consider an offer for the purchase of the entire estate and effects of the bank, en bloc.

Application will be made at the next session of Parliament for an Act authorizing, first, the winding up of the affairs of the Ville Marie Bank, if liquidation is resolved on by the shareholders, and, second, the reduction of the capital stock if required.

An idea has been suggested of forming an association of shareholders in Canadian Banks and other joint-stock companies for mutual protection and support, the alliance to be offensive and defensive among themselves for persons pretending to financial knowledge from without, and their property from the consequence of recklessness and neglect of those entrusted with its management from within. The shareholdars of Canadian Banks number nearly 20,000, a body which with proper organization could not fail to wield immense prestige .- Montreal Heratd.

-The Picton Bank has declared a halfyearly dividend of three per cent.

-The Quebec Fire Assurance Company have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the current half year.

-The traffic receipts of the Great Western Ratiway for the week ending January 2, 1880, amounted to \$33,465,98, compared with \$79,149,44 for the corresponding week last year, an in-crease of \$23,316.59.

The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending January 3rd, 18-0, compared with the corresponding week last year, were :-1880. 1879.

Passengers, mails and express freight. \$42,648 \$38,452 Freight and live stock. 117,373 99,555 Total\$160,021 \$137,707

Business Troabtes.

-Jas. Payton et al. have been attached for \$460 by the Jacques Cartler Bank. L. A. Globensay, assignee.

Abner J. Barnaby, a Providence clothier, has failed. Liabilities, \$50,000.

-Horace Powell has attached S. C. Wilscam, grocer, for \$300. A. Lionais, assignee. -Joseph D. Latour has been attached by B Lefebvre for \$307.04. Louis Dupuy, as-

Etiene A. Dubois was attached to-day for \$360 at the instance of Louis Perrault. A. J. Lojoie, assignee.

stance of Horace Seers. A. Bourbonniere, assignee. -John O. Levey has taken ouf a writ of

Younger, lithographers, for \$353.01. George Bury, assiguee.

A writ of attachment has been issued against Zotique Valois at the instance of Joseph Hudon & Co., who demanded an assignment for \$500.

A writ was also served on "La Societe de | uary. Construction du Coteau St. Louis," on the demand of A. Picard-amount, \$246.34. Assignee, F. X. Cochu.

The stock of paints and oils held by the Baylis-Wilkes Manufacturing Company realized 851c, on the dollar when disposed of by W. E. Shaw, auctioneer.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE.

Tuesday, January 13.

There is not much activity in our city wholesale markets as yet this year, if we except the iron trade, which is becoming rather excited over the steadily advancing prices in the English markets, and country dealers will probably serve their interests best now by placing their orders as soon as possible, as we notice one or two of our wholesale houses are only making contracts " subject to change in prices without notification." Groceries, leather, wool, hides, boots and shoes, and fors have continued inactive, but heavy chemicals are looking up, with a fair prospect of a rise in prices toon, and a good business for the season is being done in dry goods, especially by retailers, and the prospects for the spring trade continue bright. There has been an improved enquiry for butter and hog products here during the week, and prices for all lines of goods in our wholesale markets are well maintained, with a firm feeling in most branches. During the past couple of days a thaw has set in, and affected the solidity of our ice-bridge over the river, which is now r morted musafe to pedestrians.

The local breadstuffs market has continued quiet since our last review, and but few sales of either flour or grain have been reported. Values for flour are declining. The following are the city wholesale prices for flour: -

				_
Strong Bakers	6.50	0	6 50	
Fine	5 90	· -	5 40	
Middlings	4 40	5	4.60	
Pollards	3 20	ō	8 35	
Pollards Ontario Bags	2 115	7	8 05	
Olty Bags (delivered)	3 30	ō	0 00	
Oaimeal, Ontario	4 70	ā	4 75	
Cornmeal	2 90	ā	8 00	
ASHES.—The receipts from 1	(BE JA	шu	iry w	
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uary to date have been about 300 brls potash, and about 200 brls pearls. The market has ash, and declined from \$5.10 for potash, at which sales were made towards the end of December to \$4.40, at which sales were made to-day. We advise our country readers to hold their stocks of putash until this market recovers. It is believed that the general advance of prices of chemicals in England and America now ashes. Pearls rule nominal, quoted at \$5.50 to \$6, with very little doing.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Manufacturers report that orders for spring goods are coming forward freely, and more rapidly than for several years past at this season. Travellers are sustaining prices well, notwithstanding that some small houses in this Province are reported to have been offering goods at under cost prices. Remittances are as good as can be expected, and we hear of no complaints.

DRY GOODS .- Remittances are only fairly satisfactory during the past week. Travellers continue to forward a goodly number of small-sized orders for cottons and woollens, and they report quite a buoyant and hopeful feeling among western retail dealers. Our city retail trade is still active, and stocks are are moving off more rapidly than usual.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.-There is at the moment a very firm feeling among the trade here in heavy chemicals, in consequence of advices from England, which seem to indicate that the rapid advance in prices for iron in the English markets will, as usual, be followed by an upward movement in values for heavy chemicals. It is said that considerable speculation in caustic soda has taken place on this market within the past week, several hundred drums having changed hands, but prices have not transpired. Orders from country dealers for general drugs are reported very fair, and travellers are now starting out on their regular trip. Those who have already gone have done very well. Remittances are reported "pretty fair." The New York market for chemicles is strong, and holders don't care to sell, for forward delivery, owing to the advancing tendency in prices at both Liverpool and Newcastle.

FURS .- There are no raw furs now changing hands in this market, and no business of importance will be transacted until after the protecting their interest against the attacks of January sales in London. Nearly all our large dealers have been engaged in stocktaking during the week, and they report a satisfactory business having been done during the past year.

GROCERIES-Trade has continued quiet and uninteresting during the past week. The present is usually a dall period in wholesale groceries, and until February not much improvement is expected. The demand for all leading staple articles is reported fair, but few sales are heard of and prices are nominally unchanged throughout. A large lot of seal oil is reported to have changed hands last Monday, but the price did not transpire. In Tens there is a steady business doing at former prices; last week several lots of from 200 to 400 packages each changed hands at from 30c to 45c for Congous, and 41c to 423c for Japans. In Fruit, about 1,000 boxes Valencia raisins were sold at 71c to 71c as to brand. Last week the sugar refiners advanced their prices ic all round, owing to New York advices, but we do not hear of any quotable transactions. Remittances have been very good. In New York the sugar market is reported steady, with values quoted above 75c to 8c for fair to good refining, but it would be difficult to buy to any extent upon this basis. In New York teas are -Armine F. Bansfield, dry goods merchant, quiet, and the trade in foreign dried fruit has been sluggish, with the exception of a speculative movement in currents, prices for which further advanced. There is also an increased demand there for Turkish prunes. but nuts, etc., are very dull.

HARDWARE AND IRON.-Trade in iron here has improved, in sympathy with the advancing tendency in English markets. A good many enquiries for prices are being made by country dealers, but no large orders of any consequence have yet been reported. The travellers have not yet started out on their spring trips, and perhaps those houses who send them out last will probably have A writ of attachment has been issued against | the best of it, in view of the steadily advanc-Robert John Rodden for \$223.53, at the instance of Jules St. Pierre. A. S. Ross, as signee.

Let be to real the standard that the instance of Jules St. Pierre. A. S. Ross, as booked for all the pig

-A writ of attachment has been issued iron they can manufacture between against Joseph Condon for \$267 at the in- now and next June, at \$32 per ton, all the orders being from Ontario. This week we have to revise our whole price-list, as in addition to the recently reported advances for pig Tourser lithographers for \$33.00 George and tin plater, cut nails, steel, wire, etc., have all been put up on an average 25c to 50c. on previous figures. A noticeable feature just now in this market is the absence of representatives of American hardware houses, who in former seasons have visited this city in large numbers during the early part of Jan-

	j uary.					
	Pig Iron, per ton					
	Gartsherrie	28	m	to.	20	m
	Summerlee	28	άŭ			00
	Langloan	27			2	
	Eglinton	26				00
		26				
	Calder No. 1					00
	Carnbroe	26				ĐŪ
	Hematite	23	w		w	00
	BAR, per 100 lbs:-					
	Scotch and Statiordshire	. 2	3 50		2	75
ı	Best do	. 2	75		3	00
i	Sweden and Norway	. 4	1 25	,	5	00
	Lowmoor and Bowling		25			ฉับ
	CANADA PLATES, per box :-		-		•	••
Į	Glamorgan	5	กก		Λ	00
ł	Garth & Peun		úΰ		ö	
İ			00			
ľ	F. W. & Acrow				0	
Į	Batton	4	75		U	w
1	TIN PLATES, P box-	_			_	
ı	Charcoal, I.C		00		0	
١	Bradley Charcoal, I.X.		50		0	
l	Charcoal, I.X	10	75		0 1	
۱	Charcoal, D.C	8	50		11	"
[Coke, I.C	- 8	00		0 1	30
l	Tinned Sheets, No. 28, Charcoal,					
١	Cookley, K, of Bradley, per to	0	13	0	0)
ĺ	Galvanized Sheets, best brands, No.	-		-	-	
l	28	8	50		8 :	:5
١	Hoops and Bands, & 100 lbs		00		U i	
l	Sheets, best brands		50		ŏί	
ł	Boller Plate, P 100 lbs		50		ŏi	
ŀ	Best do		75		ňί	
l	Cut Nails, per 100 lbs. 3 in. to 7 in.		35		ΰć	
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ı	LEAD-					
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	Spring. P 100 lbs		75		i	
	Best, do warranted	5 (ď	
	Tire, do	8			íő	
	Sleigh Shoc		00) (
	Ingot Tin	ő			3	

HIDES AND SKINS .- Raw hides from

load of No. 1 inspected we understand \$11 was paid by a tanner. Sheepskins are easier, quoted now at \$1.25 to \$1.35 each as to size and quality. Calfskins nominal, at 10c per 1b.

LEATHER-Dealers report a very quiet week in this branch of trade; there has been very little changing hands, and there is really nothing new to report. The demand from shoe manufacturers has been light, as the factories have not yet got in full running order since the turn of the year. Prices are unchanged, but generally firm, and some dealers talk of charging 30c for best B. A. sole leather, but the advance has not yet become general; we quote it at 28c to 29c. taking place must ultimately affect pot Stocks, however, are comparatively light, and this will tend to stiffen prices ere long. Remittances reported good.

PROVISIONS .- The local wholesale market remains firm, and the weather is to-day more favorable to holders of both dairy and hog products. In butter sales are reported of round lots of Eastern Townships at 21c to 211c for medium, and 221c for good. It is quoted at 20c to 23c for Townships; Morrisburg, 19c to 21c; Brockville, 18c to 20c; Western, 19c to 18c; Kamouraska, 17c to 18c. Cheese rules firm, in sympathy with Liverpool at 12c to 13lc. The supply of dressed hogs coming to hand is more liberal, but prices remain generally firm. Two car lots not in very good condition, owing to mild weather yesterday, are reported sold at \$6.65. Packers are not taking hold at current prices. We quote \$6.60 to 6.75 as the range. Mess Pork, \$17 to 18. Lard, city rendered, 10c to 111c. Hams, 11c to 12c. Bacon, 81c to 91c. Fresh eggs, in cases, 18c to 20c; limed, 16c to 17c. Dressed poultry dull. Turkeys, 6c to 8c; geese, 41c to 5c; chickens, 5c to 51c; ducks, 6c to 7c; partridges, 50c to 55c per pair. Venison: Sad-

dles, 8c; carcasses, 5c to 6c. WCOL.-The stick of domestic wools held in this market is very light, as we have said before, and consequently there is very little business doing in these descriptions. Fleece is quoted steady at 30c, and unassorted pulled at 29c to 30. The market rules firm for foreign wools, at former quotations; Greasy Cape has sold during the week at 22c. The New York market is reported about as strong and well fortified as at any time during the entire season, with no tear entertained but that the entire supply likely to be placed upon the market, either of domestic or foreign growth, will be wanted at full rates before the next clips. This view will apply to all grades, as the consumption and reduction of stocks has been uniform, and the benefit is felt from the lowest to the highest quality.

riesh butter and eggs were scarce, but sold readily, we learn, at somewhat lower prices than on Friday.

In fruit there are no changes to note; winter apples are quoted at \$2.75 to \$3 per bri wholesale, for the best, at \$2 for seconds, and \$1.50 to \$2 for The following are the prices, corrected up to

VEGETABLES.-Potatoes, 50c to 55c per bag VEGETABLES.—Polatoes, 50c to 55c per bag; carrots, 2°c to 40c per bushel; cholce onions \$1.75 to 2.00 per barrel, or 60c to 70c per bushel; parsnips, 50c per bushel; beets, 35c to 40c per bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 25c to 40c per bushel; celery, 25c to 30c per dozen; cabbage, 15c to 30c per dozen, or 4c per head; American lettuce, \$1.20 per dozen heads; artichokes, 75c per bushel.

FRUIT.—Apples, \$1.50 to \$3.00 per barrel; lemons, 25c to 30c per dozen, or \$7.00 to \$9.00 per case; Valencia oranges, \$8 to \$6 50 per case or 20c to 25c per doz; craaberrics, \$10 per barrel, or 40c per gallon; Culifornia winter pears at \$4.00

40c per gailon; California winter pears at \$4.00 per box; grapes, Mulaga, \$6.50 to 7.50 per keg of 50 lbs.

per box; grapes, Malaga, \$6.50 to 7.50 per keg of 50 lbs.

Grain, etc.—Oats, 70c to 75c per bag; buckwheat, 45c to 50c per bushel; peas, 80c to 85c per bushel; soup peas, 90c to \$1.00 per bushel; barley, 60c to 65c per bushel; brain, 70c per cwt.; commeal, \$1.20 to 1.25 per bag; Corn, 75c to 85c per bush; Canadian corn, \$1.20; monlle, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag; buckwheat flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80 per cwt; oatmeal, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag.

Farm Produce.—Butter—Prints, 25c to 25c per bt.; lump, 60c to 80c per bt; Eastern Townships, tub, 20c to 25c. Fresh eggs, 55c to 35c per dozen; packed do., 20c to 25c. Fine cheese, 12c to 12c per lb; ordinary, 10c to 11c. Mapic sugar, 8c to 9c per lb. Lard, 9c to 10c.

Poutry and Game.—Turkeys, \$1.75 to \$2.25 per pair; geese, \$1.20 to \$1.75 per pair; ducks, tame, 60c to 80c per barce; pigeons, \$1.00 to 1.50 per dozen, or 20c to 25c per pair; chickens 60c to 75c per pair; qualls, \$3 per dozen; prairic hens, 60c to 50 per pair; suges, \$2.50 per dozen; plovers, \$2.00 per dozen; partridges, 50c to 60c per pair; black ducks, 60c to 75c per brace; hares, 18c to 25c per pair.

MEAT.—Beef—Roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; stroin steaks, 12c to 15c; muton, 8c to 10c; veal, 8c to 10c; fresh sausages, 9c to 12be; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hegs, \$160 to 6.75 per 100 pounds. Dressed heef, fore-quarters, \$3.50 to 4.00; find-quarters, \$4.50 to 6; mackerel.

104.00; E:Re-quarters, \$100.00 15c per lb. Fish.—Haddock, 6c; codfish. 6c; mackerel. 12]c; bassand dorey. 40c to 50c per bunch; olivet, 12]c per lb; lobsters, 10c do; perch, 10c to 50c per bunch; rock bass. 15c per bunch; smoked cels, 25c to 40c per couple.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel.

Monday, January 12. Receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles during the week ending yesterday comprised 28 cars cattle and 24 cars sheep.

At St. Gabriel market this morning the arrivals consisted of 11 car-loads cattle of medium to fair average quality, and of these some four car-loads were driven down to the lower market. The sales at the western market were few and rather for between.

The dealers represented by one car load each were:-R Craig, Georgetown; John Dunn, Guelph; Thomas Bater, Toronto; W Kinnear, Toronto; D McDougall, Don; George Armstrong, Brampton; R Jones Mitchell; L Hilliker, Stratford; C Quintal, St Hyacinthe; F Shields, Toronto, two loads

from the Don. Reported sales include the following:-D McDougall, 12 head cattle, at 33c per lb, live weight, also a small lot of hogs at 5gc. Several other loads were sold at 3c to 33c per 1b, and the range of prices paid to-day was from 3c to 4c.

SHIPMENTS.

Messrs. Thompson & Co., Toronto, shipped 96 head cattle to Great Britain last week, and Cauley & McGregor shipped 807 sheep to

AT VIGER MARKET to-day the offerings of live stock were only moderate and the quality of both cattle and sheep was generally of a medium character, there being comparatively few first-class grades under offer. The receipts comprised about 189 head of cattle, of which fully 100 head were from the St. Gabriel market, and about 60 sheep and lambs. The attendance of local butchers was rather small, and the demand poor; some drovers complained of being obliged to either sell without a profit, or take their cattle home again, at expense of time and money. According to sales reported, the best beeves sold at about 4c to 41c per lb, and inferior at from 2c to 32c per lb live weight. Mr. N. Taillefer sold 10 head cattle to different butchers at about 4c per lb; Robert Jones, Mitchell, sold 16 head cattle to Sam Price at about 31c per lb. Mr. Price also bought 22 head cattle,

averaging about 1,150 lbs each, from D Kinnear at \$3.80 per cwt. Louis Delorme sold 6 head to butchers at about \$38 each. Mr A Contois, of St Juliet, sold 4 head out of 15 head of small cattle, at \$14 each. Mr R J Hopper bought 45 head of cattle, the first instalment of the Toronto distillery-fed, from Frank Shields, of Toronto, at St Gabriel Market at \$33 each; he re-sold 4 head for \$140 at the Point, and 4 head for \$141, and 3 for \$121, at Viger maket. At the close of last week Mr Hopper bought 11 head of cattle for \$341, 21 head for \$660, and 4 head for \$135, from drovers at Point St Charles. Sheep sold today at the lower market at \$4 to 5 each, and lambs at \$3 to 3 50 do, although first-class lambs readily bring \$4 each.

Montreal Horse Market.

Business in Cauadian horses in this city during the past week has shown a considerable improvement over the sales of the week previous. The official report of shipments to the United States this week numbers 64 horses at a total cost of \$4,906.50, against 51 horses valued at \$3,576.50 for last week, an increase this week of 13 horses and \$1,090. The average price paid for the animals shipped this week was \$77.50. At the American House yards there was a good attendance of buyers all week, but they report it as rather slow work filling their orders from the fact that the Offerings, while sufficiently large, do not comprise many fine driving horses, the great majority being ponies and small common horses. They state they are willing to pay fair prices for suitable stock. There were, however, six carloads shipped from these yards as follows: Mr. Deau, one load to Boston; Charles Clapp, one load to Lewell, Mass.; Geo. Muy, one load to Troy Vt.; Seth Ford, one load to Northville, N. Y.; Denmark & Carpenter, half a load to the same place, and Carter & Briggs, about half a load to New York State. There are at present some 50 horses in the stables ready for shipment, and six or eight American buyers are remaining in the city till next week.

On the Corporation korse market the local demand has improved somewhat, and Mr. Maguire has been offering rather better horses also. During the week he sold seven good horses to the City Passenger Raliway Company at \$75 each, and at the weekly auction sa e yesterday he disposed of five at from \$20 to \$25 each, SATURDAY, January 10. Business in Canadian horses in this city during

yesterday he disposed of five at from \$20 to \$25 each,
Following is the list of shipments from this city to the United States through the omeo of the American Consul here during the week:

3rd January, 3 horses at \$260; 5th January, 1 horse at \$110; 6th January, 6 horses at \$429; 7th January, 18 at \$1,369; 5th January, 6 horses at \$539; 8th January, 2 horses at \$132.56; 8th January, 11 horses at \$911; 8th January, 10 horses at \$647; 9th January, 7 horses at \$5.8.

Montreal Bay Market.

SATURDAY, Jan. 10.

SATURDAY, Jan. 10.

Since the completion of the road across the river, the supplies of hay and straw to the city markets to-day. The attendance of farmers and gardeners was fairly large, but the demand was not quite so good as on Friday latter and eggs were nominally unchanged, at the figures quoted below. Poultry and meats were also quite plentifuit dressed hogs were held firmly at \$7 per cwt, and for dressed beef the prices asked were 3c to \$16 per 10. for forequarters, and \$15 to \$56 and \$6 for himd do, as to quality. On the fish and vegetables market "tomanycods" were very plentiful, and were offering at \$2.50 per bl., or 25c per peck. Fresh butter and eggs were scarce, but sold readily, we loarn, at somewhat lower prices than on Friday.

Montreal Fuel Market. WEDNESDAY, January 7.

The coal trade in this city remains quiet and steady; business is now confined to filling small orders for hard coal, principally for domestic use, at unchanged prices. The coal on barges in the Richelieu River is being gradually brought into the market by rail, but at the present slow rate it will take a comparatively long time to market the five or six thousand tons that were reported to have been ice-bound at various points in the river. The weather of course always affects the demand, more or less, for good or bad, but we do not look for increased activity in the market here until some time next month, and the chances are that prices will remain about steady for the remainder of the season at present quotations; they, however, are contingent. The present quiet condition of our market fairly represents the state of affairs just now in New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

The demand for firewood is reported light, at present. Long maple is said to be nearly as dear as stove coal, and among the majority of citizens' wood is only sold occasionally for cooking purposes and the like. Prices are unchanged.

COAL.—Retail prices per ton, delivered for cash: Stove, \$7 to 7.50; chestnut, \$6.75 to 7.25; egg, \$7 to 7.50; furnace, \$7 to 7.25; Scotch grate (soft), \$5.50; Scotch steam, \$5.50; Sydney steam, \$4.50; Pletondo, \$4.50 to 5.00; coke per chaldron,

\$4.00. Wodd.—Retail prices per cord delivered from the yard: Long maple, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ feet, \$\frac{36}{2}\$ 60; long beech, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ feet, \$\frac{5}{2}\$ 50; long beech, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ feet, \$\frac{5}{2}\$ 50; short maple, three feet, \$\frac{5}{2}\$ 50; short beech, three feet, \$\frac{5}{2}\$ 50; short beech, three feet. \$\frac{5}{2}\$ 150; short tamarac, \$\frac{2}{2}\$ to \$\frac{3}{2}\$ feet, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ 50; short hemlock, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to \$\frac{5}{2}\$ feet, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ 50;

New York Live Stock market.

Trade in live stock generally closed fair in New York last week. The arrivals were moderate and prices farm, horned cattle being 51 per head higher than the closing rates of hist Wedhead higher than the closing rates of hist Wednesday. Sheep and lambs unchanged in value. At Sixtleth Street Yards horned cattle sold at Sc to 10 per 1b, which one steer at 12c per 1b, weights 5 to 11 cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices were 6 to 10 per 1b, weights 5 to 8 cwt. From 55 to 58 lb has been allowed net. General sales on 5 ib net. Quality as above reported, poor to choice, in the aggregate course to fair. Milch cows, calves included, sold at \$35 to \$80 per head. Calves not quoted. Veals, 6c to 7 per 1b. Sheep sold at \$1.90 to 6.40 per cwt; lambs, 5 per 1b per 1b; mixed flocks, who to 6 per ported, ranged from coarse to choice, and were in general of good quality. Live hogs sold at 5c per 1b; city dressed opened at \$c to 6 per 1b. Canada lambs sold as high as 7 per 1b.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Liverpool Provision Market.

CHEESE.—The market continues firm, and tuyers seem more disposed to operate than for some time past, and for finest September makes 66s to 68s is obtained. Some holders refuse to sell under 70s, as the stock on this market at present is undoubtedly the smallest we have had for many years, and any improvement in the demand would cause prices to advance, as the home makes are now about all sold. Buyers who have been confining their purchases recently to medium quality find that they cannot obtain any further quantity of this grade, and it is generally thought that we shall see a decided improvement in the demand next month.

BUTERE.—With colder weather, holders are firm, but seem disposed to meet buyers, and there has been a fair trade done at faily last week's quotations. Stocks generally are small. We quote finest Canadlan Township and Brock-villes, 110s to 15s; fine Dairy, 100s to 16s; medium grades, 70s to 83s; Creameries, little or none lie; c.

Quebec Timber Trade.

Our Quebec Crimber Trade.

Our Quebec correspondent telegraphs to day:

A further sale of spruce deals was made on
Wednesday last by Mr. John Roche, the purchaser being Mr. Powis, of Bryant, Powis a
Bryant, who was also the buyer of the Montmorenci manufacture, of which you were advised a
few days since. The prices offered were \$36, \$28
and \$20 per Quebec standard hundred ex-wharf,
the quantity about 150,000 to 175,000 Q. S. Much
dissatisfaction exists amongst our timber exporters on account of these direct sales to British houses. Hitherto our local merchants have
considered that they had some kind of claim,
especially on the Montmorenci manufacture,
and that consequently this cut ought not to be
sold without it being first offered to them; but
recent transactions have established the fact
that the producers will ultimately become competing shippers, and sell direct to British merchants, who were hitherto locked upon by our
exporting houses as their exclusive customers.
This new feature of the trade is the natural result of the past four years' stagnation. Manufacturers, being unable to sell at any price, were
compelled to ship on their own account, and
hence such firms as Cook Brothers, McArthurs,
Fraser, MacLarens and others, at no small sacrifice (their consignments as a rule having
turned out unfortunately), have formed connections in Great Britain which they will now undoubtedly turn to good account. A recent cablegram received announces that in the vicinity
of eighty cargoes have been already sold; this
number exceeds the total sales up to the list of
March in any one of the preceding four years.—
Gazette.

British Grain Trade.

British Grain Trade.

London, January 7.—The Mark Lane Kapress, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week says: The recent frost prevented the sowing of much land which was intended for wheat, especially in the Midlands and a few districts, where it is reported that only about half intended quantity has been sown. As the frost has now disappeared, some of this deficiency, at any rate, should speedify be remedied. It is impossible as yet to state the effect of the frost upon the growing wheat. Increased apprehensions are felt on this point. In France roots have been much damaged throughout some sections, possible as yet to state the effect of the frost upon the growing wheat. Increased apprehensions are felt on this point. In France roots have been much damaged throughout some sections, and it will be difficult and expensive for cattletowners to tide over the winter. Damp weather has rather deteriorated the freshly threshed grain. The quantity offered at Mark Lane has been small, and prices not quotably lower. Trade in foreign was only slightly affected by the holiday influences during the past week, and the full rates of last Monday have been obtainable. The supply for the moment is doubtless in excess of the demand, and stocks are increasing. Holders, however, do not seem inclined to make sales. It seems to be the general inclination to await a further development of the situation in America. If prices here had continued as abnormally depressed as during the first half of year 1878, the great speculative enterprise which is now affoat in America could hardly have failed to be successful, but now that prices in England have risen ten or twelve shillings per qualter, the possibility of a corner is materially diminished. The only noteworthy change in feeding stuffs has been in malze, about a shilling per quarter in consequence of large arrivals and flagging demand. The arrivals at ports of call have been moderate. Wheat in the early part of the week declined skypence to a shilling per quarter, but it has since partly recovered; maize was in less demand at sixpence to ninepence decline. Wheat to arrive was insactive; American offerings still high. Maize was flat with a declining tendency; new crop milked American offered at 2956d per 480 lbs. for January and February shipment. The sales of English wheat last week were: 24,574 quarters at 46s 11d per quarter, against 37,892 quarters at 38.74d per quarter for the corresponding week last year. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending December 27 were: 818,666 hundredweight of wheat, and 222,914 hundredweight of hour.

-A St. John, N.B., despatch received yesterday says :-- At a meeting of the Board of Trade this afternoon it was decided to discontinue affiliation with the Dominion Board, as nothing was gained by the connection. Some discussion took place over the drawback on ship-building materials, and the steamship subsidy scheme, but no definite action was taken. -A leading Liverpool grain circular says :

The provincial grain markets continue inactive; both English and foreign wheat going slowly into consumption at a reduction of 1s per quarter, while cargoes in all positions are almost entirely neglected, the few sales reported showing a relaxation of terms in favor of buyers. Business on the spot since Tuesday has been of a retail character at 1d to 2d under Tuesday's prices. Corn was also somewhat easier. The market at Liverpool to-day opened apparently steadier in consequence of a slight improvement in American quotations, but millers refuse to give more than the reduced rates current since Tuesday, and the trade in wheat is disappointing generally, at a penny under Tuesday's quotations. Flour is equally dull. Corn is in fair request at Tuesday's rates. The market is about cleared of new American parcels.

-Last week's circular of the Liverpool Botton Brokers' Association says :- "Cotton was in active demand throughout the week. An extensive business was cone at gradually hardening prices, and although a little easier on Thursday, most descriptions show an advance as compared with the prices current on the 30th of December. American has been in large demand, and prices advanced 3-16d for good middling and middling fair. Lower grades advanced dd. Sea Island was steady and in moderate request. Futures opened with a hardened tendency, and afterward became strong and active, prices advancing fully a farthing. A quieter feeling commenced on Nednesday, when they declined 1-16d. The market became weak on Thursday, with some pressure to sell, prices declin-ing further 3-32d to \(\frac{1}{2}d\). The final rates show an advance of 3-32d on those quoted in last week's circular."

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At the Hotel Dieu of this city, on the 2nd January inst. Rev P. C. Hubert French Prie-t, Missionary, in his 29th year of Priesthood-aged about 52 years.

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