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VOL. XXX.—NO. 21.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1880.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum In advance.

'or the Post and TRUE WITNESS. Sun-Set at Quebec.

Twas nigh the close of day,
Up 'long the hill;
Lonely I took my way,
Silent and still;
'Round me the breezes were—
Grand was the scene and fair—
Freely I rambled there—
Rambled at will!

Over the even sky,
Dark roll'd each cloud,
Far in the domeon high—
Mist, like a shroud;
But as the portal blest,
Of the bright home of rest,
Grand in the glowing west—
Appele proud! Appolo proud!

And a bright pencil ray
Glided each spire,
As sunk the god of day;
Higher and higher,
Over old Levis height,
Off to my furthest right, Houses in crimson light Blazed as on fire!

Lofty each stately pine.
When the sun low,
Seemed like a spear to shine,
Bright in his glow;
So on the even fair.
Pine-trees that rose in air
Cought the last dying glare,
Phæbus did throw.

And in those brilliant rays, Luminous beams, Grandest and purest blaze, Every spire gleams,— Each one reflecting bright Flood upon flood of light; Oh, what a haloed sight! Not as in dreams.

And as I stood awhile, Fixed to the sod—
Bright o'er my face a smile
And as I trod,
Silently down the slope,
Widely my soul did ope
To the bright rays of hope
Coming from God!

and I bethought me then And I belindent me then
How, like the Sun,
That would thus shine for men
When life is done;
When the dark clouds of death,
At the Almighty's breath,
Beatter'd o'er spaces' weadth
Rolling and dun!

And when the soul is pure, And when the soul is pure,
Like to the spire,
Reflects the beamings sure,
Celestial fire;
Raylets that never miss,
Just souls forever kiss,
Rays of eternal bliss,
Ne'er to expire!

JOSEPH K. FORAN. Laval University, Quebec.

STARVATION IN IRELAND.

A Practical View of the Situstion-Urgent Meed of Help.

Special to the Evenino Post.

TORONTO, January 3. - The following letter from Archbishop Lynch appears in the mornng papers :-

Sin,-Permit me to assure the public that, from personal observation, there is a widespread distress in Ireland and in the counties Juchess of Marlborough, starvation stares he people in the face of they are not suc-The Bishops of Ireland testify to the eneral distress in those countles. There sppears to be a vague notion in the minds of some that there is no destitution in Ireland

THE PEOPLE DIE OF STARVATION.

'here are at least a million of people in that inhappy country who do not get the nourishng food of peasants of their class in the other nations of Europe, and they are certainly worse clothed. I have seen more women and children barefooted in Ireland than in England, Germany, France, and Italy together. I visited the schools in more than one city in Ireland and found the children miserably clad, the majority barefooted and hunger clearly depicted on their other-wise interesting countenances, and this is the state of the majority of the poor achools of Scotland. The nuns who taught those schools have assured me that it sickens them to enter the class-rooms to teach the children. DISHEARTENED WITH HUNGER.

They curtail their own means to share with hem. One said: "Our children are very good, they always share their lunch with their poorer companions, but it shames us to see those poor little ones devour the little bread they get." This want is so general that in a fertile country it is a disgrace to a civilized nation, Such a state of things cannot last long in the 19th century. It is quite true, as an been said, that the lay leaders of the people refuse to beg, but I know it to bu

than because there is no grievous distress. Yours, &c., JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH. Archbishop of Toronto.

HANGING THE AVOHANS.

forty-nine Sepoys, who were in Cabul whom the Outbroak Occurred, Exe-

cated. [From the London Daily News.]

CAMP CARUL, November 12 .- On the 6th. even men brought in by General Gongh's orce from the Shuturgarden and immediate illages were hanged, one being a havildar f a Herat regiment present in Cabul at the massacre. This was followed by an exursion into the Chardeh Valley, the villagers hi which were known to be harboring disinded sepoys. Taking the road through the northern suburbs of Cabul, the troops passed through the gorge by which the river enters stream and followed the foot of the hills un-

Il near the village of Indikee.

minutes grace was allowed, and within this time thirty men came forward. The General had a roll-call, showing the names of sepoys known to live or be hidden in Indikee, and as many of these were missing the mullicks were asked to explain their absence. They admitted that twenty men were absent, but promised to bring them in when they returned. Indikee had distinguished itself particularly by firing at our cavalry patrols before Charasiab, and by receiving within its walls the fugitives who fled from the attack of the Seventy-second Highlanders and Fifth Ghoorkas when the hills were stormed on the day of the fight. A fine of 1,500 maunds (120,000 pounds) of grain and 600 loads of bhoosa (chopped straw for forage) was levied, and the whole population disarmed.

Gen. Baker then visited smaller villages near and captured 18 more sepoys. There could be little doubt that most of themhad been trained as soldiers. They fell into their places, shoulder to shoulder, when the order to start was given, and keeping time to the quick step of the Sikhs, marched along in good order to our camp. Forty more Sepoys were brought in by the mullicks on the 9th and 10th, as well also as a fakir, who had been wounded. This made 89 in all, and they have been dealt

WILL WE TOTTOME :		
	Hanged.	Release
Nov. 10	IĬ	6
Nov. 11	28	19
Nov. 12		13
Pardoned, retained as in)-	
formers		2
	_	_
Total	. 49	40

Any men who could show by fair evidence that they were absent from Cabul, lying sick in their villages or otherwise engaged when the mutiny and after events took place, were released. Many did not attempt to deny their presence in the Bala Hissar or at Charasiab. The stories invented by others were tested by the statements of the mullicks, who were all along kept separate from the sepoys and examined independently. Confronted finally with their headmen and the falseness of their defence exposed, these prisoners did not take the trouble to invent further explanations.

The men executed belonged to the Herat regiments. They were either at Cabul when the outbreak oscurred, or returned later to fight against us, the muster rolls now in our hands enabling us to identify them without much trouble. They did not attempt to give false names, and their mullicks were warned that they themselves might incur further punishment it they acreened sepoys belonging to their villages. Such as could not give a clear account of their movements were condemned to death, and they submitted to their fate with Personal Observation of Archbishop the usual quiet resignation of Mussulmans. Many were of the worst type of Afghans, and their callousness when waiting their turn at the foot of the scaffold (ten men were hanged at a time) was remarkable.

Their seeming carelessness as to their fate never varied, whether the sentence was death or acquittal. Their fanaticism is equal to all fortunes. Our great regret is that, while we are sending the rank and tile to the gallows, the ringleaders are still at large. Such poor specimens of humanity as these marched daily to execution are of but little account in our mentioned in the letter of Her Grace the sight, and will not be missed in a country like this; whereas the execution of leading menas Kushdii Khan, Nek Mahomed, or Mahomed Jan-would have a wholesome effect on the whole tribe of intriguers who have brought Yakoob Khan so low. Unfortunately we have not these sirdars in our hands; they are still living, and capable of further evil doing.

> -In the third quarter of 1878, 174,893 persons passed to France via Dover and Calais. In the corresponding quarter of 1879 there were only 79,689, showing what expositions do for railroad companies.

> -The introduction of American anthracite into Switzerland has directed the attention of the Swiss to their own coal fields, which they believe may be made to supply their wants.

> -One of the severest punishments which could be inflicted on thousands of rational being: would be to be condemned to read the stories in Christmas numbers of popular periodicals.

-The Insurance Commission of New Hampshire says that much of the property burned in that State is set on fire to get insurance money, and that every large fire reveals over insurance.

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

Troches." WE WOULD BY NO MEANS RECOM-MEND any medicine which we did not know to be good, particularly for infants. But of ather from national pride and sullenness MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, we can speak from knowledge. In our family, it has proved a blessing indeed by giving an are comfortably housed in the barracks; but infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night .- Boston 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 SAND PURGATIVE PILLS containing neither mercury or calomel in any form, mild in their operation, they create appetite, and strengthen

the whole nervous system. Shillings to get rid of worms. It costs more the most formidable leader in the field, is the city, and then turned sharply across the to feed them for one week, than to expel them; gathering forces in his own territory. Inby means of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE, COM-FITS or Worm Lozenges, which cost only at all sepoys of the Afghan army. Five without the worms. | British, Most of the roads, from Cabul are give help to our people at home.

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AFGHANISTAN.

Relief felt from Gen. Roberts' Brilliant Achievement-Reinforcements for Cabul-Reoccupation of the Lost Ground -The Cabulese Besieged by Famine.

New York, January 4.—London despatches say that the relief arising from Gen. Roberts' unexpected victory leaves the political complications untouched. Every Government speaker denies that annexation was intended, but nobody offers the solution of the problem how British prestige can be maintained without a permanent military surveillance over Afghanistan.

ST. PETERSBIFRG, January 4.—Abdul Rahman Khan, the Afghan Pretender, has arrived at Balkh and joined his friends. He will probably raise a force disciplined on the system of the Russian army. Otherwise his

contemplated coup d'etat will fail.

CABUL, January 4.—The Wurdok tribe, when fleeing from Cabul, were attacked by the Hazaras, who hold Ghuzni in the name of the British.

LONDON, January 2 .- The India Office has been at last persuaded that if England wishes to retain her hold on Afghanistan she must send more men to the front. The first batch of reinforcements left Portsmouth this morn. ing. It is understood that troops will be moved up from the north western frontier to replace these that have marched from Jellalabad, Gundamuk and the lines of Khyber Pass to Cabul. There are 10,000 men now on their way through the Afghan defiles sent there to relieve Sir Frederick Roberts. Of these 2,000 are British and 8,000 natives. The fort of Lundi Kotal is held by 2,000 men, that of Ali Musjid by a similar number, Jamrod by 500 Sepoys, and Peshawur by 4,000. From Jelialabad are advancing the 9th Regiment of Foot, the 10th Bengal Cavalry, the 39th Native Infantry, and the Fourth ments very few have been left to guard a post which is now of secondary importance. These latter compose what is known as daher and Cabul. The natives are making use of the telegraph wires in the Pishin Valley

and Candabar. Mahomoud Jans sues for peace. Among his stipulations are that the British should evacuate Cabul, and that a promise should be given to send tack the Ameer, and that two British officers should remain at Cabul as hostages for the fulfilment of the promises. The Viceroy of India telegraphs as fol-

General Roberts reports, on December 30, that the force under command of General Baker, which left Cabul on the 27th of December, in returning from Kohistan, have destroyed unopposed the fort of the rebel Chief Mirbalcha, which was found abandoned. Several Kohistan Logan Chiefs have tendered their submission.

The enemy's losses in killed and wounded during the last fortnight were estimated at three thousand men.

On the 30th of December General Bright made a descent upon some of the villages, whose inhabitants had been prominent in harassing the British out-post and took them by surprise. No notice whatever has been taken of Mahmoud Jans stipulations.

CANDAHAR, January 5.—The leader of the Ghoran near the Persian frontier where he is collecting forces to attack the Cabulese, who are virtually besieged in Herat. The country people attack them whenever they venture Chicago, were presented. Parnell replied as as best they may. (Applause.) Parnell exout in small parties. Fifty troopers foraging follows:—"I regret my power of language is plained his mission to this country was to were all killed by the villagers. Famine in the Province of Seistan is very severe, and the kindness and honor done me. It has al- distress, the other for purely political purpeople are selling their children for food.

LAHORE, January 5.—Further disturbances are expected at Herat, and a brigade will embark at Bombay immediately for the Bolan

Pass. Lundon, January 5,-Snow has again fallen at Cabul, and everything gives token of a severe winter. It is thought that General Roberts' difficulties have only just begun. Many of the troops have exchanged the thin canvas of their tents at Shirpur for the strong mud walls of houses at Cabul, and the sick there is a great want of winter clothing, and especially of fuel. The hill water is abominable. Caste is strong among the Se- to see that the victims of the system are not poys, who refuse to drink at wells which are common to all. Epidemic sickness is ravag- The physical suffering, misery, and staring the swarm of camp followers pent in the Behmaroo village. Forage for the animals is very hard to find, and the slaughter of horses and camels has already begun. The advantage of holding the city is considerable, and there is no immediate fear that provisions will run out, but what disheartens Sir Frederick Roberts and his countrymen, at home is that the war seems now to be plactically interminable. The crops having been gathered, the tribes have leisure to fight and pillage till the spring. Their check on the heights above Cabul is known to have been very slight. Mahomed Jan, the former Governor of Ghaznee, SURELY IT IS WORTH TWO YORK now with Azma Bullah, the Ghilzai, deed, a despatch received this morning from Cabul reports that the Wurdak tribe, when

now impassable The Gorge of the Lion's Mouth, sixteen miles from Ghaznee, is completely blocked up by snow. The defensive works on the Behmaroo Heights have been temporarily deserted, and many of the sentries who suffered intensely from the cold have been called in from the sheltering watch tower newly erected there. In their absence the Aighan cragsmen, familiar with every pass around Cabul, have at least as good a chance to-day of rallying on the peaks and stealing down on the British as in the days of Sale and Mac-Naghten. While Roberts' officers are playing polo on the Maidan or shooting wild fowl on he lake, there is every ground to believe hat Mahomed Jan is again calling the tribes to arms. The Mohmunds, whose Chief, Yahuja Khan, is a prisoner in British hands, are known to be waiting for an occasion to retaliste. The Afridis are lying in wait for convoys round Lundi Kotal and Ali Muzjid. Their head men have been given hostages, but the clansmen have little respect for their leaders. The Shin Warris are menacing the Jagdallak Pass, and as fast as the British reinforcements march on to Cabul, the various tribes will fall on the posts they evacuate. There cannot be even a show of peace till the spring. A Lundi Kotal despatch to the Standard says nothing can exceed the order

PARNELL IN AMERICA

now reigning in the Khyber Pass.

Arrival of the Scythia-A Hearty Welcome Accorded the Patriot-He Replies, Begretting the Object of His

pecial to the Post and TRUE WITNESS.

New York, January 2.—The Scythia arrived n port this morning, having on board Parnell and Dillon, both of whom were received by a large delegation of prominent citizens of New York and other citizens, and heartily

welcomed to America. The delegation-comprising Thurlow Weed, Ghoorkas. From Gundamuk, one regiment Peter Cooper, Mayor Cooper, John A Ford, of British cavalry and one of infantry are S S Cox, Anson G McCook, Hugh Gardner, under marching orders, and of the three Hugh J Hastings, Noah Davis, Thomas native regiments which were there in canton-McDowell, Rev Father McAleer, Rev Dr McGlynn, Rev T De Witt Talmage, Rev Agra, Meerut and Bombay. Before the spring Afghanistan will be occupied by twice the force which endeavors to hold it at present. For this purpose the railway arrangements are being hurried forward. The Sukur Quet the line has already been consend for the Port; Charles A Graham, Surveyor of the Port; Silas B Dutcher, Appraiser of the Port; John H Starin, White-law Reid, William H Hurlbert, Thomas Kinsella, Oswald Ottendorfer, Benjamin A Willis, Frederick Smyth, Rufus B Cowing, Charles O'Conor, Henry Hill through the Government; all relief given the line has already been consend for the Port; Charles A Graham, Surveyor of the Port; Silas B Dutcher, Appraiser of the Port; Silas B Dr Eddy, A J Dittenhoefer, T L James, Charles A Dans, E A Merritt, Collector tah line has already been opened for commis- Major General Q A Gilmore, Major Gensariat stores and troops. It is even proposed ral John Newton, Alderman John J Morto open money order offices at Quettah, Canris, Algernou S Sullivan, Rev Father Kielv. Verona, Rev Father M J O'Farrell, William H Guion, John Ford, A C Wheeler, ex-Conressman George A Halsey, Very Rev George H Doane, V G; John C Magnire, Jacob M Patterson, General P H Jones, William E Dodge, Nicholas Muller, Smith Ely, jr; Police Commissioner D C Wheeler, General Smith, Commissioners French and Voorhis, Cornelius Van Cott, Levi P Morton, Allan Campbell, ex-Sheriff Reilly, Thomas S Brennan, Jacob Hess, Isaac H Bailey, Townsend Cox, F B Thurber, John T Agnew, Rev Dr John Hall, Etwood E Thorne, Rev Dr Taylor, Richard Emmett, Rev Henry Ward Beecher, Chester A Arthur, General Thomas Sweeney, John Brougham and Dion Boucicault-embarked on a revenue cutter at an early hour this morning and steamed down the Bay and

boarded the Scythia. On approaching the Scythia a mass of bunting was unfurled to the breeze, and, with booming of cannon and fluttering of flags, the renowned agitator was warmly welcomed to the free soil of Columbia's land. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and respected gontlemen whose social status promised a more sedate mien were carried away with rapture The signal guns of the steamer replied to the welcome, and cheer upon cheer rent the air Herat troops escaped after their defeat to as Messis. Parnell and Dillon were seen in a prominent position on the afterdeck.

An address of welcome by the citizens of ways been a great pleasure to me to come to the United States, but I could have wished that the circumstances attending our native in Ireland. No charity that can be given by land were of a more happy and prosperous America will avail to prevent Ireland's disland were of a more happy and prosperous as really and truly among the nations of the years to appear as earth. Our task is of a double character. We have to war against a system which causes discontent and suffering in our country, and we have endeavored to break down the system, and, with God's help, we are determined to break it down. We have also suffered to perish in the meanwhile. vation among large portions of the population of Ireland has not been exaggerated. We have been calling upon the Government for eight mouths to relieve the distress. but only within the last faw days has the English Government agreed to admit that there was any distress. Only now, that it is too well apread for any effectual remedy, do those rulers in England appear to understand

New York, January 2.—After the delivery of Mr. Parnell's response, Mr. Dillon also spoke, referring in complimentary terms to the generosity of America to the brethren at home. He said, in Ireland we shall have 250,000 people without food for from four to five months. In order to prevent starvation in Ireland it would require two or three millions of money. The great object which we have in coming to America is to procure the sympathy and assistance of the public opinion of America, also funds to carry on the agitation by which such pressure will be brought to bear on the British Government as may prevent future distress and end what now seems to be accepted as the order of things, namely, that every fifteen or twenty years we must make appeals to the charity of other nations. At the conclusion of the address, Mr. Parnell said he would remain in America until summoned home. On the arrival of the steamer at the dock, Parnell and Dillon were driven to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where will be their headquarters during their sojourn in New York.

Mr. Parnell to-morrow receives a delega-tion of former residents of the County of Meath, Ireland, and will be presented with an address by them. He dined with his mother this evening, and returned to his hotel at an early hour. He has made engagements for Philadelphia on the 10th instant, and Chicago on the 20th, but may go to Boston before he goes to Philadelphia.

Mr. Parnell and his colleague, Mr. Dillon, were escorted from the vessel to the Fifth not be any longer tolerated, and should be Avenue Hotel in carriages, where a large number of citizens from all parts of the country waited upon them. At the hotel Mr. Parnell is reported as saying that foreign sympathy had been almost invariably with the aristocracy and against the oppressed; funds for suffering Irish had never been popular in England. In 1847 the Queen of England was the only Sovereign in Europe who gave nothing out of her private purse to the starving Irish. The Czar of Russia gave, and so did the Sultan of Turkey, but Queen Victoria sent nothing. There doubtless would be partial famine in Ireland, and his own estimate, based upon information received from trustworthy sources, was that at least a quarter of a million persons would be destitute before the 1st of February. Mr. Parnell says the appeal of the Duchess of

landlords, by furnishing tenants money to pa their rents. A grand mass meeting will be held in Madison Square Garden next Sunday evening, when Mr. Parnell will present Ireland's cause in its true colors. Gilmore's band will be in attendance, and repeat the new National Anthem. It is expected that thousands of dollars will be raised on the occasion for the relief of Irish suffering. He wishes to include San Francisco and Canada in his jour-

lish relief fund is a movement to help the

neying. A Mouster Reception in Madison Square

New York, January 4—Six thousand people assembled in Madison Square Garden to-night. Only a few of those invited to occupy seats on the platform were present. Among these was Thurlow Weed. Parnell and Dillon were enthusiastically greeted. Judge Gildersleeve presided. Parnell said the American people occupy a proud position in respect to this question, a position which I, as one who boasts some American blood (applause), feel justly proud. The American nation has by common consent been made

THE ARBITRATOR IN THIS GREAT STRUGGLE

for the land of Ireland. Within the last few days the landlords of Ireland, for the first time in history, recognized their true position as culprits, and have come before the bar of New York, and another by the citizens of American public opinion to plead their cause not sufficient to convey my appreciation of form two distinct funds, one for the relief of poses. The cause for the present distress is the unequal, artificial system of land tenure character; but we must hope and believe tress. It must be the duty of the British that a time is approaching when we may be able to speak of Ireland as other men speak of their own country, drawe to be compelled every ten or twelve

MENDICANTS BEFORE THE WORLD?

sny to the people of this country, if you wish to rescue us from the position, holp us in destroying the system which brings it on. America subscribed liberally in past years. The people of Ireland living in this country have been subscribing ever since every cent of their hard-carned money, sent over there with such true devotion to their fellowmen, which has gone in payment of excessive rents, and in bolstering up this terrible system. The speaker accused the English Government of cold neglect and indifference, and of a desire to drive the poor law system, which he chanacterized as

A MOST FIENDISH AND INCENIOUS SYSTEM, which we received from England for the purtheir inability. We, who have been working at pose of slowly torturing our country to death. this great land question, have not made any | The Irish tenant will die in the ditch rather appeal to the Government for the relief of the than enter the poor house. (Applause.) destitution. We cannot longer shut cur eyes The discussion of this question will unto the terrible peril approaching, and we doubtedly force the British Government to think we ought to put the case before our take suitable action. While charitable country both at home and here in America. Americans will come forward, as they always will and not attempt to negowill do their duty, as they have in ably and generously, they must not forget that great value and benefit is to be derived, registered, and the police are watching for brethren at home. Together that great value and benefit is to be derived, registered, and the police are watching for brethren at home. Together that great value and allowed the present mement them." The letter was opened by a young The mullicks, or beadmen, were summoned by the design from Cabul, have been attacked by the design from Cabul, its torrible scenes. Government neglect could clear himself from suspicion.

would have been the same as ever. The heart of our people would have been broken by physical suffering. . They would have be-

DISORGANIZED AND EXASPERATED,

but instead have become united. The Irish people are firm and self-reliant, with death staring them in the face. We have saved the lives of landlords and saved the lives of the people. We propose to make the occupiers of the soil owners. We wish to do this with as little injury to vested interests as possible. No physical violence, no unconstitutional action is contemplated or necessary. American public opinion is one of our greatest weapons. We desire to make the land free, so that everybody who has money to buy it may buy as he needs of it. We desire to abolish the laws of entail and settlement, prevent the natural crumbling away of properties, in order to prevent property from passing in few hands, the local registration of land to titles such as you have here should also follow, so as to make it easy to sell a bit' of land as it is to sell a hay-stack or bale of cotton. I contend no injurious sub-division. would take place if we had a free system in a Ireland.

After a brief address by Mr. Dillon, and a long preamble, reciting the grievances of the agricultural classes of Ireland, claiming that the landlord rights of Ireland are an anomaly in any State pretending freedom, and that they are so indefensible, so offensive to every claim of justice or humanity, that they should sent the way of all tyrannies, by persuasion if possible, if not, by any other means, stating how hundreds of thousands are already suffering from want of food, fuel and raiment, the following resolutions were adopted:—
Resolved—That Charles Stewart Parnell and

Mr. John Dillon are deserving of our earnest gratitude and most unqualified confidence; that the sacritices they have made and the perils they have encountered in coming to this prosperous land to plead the cause of a suffering nation are entitled to a generous and patriotic recognition and response, and that the promises made by us in our welcoming address it should be our pride as well as duty to redeem.

Second. That we give to our suffering bro-thers in Ireland our heart-whole sympathies in these the days of their deep distress, and, while giving sympathy, we would counsel hope for a better day, which, in God's good time, will assuredly come.

Third. That while the relief of immediate suffering has a claim upon our immediate action, we cannot overlook the fact that the system which produces this suffering needs change; that money for the purchase of food, fuel and raiment for the afflicted poor are needed at once, and that, beyond and beside this primary call, funds are needed to strengthen the hands of the Irish Land League in their struggle against the landlord monopoly, and that, therefore, we suggest to the generous public that, while remembering the pressing claims now presented for relief, there is an obligation to aid in the prevention of a recurrence of such claims, and this latter can only be effected by that readjustment of land tenure of Ireland contemplated by the Irish Land Lengue;

Fourth That subscription lists be at once opened, a finance committee, secretaries and treasurers appointed, and that a formal and carnest appeal be made to aid in the grand achievement of giving an ancient people living in their own land, realizing the idea given utterance to by Mr. Parnell on his arrival, of giving Ireland a place among the nations of the earth-in other words, " Ireland for the Irish, and the Irish for Ireland."

New York, January 4.—At the meeting this afternoon Mr. Dillon said the reception accorded to the envoys of the Irish nation will invoke in the hearts at home a far deeper gratitude than any collection of money could invoke. He denied that the Irish Land League aggravated the distress of the people. The League, by its efforts, has remitted rents to the extent of £500,000. When we started the movement, we did it inspired by the history of the famine of 1847. One of our great objects is to force the Irish landlords to do their duty. The speaker said over 500,000 men have taken part in our meetings. In Ireland this spring there will be 250,000 people without food. America cannot feed them for more than a few weeks.

Resolutions were adopted expressing confidence in Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, and sympathy for the sufferers in Ireland, favouring the peasant proprietary, and announcing that subscription lists would be immediately opened. Jno. J. N. O'Donough, 145 Broadway, was designated to receive contributions.

Parnell said those sending contributions should mention whether they wished the money applied to the relief of the distressed or the benefit of the political organizations. The receipts to-night at the box office were over \$2,500. January 5.-Parnell to-day received a de-

putation from Albany representing the Irish Societies of that city. The deputation requested him to name an early day for a visit there, and presented him with an address.

A telegram from Pittston says hundreds of dollars have been collected there for the Irish Land League.

-A fine collection of the original drawings of Thackeray's old schoolfellow, John Leech, are now to be seen in the library of their old school, Charter House, having been purchased by that institution to which they were both so much attached, when Rawdon Crawley, Jr., Pendennis and Clive Newcome were educated, and where Col. Newcome

died. -A Hartford joker wrote in a letter to a friend in Bridgeport : "You had better keep

Complete Control of Control

WHO SHALL GO FIRST.

Who shall go first to the shadowy land,
My love or 1?
Whose will it be in grief to stand
And press the cold, unanswering hand,
Wipe from the brow the dew of death,
And catch the soft fluttering breath,
Breath the loved name nor hear reply,
In anguish watch the glazing eye;
Uls or mine?

which shall bend over the wounded sod,
My love of 1?
Commending his precious soul to God,
Till the doleful fail of the muffied clod
Startles the mind to a consciousness
Of its bitter anguish and life distress,
Dropping the pall o'er the love-lit past
With a mournful murmur,"The last—the last,"
My love or 1? Which shall bend over the wounded sod,

Ah! then perchance to that mourner there, Wrestling with anguish and deep despair, An angel shall come through the gates prayer,
And the burning eyes shall cease to weep,
And the sobs melt down in a sea of sleep,
While fency, freed from the chains of day,
Through the shadowy dreamland floats away;
My love or I?

Which shall return to the desolate home,
My love or I?
And list for the step that shall never come,
And hark for a voice that must still be dumb?
While the half-stunned senses wander back
To the cheerless life and thorny track
Where the silent room and the vacant chair
Have memories sweet and hard to bear;
My love or I?

And then, methinks, on that boundary land
Or walk by those rivers of shining sand,
Till the dreamer, awakened at dawn of day,
Finds the stone of his sepulchre rolled away,
And over the cold, dull waste of death.
The warm, bright sunlight of Holy Faith,
My love and I.

HENRIETTA TEMPLE

BY THE

BIGHT HON. B. DISRAELI.

Yes! it was this mighty passion that now raged in the heart of Ferdinand Armine, as, pale and trembling, he withdrew a few leant against a tree in a chaos of emotion. What had he seen? What ravishing vision had risen upon his sight? What did he feel? What wild, what delicious, what maddening Impulse now pervaded his frame? A storm seemed raging in his soul, a mighty wind dispelling in its course the sullen clouds and vapors of long years. Silent he was indeed, for he was speechless; though the big drop that quivered on his brow and the slight foam that played upon his lip proved the difficult triumph of passion over expression. But, as the wind clears the heaven, passion eventually tranquilises the soul. The tumult of his mind gradually subsided; the flitting memories, the scudding thought, that for a moment had coursed about in such wild order, vanished and melted away, and a feeling of bright serenity succeeded, a sense of beauty and of joy, and of hovering and circumambient happiness.

He advanced, he gazed again: the lady was its beauty.

'Henrietta!' exclaimed a manly voice from the adjoining wood. Before she could answer, a stranger came forward, a man of middle age but of an appearance remarkably prepossessing. He was tall and dignified, fair, with an aquiline nose. One of Ferdinand's dogs followed him barking.

'I cannot find the gardener anywhere,' said the stranger; I think we had better re-

'Ab, me! what!' exclaimed the lady. 'Let me be your guide,' said Ferdinand, ad-

vancing. The lady rather started; the gentleman, not at all discomposed, courteously welcomed Ferdinand, and said, I feel that we are intruders, sir. But we were informed by the

dinand; 'I am sure, however, Sir Ratcliffe ing lip was shaded by a very delicate mousthe grounds as much as you please; and as I am well acquainted with them, I should feel

delighted to be your guide.' Vou are really too courteous, sir,' replied the gentleman; and his beautiful companion rewarded Ferdinand with a smile like a sunbeam, that played about her countenance till it finally settled into two exquisite dimples, and revealed to him teeth that, for a moment,

he believed to be even the most beautiful feature of that surpassing visage. They sauntered along, every step developing new beauties in their progress and eliciting from his comppnion renewed expressions of rapture. The dim bowers, the shining glades, the tall rare trees, the luxuriant shrubs, the silent and sequestered lake, in turn enchanted them, until at length, Ferdinand, who had led them with experienced taste through all the most striking points of the pleasaunce, brought them before the walls of

'And here is Armine Castle,' he said; 'it is little better than a shell, and yet contains something which you might like to see.' 'Oh! by all means,' exclaimed the lady.

But we are spoiling your sport,' suggested the gentleman.

I can always kill partridges,' replied Ferdinand; laying down his gun; 'I cannot always find agreeable companions.'

So saying, he opened the massive portal of the castle and they entered the hall. It was a lofty chamber, of dimensions large enough to feast a thousand vassals, with a dais and a rich Gothic screen, and a gallery for the musicians. The walls were hung with arms and admirably arranged; but the parti-coloured marble floor was so covered with piled-up cases of furniture that the general effect of the scene was not only greatly marred, but it was even difficult in some parts to trace a

'Here,' said Ferdinand, jumping upon a standard of Ralph D'Ermyn, who came over with the Conqueror, and founded the family in England. Here is the sword of William D'Armyn, who signed Magna Charta. Here is the complete coat armour of the second Ralph, who died before Ascalon. This case contains a diamond-hilted sword, given to the great Sir Ferdinand for defeating the Turks; and here is a Mameluke sabre, given to the same Sir Ferdinand by the Sultan for defeating the Empress.

Oh! I have heard so much of that great Sir Ferdinand, said the lady. 'He must have been the most interesting character.1

'He was a marvellous being,' answered her guide, with a peculiar look, and yet I know not whether his descendents have not cause to rue his genius.'

Oh! never, never! said the lady; what is wealth to genius? How much prouder, were I an Armine, should I be of such an ancestor than of a thousand others, even if they had left me this castle as complete as he

wished it to be! "Well, as to that,' replied, Ferdinaud, 'I believe I am somewhat of your opinion; though I fear he lived in too late an age for such order of minds. It would have been better for him perhaps if he had succeeded in becoming King of Poland.'

'I hope there is a portrait of him,' said the lady; there is nothing I long so much to

'I rather think there is a portrait,' replied her companion, somewhat drily. We will try to find it out. Do not you think I make a bad cicerone?'

'Indeed, most excellent,' replied the lady. 'I perceive you are a master of your subject, replied the gentleman, thus affording Ferdinand an easy opportunity of telling them who he was. The hint, however, was not accepted.

And now,' said Fordinand, 'we will ascend the staircase.'

Accordingly they mounted a large spiral staircase which filled the space of a round tower, and was lighted from the top by a lantern of rich colored glass on which were emblazoned the arms of the family. Then they entered the vestibule, an apartment spacious enough for a saloon; which, however, was not fitted up in the Gothic style, but of which the painted ceiling, the gilded panels, and inlaid floor were more suitable to a French palace. The brilliant doors of this vestibule opened in many directions upon long suites of state chambers, which indeed merited the description of shells. They were nothing more; of many the flooring was not even laid down; the walls of all were rough

and plastered. 'Ah!' said the lady, 'What a pity it is not finished!

'It is indeed desolate,' observed Ferdinand; but here perhaps is something more to your taste.' So saying, he opened another door and ushered them into the picture gallery.

It was a superb chamber nearly two hundred feet in length, and contained only portraits of the family, or pictures of their achievements. It was of a pale green color, single Persian carpet, of fanciful pattern and own, I confess.' brilliant dye, a present from the Sultan to the great Sir Ferdinand. The carlier annals of the family were illustrated by a series of paces from the overwhelming spectacle, and | paintings by modern masters, representing the battle of Hastings, the siege of Ascalon, the meeting at Runnymede, the various invasions of France, and some of the most striking incidents in the wars of the Roses, in all of which a valiant Armyn prominently figured. At length they stood before the first contemporary portrait of the Armyn family, one of Cardinal Stephen Armyn, by an Italian master.

This great dignitary was legate of the Pope in the time of the seventh Henry, and in his scarlet robes and ivory chair looked a papal Jupiter, not unworthy himself of wielding the thunder of the Vatican. From him the series of family portraits was unbroken; and it was very interesting to trace, in this excellently arranged collection, the history of national costume. Holbein had commemorated the Lords Tewkesbury, rich in velvet, and golden chains, and jewels. The statesmen of Elizabeth and James, and their beautiful and gorgeous dames, followed; and then came still there. Changed indeed her position; many a gallant cavalier, by Vandyke. One she had gathered a flower and was examining admirable picture contained Lord Armine and his brave brothers, seated together in a tent round a drum, on which his lordship was apparently planning the operations of the campaign. Then followed a long series of unmemorable baronets, and their more interesting wives and daughters, touched by the pencil of Kneller, of Lely, or of Hudson; squires in wigs and scarlet jackets, and powdered dames in hoops and farthingales.

They stood before the crowning effort of the gallery, the masterpiece of Reynolds. It represented a full-length portrait of a young man, apparently just past his minority. The side of the figure was alone exhibited, and the face glanced at the spectator over the shoulder. in a favorite attitude of Vandyke. It was a countenance of ideal beauty. A profusion of dark brown curls was dashed aside from a woman at the lodge that the family were not lofty forehead of dazzling brilliancy. The here at present, and that we should find her face was perfectly oval; the nose, though husband in the grounds.' 'The family are not at Armine,' replied Fer- remarkable dilation of the nostril; the curlthe mouth and of the large grey eyes would have been perhaps arrogant and imperious, had not the extraordinary beauty of the whole countenance rendered it fascinating.

It was indeed a picture to gaze upon and to return to; one of those visages which, after having once beheld, haunt us at all hours and flit across our minds eye unexpected and unbidden. So great was the effect that it produced upon the present visitors to the gallery, that they stood before it for some minutes in silence; the scrutinizing glance of the gantleman was more than once diverted from the portrait to the countenance of his conductor, and the silence was eventually broken by our hero.

'And what think you,' he enquired, 'of the famous Sir Ferdinand?

The lady started, looked at him, withdrew her glance, and appeared somewhat confused. Her companion replied, 'I think, sir, I cannot err in believing that I am indebted for much courtesy to his descendant?

'I believe,' said Ferdinand, 'that I should not have much trouble in proving my pedigree. I am generally considered an ugly likeness of my grandfather.'

The gentleman smiled, and then said, 'I hardly know whether I can style myself your neighbor, for I live nearly ten miles distant. It would, however, afford me sincere gratification to see you at Ducie Bower. I cannot welcome you in a castle. My name is Temple,' he continued, offering his card to Ferdinand. 'I need not now introduce you to my daughter. I was not unaware that Sir Ratcliffe Armine had a son, but I had understood he was abroad.'

'I have returned to England within these two months, replied Ferdinand, and to Armine within these two days. I deem it fortunate that my return has afforded me an opportunity of welcoming you and Miss Temple. But you must not talk of our castle, for that huge case and running to the wall, here is the you know is our folly. Pray come now and visit our older and humbler dwelling, and take some refreshments after your long ride.'

This offer was declined, but with great courtesy. They quitted the castle, and was about to direct his steps towards the lodge, where he had left his own and his daughter's horses; but Ferdinand persuaded them to re- at length arrived home; and his quick eye turn through the park, which he proved to them very satisfactorily must be the nearest way. He even asked permission to accompany them; and while his groom was saddling fore a vase, over which he was training a his horse he led them to the old Place and the

flower-garden. 'You must be very fatigued, Miss Temple I wish that I could persuade you to enter and rest yourself.' 'Indeed, no; I love flowers too much to

leave them.' · Here is one that has the recommendation of novelty as well as beauty,' said Ferdinand plucking a strange rose, and presenting it to her. I sent it to my mother from Barbary.'

'You live amidst beauty. 11 think that I never remember Armine looking so well as to-day.

'A sylvan scene requires sunshine,' replied Miss Temple. 'We have been most fortun-

ate in our visit. It is something brighter than the sun-shine that makes it so fair,' replied Ferdin- I should indeed be blessed?

and; but at this moment the horses appeared. 'You are well mounted,' said Mr. Temple to Ferdinand.

'Tis a barb. I brought it over with me.' "Tis a beautiful creature," said Miss Temple.

'Hear that, Selim,' said Ferdinand; · prick up thine ears, my steed. I perceive that you are an accomplished horsewoman, Miss Tem-You know our country, I dare say, well ?'

'I wish to know it better. This is only the second summer that we have passed at Ducie.

By the bye, I suppose you know my landlord, Captain Armine?' said Mr. Temple. 'No, said Ferdinand; 'I do not know single person in the county. I have myself

and my father and mother do not visit any-'What a beautiful oak!' exclaimed Miss Temple, desirous of turning the conversa-

scarcely been at Armine for these five years,

tion. 11t has the reputation of being planted by Sir Francis Walsingham,' said Ferdinand. An ancestor of mine married his daughter. He was the father of Sir Walsingham, the portrait in the gallery with the white stick.

You remember it? 'Perfectly; that beautiful portrait!
must be, at all events, a very old tree"

· There are few things more pleasing to me than an ancient place 'said Mr. Temple. Doubly pleasing when in the possession of an ancient family, added his daughter.

'I fear such feelings are fast wearing away said Ferdinand. 'There will be reaction,' said Mr. Temple 'They cannot destroy the poetry of time,

saidthe lady. 'I hope I have no very inveterate prejudlighted from the top; and the floor, of oak ices, said Ferdinand; but I should be sorry and ebony, was partially covered with a to see Armine in any other hands than our

> 'I never would enter the park again,' said Miss Temple. So far as worldly considerations are con-

> cerned,' continued Ferdinand, 'it would perhaps be much better for us if we were to part with it.' : It must, indeed, be a costly place to keep

> up,' said Mr. Temple. Why, as for that, said Ferdinand, we let the kine rove and the sheep browse where our fathers bunted the stag and flew their falcons. I think if they were to rise from their graves

> they would be ashamed of us.' 'Nay!' said Miss Temple, 'I think yonder cattle are very picturesque. But the truth is, anything would look well in such a park as this. There is such a variety of prospect.'

> The park of Armine indeed differed materially from those vamped-up sheep-walks and ambitious paddocks which are now honored with the title. It was, in truth, the old chase and little shorn of its original proportions. It was many miles in circumference, abounding in hill and dale, and offering much variety of appearance. Sometimes it was studded with ancient timber, single trees of extraordinary growth, and rich clumps that seemed coeval with the foundation of the family.

> Tracts of wild champaign succeeded these, covered with gorse and fern. Then came stately avenues of sycamore or Spanish chestnut, fragments of stately woods, that in old days doubtless reached the vicinity of the mansion house: and these were in turn succeeded by modern coverts.

At length our party reached the gate whence Ferdinand had calculated that they should quit the park. He would willingly have accompanied them. He bade them farewell with regret, which was softened by the hope expressed by all of a speedy meeting. 'I wish, Captain Armine,' said Miss Tem-

ple, 'we had your turf to canter home upon. 'By the bye, Captain Armine,' said Mr. Temple, 'ceremony should scarcely subsist between country neighbors, and certainly we have given you no cause to complain of our reserve. Are you alone at Armine, perhaps you would come over and dine wi morrow. If you can manage to come early we will see whether we may not contrive to would be most happy for you to walk about tachio; and the general expression, indeed, of kill a bird together; and pray remember we can give you a bed, which I think, all things considered, it would be but wise to accept."

· I accept everything,' said Ferdinand, smiling; 'all your offers. Good morning,

my dearest sir; good morning, Miss Temple." 'Miss Temple, indeed!' exclaimed Ferdinand, when he had watched them out of sight. Exquisite, enchanting, adored being! Without thee what is existence? How dull, how blank does everything even now seem! It is as if the Sun had just set! Oh! that form! that radiant countenance! that musical and thrilling voice! Those tones still vibrate on my ear, or I should deem it all a vision? Will to-morrow ever come? Oh! that I could express to you my love, my overwhelming, my absorbing, my burning passion! Beautiful Henrietta! Thou hast a name, methinks, I ever loved. Where am I? what do I say? what wild, what maddening words are these? Am I not Ferdinand Armine, the betrothed, the victim? Even now, methinks, I hear the chariot-wheels of my bride. God! if she be there; if she indeed be at Armine on my return; I'll not see her; I'll not speak to them; I'll fly. I'll cast to the winds all ties and duties; I will not be dragged to the altar, a miserable sacrifice, to redeem, by my forfeited felicity, the worldly fortunes of my race. O! Armine, Armine! she would not enter thy walls again if other blood but mine swayed thy fair demesne; and I, shall I give thee another mistress, Armine? It would indeed be treason! Without her I cannot Without her form bounds over this live. turf and glauces in these arbors I never wish to view them. All the inducements to make the wretched sacrifice once meditated then vanish; for Armine, without her, is a desert, a tomb, a hell. I am free, then. Excellent logician! But this woman; I am bound to her. Bound? The word makes me tremble, I shiver; I hear the clank of my fetters. Am I indeed bound? Ay! in honor. Honor and love! A contest! Pah! The

Idol must yield to the Divinity! With these wild words and wilder thoughts bursting from his lips and dashing through his mind; his course as irregular and as seckless as his fancies; now fiercely galloping, now pulling up into a sudden halt, Ferdinand perceived in a moment that the dreaded arrival had not taken place. Father Glastonbury was in the flower-garden on one knee becreeper. He looked up as he heard the approach of Ferdinand. His presence and benignant smile in some degree stilled the fierce emotions of his pupil. Ferdinand felt that the system of dissimulation must now commence; besides, he was always careful to be most kind to Father Glastonbury. He would not allow that any attack of spleen, or even illness could ever justify a careless look or expression to that dear friend.

'I hope, my dear father,' said Ferdinand, 'I am punctual to our hour?'

'The sun-dial tells me,' said Father Glastonbury, that you have arrived to the moment; and I rather think that yonder approaches a summons to our repast. I hope you have passed your morning agreeably?

'If all days would pass as sweet, my father,

I, too, have had a fine morning of it. You must come to-morrow and see my grand em-blazonry of the Batcliffe and Armine coats; I mean it for the gallery. With these words

they entered the Place. 'You do not eat, my child,' Father Glaston-

bury said to his companion. 'I have taken too long a ride perhaps,' said Ferdinand; who indeed was much too excited to have an appetite, and so abstracted that anyone but Father Glastonbury would have long before detected his absence.

'I have changed my hour to-day,' continued Father Glastonbury for the pleasure of dining with you, and I think to-morrow you had better change your hour and dine with

By the bye, my dear father, you, who know everything, do you happen to know a gentleman of the name of Temple in this neighborhood? I think I heard that Mr. Ducie had let the

Bower to a gentleman of that name.' Do you know who he is?'

I never asked; for I teel no interest except about proprietors, because they enter into my County History. But I think I once heard that this Mr. Temple had been our minister at some foreign court. You give me a fine dinner and eat nothing yourself. This pigeon is savory.'

I will trouble you. I think there was Henrietta Armine, my father ?'

'The beautiful creature!' said Father Glastonbury, laying down his knife and fork; she died young.' She was a daughter of Lord Armine; and the Queen, Henrietta A glance, a movement, a sunny smile, a word Maria, was her godmother. It grieves me much that we have no portrait of her. She was very fair, her eyes of a sweet light blue.' Oh! no; dark, my father; dark and deep

as the violet.' 'My child, the letter-writer, who mentions her death describes them as light blue. I know of no other record of her beauty.' 'I wish they had been dark,' said Ferdin-

and, recovering himself; 'however, I am glad there was a Henrietta Armine; 'tis a beautiful name.

'I think that Armine makes any name sound well,' said Glastonbury. No more wine indeed, my child. Nay! if I must,' continued he, with a most benevolent smile," I will drink to the health of Miss Grandison!"

'Ah!' exclaimed Ferdinand. 'My child, what is the matter?' inquired Father Glastonbury.

'A gnat, a fly, a wasp! something stung me,' said Ferdinand. 'Let me fetch my oil of lilies,' said Father

Glastonbury; 'tis a specific.' 'Ob, no! 'tis nothing only a fly; sharp at

the moment; nothing more.' The dinner was over; they retired to the library. Ferdinand walked about the room restless and moody; at length he bethought himself of the piano, and, affecting an anxiety to hear some old favorite compositions of Glastonbury, he contrived to occupy his companion. In time, however, his old tutor invited him to take his violoncello and join him in a concerto. Ferdinand of course complied with his invitation, but the result was not satisfactory. After a series of blunders, which were the natural result of his thoughts being occupied on other subjects, he was obliged to plead a headache, and was glad to

escape to his chamber. Rest, however, no longer awaited him on his old pillow. It was at first delightful to the continent. A large lamp of Dresden escape from the restraint upon his reverie which he had lately experienced. He leant | gilded ceiling. The three tall windows for an hour over his empty fireplace in mute abstraction. The cold, however, in time word that she had expressed.

v attitudes nondered over. Many were the hours that he heard strike: he grew restless and feverish. Sleep would not be commanded : he jumped out of bed, he opened most imagined, the victim of a dream. He able decorations pleased his taste. A subdued earthly blessings on Henrietta Temple and ceiling was painted in gray tinted frescoes of his love. The night air and the earnest invocation together cooled his brain, and Nature soon delivered him, exhausted, to repose.

Yes! it is morning. Is it possible? Shall he again behold? That form of surpassing beauty: that bright, that dazzling countenance; again are they to bless his entranced vision? Shall he speak to her again? That musical and thrilling voice, shall it again

saund an echo in his enraptured ear? Ferdinand had reached Armine so many days before his calculated arrival, that he did not expect his family and the Grandisons to arrive for at least a week. What a respite did he not now feel this delay! if ever he could venture to think of the subject at all. He drove it indeed from his thoughts; the fascinating present completely engrossed his exist-He waited until the post arrived it brought no letters, letters now so dreaded He jumped upon his horse and galloped towards Ducie.

Mr. Temple was the younger son of a younger branch of a noble family. Inheriting no patrimony, he had been educated for the diplomatic service, and the influence of his family had early obtained him distinguished appointments. He was envoy to a German court when a change of ministry occasioned his recal, and he retired, after a long career of able and assiduous service, comforted by a pension and glorified by a privy-councilorship. He was an acute and accomplished man, practiced in the world, with great selfcontrol, yet devoted to his daughter, the only offspring of a wife whom he had lost early and loved much. Deprived at a tender age of that parent of whom she would have become peculiarly the charge, Henrietta Temple found in the devotion of her father all that consolation of which her forlorn state was susceptible. She was not delivered over to the custody of a governess, or to the even less sympathetic supervision of relations. Mr. Temple never permitted his daughter to be separated from him; he cherished her life, and he directed her education. Resident in a city which arrogates to itrelf, not without justice, the title of the German Athens, his pupil availed herself of all those advantages which were offered to her by the instruction of the most skilful professors. Few persons were more accomplished than Henrietta Temple even at an early age; but her rare accomplishments were not her most remarkable characteristics. Nature, which had accorded to her that extraordinary beauty we have attempted to describe, had endowed her with great talents and a soul of sublime temper. It was often remarked of Henrietta Temple (and the circumstance may doubtless be in some degree accounted for by the little interference and influence of women in her education) that she never was a girl. She expanded at once from a charming child into a magnificent woman. She had entered life very early, and

before his recal from his mission. Few women in so short a period had received so much homage; but she listened to compliments with a careless though courteous ear, and received more ardent aspirations with a smile. The men, who were puzzled, voted her cold and heartless; but men should remember that fineness of taste, as well as apathy of temperament, may account for an unsuccessful suit. Assuredly Henrietta Temple was not deficient in feeling; she entertained for her father sentiments almost of idolatry, and those more intimate or dependent acquaintances best qualified to form an opinion of her character spoke of her always as a soul of infinite tenderness. Notwithstanding their mutual devotion to each other, there were not many points of resemblance between the characters of Mr. Templeand his daughter; she was remarkable for a frankness of demeanor and a simplicity yet strength of thought which contrasted with the artificial manners and the conventional opinions and conversation of her sire. A mind at once thoughtful and energetic permitted Henrietta Temple to form her own judgments; and an artless candor, which her father never could eradicate from her habit. generally impelled her to express them. It was indeed impossible even for him long to find fault with these ebullitions, however the diplomatist might deplore them; for Nature had so embued the existence of this being with that indefinable charm which we call grace, that it was not in your power to behold her a moment without being enchanted. of thrilling music, and all that was left to you was to adore. There was indeed in Henrietta Temple that rare and extraordinary combination of intellectual strength and physical softness which marks out the woman capable of exercising an irresistible influence over mankind. In the good old days she might have occasioned a siege of Troy or a battle of Actium. She was one of those women who make nations mad, and for whom a man of genius would willingly peril the empire of the world. So at least deemed Ferdinand Armine, as

he cantered through the park, talking to himself, anostrophising the woods, and shouting his passion to the winds. It was scarcely morn when he reached Ducia Bower. This was a Palladian pavilion, situated in the midst of beautiful gardens and surrounded by green hills. The sun shone brightly, the sky was without a cloud; it appeared to him that he had never beheld a more graceful scene. It was a temple worthy of the divinity it enshrined. A facade of four Ionic columns fronted an octagon hall, adorned with statues, which led into a saloon of considerable size size and fine proportion. Ferdinand thought that he had never in his life entered so brilliant a chamber. The lofty walls were covered with an Indian paper of vivid fancy, and adorned with several pic-tures which his practised eye assured him were of great merit. The room, without being inconveniently crowded, was amply stored with furniture, every article of which bespoke a refined and luxurious taste; easy chairs of all descriptions, most inviting couches, cabinets of choice inlay, and grotesque tables covered with articles of vertu; all those charming infinite nothings, which a person of taste might some time back have easily collected during a long residence on china was suspended from the pointed and | yesterday.' opened on the gardens, and admitted a per-

ed. A door opened, and Mr. Temple came a classical and festive character, and the side table, which stood in a recess supported by four magnificent columns, was adorned with choice Etruscar, vases.

The air of repose and stillness which distinguished this apartment was heightened by the vast conservatory into which it led, blaztrees, plants of radiant tint, the sound of a fountain, and georgeous forms of tropic birds.

'How beautiful!' exclaimed Ferdinand. "Tis pretty" said Mr. Temple, carving a pasty, but we are very humble people, and cannot vie with the lords of Gothic castles.' 'It appears to me,' said Ferdinand, 'that

Ducie Bower is the most exquisite place I ever beheld? 'If you had seen it two years ago you would

have thought differently,' said Mr. Temple; I assure you I dreaded becoming its tenant. Henrietta is entitled to all the praise, as she took upon herself the responsibility. There s not on the banks of the Brenta a more dingy and desolate villa than Ducie appeared when we first came; and as for the gardens, they were a perfect wilderness. She made everything. It was one vast, desolate, and neglected lawn, used as a sheep-walk when we arrived. As for the ceilings, I was almost tempted to whitewash them, and yet you see they have cleaned wonderfully; and after all it only required a little taste and labour. I have not laid out much money here. I built the conservatory, to be sure. Henrietta could not live without a conservatory.'
'Miss Temple is quite right,' pronounced

Ferdinand. It is impossible to live without a conservatory.'

At this moment the heroine of their conversation entered the room, and Ferdinand turned pale. She extended to him her hand with a graceful smile; as he touched it, he trembled from head to foot.

You were not fatigued, I hope, by your ride, Miss Temple?' at length he contrived to

Not in the least! I am an experienced horsewoman. Papa and I take very long rides together.

As for eating, with Henrietta Temple in the room, Ferdinand found that quite impossible. ment analyist, and is certified by him to be The moment she appeared his appetite vanished. Anxious to speak, yet deprived of his accustomed fluency, he began to praise Ducie.

'You must see it,' said Miss Temple; 'shall we walk round the grounds?'

'My dear Henrietta,' said her father, 'I dare say Captain Armine is at this moment sufficiently tired; besides, when he moves, he will like perhaps to take his gun; you forpicking flowers.'

'Indeed, sir, I assure you,' said Ferdinand, ladies and picking flowers; that is to say, It is four times the strength of fluid maghad presided at her father's table for a year | when the ladies have as fine taste as Miss | nesia.

Temple, and the flowers are as beautiful those at Ducie.

. Well, you shall see my conservatory, Cap tain Armine,' said Miss Temple, 'and yo shall go and kill partridges afterwards. saying, she entered the conservatory, and Ferdinand followed her, leaving Mr. Temple to his pasty.

These orange groves remind me of Paler mo.' said Ferdinand. 'Ah!' said Miss Temple, 'I have never

been in the sweet south.' 'You seem to me a person born to live in a Sicilian palace,' said Ferdinand, ' to wander in perfumed groves, and to glance in a moonlight warmer than this sun.'

'I see you pay compliments,' said Miss. Temple, looking at him archly, and meeting a glance serious and soft. Believe me, not to you.

'What do you think of this flower?' said Miss Temple, turning away rather quickly and pointing to a strange plant. It is the most singular thing in the world: but if it be tended by any other person than myself it withers. Is it not droll? 'I think not,' said Ferdinand.

'I excuse you for your incredulity; no one does believe it; no one can; and yet it is quite true. Our gardener gave it up in despair. I wonder what it can be.' 'I think it must be some enchanted prince,

said Ferdinand.

'If I thought so, how I should long for a wand to emancipate him!' said Miss Temple. 'I would break your wand, it you had one, said Ferdinand. 'Why?' said Miss Temple.

Oh! I don't know,' said Ferdinand; 'I suppose because I believe you are sufficiently enchanting without one. 'I am bound to consider that most excel-

lent logic,' said Miss Temple. Do you admire my fountain and my birds? she continued, after a short pause. After Armine, Ducie appears a little tawdry

toy. 'Ducie is Paradise,' said Ferdinand. 'I should like to pass my life in this conserva-

tory.' 'As an enchanted prince, I suppose?' said Miss Temple. 'Exactly,' said Captain Armine; 'I would willingly this instant become a flower, if I

were sure that Miss Temple would cherish my existence.' · Cut off your tendrils and drown you with watering-pot,' said Miss Temple; 'you really are very Sicilian in your conversation, Captain Armine.'

them, if you really should like to take a stroll round the grounds, I will order the keeper to meet us at the cottage.' 'A very good proposition,' said Miss Tem-

'Come,' said Mr. Temple, who now joined

But you must get a bonnet, Henrietta; I must forbid your going out uncovered.' 'No, papa, this will do,' said Miss Temple.

taking a handkerchief, twisting it round her head, and tying it under her chin. 'You look like an old woman, Henrietta, said her father, smiling. 'I shall not say what you look like, Miss

Temple,' said Captain Armine, with a glance of admiration, 'but you should think that I was this time even talking Sicilian.' 'I reward you for your forbearance with a rose, said Miss Temple; plucking a flower. It is a return for your beautiful present of

Ferdinand pressed the gift to his lips. They went forth: they stepped into a Parafume so rich and various, that Ferdinand dise, where the sweetest flowers seemed drove him to bed, but he could not sleep; his | could easily believe the fair mistress, as she | grouped in every combination of the choicest eyes indeed were closed, but the vision of told him, was indeed a lover of flowers. A forms; baskets, and vases, and beds of in-Henrietta Temple was not less apparent to light bridge in the distant wood, that bounded finite fancy. A thousand bees and butterhim. He recalled every feature of her coun- the furthest lawn, indicated that a stream was flies filled the air with their glancing shapes tenance, every trait of her conduct, every at hand. What with the beauty of the and cheerful music, and the birds from the chamber, the richness of the exterior scene, neighboring groves joined in the chorus of The whole series of her observations from and the bright sun that painted every object melody. The wood walks through which the moment they had parted, were accurately repeated, her very tones considered, and her dinand stood for some moments quite entranc- sionally the view extended beyond the en-I closed limits, and exhibited the clustering and forward and welcomed him with cordiality. embowered roofs of the neighboring village, After they had passed a half-hour in look- or some woody hill studged with a farming at the pictures and in conversation to house, or a distant spire. As for Ferdinand, Barbary rose-tree of which he had presented her a flower. This consoling spectacle assured him that he had not here are he had all discadding and in conversation to he strolled along, full of heantiful thoughts an adjournment to luncheon, conducted Fersured him that he had not here are he had all discadding and interesting the strolled along, full of heantiful thoughts and thrilling fancies, in a dreamy state which discadding the strolled along, the strolled along the strolled alon sured him that he had not been, as he had al- dinand into a dining-room, of which the suit- had banished all recollection or consciousness but of the present. He was happy; knelt down and invoked all heavenly and tint pervaded every part of the chamber; the positively, perfectly, supremely happy. He was happy for the first time in his life. He had no conception that life could afford such bliss as now filled his being. What a chain of miserable, tame, fictitious sensations seemed the whole course of his past existence. Even the joys of yesterday were nothing to these; Armine was associated with too much of the commonplace and the gloomy to realise ing with light and beauty, groups of exotic the ideal in which he now revelled. But now all circumstances contributed to erchant him. The novelty, the beauty of the scene, harmoniously blended with his passion. The sun seemed to him a more brilliant sun than the orb that iliuminated Armine; the sky more clear, more pure, more odorous. There seemed a magic sympathy in the trees, and every flower reminded him of his mistress. And then he looked around and beheld her. Was he positively awake? Was he in England? Was he in the same globe in which he has hitherto moved and acted? What was this entrancing form before him? Was it in-

deed a woman? O dea certe! (To be continued.)

"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 do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour of the genuine article-Be sure you get "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every

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 Governpure, 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.

THE INFANT POPULATION OF AMERICA OWS & debt of gratitude to the discovery of MILK OF get he is a sportsman, and that he cannot MAGNESIA, the leading remedy for the nausea waste his morning in talking to ladies and of babyhood and weakness or disorders of the childish stomach. Adults troubled with dyspepsia, constipation or a tendency to gout, there is nothing I like so much as talking to rheumatism or gravel are also cured by it

THE PROPOSED BRITISH FEDERA-How it Strikes an Able American

Journal. (From the Chicago Tribune.)

The Westminster Review has recently been discussing the feasibility of a federation of the British Empire, and the views presented by it are stated to be in consonance with those of the advanced English statesmen. There are not wanting indications of this change, so strong and suggestive that federation may be looked upon as the British policy in the not distant future. Substantially, the proposition is to create an Imperial Parliament, in which representatives from the colonies are to have seats, and to form local Parliaments for the consideration of local measures, leaving those which affect the interests of the whole Empire to the Imperial. As to the gain in Parliamentary legislation, the Westminster says:-

"The local House would be of manageable and compact proportions; its members would be able to devote their time and energies to the proper treatment and consideration of various local questions; the dissatisfaction caused at present throughout the country by the constant burking of local measures would be allayed; and we might even hope that the Irish difficulty would be set at rest, perhaps by the formation of an Irish local Parliament, but, in any case, by reason of the House being able to devote proper time and attention to the consideration of Irish grievances. In a similar manner, the Imperial House would be much reduced in bulk and proportionately increased in activity and vitality. Its time would be occupied in the consideration of Imperial questions; its energy would not then be frittered away upon petty local matters; nor would the business of the House be obstructed by members anxious to force the consideration of some local grievance.

The immediate details of the scheme are set forth as follows:

"It is proposed that the Imperial House should consist of 300 members-185 for England, 25 for Scotland, 40 for Ireland, 50 for the colonies. This is about the proportion of the present allotment. The distribution for the colonies, for the present at least, would be as follows: Twenty for the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, fifteen for Australia, five for New Zealand, five for the Cape settlements, five for the West Indies. The Ministry of the day would be drawn from members of the Imperial House and the House of Lords, and these, as at present, would be the immediate and responsible advisers of the Crown. The Parliament would sit at London, and its term of duration would be five years. Assuming that there would be local Parliaments in London, in Edinburgh and in Dublin, there would Viceroys in each of these three capitals, whose advisers would be drawn from the members of the Local House, and would sustain to him the same relations as those sustained by her Ministers to the Queen. All measures passed by the Local House would require the assent of the Viceroy before they could become law. Any measure of doubtful constitutionality could be reviewed by the Vicerov and remitted for the consideration of the Queen in Council. Any measure passed by the Local House and assented to by the Viceroy could be annulled, vetoed by the Queen within two years from the time it received the Vice-Regal assent. Copies of known in Irish circles in this city. "I can all bills assented to by the Viceroy would, of course, be sent to the Secretary of State for Imperial consultation. The local Colonial Legislatures would remain much as they are, at least for the present."

The extracts printed above contain the practical question remains-Of what value will the scheme be to the English colonies? It is evident that it cannot be carried out until the local Parliaments of England, Ireland and Scotland adopt the American system of federation, as it has been copied in Canada in would involve, nist of all, a written Constitution-which Great Britain does not possess—drawing a boundary line between the rights of the Empire and those of the colonies, and designating, so that there can be no conflict, the jurisdiction of the Imperial and Colonial Parliaments. This is a question which will severely tax English statesmanship. It has taxed the minds of our statesmen for years, and the problem is not yet fully settled. It has been the issue of our fiercest partizan fights, and it has plunged the country into a long and terrible war. It is not likely that the English statesmen will find it any casier to draw such a line than our own have done, though it is not impossible that it could be wrought out

by them. In the second place, the question of customs will be one of extreme difficulty to solve, and were the Imperial Government to suddenly resort to a revenue tariff, it could not but arouse opposition in colonies like Canada, Australia and New Zealand, which are in favor of protection, b.cause it is easier for them to raise revenue in that way than by free trade and direct taxation. If, after federation, every Province can levy any kind of tariffs, their federation would be as much a farce as if we had thirty-eight systems of tariffs, each State protecting itself against every other State by taxing their products. The principal gain to England, Ireland and Scotland would be in the establishment of free trade, for without it federation would be good for nothing; but would the colonies adopt it without hesitation and give up their present revenue system?

A third difficulty besets this scheme. It will be in the power of the Imperial Parliament in time of war not only to call upon the colonies for their quots of troops, but to levy upon them by conscription. If not, what would be the benefit of federation? As a fair instance, how would this operate in Canada? Suppose that a quarrel should arise between Great Britain and the United States: Canada must inevitably be dragged into it, and the sure result would be her conquest. Great Britain could not hold her through a single campaign. The United States in ninety days' time could march an army of a million of men across the border, and, as against such a force, Great Britain would be powerless. She might send her fleets into our harbors to be sunk by our torpedoes, or she might land 50,000 or 100,000 men at Halifax or Quebec, but what could they avail against a Republic that has men by millions? In case of any imbroglio in the future, and such an imbroglio may come at any time and upon very slight provocation, and Canada wants to keep out of it, the better plan would be to declare her independence as soon as possible. Standing alone she would be safe from any interference, but as a part of Great Britain, in the case of trouble, she would be a menace to this country that could not be disregarded.

The federation proposition is a dangerous It undoubtedly is desirable to the Mother Country to secure more perfect cohesion among her widely-scattered territories and to bring them into closer relations to her, instead of ruling them upon a basis that only irritates and exasperates them; but so long as it is very questionable whether it would improve their industrial or political con-dition, and whether the sacrifice would not be

all on their part, it looks more feasible to allow both to drift along until they become prosperous and powerful enough to drop off from the Home Government and set up for themselves, as the United States did.

THE "SLIEVENAMON" FUND.

The Trustees' Views on Using it to Relieve the Suffering Poor.

The announcement publi-ued exclusively the Star yesterday morning that the "Slievenamon Fund," being the unexpended balance of the money collected for the relief of the suffering Irish during the great famine of 1848, and which has tain for the past thirty-one years in the bands of Trustees, among whom were the late Robert Emmet and Horace Greeley, was about to be disbursed to aid in the present relief movement, has awakened a lively interest among thousands of Irish and American sympathizers in this city. Yesterday the surviving Trustees, John McKeon, Charles O'Conor, Richard O'Gorman and the son of Mr. Emmet, were visited by a reporter for the purpose of gathering further information on the subject. Mr. Emmet was found by the reporter in his office, at No. 52 Wall street. "I cannot at this time give you any information about the Irish fund," he said. "In the immediate future Messrs McKeon and O'Gorman and myself will meet and decide what to do in the premises. The fund has grown; but one thing is certain, it has been well taken care of, and will be duly accounted for."

Mr. Emmet declined to say when the meeting would take place, or whether the facts would be given to the public, but it is altogether probable the committee will wait till the arrival of Mr. Parnell, when they will consult with that gentleman.

Hon. Richard O'Gorman was found in his office, deeply immersed in business. He declined firmly, yet pleasantly, to converse upon the subject of the fund.

"Why don't you call upon Mr. Emmet or Mr. McKeown?" he asked. I am positively too busy to be interviewed."

Mr. John McKeon was found in his private office. A copy of the Star lay in a chair alongside of him.

"I can give no information at present," he said, when the reporter made known the ob-

ject of the interview. Mr. McKeon mused for a minute, smiled pleasantly and said further: "The information as printed in The Star is correct in some respects, but it is materially wrong in the figures The present amount does not approximate the original sum. Many dollars of it have been judiciously expended for the purposes for which it was intended."

" More complete information would be very timely now," suggested the reporter.

"No doubt, no doubt; but I assure you that I can say nothing more upon the subject." As the reporter was about leaving, Mr. Mc-

Keon said: "Mr. Robert Emmett, who now lies in his grave, was some years ago accused of misappropriating, or misapplying, certain moneys of the fund. He promptly had his accuser indicted by the Grand Jury, and nothing was ever heard of it since. You may depend upon it that the money is in responsible

The history of the fund was obtained last evening from a business gentleman well remember," said he, "the events of '48 distinctly. A number of the most prominent patriots in Ireland banded together to ask aid from America. Among them were John B. Dillon, Richard O'Gorman, Thomas Francis Meagher, Charles Cavan Duffy, salient features of the federation scheme. The Smith O'Brien and others. The call was promptly responded to on this side the water, and public opinion was strongly in favor of the movement. Our most respected citizens held several meetings, distress in Ireland has deeply engaged and eventually was organzied a body of re- the sympathies of the Holy Father,

> O'Conor, Horace Greeley, Robert Emmet and John McKeon. "The headquarters of the enterprise were in Vauxhall Garden, Astor place; but subscription depots were located all over the city. Merchants and well-reputed people sympathized with the cause, and went on collecting tours to add to the receipts. It was no uncommon sight to see Horace Greeley, whose whole heart and soul were with the sufferers, visit the various subscription offices, make a tour of the audience, and come up to the Treasurer's desk with his old white hat filled with money. Additional interest was given to the movement when, in the winter of '48, Messrs. John B. Dillon and Richard

> tory. The leading spirits in this were Charles

O'Gorman arrived in New York. "Have you any idea as to the amount collected?"

"I should think between \$45,000 and \$50,000."

"It has been alleged that the amount now on hand is many thousands below those figures?

"There was a great deal of it spent; I forget how much."

"How was it expended?" "A large portion was sent to relieve the distress in Ireland, and"—he said slowly, after mature deliberation-"a number of imple-

"Was any expended for other purposes?" "I believe that money was advanced to bring out Meagher and Mitchell.

ments of war were purchased."

after the death of Mr. Emmet?"

"Who was the treasurer of the fund?" "Robert Emmet; and an honester or more conscientions gentleman never lived." "Were these amounts paid out before or

"Both before and since his demise." "At what figures do you place the amount of the fund now on hand?

"Probably at \$15,000. The present Trustees are O'Connor, McKeon and Emmet." "Why was it called the Slievegammon Fund?"

"The troubles first arose near Tipperary under the shadow of a mountain called Slievenamon. The elder Bonnett who opposed the scheme from its inception, and who tried to prevent its growth, paraphrased the name, and always alluded to it in the Herald as the Slievegammon.'

"Did the expenditures meet with the ap-

proval of the subscribers?" "Every penny was spent in such a satisfactory way that even the most exacting could not find fault. Not a dollar left the institution wherein it was deposited without the unanimous consent of the Directory."-N. Y.

Free Masonry Assailed.

The St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church of this city is said to be the oldest Lutheran society of this country. It was organized in the last part of the seventeenth century by some of the descendants of those Lutherans who were virtually expelled from Holland by the action of the Calvinistic Synod of Dort. Like the Puritans, the Lutherans sought in the New World that freedom for religious worship which had been denied them in the Old:

The present church stands on the northeast

var founded in 1752, but this refers to the date of its legal incorporation as a church Herald. society by a grant from the British Crown. St. Matthew's is the largest, wealthiest and

est indeential Lutheran church in New York. It has no church debt, auch no finanund embarrassments of any kind; indeed, one of the members remarked that they "hardly know what to do with their money." The Rev. J. H. Sieker, the present pastor, took charge of this society some three years ago. He came from Minnesota, where he enjoyed the reputation of being an able, con-scientious preacher and a man of the integrity, and the members Matthew's regarded themselves strictest of St. peculiarly fortunate in securing the services of so eminent a clergyman. For some time after Pastor Sieker's installation everything went on harmoniously until after he had preached a certain sermon. Mr. Sieker belongs to the Missouri Synod, which not only opposes secret societies but has openly declared war against them all, and so, in the sermon referred to, he said, among other things, that:

"At the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the anti-Christians of Germany did not dare to appear publicly with their skeptical views, Free Masons from England planted the lodge in Germany for the purpose of fighting Christianity." Among the members of St. Matthew's, at the time the sermon was delivered, there were a large number of Free Masons. These were astounded, and said that the plain inference of the pastor's words was that a Mason could not consistently be a Christian. Their position in the church was a painful one, for, if their pastor's views were correct, they were virtually hypocrites. One of these gentlemen had been a member of St. Matthew's for more than twenty years, and latterly a very prominent one. He is a well-known business man in this city. He felt keenly the words he had heard, and resolved to call upon the pastor and inform him how they had affected him. Just before a meeting of the church society, some weeks later, he saw Mr. Sieker, told him in what position his recent sermon had placed him, and desired to have the matter brought before the meeting for discussion. The pastor declined, but said he would con-

sider it at some future time, But notwithstanding the most strenuous endeavors of the member referred to, no action was taken by the church until a long time after, when at a meeting at which there were present but 39 out of 250 voting members, a resolution was adopted condemning secret societies as inconsistent with Christian duty. One person who voted for this resolution was not entitled, it is said, to a vote, and nine voted against it, so that 29 of the 250 members of St. Matthew's Church adopted a resolution which has resulted in driv-ing from the church many of its oldest and most prominent members. It is understood that sixty or seventy persons at least have retired from St. Matthew's and joined other Lutheran churches in the city. The Trinity Lutheran has taken many of them, and the pastor, Dr. Krotel, has been it is said. severely criticised by his brother of St. Matthew's for receiving the seceding brethren .-N. Y. Sun.

The Pope and Ireland.

The correspondent of the Freeman at Rome

writes :-The channel of communication between the Pope and the Irish Bishops is the Propaganda, not the Secretary of State's office, and I am able to assure you that on the subject of the land agitation in Ireland no representations have been made to any Irish prelate. It is perfectly true that the present presentative men known as the Irish Direc- who will at his own time and in his own way give expression to his sentiments of sorrow for the sufferings of the Irish Catholics. But the idea of interfering in the land agitation by prescribing to the bishops any particular line of conduct has not yet crossed the mind of the Holy Father. The idea is yet more absurd of supposing that Leo XIII. volunteered to champion the cause of the British Government, by representing that Government as anxious, by means of State aid, to diminish Irish distress, and as eager to open the purse of the British nation to relieve Irish misery. The feeling entertained in higher clerical orders in Rome is one of amazement at the anathy of the British Ministry, and at the hard, unfeeling manner in which the misery of the Irish people was treated. That many of the Irish ecclesiastics should have displayed vehemence and excitement in advocating the cause of the suffering poor is considered nothing extraordinary, and is far from deserving severe censure from the Vatican. If any Catholic ecclesiastics of Ireland, in their zeal for the interest of their flock are outstepping the bounds of prudence, is it not the Vatican which must condemn or reprove them. The priests are amenable to the laws. If they have transgressed those laws, let the civil authorities prosecute them. If they have not transgressed those laws, no more need be said.

Bigotry Not Protestantism.

Vice-Chancellor Blake is charged with saying at a recent meeting "the Protestant emigrants add strength to our country; but the Roman Catholic comes as an element of weakness, of discord and of strife." The learned gentlemen seems to be a diligent imitator of the Globe in its worst anti-Popery days, and it is a pity that he does not change his mental diet to something more worthy of a gentleman, and which would store his mind with sentiments more worthy of that religion for which he professes to be so zealous. It is not necessary that we should desend our Catholic friends against the coarse brutality of every pharisaical atic who chooses to belch forth puerile indecencies against them, in the silly belief-spawn of overweening conceit —that he is frightening the Pope and shak-ing the foundation of the church of Rome. For if defence were needed Catholics have in the Irish Canadian and Montreal Post organs quite able to deal effectually with much abler men than their present pigmy assailant. Besides Catholics can point to a long list of Catholics who have come to Canada and have left their names embalmed in the grateful memories of Canadians, and they can name scores of names of Catholics which will be held in grateful remembrance when the name of Vice-Chancellor Blake shall have been relegated to that oblivion which is decreed for all narrow minded bigots. It is not our Catholic friends who need defence in this instance, but we would put in a plea for the ninety-nine hundredths of our Protestant population in whose hearts the vile bigotry of such men as the Vice-Chancellor finds no answering echo, unless it awakes a feeling of disgust; and causes a regret that one so intolerant and illiberal should be placed in a position where no political considerations would ever prevent corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. It | litigants of all creeds must come before him | him from drawing his sword in the cause of is a massive, rather imposing structure, built for justice (?) We ask that our Catholic order.

of stone. On the front near the main entrance, friends should remember that it is not Prois an inscription showing that this edifice | testantism that insults them, but merely a was erected in the year 1841. Another in- foul excrescence which, for lack of a name scription informs the reader that the church | more expressive of loathsome intolerance and uncharitableness, we call bigotry.-Guelph

Land League Committee. The following are the names of the Committee of the Land League authorized to receive subscriptions for the relief of the distress in Ireland :--

Charles Stewart Parnell, M. P. President Purcell O'Gorman, M P. Waterford; John Ferguson, Glasgow; W Quirke. PP, Dean of Cashel: A Cummins, LL D, Liverpool-Mathew Harris, Ballinaslee; Ulick J Canon Bourke, Ciaremorris; J O'Connor Power, Mi P. London; John Behan, CC, Francis st, Dublin Richard Lalor, Mountrath; J D Finegan, M P, London; R Sheehy, C C, Kilmallock J J Loudnon, B L, Westport; O'Corman Mahon, M P, London; John Dillon & Gt George st, Dublin : W Joyce, P P, Louisburg, Co Mayo; N Ennis, M P, Claremount, Meath: Thomas Roe, "Dundalk Democrat"; J E McCloskey, M D, Derry, George Delany, Dublin; T D Sulliavn, "Nation," Dublin; Jas Bryne, Walston Castle, Cork; J E Kenny, 71. L. Gardiner st, Dublin; Mulhallen Marum, P. Ballyragget; P F Johnson, Kanturk; M Tormey, C C, Painstown, Beatpare; Thos Canon Doyle, P. P., Ramsgrange; Philip J. Moran, Fines, Granard; O J Carrabar. Charleston, Co Louth; J White, P.P. Milltown-Malbay: P Cummins, P L G, Rathmines; James Daly, P L G, Castlebar; P M Furlong, C C, New Ross; Thomas Ryan, Dublin; James Rourke, Great Britain street, Dublin; Richard Kelly, Tuam Herald; William Dillon, Dublin; I J Kennedy, T C, Dublin; MO'Flaherty, Dunoman Castle, Croom; John Sweetman, Kells; M.F. Madden, Clonmel; J.C. Howe, London; T. Lynch, P.P., Painstown, Beaupare; J F Grehan, P L G, Co Dublin; D Brennan, P P, Co Kilkenney. W Kelly, Donabate, Co Dublin; C Reilly, Arlano, Co Dub-L M'Court, P L G, Dublin; Stephen O'Mare, Limerick; Thomas Grehan, Co Dublin; M K Dunne, C C, Enniscoathy: M J Kenny, P P; Scariff; R H Medge, Athlumney House, Navan, Michael A Canvaw, P P. Co Sligo. Treasurers: W H Sullivan, M P, Killmallock; J G Billar, M.P., Belfast; Patrick Egan, 25, Synnot place, Dublin. Honorary Secretaries. A J Kettle, P L G, Co Dublin; Michael Davitt, 83 Amiens street, Dublin; Thomas Brennan, 5 Russell street, Dublin. Committee Rooms, 62 Middle Abbey street, Dublin.

THE SARSFIELD MEMORIAL COMMITTEE. - A special meeting of the committee was held on the 11th December in the Mayor's Office, Town Hall, Limerick. The Mayor (Mr. Michael O'Gorman) occupied the chair. The other members present were—The Most Rev Bishop Butler, the Right Hon Lord Emly, Mr Robert Vere O'Brien, JP; Mr E S Synan, MP; Mr Ambrose Hall, JP; Mr William Spillane, JP; Mr Maurice Lenihan, JP; Mr P O'Meara, Mr Thomas Gasiney, Mr P S Connolly, Solicitor, and Mr William Hosford. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and signed, Mr. Gaffney asked was the present meeting called by circular. Mr. Hall-It was, and I torwarded one to you. Mr. Gamey-Well, I did not get one, and I only came here by accident. The Mayor-What is the business to-day? Mr. Hall-To select one of the models in the other room. There are six models inside from Messrs. W. Lawlor, S. Cahill, J. Lawlor, J. Forsyght, J Cahill, and another whose name can't be mentioned. Mr. Gaffney-Well, none of those models are what Sarstield should be; we want on equestrian statue to Sarstield. Mr. Hall -That has already been decided. It would cost £6,000 to erect an equestrian statue, when we will have only money to erect a figure eight feet high on a pedestal. After a lengthened conversation the pedestrian statue by Mr. J. Lawlor, of Dublin, was selected on the motion of Mr. O'Brien, seconded by Lord Hall, and Mr. Spillane were appointed as a mated. sub-committee to arrange with the artist as regarded details. Mr. O'Brien-Well, it is satisfactory to find that after five-and-twenty years we have done something. Mr. O'Mara asked if the accepted design was not originated by Mr. Henry O'Shen, of George street, in this city. Mr. Hall—Y., this model of Mr. Lawlor is after the sketch made by Mr. O'Shea Mr. O'Mare-Yes, so I thought, and it is only fair that the public should know that (hear, hear.) It was agreed after a very general expression of opinion as to the eminent service rendered to the committee by Mr. O'Shee, that he should be asked to give the sub-committee the benefit of his experience. The meeting then separated.

Irish Relief Fund.

The following letter from His Grace Archbishop Lynch has been received by the Mayor of Toronto :-

ST. MICHAEL'S PALACE, Toronto, Dec. 23, 1879.

To His Worship the Mayor of Toronto: Sin,-I will gladly co-operate in any plan adopted for the relief of the poor of Ireland. I have seen with my own eyes the fore-shadowings of great destitution in many parts of that sorely afficted country. You cannot entrust your funds to a more kind-hearted ady than to Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, who interests herself so much, and on all occasions, for the benefit of the poor of

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Yours faithfully, † John Joseph Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto.

Ireland.

New York death rate averages 25 4-5 per 1,000.

An ounce of keep-your mouth-shut is better than a pound of explanations after you have said it .- Free Press.

Marshal Canrobert, says a Paris correspondent, has given his famous explanation and. proved to all who are unprejudiced that the legend which accuses him of having commanded the troops to fire on the people during the coup d'etat is as untrue as it is absurd; The sobriquet of "Rrrran," given to the marshal as an imitation of the roll of musketry, is fantastical as the last words of Marmion or as the reply Victor Hugo has placed in the mouth of Cambronne when summoned to surrender at Waterloo. He was not in command at the time, and he, although unable to account for the troops opening fire, very reason. ably argues that some young soldiers, irritated and excited by the menacing cries of the crowd or by one of those famous pistol shots which before now have caused more than one sanguinary scene in the Paris streets, fired their muskets, giving an example which was immediately followed by their comrades: The Marshal told his colleagues in the Senate that at the peril of his own life he had done all he could to stop the firing, and that the lad who accompanied him as bugler was killed by his side. Finally, he assured them. he was a Frenchman and a soldier and 'that

AFGHANISTAN.

PLEEING PROM CABUL.

CALCUTTA, December 29 .- Gen. Roberts telegraphs that on the 28th instant the Butkack has been re-occupied, and that a force will start for Kohistan to-morrow to punish those who participated in the recent movement there. Gen. Roberts' total less to date is 77 killed and 220 wounded.

London, December 29.—A telegram from General Roberts on the 26th instant says :-There was a heavy snow rall on the 25th, which prevented the pursuit of the enemy. The country about Cabul and the line of communication is now clear. The Balla-Hissar magazine was emptied. There were several explosions in the Balla-Hissar during the occupation by the insurgents. One exthe occupation by the insurgents. One explosion is said to have killedia hundred persons. The telegraph was for a good part destroyed, but it is being rapidly repaired."

CALCUTTA, December 30.—A despatch from Cabul states that the suclosures which were thrown up around Shirpur cantonments at the time the British were driven to occupy it as the base of operations, have been levelled by order of General Roberts, being no longer required for the purpose of defence, and the general position being so much strengthened by the occupation of Cubul and establishment of outposts. The country as a whole is declared to be quieting down, none of the enemy in mass having appeared since their dispersion on the evening of the gent of 1.700 men with four guns, is reported to be marching upon Kohlstan. None of the principal insurgent leaders have yet been captured. CALCUTTA, December 30.—A despatch from Simla states that Chief Ama'ulla, with a considerable force, attacked Colonel Norman at Gundamuk yesterday, but that after a short engagement the Afghans were repulsed with some loss. Colonel Norman is said to be advancing to re-occupy Schbaba and Lataband. The road to the latter place is the most available for military movements of any in the vicinity of Cabul, running due east in a straight line from Bukak as far as Katasino, 23 or 30 miles from Cabul, and then in a southerly direction to Jagdallak, 5 miles further on. On this account the value of Lataband as an outpost is appreciated by General Roberts, who is declared to intend to hold it by an adequate garrison.

CABUL, December 26.—The Mohammedans are abandoning Cabul, fearing some retribution will be exercised on them, as they all plosion is said to have killed a hundred per-

are abandoning Cabul, fearing some retribution will be exercised on them, as they all sympathize with the Bosth Hindoos who remain in Cabul. The report is that a reign of terror existed from the 15th December until the city was abandoned by the rebels. Every shop and house was gutted, except those belonging to Mohammedans. The women were stripped publicly, and the men shot in the streets. The total loss of the enemy near Cabul is placed at 2,000. The snow is fast melting. December 22.-Among the stipulations

presented by Mahomed Jan as a basis for peace were the return to India of a British force at Cabul, and that a promise be, given to send back the Ameer with five Eritish officers to remain at Capul as hastages for the inifilment of pronisees.

London, December 31 .- The Viceroy teles graphs as follows: General Roberts reports that on December 30th the force under the command of General Baker, which left Cabul on the 27th December, is returning from Kohistan, having destroyed the unopposed fort of the rebel chief Mirbatcha, which was found abandoned. Several Kohistan and Logar chiefs have tendered their submis. sion.

THE TAY CATASTROPHE.

Further Tidings-An Over-Estimated LOSS-List of Passengers.

London, December 29 .- The milway authorities now estimate the total lost at 75. A telegram from Dundee says only 56 passenger tickets were taken at the last stopping place, but these do not account for a number of young children requiring no tickets, nor for a number of passengers for Broughty Ferry, whose tickets were not taken up. However, Emly, and it was resolved that the agreement | if this statement is correct, it is evident that be entered into forthwith. Mr. O'Brien, Mr. | the loss of life has been greatly over-esti-

> Government has sent two inspectors to ascertain the particulars of the Tay-Bridge disaster, and has also directed a formal inquiry into the occurrence. Divers thus far have been unable to discover the wrecked train. They will make another effort to-day. The place where the train sunk is full of quicksands, and if the bodies drowned are not recovered they will become imbedded with the cars beyond recovery.

> The Queen has telegraphed the Provost of Dundee tendering her condolence with the bereaved. Only one body, so far, has been recovered, and that badly mutilated. Various accounts agree in placing the total

loss of life by the disaster at 30. London, December 30 .- The gale which destroyed Tay Bridge was the most violent ever known in Scotland since the memorable storm of January, 67. The streets of Dundee were covered with debris. The streets were almost described until the rumor of the demolition of the bridge attracted hundreds to the shore of the Tay. Reports from Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock and Edinburg say the storm raged with great violence. It is claimed by some that the bridge was not demolished by the gale, but that one or more of the back carriages went off the rails and, coming against the lattice work, tore the structure to

London, December 30.—The following list of names of officials and passengers which went through the Tay Bridge has been supplied by officers of the company and by relatives and friends of passengers who were waiting at the station:

pieces.

officers of the company and by relative and friends of passengers who were waiting at the station:—

Officials—David McBeath, guard; David Mitchell, guard; John Marshall, driver; Donald Murray, stoker,—all of Dundee.

Passengers—Ex-Chancellor David Jobson, Joseph Anderson, compositor; Mrs. Meldrum, James Duncan, David Johnston, Robert Watson, with David and Robert Hissons, David Scott, goods cierk; Robert Syme, cierk; James Lesile, Archibald Bain, Jessie Bain, David Neish, teacher and registrar; James Peebles, apprentice; George Johnstone, Mrs. Cheap. Thomas Annun, Wm. and Alexander Robertson, Wm. and David McDonald, David Graham, Peter Salmond, Mrs. Mann, Lizzie Brown, John Hamilton, Alice Upton.

Sir Thomas Bouch, the engineer of the bridge, with a number of good engineers, made an inspection to-day. They found that the whole foundations were intact. The opinion of himself and others is that the train proceeded without interruption until it reached the high girders; then one or more of the back carriages went off the rails, coming against the lattice work, and tore the structure to pieces, causing the frightful disaster. The showers of sparks seen by those on shore it is believed were caused by collision of the carriages with the iron work. The North British Railway Company have decided at the next meeting of that Board

decided at the next meeting of that Board that immediate steps be taken to rebuild the Tay bridge. Diving in the Tay at the bridge disaster

has been suspended, owing to boisterous weather. The railway authorities say there is little doubt that the bodies have been washed seaward. A boat expedition has been organized to search for them.

Trish Land Laws.

Mr. O'Connor Power, writing in the Nineteenth Century, put the case of the Irish tenants in the very strongest light. He says :--

Irish people, but in the system of laud tenure | -Boston Commercial Bulletin.

imposed by Imperial conquest. Foreign competition and bad harveses, by which, in one year alone, according to the calculation ot Mr. Dwyer Gray, Ireland lost thirty millions sterling, have had one advantage, and that is, they have drawn attention, in a striking way, to the great evil of the system of tenant-at-will, the most demoralising and degrading to which it is possible to reduce the working population of any country. It is hardly the power of language to describe the many evil effects of this system. It has blasted the hopes, ruined the homes, and destroyed the lives of millions of the Irish race. It has stopped the social, political, and industrial growth of Ireland as effectually as if the country had been in a state of perpetual civil war; and no war has ever been so-cruel in its incidents or operations towards those among whom it was carried on, than the war which Irish landlordism has waged against the people whose inheritance it usurped, and whose property it has confiscated. 'The worst fed, the worst clothed, and the worst housed people in Europe'-this is the description which every impartial traveller who has seen the Irish people at home has given of them. Behold the result of the system of tenant-at-will and centuries of English rule! a Of the 600,000 tenant farmers in Ireland

more than half a million, representing with

their families about three million persons,

have no security in their homes, or in the business upon which they depend for their

daily bread, but are at the mercy of a few thousand persons-the lords of the soil of Ireland. Agriculture being the mainspring of the nation's wealth, the interests of the commercial and trading community are naturally dependent upon the industry of the farmers, and so it results that the fate and fortunes of more than five millions of people are in the hands of the small section numbering not more than a few thousands. No system of government could possibly bring prosperity to a people so circumstanced. Even if they were endowed with all the attributes of political freedom, their social condition would still be a condition of slavery. They are the victims of a system clearly. compatible with social rights and their strial freedom. It may be necessary for me to explain here what I mean by 'social right' and industrial freedom.' Social right and right may be defined in words which are to be found in the Declaration of America in Independence, and I would define it, a those words, as the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and adustrial freedom, in the sense in which, I use the phrase, is the right of the work ers to enjoy the fruits of their own ex-"tions, and to be safe, in the pursuit of their industry, from the rapacity of their neighbours. There is nothing more capable of proof than that the present land system of Ireland is opposed to the social rights and the industrial freedom of the Irish people as here understood. When a people die in large numbers of starvation in their own country, or fly from t because they cannot get enough to cat out of thought which that country has produced of the remove than sufficient to sustain them, that the people are defied the right to live; and if a people have not a right to live in their own land while it is rich enough to support them, they are deprived of liberty and the pursuit of happiness." I hold that Mr. O'Connor Power is right, and the writer in this jomrnal last week who

signed himself "Saxon" is wrong in affirming that the State cannot take property from landlords when the interests of the people demand it. The power which gives property can always take it again when the common good makes it necessary. Mr. Gladstone, in his speech at West Calder in Midlothian, said, "If it is known to be for the welfare of the community at large, the Legislature is perfeetly entitled to buy out the landed proprietors"; and he then admitted the justice of the principle so long insisted upon by Herbert Spencer, John Staurt Mill and others, that "those who possess large portions of the nces of the earth are not altogether in the same position as the possessors of mere personality; personality, or portable property, does not impose the same limitations upon the actions and industry of men and the wellbeing of the community as does the possession of land." Of course full compensation must be made to be dispossessed—as was the case when the Irish Church was dis-established-and as was often not the case when the forefathers of many of the present landproprietors came into possession of Irish property. If it can be proved that the system works badly-that a readjustment of the land laws would procure the peace and presperity of many thousands of Irish people— then the Government is bound in all equity to take this matter in hand and deal with it. Municipal bodies have the right to compel persons holding property in a city to sell it all, or some portion of it, at a fair valution when the welfare of the city may demand it, and why should not the State exercise the same control? If the land-laws of Ireland are bad, let them by all means be amended. At any rate, the tenant-at-will system is bad from beginning to end. It must take from the tenant everything like a desire to carry on good, scientific farming. Of what use is it that a farmer cultivate his land, enriching it with manure, changing the nature of the crop, and such like things, when he may be turned out of it at the end of any season? Nothing can be so calculated to impoverish the soil and all who till it, and in the interests of justice and good order it should be abolished at once.

Of course it will be argued against this that the whole proposition is revolutionary, and the work of expropriation once started in Ireland may cause a demand for the same kind of thing in England. Tories and Whigs alike would regard the mere suggestion as coming from the devil; but that should not be allowed by reasonable people to stand in the way of an act of justice to Ireland. The Irish must not suffer a cruel wrong in order that the interests of English landholders may be carefully conserved. The old motto still stands, and well is it for our common humanity that men can yet dare to believe in its ethics: Justitia fiat, runt colum .- Canadian

Current Items.

Inundations in the Canary Islands. Governor Cornell has removed to Albany.

A young man of Cleveland, O., deeply in love with a Jewish maiden whom he wished to marry, recently renounced his Christian faith and embraced that of his betrothed. It is not difficult to determine beforehand who will "run" that family.

The Roman Catholics of Puget's Sound propose building a mission church-a vessel with sacristy, library, refectory and dormitory; and a saloon accommodating several hundred worshippers. It will be navigated by Indians and moored along the coast, the services being announced by a cannon shot.

"The Captain is going to haul down all the sheets immediately," said a passenger on one of the ocean steamers as he came down below. "The main cause of Irish poverty is not to | "Ow! the rude thing; he shan't come in here be found in over-population, or in any want at any rate," shricked a shrill feminine voice, of energy or economy on the the part of the followed by the banging of a stateroom door.

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "Evening Post" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY

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CALENDAR.

JANUARY-1880.

JANUARY—1880.

THURSDAY, 8—Of the Octave.
FRIDAY, 9—Of the Octave. Cons. Bp. Tocobe,
Covington, 1870.

SATURDAY, 10—Of the Octave.
SUNDAY, 11—Sunday within the Octave of the
Epiphany. Epist. Rom. xii. 1-5; Gosp. Luke
ii. 42-52.
MONDAY, 12—Of the Octave.
TURSDAY, 13—Octave of the Epiphany.
WEDNESDAY, 14—St. Hilary, Bishop and Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. St. Felix,
Martyr. Bp. McGill, Richmond, died, 1872.

NOTICE.

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

Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

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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.

The lady teachers are sending in their names in response to our request, in greater numbers than the gentlemen, which it pleases us to place on record. As we desire the names and addresses of every Catholic teacher in the Deminion before the middle of January, we hope that all those who have not yet responded, will do so at their earliest convenience. The object is a landable one, and will be communicated to them in good

Manitoba and British Columbia.

We desire to engage the services of reliable and active agents in the interest of the Post and TRUE WITNESS, in Manitoba and British Columbia, to whom we offer liberal terms. Address at once, the Post Paisting AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, MORITCAL.

Our contemporary, the Toronto Telegram, is curious to know why it is the Post does not assail Archbishop Lynch when he says the Irish should drink less. People are not in the habit of assailing those with whom they agree, and we cordially agree with His Grace that the people of Ireland should be more temperate, so should the Scotch, the English, the Americans, and indeed, so should the sufferings of our countrymen and icanain Canadians. If no intoxicating liquors were drunk the world would be much better.

THE French Society of St. Vincent de Paul are collecting funds all over France for the distress in Ireland. The Duchess of Marlborough's fund amounts to over \$200,000 and several of the Catholic Bishops are receiving subscriptions. No doubt large sums of money have already been collected and will soon be applied to the relief of the sufferers, but it is at the same time announced by Dr. McEvilly that "no amount of private charity can cope with the approaching famine in Ireland; the system of remunarative public works can alone be effectual."

For the third time within the past year Vice-Chancellor Blake has appeared on a public platform as a "no Popery" spouter. He has been snubbed and chastised on those occasions by honest, independent public opinion; but he cannot be brought to see that he is doing anything wrong. With such fierce hatred raging in his heart against the Catholic Church, when he prejudges Catholics coming to this country as "an element of weakness, discord and strife," how can he be expected to deal justly by them from the Bench? A man holding the opinion of Vice-Chancellor Blake is not fit for the Bench, and the Toronto National and the Guelph Herald are perfectly right when they say his vile bigotry can excite nothing but disgust in the hearts of honest Protestants.

Our Relief Fund. It is an old saying that circumstances after cases. When, for instance, our pastors, on the 11th December last, gave the officers of the effect that collections for the relief of Ireland were premature, seeing that no appeal had gentlemen did not evidently intend that the restriction should apply to the future, for none knew better than they that circumstances might arise which would render assistance necessary. Since the lith of December several of the Irish hierarchy have applied for and obtained relief, but nothing at all commensurate with the widespread and ever increasing wants of their people. a million persons in Ireland will But the question may be asked, why from the 1st of January to the 31st December hogs for the English market. The name of destitute before the 1st of Feb should it be necessary for public men to at Balla and starve in order to send money over | Xnox is strongly suggestive of one of Oliver | Ireland, and go far to alleviate the sufferings | little benefit, because only the strong and

rusry. Although the distress will not, thank of '48, yet it is such as to call forth the sympathy of Irishmen, at least, throughout the world. This call is not in valu, as efforts are already being made to raise money in the principal cities of Canada and the States, in France and in Australia, not to speak of the United Kingdom, where Cardinal Manning, the Duchess of Marlborough, the National Land League and other parities are alive to the exigencies of the occasion. The Post, then, may well be excused, if, seeing no organized effort in Montreal, it should have thought it a duty it owed to humanity to open its columns for the establishment of a relief fund until such time as the matter would have been taken up by those having more authority and ability. We were, therefore, somewhat surprised on contemporaries on the 30th instant-

Gentlemen of the Committee,-We think the proposal to collect funds in Montreal for relief of certain portions of Ireland is premature. At home, where the nature and extent of the want must be well and correctly known, no general movement has so far taken place to draw from the more favored portions of the country, and no appeal has been made to obtain relief from abroad by any responsible organization. We are of opinion that the pastors of the people, who would be the first to sound the alarm did danger really threaten, must be convinced that the distress apprehended is not beyond the resources of Ireland's charity to meet; and they probably have reason to rely on timely assistance from the expenditure of large sums of the public money in giving employment in the impoverished districts. At the same time, we think the moment op-portune to give a helping hand to the tenant farmers of Ireland in their struggle to secure for themselves the legal as well as the national right to live and enjoy the fruits of their labor and industry on the holdings that have come down to them from their ancestors. The voice of Montreal, heard on this vital question, in words of wisdom, justice and moderation, would do good.

P. Down, Priest. J. HOGAN, Priest. Js. LONERGAN, Priest.

J. J. SALMON, Priest. Montreal, Dec. 11th, 1870.

We think we are safe in thinking that the reverend gentlemen whose signatures were attached to the memorandum were just as much surprised as ourselves when they saw it in print after nineteen days had clapsed since it was given, for it is not at all likely they intended it for publication. It would certainly have never seen the light of the employees of the Post had not started a sales fund. We may be doing the party wrong at whose "request" the memorandum was inserted in supposing that the insertion was intended to prevent subscriptions to the fund. His motives may have been of the purest. The newspapers throughout Canada to which the it m was industriously telegraphed, header at with such a caption as "a damper Ca Irish relief in Montreal," and as new spapers are intelligent entities we may presume they have correctly interpreted the idea intended to be conveyed by the insertion. Men are at all times a little loth to pay out money, especially if they do not owe it, and welcome the smallest obstacle which furnishes them ever, done our duty, or tried to do it, and if Montreal, with its large Irish population and its still larger pretensions, chooses to ignore in cold isolation ours is not the blame. Our columns are open, gentlemen.

Sir Francis Hincks and Mr. MacMaster, M.P.P. Two prominent Canadian gentlemen were

interviewed by New York Herald reporters

last week. One of those gentlemen-Sir Francis Hincks-is a Canadian statesman of the olden time, once what was termed a Baldwin Reformer, but a Liberal Conservative of later days. The other gentleman-Mr. Donald Macmaster, member of the Ontario House for Glengarry, is one of the rising men of the Dominion, nominally a Conservative in politics, as parties go, but essentially a Canadian, representing, or we greatly mistake, the opinions of Young Canada, with strong aspirations after Canadian nationality. Sir Francis gave it as his belief, when questioned, that the annexation or independence feeling in this country was slight, while Mr. MacMaster expressed himself to the effect that the majority of his countrymen were looking to a future which would place the destinies of Canada in the hands of Canadians. He said that the fact of Sir Francis Hincks being an Imperial pensioner detracted somewhat from the weight of his words; and further, that leading men in the Dominion held two sets in every possible way, while the tenants of opinions, one for the private car of friends, and the other for the general public. Now, any man even slightly acquainted with our public men will at once acknowledge that this latter statement is as true as the gospel. Question nine out of every ten of our politicians in private and they will tell you that Canada will never, and can never, advance at a proper pace towards greatness and prosperity so long as she is merely a Irish societies their opinion in writing to the Crown colony. They will inform you that ed, and that tenants should pay their rents either annexation or independence is necessary | though they die of hunger immediately after. to her salvation, and they will give you been issued by the Catholic Bishops who were the reasons as lucidly as they know how. the best judges in the case, the reverend | But ye immortal gods! hear them on the platform soliciting the suffrages of the electors. Their declarations of unswerving loyalty remind us of the utterances of some of the pleasant beverages, while the tenants are eatfathers of the American Republic immediate- | ing their yellow meal, (if they can procure it) ly before they signed the Declaration of Inde- with as much water as they please for kitchen. Mr. Parnell has also spoken, and he gives it it matters not; all our politicians are tremendous difference should exist between

entertain two sets of opinion? Why, if they God, be anything like that of the terrible year | believe in annexation or independence, do they not boldly avow it, more especially when by so doing they would be only giving of the agitator. He is also tempted to search voice to the opinions and sentiments of the greatbody of the people. The answer is exceedingly simple. Politicians are, for the most part, moral cowards who, before they advance any new idea, must feel sure that it is popular with the electors and will not interfere with their political ambition. The secularization of the clergy reserves, the abolition of seignorial privileges and other great questions were not touched by parliamentary leaders until they felt pretty sure they would carry them to victory instead of defeat. It is this political cowardice that retards the settlement of vexed questions until they become so intolerable as to call forth a new set of men, or cause the old ones, seeing in the columns of one of our morning by sheer force of public opinion, either to legislate in the desired direction, or leave the field to those who will. It would seem as if the question of the future independence of Canada had now arrived at that stage wherein it can no longer be ignored. Most of the neutral papers carry an independence tone, and even the strictly partizan journals are growing restive and tug fretfully at the links that binds us to the mother country. It is no longer treason to discuss the matter. It is acknowledged that the Dominion has grown too large for swaddling clothes. She is a nation to all intents and purposes, and not only that, but she would a great nation as well if it had not been for the restrictions placed on her freedom of action by imperial Governments and their officials in Canada in times past. If Canada had been independent thirty years ago she would now have a population of eight millions, whereas the coming census will not show much alone, according to the law of natural increase 1,105,400 emigrants which number have 1840 there were not more than 150,000 of a population in all the Australian colonies : but the immigrants settled there permanently, whereas half of those who came to Canada removed to the United States after a while, as well as a large proportion of gether barefooted, while the bacon and beef British Americans and French Canadians, According to the census returns the population of the United States was in 1841 a little over 17,006,000. It is thought the approaching census will show 50,000,000, or nearly treble what it was in the former year. If Canada increased in proportion we should now, therefore, have a population of eight millions. Our readers will observe that we have said nothing of the large immigration from other European countries-France, Germany and Scandinavia, for instance—but we have said enough to show that some- sible that such a state of things can continue. and debauchery in England, Scotland and thing is radically wrong when Canada, Lord Devon and his friends think emigration with her vast resources and extent of fertile territory, can not only not retain the immigrants that land on her shores, but her own population proper. The truth is, and it is just as well it should be told, a European dependency has no charm for immigrants, either materially or sentimentally, and hence they preferred settling in the States, the development of which was not trammelled by conditions imposed by the oligar. chical government of another country, whose interests sometimes clashed with their own, by descent. Such, for instance, as the and so it shall continue until the order of things is reversed. The new Society formed in Montreal is, therefore, a necessity, no matter what name it may call itself. If it does no other good than leading to discussion and enquiry, its existence shall not have been in vain, but at the same time we cannot help thinking it will lead to more important re- | dent :"

Landlord and Tenant. The present distress and land agitation in Ireland have developed some singular phenomena, not the least of which is that Irish landlords, including out-and-out absentees, have addressed letters to the New York Herald airing their grievanees. This is an aristocracy stepping down from its pedestal and appealing for protection to the Democracy of America, or at least for its good opinion, Sir Charles Xnox Gore, Peter O Connor, and the Earl of Devon have taken pains to show that most of the landlords are good souls, who love their tenants, and try to assist them on the other hand are a wicked lot, who persist in demanding a reduction of rent, and will not emigrate in accordance with the wishes of their true friends. The impudence of the Earl of Devon can be all the better appreciated when it is known that he is an Englishman who own 33,000 acres of land in Iroland, the rents of which he receives semiannually through an agent. The burthen of their song is that agitation is extremely wick-This is exactly what their letters imply, if it is not expressed in so many words. We have never yet heard of landlords dying of hunger. They have three square meals a What bathos, what loyalty, what vows of day all the time, and as much claret as they upon they manage to swallow that and other pendence, and their motives are about the It is awkward, no doubt, and communistic, same. Whether Liberal or Conservative for people to ask in their despair why such a as his opinion that at least a quarter of intensely loyal when addressing the electors. | man and man. Why one man should toil

the title of the man to whom he sends his money, and very often finds it unsatisfactory. He learns, in fact, that one of his ancestors was deprived of all the land he can see around him a hundred years ago because he was a Catholic, and that the Earl of Devon's greatgrandfather obtained it because he was a Protestant. Of course, we who are more enlightened pity the ignorance and prejudices of the poor man, knowing, as we do, that the transfer of land at certain times, and the creation of an oligarchy, and its complement, a body of serts, was done with the cest Christian intentions, and with a view to the advancement of civilization, but then we do not exist on a dietary of yellow meal or turnips, a regimen which is altogether subversive of logic and sound philosophical reasoning. If the landlords had two heads, or a tail, or if nature distinguished them from other mortals by giving them whiskers of sky blue, scarlet, or any other extraordinary or laborers might resign themselves to the born to go to the Italian opera, and we to slave, and drudge and starve, and Mashallah what will be, will be." But no, the landlord has only one head and sometimes this same head contains more space than common sense. and so the tenant cannot understand the affair at all and calls for a change in the laws. He listens to the voice of the charmer who tells him the Great Creator never intended such aside, it is difficult for a free-born Canadian to realize the situation of the tenant in Ireland. Let us take a poor man holding ten more than half that number. From 1840 to | acres of land, for which he pays two pounds an 1876, according to returns compiled from Go- acre annually, or, in all, one hundred dollars. verament statistics 1,041,644 immigrants left | He has a family to feed and clothe. Now, this the United Kingdom for Canada which number | man raises a few pigs, a cow or two, plants an acre of potatoes, and dedicates the rest and God bless your work! in a new country, should now, in 1880, have of his holding to the planting of wheat. increased to four millions. If this statement If the land were his own, if the landlord did be deemed exaggerated we have only to point | not hang round his neck like a millstone, he to the Australian colonies, which received | could, by incessant toil and industry, live in comparative comfort; his family could eat increased to over four millions, for it beef and bacon and bread occasionally; he is almost needless to remark that previous to | could clothe them decently, and give them an humble education; porhaps he could even save something for a rainy day. But what is he actually obliged to do? He and his family have to live on potatoes, his children to go ignorant, half naked, and altoand wheat are sold, and the proceeds sent across the sea to a gentleman in England whom the tenant has never seen in all his life. Now, in so far as abstract justice is concerned, would it not be as lawful if the poor tenant farmer were forced to send his 8100 rent as tribute to the Shah of Persia, or James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald? If the potatoes-always an unreliable crop-fail, the farmer cannot pay his rent, starves or is evicted, emigrates or dies as he did in '48. It is scarcely poswould be a panacea for all the evils, but the hypocrites are not in earnest, for that would leave none to rack-rent. Suppose, however, poor people did emigrate, their places would be taken by English and Scotch, who in two generations would be greater rebels than inoso who preceded them. Indeed, it is notorious that the bitterest enemies of absenteelsm and English connection in Ireland since the Legislative disunion between the two countries have been English and Scotch Emmets, Mitchell and Martin, Davis and Parnell. In truth, the tenants have been emigrating long enough, and it is now about time the landlords took a turn. Perhaps the

> Mercers..... Grocers Honorable Irish Society (Committee of London Cor-| poration| | 6,000 |
> | Sir Richard Wallace | f1,000 |
> | Earl Fitzwilliam | 91,000 |
> | Duke of Devorshire | 69,000 |
> | Marquis of Lansdowne | 120,000 |
> | Marquis of Ely | 48,000 |
> | Lord Dillon | 89,000 |
> | Marquis of Chantearde | 52,600 |
> | Lord Leconfield | 43,000 |
> | Marquis of Bath | 22,000 |
> | Earl of Darfray | 23,000 |
> | Earl of Darfray | 21,000 |
> | Earl of Darfray | 21,000 |
> | Earl of Darfray | 21,000 | poration]..... ir Richard Wallace Earl of Darfrey..... limerly estate (English trus-rd De Cittlord..... | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 1 Earl of Pembroke 2,000

following list of some of the absentees may

explain why it is that the country is so poor

and the peasantry so "lazy and improvi-

These are only a few of the absentees. The Government returns show that upwards of twelve million dollars are taken in this way from Ireland annually, but if the returns said \$30,000,000 it would be nearer the mark. No other nation in the world would submit to such a state of things and certainly not England. The following extract from the letter fealty and eternal connection to the Empire. like to drink; and if history can be relied of Sir-Xnox will be found infinitely amusing: "Some will find subsistence difficult when the hard time comes, more particularly as the old kind of potatoes, now in cultivation, appear to be quite exhausted and unreliable. I have tried a new kind of 'Champions' and with the best success; ' Magnum Bonums ' are also highly spoken of." One would think the fellow was talking of the best way to feed

to London to enable another man to riot in crop-eared drummers It is really hard to luxury and idleness. He thinks it scarcely keep calm while discussing this subject even fair, and, naturally enough, listens to the voice here in Canada, in winter, and hence we may judge the feeling of the unfortunate serfs on Xnoxes estate, God help them.

Irish Relief Fund.

The Proprietors and Employees of the Post and True Witness \$100 00 Lady (per Mr. O'Leary)..... 4 00 P. S. Gendron, Prothonotary 5 00 James Duffy.....Francis Kennedy.... John Kennedy.....

CORRESPONDENCE.

Distress in Ireland.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. DEAR SIE,-Will you kindly make room for, and ventilate in your columns, a suggestion that nearly concerns Ireland? Not only have troubles come upon the old country, but others, I fear, are on the way; and any little money assistance given at this moment. though needful, can only be a half-measure of relief. Why? Because our people (thank impossible color, then the tenants and God!) will neither beg, nor submit to be pauperized; and yet the spring is coming, inevitable and say, "Well, they were evidently his land because he has neither money nor money's worth, i. e., a prospective harvest. Well, I only ask our six millions of Irish citizens in America to give, out of their abundance, not cash, but grain. Send home to the old people the seeds that may be most suitable for the soil of Ireland-pour them, as into a treasury, into the hands of the priesthood, to be distributed by those unpaid agents among the most needy and the most deserving-and don't forget to tell your friends to tells him the Great Creator never intended such do likewise; and God will send a blessed a state of things should exist. Leaving irony harvest to Ireland and to you!

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully. GEORGE NOBLE PLUNKETT.

10 Powis Square, Bayswater, London, England, December 17th, 1879. Individuals and local (American) commit-

tees can find no difficulty in communicating with the clergy and local committees in Ireland. but the need is pressing, so set your hands and hearts to the task of achieving it at once,

G. N. P.

The Irish Land Trouble. To the Editor of the Post and TRUE WITNESS. Answer to " Observer." Dean Sin,-In the Gazette of 29th December, a series of questions have been probounded by "Observer," and an answer demanded as to the reason why the Irish tenants are not in as prosperous a condition in Ireland as are English and Scotch tenantry in their own countries under their respective landlords. In answer to the first question, I beg to inform "Observer" that the reason such is not the case is: In England and Scotland, the rents are not raised by the landlords in proportion to the improvement the tenant makes on his holding; consequently. an inducement is held out to encourage industry; whilst on the other hand, the landlords in Ireland, or rather Irish landlords, pursue a course diametrically opposite; since they increase the rent in proportion to the improvement or industry the tenant makes or and the money exacted, as rent, from said tenantry, is necessarily spent or circulated majority of landlords nolding lands there, never see that country, but spend in luxury elsewhere, the rents collected from the poor count of the non-circulation of said moneys in said country. In answer to question second, I must, for the information of "Observer," inform him: that, " Legislative inter-Grence" HAS BEEN invoked, in order to establish a position between laudlord and tenant. For instance, in the Island of Prince Edward, when the tenantry were nearly in a state of rebellion on account of the large rents exacted from them by landlords, the Dominion Government handed over to the Local Government of that Province 800,000 dollars to buy out the landlords' interest, and the Local Government passed an Act, intituled, " The Land Purchase Act, 1875." A Commission sat for many months, and evidence was heard on the part of landlord and tenant. The Commissioners valued the lands of each proprietor, made an award, and to-day there is not a farmer in that Island that acknowledges a landlord, or pays one cent rent tor his land. I am not, Mr. Editor, an enemy of England, nor am I as ardent an admirer of the tolerance of that country as "Observer," but I do dare assert, that once the charter of Irish nationality was de-£17,003 15,000 11,000 9,000 9,000 8,000 6,000 stroyed in 1801, through bribery and treachery, the Parliament of England inflicted on Ireland a series of wrongs, from which she can never fully recover. She took away her linen trade, by imposing heavy duties on them. She discouraged every kind of trade in Ireland; beggared her commerce, and made that verdant, beautiful "Gem of the Sez" a desert.

The meeting held in Nordheimer's Hall was one calculated to be productive of much good, because, when the united voice all classes and creeds, in Montreal and elsewhere, is forwarded to Her Gracious Majesty, I do infer it will tend to induce her to call together her ministry, for the purpose of passing an Act competiting landlords to amend their law of land-letting, and stimulate Irish commerce. Look at Irishmen in America | Do we not see them prosperous and happy, and free from the vices attributed to them at home in Ireland, such as poverty, indolence and ignorance! We do. and the sole reason is the sweat of their brows is not coined into money, in order to keep and support in luxury and debauchery in England or freland landlords who never saw America. Irishmen are designated idle when there is no work to do, and indolent if they refuse to work at 25 cents per day. Would it not be better to starve or die at the cannon's mouth than suffer such a state of affairs longer to exist? The little Island of Prince Edward, with only a population of 90,000 inhabitants, has a LOCAL GOVERNMENT; and I ask: does it not sound unjust and unfair that Ireland, with a population of 6,000, 000 and upwards, has no Parliament; and British bayonets say : " YOU CANNOT GET ONE. be deeply felt, and productive of depressing results. She sends to Parliament in England 160 members, yearly, to represent her. Thore members cannot exist on air, and necessarily an amount of money, say 2,000 dollars, is

Cromwell's psalm singing, snuffling, canting, of that unfortunate country. There is but one just course for England to pursue. Let her give Ireland the power of making her own laws. Let Ireland have Home Rule; and until she does get it there cannot be harmony or prosperity in the land. Let England give Ireland such a law of tenant right as will protect her poor from grinding rack-renting landlords, and wholesale extermination. I do not hesitate to say that the men who are now in Montreal and elsewhere, struggling to procure for Ireland such a law for the poor tenantry, deserve the admiration and united support of the country, and the undying gratitude of posterity.

From 1793 until the present time Irish landlords have raised the rent of land in Ireland cent by cent, according to the improvements made or industry exhibited, and unless Government interferes, and passes a law to protect the poor tenant, Ireland will soon be, instead of a GARDEN, a loathsome churchyard to receive a famine-stricken, starving nation. Ireland has besought England to grant her Home Rule, and she MUST YET grant it. And when the tide rises and the breeze freshens, the noble old barque that was stranded by NECESSITY will spread her sails to catch the breeze, and changing her name from Poverty and FAMINE to Home Rule, and having at the helm such a genius as Parnell, I have no doubt, under his leadership she will, with her noble undaunted crew again fearlessly breast the angry tide, and ride the swollen waves in pride and triumph.

And may the green banner of Ireland once more proudly unfurl itself to the breeze. May it float grandly again in College Green; and may the writer live to hear the guns of the Royal Park Artillery in Dublin announce to poor postrate, but dear old Erin, " Home Rule

FOR IRELAND EVERMORE."

Yours, &c., J. D., A Young P. E. Islander. Montreal, 30th Dec., 1879.

Irish Distress Fund.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST :

Sir.-The action of the Post employees in subscribing one hundred dollars for the starving people in Ireland merits the commendation of all who desire to stay the progress of the famine spectre, now marching with rapid strides through the length and breadth of the cradle of the Irish race. Your employees have, with commendable celerity, inaugurated a fund that I trust will assume respectable proportions, because, believe me, the assistance it will render is badly wanted in many an Irish peasant's home. The office of the Post is an eligible place to forward money to, and, no doubt, as set forth in your article of yesterday, the proprietors will be tangible and responsible trustees for any funds that might be entrusted to their care. For a newspaper to start a fund there are plenty of precedents, and as a rule such efforts have been eminently successful, a recent instance of which we had in a collection taken up one of the Parisian papers for those who out any work for which they would be the horse starves while the grass despatch in sending relief in a like the present is everything. Instead

suffered by the late heavy floods in Spain. Committees and corporate bodies are generally slow and methodical in their movements, and although in course of time they may carry organized; but in the matter of hunger, is growing, consequently energy and of waiting for resolutions to be passed or exhibits. Again, in England and Scotland forms gone through, a subscriber might landlords live in the midst of their tenantry enclose a sum in a letter, send it to your office, either in the donor's proper name or under a nom de plume, so that the receipt of amongst them. In Ireland, however, the the money might be acknowledged in your columns, and a list kept for publication, if desirable, in the Irish or other papers, and such benefactors will, I am sure, feel the better for having done something to assist in tenantry, and consequently Ireland is keeping thousands from perishing of famine impoverished in a great measure on ac- and the diseases it generates. During the autumn I made a walking tour through the Counties of Cork and Karry, and portions of Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford, visiting every market town in the two former Counties, and from a thorough knowledge of the entire situation, I unhesitatingly say that in those parts want of fuel, food and clothing is to-day the lot of many thousands. Seven weeks ago I was in Kerry, and there the peasantry were living almost entirely on yellow Indian meal, and happy indeed would they be if they had even enough of that unpalatable food-unpalatable because the poor people could not afford either milk or sugar or even mix with it a little wheaten flour. A few days ago I received a letter from Mr. Thomas Campbell, Secretary of the League of the Cross Temperance Society, London, England, and in it he says the winter is very severe in Ireland, and the distress terribly intensifying. He also said that he had a letter from Sister Mary Cusack (the Nun of Kenmare) returning thanks for some subscriptions forwarded from the League to her through him, and in that communication she says appeals for assistance are pouring in upon her from all quarters of the wide and remote region in which her Convent is situated. I have been myself in the autumn through the entire section from Killarney to Skibbereen, Kenmare being the centre, and I truthfully say I was appalled at the state of things I saw. I went through the Sisters' School and the nun who accompanied me pointed out a number of children who daily walked five or six miles each way, ten or twelve in all, from their homes to the school because the Sisters gave them a meal a day each. I asked Sister Mary why their little faces were so pinched and pallid, and she replied that it was for the want of the common necessaries of life, and she said with vehemence, "they will perish this winter un-less God, in his mercy, sends us assistance." On the 24th of October I wrote to Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, giving an account of what I had seen, and suggesting that Government step in to save the people's lives. On the 27th I received a reply, dated from the Queen's Highland home at Balmoral, to say my letter would be placed before the Irish Executive. On my return from Ireland to London I brought the matter, through Mr. Campbell, under the notice of Cardinal Manning, and he ordered subscriptions for the distress fund established in the Kenmare Bank by Sister Mary Cusack to be made in all the branches of the League of the Cross, and he issued a circular letter to the Catholic clergy to make collections in their churches. On the 20th of November, seventyfive members of Parliament petitioned the Government to open public works to keep the people from starving, but up to the present very little, if anything, has been done, the Government appearing to be callous to the The want of a Parliament in Ireland must sufferings from hunger of the Irish peasant while millions are spent to make a scientific frontier in the wilds of Afghanistan. From Ireland during the last thirty years there has, in proportion to population, been a greater emigration than from any spent yearly in Eugland by each member to other country in Europe, the young, the support his position. This money comes strong and the intelligent going away, out of Ireland, and I leave it to and leaving behind the aged, the any impartial reader; if 326,000 dollars yearly decrepit and the primitive, with the result spent in England, DURING THE SESSION OF PAR- that there is to-day in the country a large MAMENT, would not be of great advantage to number to whom public works would be of

hearty would be employed. Consequently, even with public works other relief will be needful. Here, I hope with good effect, I may relate a story told to me the other day by Mr. Donaldson, immigration agent in Toronto. Some years ago, shortly after the famine, a friend of his named Watson came out to New York from Lurgan, in the County of Antrim. The man succeeded in business as a linen spinner, and in a comparatively short time made a lot of money. In his native town of Lurgan steps were taken to found a reading room and institute, and on Mr. Watson being communicated with for a subscription, he sent a donation of a couple of thousand pounds. His generous conduct got talked about in the papers, and one day on the street, in New York, he met A. T. Stewart, the well-known millionaire. Stewart remarked, "Watson, you have done a big thing for your town; I should like to do something for my native place, which Mr. Bonaldson said is about ten railes from Lurgan." Watson replied, "You are just the man to do good, having almost unlimited means. Send over a ship load of food to the destitute people." Stewart took "the hint, went that evening and chartered a vessel, loaded her with provisions, and forthwith despatched her to Ireland. This is an act worth recording of a man who is thought not to have done much good in his lifetime, yet here is a deed that shows the noblest trait of character, and certainly are worth imitating. How many are there that could follow this example, not perhaps to the poor, lends to the Lord;" and the famous Dean Swift, in commenting on this passage, remarked: "If you like the security, down with the dust." This is applicable in the present instance, and I hope the practical meaning of the text and comment will be largely adopted by making the Post fund worthy of the cause and the Christianlike spirit that inaugurated it. It is not a question of class, creed or country—it is a question of God, love and humanity. The country, from the mouth of the Sharpon to the old head of Linsale, I know very well, having, as I said before, travelled in that region during the autumn, and I do emphatically say, that unless numbers of the poor people are assisted they will, durang winter and spring, perish of famine. In this letter I have studiously avoided politics of any kind, because I am of opinion the first duty we owe to God, to country and to kind is to save human life from hunger and its attendent pestilence. I am afraid, sir, this letter is too long for your crowded columns, but my mind is so full of what I have seen that I can hardly refrain from placing the entire terrible story before your readers. However, trusting what I have written of it may enhance the fund so nobly began by the employees of the Post, and hoping you will manage to squeeze my communication somewhere into your next issue, I have the honor to remain, Yours, &c., Pater O'Leary.

Express Hotel, Montreal, Dec. 29th, 1879.

Cutario Municipal Elections.

Tenoxy -- Mayor, James Beaty, Q C, reelected by 990 majority, the figures standing: Beaty, 4,249: Angus Morrison, 3,289. St. Lawrence Ward-Jno Hallam Taylor and P G Close . Et George's Ward-Peter Ryan Darling, David Walker; St. James' Ward-NC Lone, N. I. Steiner, R. H. Oates; St. Patrick's Ward-W B McMurrich Evans, Jno Baxter; St Andrew's Ward-W W Carley, J H Morris, J E Mitchell; St Thomas's Ward-Carlyle, Trees, Paldwin; St John's Ward-Jno Irwin, A Fleming, H E Hamilton, Alderman Piper being beaten by two votes: St David's Ward -Anderson, Blevins, Lobb: St Stephen's Ward-Crecker, Denison, Geo M Evans.

Biscoe, Dr McGuire and William Stevenson; St Andrew's Ward, J C McLagan, George Bruce, Thomas Gowdry : I't David's Ward, John Tyeon, W Hart, James Hewer; St Lamprey, George T Grange, J P Macmillan; St Patricke Ward, F L Chadwick, Denis Coffee, M J. Doran.

aminer.

Kingston-Mayor, Robert Carson; Aldermen-Ontario Ward, Wilson, Irving, Clements; St Lawrence Ward, Snook, Dupuis, McMahon: Cataraqui Ward, Allen, Anglin, ded in the woodwork of the windows.

Maloney; Frontenac Ward, Pense, McCam- Greaney Add them that about four mon, and a tie between McGuire and Newlands : Rideau Ward, McIntyre, Fee, Law : Victoria Ward, Gaskin, C. I Gildersleeve, Doran: Sydenham Ward, the old members were returned by acclamation.

Hamilton-Mayor O'Reilly re-elected by acclamation; First Ward-Alds Carscallen, after two more shots were fired through the Adam, Rutherford McLagan : Eecond Ward-Alds Lees, McKny, P C Boucher; Third Ward -Charles Fester, R Kennedst, J J Mason; Fourth Ward-W Hancock, Joseph Kent, Jas Stevenson; Fifth Ward--W Deran, Jno Glasgow, Wm Kavanagh; Sixth Wald-N Humplacey, Charles Lee, J Carrutkers; Seventh of the window-frames, and brought them with Ward-Daniel Relly, Thomas Allan, Joo Creerar.

Belleville-Foster Ward-A T Petrie, C Wallbridge and D. Brennan; Samson Ward-G D Dickson, H McInninch and P. Lingham; Baldwin Ward-i) B Robertson, A L Smith and J Smith; Bleecker Ward-James Grant, Kirwan's estate assembled at Greaney's house S Hambly, A A Farley : Coleman Ward-J St Charles, W L. Ostrom, A E Proctor; them only ten per cent of a reduction. They Murney Ward—A L Geen, D Halden, J G would not accept this, and went home with-Vandusen; Ketcheson Ward-Thos Halden, E Costello, and W F Niles and Morgan Jellet | nothing to show the outrage to be an agrarian | latives, and one old woman left the Home.

St. Cathagines .- Henry Carlisle, Mayor. St Andrew's Ward-Themas McCaroly, Chas-Lobb, J B McIntyre. St George'stWard— J-Murray, P Healey, P Larkin. St fatrick's Ward—P McCarthy, B K Smith, M Brennan. St Lames' Ward—J E Cluf, N C Carter, T J Jones. St Thomas Ward-E Goodman, F C of the great Dominican. No arrests have as Dawson, J R Monro. St Haul's Ward-D W Calvin, Ell Liggins, George Burtch.

Lornox-Mayor, John Campbell. Addermen No 1 Ward-R Tritchard, E Meredith, and James Muirhead. No 2-James Corvan, R S Murphy, and A K Thompson. No. =-Taylor, Jones and Stringer. Wo 4-Hiscon. Milroy, Brooks. No 5-Wilson, Brown and Glass. No 6-Scarrow, Buckle and Boyd. No 7-Thomas Peel, Sharman, 22d Wyatt.

Jaffray; First Deputy Reeve, Robert Scott; Second Deputy Reeve, Jas McTague. Councillors-Ward No 1, Adam Cranton and Peter Henshelwood; Ward 2, James Warnock and George Laird; Ward 3, Geo T Strickland and Archd McAustan; Ward 4, Dr Sylvester and Richard Blain; Ward 5, Hugh McCulloch and Robt Brochfield, by acclaination.

BROCKVILLE - Mayor, W H Comstock ; East Ward, Councillors, Murray, A Marshall; South Ward, R Fitzsimmons, sr, G A Dana; West Ward, Price and Stage; North Ward, Logan and Quigg; Centre Ward, Cole and

Fulford. CORNWALL TOWN-A P Ross, Mayor; J T Kirkpatrick, Reeve; John Bergin, Deputy PRESCOTT-Mayor, William Dunn; Councillors-South Ward, N Willard, L H Daniels and SJ Boyd; East Ward, E Leslie, James Cairne, and S. Hollingsworth; West Ward, A Whitney, G T Labatt and E Mundle.

L'ORIGNAL-John Butterfield, Reeve; Councillors-Robert Hall, David Buchan, Fred Winters and R H Marston. PLANTAGENET-Vanbridger, Reeve; Yeon,

Deputy Reeve; Councillors-Gauthier, Montpelier and Perrault. Monnissung-Dr Chamberlain, Reeve; Conncillors-J H Meikle, C S Crysler, Geo Dillen and A Duin.

HAWKESBURY MILES—Reeve, John W Higginson; Councillors—Wm H Robertson, Felix Harbic, James G Higginson and T H Wyman.

CORNWALL TOWNSHIP—Reeve, McIntosh; Deputy Reeve, McPhail: Councillors: Connelly, McDermid and McDonald. WEST HAWKESBUAY-McCuaig, Tweed, M P McVicar, Barton, Bangs, Council-

Aultsville-Ault, Reeve; Bredin, 1st Deputy Reeve; Warner, 2nd Deputy Reeve; Bride and Duval, Councillors.

IRISH NEWS.

The Sub-Sheriff of County Mayo, Mr. James C. Macdonnell, accompanied by about fifty police, Major Wyse, R. M., and Sub-Inspector Pepper, went about three o'clock on Friday on so large a scale, but in proportion to their means? The Saviour said: "He that gives to the poor, lands to the Lord" on Anthony Demostrand his facility Dempsey was a tenant of Sir Robert Brasse, and it was to protest against his eviction that the great meeting was recently held at Balla. Bempsey's family have but recovered from fever, and there was no notice that the eviction would take place. No disturbance occurred, but the movement of the police has caused much excitement amongst the people. The weather was bitterly cold.

on their way to Balla. The constabulary 10 days' imprisonment. were drafted from various neighbouring Ten policemen were conveyed secretly from Claremorris in a vehicle to the scene of operations. The only occupants of Dempsey's cabin when the police, the Sheriff, the agent and Dempsey's mother-in-law, and old woman the work by clearing the house of its occupants, afterwards proceeding to throw out the furniture, as stated, levelling a wooden bedstead pleased with the result of the experiment, and breaking the house furniture with which proved most conclusively how cheaply hedge on the roadside a little boy, aged four liesh meat. years, began to scream and then dashed back it the family huddled. Late in the evening | ing of the candidature of Sir James was carried arrangements were, however, made by some of the charitably-disposed inhabitants of understand, was shown on both sides. ing. The arrangement was to escort the into existence after the election of the late Demseys by a torchlight procession to Mr. Whitelaw. Its members are members of a balance on hand of \$12.32.

Mackleson's Hotel, where they are to remain the Conservative Association, although it Sister Martha submitted as Ward—Crocker, Denison, Geo M Evans.

GUELT—Mayor, George Sleeman; Water
Commissioners, Richard Mitchell, George
Howard; Aldermen, St. Ceorge's Ward, F
Stavenson; Walliam Stavenson; Water was offered.—Ulsic Ecthem. Towards the close of the eviction larger body.

> On yesterday (December 22nd), as Sub-Constablec Crotty and Dowling, of Clonhoo the house of a man named Greaney, a bailiff on the estate of Miss Kirwan, of Castlehacket, had been fired into on the provious night. They went to the place and found the glass in three windows completely shattered, and several pistol bullets embed-ded in the woodwork of the wirdows. o'clock on Sunday morning he was lying in bed, a son of his lying beside him. On a sudden they were started by hearing a regular volley fired, the glass in the windows breaking, and several bullets striking the wall just over where they were lying. Immediately window of another room-where two more of Greanev's sons were sleeping. Two more shots were also fired into another room, formerly used as a shop. The assailants then decamped, and were heard running away. The sub-constables picked several bullets out them. Last night Sub-Inspector Lennon, of Galway, accompanied by Head-Constable Wynne, Acting-Constable Rocket and Suk-Constable John Keely, proceeded by car to visit the scene of the attack. It seems that eight or ten days ago the tenants on Miss to pay the agent the rent. He would allow and parlook of the advantages afforded by the them only ten per cent. of a reduction. They out paying any rent. Beyond this there is one. One circumstance connected with this attack struck me very forcibly. On the wall over where Greancy was sleeping kangs a photograph of Father Burke, O.P. All round the sides of this photograph the wall was literally covered with small shot, and yet, strange to say, not a single grain struck the likeness yet been made.

The following letter appears in the Times

of Wednesday :-"Sin,-Will you afford me space ic your columns for an appeal on behalf of the small farmers and labourers in this district? Gazing to the failure of the potato.crap and general badness of the season neither of the above classes has either food or means to procure it. and dire distress exists among them. Unfor-GALT-Hayor, David Spiers; Reeve, R tunately there is no chance of public works being undertaken or of any alleviction of the distress for many months. Any little aid which I can give will be utterly iceffectual. I ask, therefore, those of your readers who are able to do so to give me some help at this season of charity. Subscriptions can be sent direct to me, or to Lady Kenmare, Killarney House, Killarney.—I am, sir, your obedient

" DANIEL O'CONNELL, " Darrygane Abbey, Waterville, Killarney, December 15."

The Port of Windsor, N. S., has added to its shipping during the past year 12 new vessels of an aggregate tunnage of 11.156. The total number now registered at that port is 195 yessels, of 97, 732 tons.

SCOTCH NEWS.

ANOTHER SUBURBAN BURGH .- On December 17th, at a meeting of the householders of Pollokshields East it was unanimously agreed to form the district into a burgh, and the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act was adopted.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CITY MEMBERS .-Thursday, 22nd January next, has been fixed as the date upon which the annual meeting of the Liberal members of Glasgow with the constituency will be held. The meeting takes place in the City Hall, and will be a joint one of the three members-Dr. Cameron, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Tennant.

—At a recent meeting of the Scottish Food Reform Society, the company, to the number of twenty, sat down to a repast, consisting of six courses—lentil and barley soup, haricotbean pies, haricet bean omelets with scuce, hominy pudding, pearl meal pudding, and tapioca and apples. The cost of the whole, exclusive of cooking, came to 31d per head.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES R. NAPIER, E.R.S .-It is with very deep regret that we announce the decease of Mr. James R. Napicr, F.R.S., the eldest son of the late Mr. Robert Napier, of Shandon. For several years back Mr. Napier had been in very indifferent health, but even up to within a few days of his death he had been able to go about his ordinary duties. Unlike his eminent father, whe attained to quite a patriarchal age, the deceased | accorded to the ladies of Ottawa, who devoted was cut off at 58 years of ags, when little over the prime of life.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS .-- At the St. Lollox Police Court recently, before Stipendiary Megistrate Gemuel, Andrew M'Gill, contractor, 12 Ibrox Place, Govan, was charged at the instance of the Glasgow Society for the Prevention of Craelty to Animals with baving on the 5th ultimo at Keppochhill Road cruelly ill-treated a horse belonging to him by causanimal was sufering from large sores on the The police, who were all under arms, ar- Back under the saddle. He pleaded not rived, as much as possible attracting notice guilty, but was convicted and fixed £1 1s, or

VEGETARIAN DINNER .- On December 19th towns to assist the Sheriff and the bailiffs. the Committee of the Scottish Food Reform Society held a social meeting at the house of Miss Tarrage, a fedy member who has lately opened a school of vegetarian cookery at 42 Allison street, Crosshill. The company, (das. Fordy Reilly), the bailiffs, and others arrived were five little children, the eldest repast, consisting of six courses—leutil and repast, consisting of six courses-leutil and being but seven years of age, their mother, barley soup, hericot bean pies; inricot bean omelets with sauce, hominy rudding, pearl over eighty years of age. The bailiffs began meal pudding, and taploca and apples. The cost of the whole, exclusive of cooking, cause to 31d per head. The company were highly a sledge nammer. A strange scene occurred a thoroughly substantial and satisfactory when the semily had been put out. By the dinner can be provided without the use of

THE EDPRISONTATION OF TLASGOW. - A. into the house, despite the efforts of the evict- meeting of the Glasgow Conservative Elecing party to prevent him. He was at once toral Committee was held recently to conturned out, but the Kitle fellow made a frantic sider the question of the representation of the effort to get back, olinging to the wall until city in view of the approaching election removed. The neighbours very kindly made | The meeting, which was conducted in private a proposal to Dempsey to shelter him and his was, we understand, a protracted one. Dr. family in some of their houses until he could J. A. Campbell having already been accepted find some place of acode for them, but the as the nominee of the party, the question was agent storaly informed them that Demosey considered whether any one should be assoshould not be admitted into any of their clated with him in the caudidature, and if so, houses, but left to seek shelter on the road- who should be selected for that purpose. Si: side. Ecropsey and his family, therefore, Jas. Bain was proposed to run along with Br. passed the day shivering by the readcide. Campbell, and an amendment, in the form of A small fire was built on the dreary a negative to the motion, was also submitted. hog alongside of the hedge, and around On the vote being taken, the motion approvby a majority. A good deal of feeling, we Balla to convey the whole family to a lodg- Electoral Committee, it may be added, came

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM Anneal Meeting-3kc Reports.

The annual meeting of the members of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum was held yester-John's Ward, W G Fairbanks, Adam Robert-temporary station, were returning from Divine day afterneon, in the hall of that instituson, sr, John Read; St James' Ward, John A service, at Carrowbeg Chapel, they heard that

Among those present were--Rev Dr O'Connor, Spiritual Director: Mesors D O'Connor President; Wm McCaffrey, /ice-President; required by the act of incorp rask n. R Devlin, Secretary: Wm Wall, Treasurer: Rev. Dr. O'Connor. Messr s C. P. M Kavanagh, J B Brannen, Joseph Kavanagh, George O'Neefe, Members of the Council: P Baskerville, M P P: M Battle, Principal MacCabe, John Heney, T P French, W Kavanagh, Wm Kehoe, John Lyons, E A Mara, Moore Higgins, P Dunn, John Dunn, D

Egan, Martin J Griffin and R. Reilry.

Rev. Dr. C'Connor stated that the object of the meeting was to receive the annual report and elect a council for the eneming year. The report would show that the institution was in a better condition than it had ever occupied

The President then read the fourteenth annual report for the year 1879, as follows:-The President and Council, at the close of the year, have much pleasure in submitting

to the members and friends of the Asylum the

usual annual report for the year 1879.

On the commencement of the year there were \$3 inmates in the institution and, since that time, 42 persons were admitted, viz., 16 boys, 9 girls, 7 old men, and 10. old women. making a total of 125 persons, who enjoyed Asylum. During the year, 19 boys and 24 girls were either placed out in comfortable families, or were taken away by friends or re-There were three deaths, viz, 2 old men and I old woman. Making these deductions, there are now in the institution 14 old men, 24 old women, 25 boys and, 15 girls, making a total of 79. The health of the inmates during the year has been most satisfactory, as will be seen by reference to the report of Dr. Higgips, the attendant physician: The Asylum ie under heavy obligations to Dr. MacDonell and Dr. Higgins for the attention and care which they devote to the health of the inmates. In rities respect they are, no doubt, much assisted by the motherly care and solicitude which the good Sisters at all times take in the health and well-being of those placed immediately under their care. For many years past the health of Sister Fitzmassice has been gradually failing, and during the year her infirmities increased to such an extent that the Mother Superior recalled her to the Mother House, where, being free from care and responsibilities, and with better attendance, she, with God's will, may again recover her health, and be once more resuming her comer position in the charge of the Home. This is the entrest wish of every friend of the Asylum. For during the last fourteen years this kind Sister has devoted her health, her time, and almost her life, to the Home, and her name will ever rewith her, have sided in kaeping receive the blessing of 3od. up this institution, but likewise to and

to, and their troubles and sorrows alleviated by this kind-hearted Sister and devoted friend of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. Sister Martha has taken the place of Sister Fitz-maurice, as Superior of the Home, and, under her guidance and care, the council feel assured that the Asylum is in good hands, and that under her direction it will be wisely and prudently managed. The pic-nic held on Dominion Day was eminently successful, and realized a net sum of \$503.03. Your council would recommend holding the annual pic-nic, if possible, on that day. The collection in St. Patrick's Church, on St. Patrick's Day, realized \$75.10, which amount, we hope to see much

increased on future similar occasions. The council have also to acknowledge the receipt of \$169.35, proceeds of a concert held by the St. Patrick's Society, of Ottawa, on last St. Patrick's Day, for which they return their sincere thanks. Offerings of this kind go far towards the support of the institution, while at the same time they express the interest which the friends of the Asylum take in its welfare. The bazaar, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. O'Connor and the Ladies Society, took place, as usual, in October, and realized the net sum of \$1,975.46. Considering the hard times, and the many calls made upon the public by the various charities of Ottawa, the ladies have to be congratulated on the success which attended their efforts. Too much praise cannot be their time and energies to make the bazaar a success. The amount annually realized from this scarce is the main support of the Rome, and without it the Council do not see how it could be supported. While thanking all those who assisted this year, the Council hope that the same success will attend their efforts next fall, and that the number of ladies who take an interest in This work laror and responsibility more widely. The Council have also much pleasure in announcing that Kr. C. H. Pinbey has reduced the interest on the mortgage of \$4,000 due to him, from \$ to 7 per cent, making an annual saving of \$80. Appended to this report are the usual statements chowing the rethe whole, the finances of the Home are in a better position to-day than they ever have been, and, with energy ark good will, the future is not deubtful. Before closing or report the council have again, as on former occasions, as testify to the valuable services rendered by the Rev. Dr. O'Connor to the Home. Through his onergy RIK perseverence, we attribute the presperity of the Tome. He devotes a great part of meet whe daily wants of the Asylma It is true be receives support from the many energy that stirs them into action and life. Long may be bespared to be the father of this awaist his children in Heaven. good work. To Lis herdship the Sishop and patron of the Home, to the several sisters who devote all their time and energy to make it lagain to hear that another step has been happy-anti-successful, and to our friends gener- gained in the prosperous career of this instially, of all classes and creeds, who, by word and deed bave empirited their friendship for the St. Patrick's Asykem, we return our hearty

enjoy the fruits thereof. report of the medical attendant, Dr. 5. M. Higgins, was submitted, showing that the esteem and reverence which we bear towards the Ottawa Valley. health of the innertes of the institution and you as a man and as a priest; and more parbeen exceedingly good.

The treasurers statement slowed receipts during the past year to have been \$4,784, and the expenditure \$4,020.22, leaving

Sister Martha submitted a statement of the until some permanent provision is made for must not be understood to represent the sum expended by her during 1830, showing a balance on hand of \$41.62.

The president said the aboverpois man the pass is a carried by was really taken said the manner in which, the institution fact.

Rev. Dr. O'Connor said he was really taken said by had only learned a few months.

adopted. Moved by Mr Moore Higg five, seconded by had leaked out, as affairs of this kind gener-Mr John Heney, that the foll owing gentlemen ally do. He was consequently unable to compose the Council for 1880), with Messrs D brake a written reply, or to return his O'Connor, M Eavanagh, Jos: Ker anagh, Wm thanks in a suitable manner. He accepted McCaffrey, W Wall, Geo Gackerville, G. with pleasure this token of their O'Keefe, J B Brannen, R De ville, together as esteem, and he set that they were conveying

Rev Dr O'Connor, Messr s T P French, of their Irish hearts. He knew that his Martin J Griffin, Principal McC labe, Ino Heney, believes in behalf of the institution would M Battle, P kaskerville, co must mented the whove been of little avail, had he not been mamembers of the council for the very able excitally assisted by the gentlemen of the manner in which they had iso arged their council, and its friends generally, who were

duties. The motion was then carrie d.

A vote of thanks, on motion of Messis. O'Keefe and Machinery, was passed directors power for the institution, which was largely McDonnell and Higging, for their services as supported by the Irish Catholics. He was first McDonnell and Higgins, for their services as medical attendants for the years past.

A vote of thanks was passed, on motion of Messrs. Baskerville, M. T. E., and J. M. Higgins, to the Key. Dr. O'Connor, for his success-

ful management of the Anylum. His Lordship Bishop Dulmmel and Rev. lather Dawson entered at this stage of the p:oceedings.

Moved by Mr. Higging, seconded by Mr. Higging, seconded by Mr. Higging, seconded by Mr. Heilly, that the thanks of the Council are also due to the Protestant citizens of Ottawa whe on all occasions when called on, are most generous in contributions to this institution .- Carried.

Moved by Principal MacCabe, seconded by Mr. Sattle, that the thanks of the institution are hereby tendered to Mr. (1). O'Concor and the members of the Council for their entiring efforts in behalf of the asylum during the

The motion was carried, and suitable replies were made by Messrs, Wonner, Wall, Derlin and O'Kesso.

A wate of thanks was likewise passed to Sister Wartha for the management of her department of the institution, to His Lordship Bishop Dehamel for his presence and his interest in the St. Patrick's Orphanage.

His Lordship Bishop Dukamel said it was always a pleasure to accend the annual meetings of the board, and to listen to the reports | not find words to express his gratitude, and he showing the manner in which its affairs bad. been conducted. He was pleased to learn that? prepared to labor in the future as assiduously the institution was prosperous, and they as he had in the past -Ottawa Poper. could rest assured that a good work was being done. He referred to the work of the institution, and complimented the spiritual director, the Council, the sistere, and the friends of the asylum, on the successful management of its affairs. He felt assured that the orphanage would continue to prosper in the future long after those who now managed it should have passed away. It was his exmest desire to see the asylum onlarged, in order that a larger numher of deserving persons might be cared for. He admired the zeal, and was proud of it, that was exhibited by those who labored for the institution. He hoped that all those who had

A vote of thanks was passed to the city the many hundreds of persons, old and young, who in that long course of time, have had their wants attended Ottawa Paper,

Presentation.

At the annual meeting of the members of the St. Patrick's Orphau Asylum, held yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, the Spiritual Director of the institution, was presented with an address, accompanied by an excellently executed portrait of the reverend gentieman, by the friends and well-wishers of the erection of a cotton factory. the asylum. The address, which was read by —The Inland Revenue receipt Principal MacCabe, was as follows :-

Patrick's, and Spiritual Director of St. \$21,881.81.

Patrick's Orphan Asylum: Rev. Sis,-The happy season at which angels specially sing "Glory to God on high, and on earth peace to men of good will," has once more passed over us. Hearts that may not have known gladness for a long period have rejoiced. Man has reached forth his hand to his brother, and helped him to that peace, and, it is to be hoped, to that plenty which mark God's graces and blessings to humanity. The cause of religion has once more reaped a rich harvest among holy souls; and the institutions fostered under the maternal care of Hely Church have felt the general joy.

The St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, that Institution dear to our hearts, and much more | to \$16,921.02, and for a similar period last so to yours, Rev. Sir, has been visited by the

general sunshine of this happy time. In contemplating its gloricus status to-day, and in looking back over the long vista of years, through which, year after year, it has emerged clearer and clearer into the light of prosperity and success, in which it has raised its head proudly among the institutions for God's glory, and the help of poor, weak man, we see one hand at the helm, one head working out its destiny, one heart beating warmly, enthusiastically for its progress. That hand, head, and heart, Rev. Sir, are yours. Every stone in this building can bear witness to your zeal in the cause of God's orphans, will this year be increased, in order to God's aged people. What material aid you ing the same to Craw a loaded cart, while the me're it more sweessful, and spread the have given to this institution, is it not among the records of our city and country? Have not our legislative halls seen you plead for Government protection and Government aid, for those weakest children of the state? Have not our churches, our market places, our meetings, seen you advocating for the Irish aged, the Itish orphan? And when external ccipts and expenditure during the year. On aid failed, how often have you borne on your own shoulders the burden which no others could or would bear? Have you not rallied triends around this institution. the magic of your name and zeal in such a cause bringing even the most apathetic into line? And under the shelter of this Home, who, above and beyond all, has been the stall to the aged, the fostering protector of the crphan and the homeless? Who but you, For, and dear Father? And then your his time to the Unstitution, and brough Piona care that the spiritual wants of the inhis efforts we are tryarietly indebted for the mates, the instruction of the old, and the greater portion of the monies which go to education of the young, in everything that goes to make a soul beautiful in the sight of God, should come up to the highest standard friends of the Hotae all-around, but it is his of nor race and faith, shows you, indeed, the true representative of the Great Father, who

'Fixed with the strength of thoughts like these; on this occasion, when we meet once tution, a few of its friends, and of your friends, Rev. Sir, cannot let the opportunity pass without giving expression to those feelings; acceptance of the accompanying portrait, as a and Irish faith in councetion with the institution, under whose roof we now have the pleacure of meeting.

That you may be spared many years in the enjoyment of health and strength to act the part of that truly profitable servant of our Civine Saviour which you have been in year.

kenents previously of the presentation, which their best wishes and the honest warmth octuated by no supercilial regard, but who sacrificed a great deal to benefit the orphanage. He considered it a duty to do all in his a Catholic and thom an Irishman and it was his continual aim to labor for the Church, and the interests and welfare of the frishmen. In his labore he was moved more by his head than his heart to work calmly and coolly, and it was gratifying to witness the result which had been brought about line. The people along the line will, no through the assistance of the general public, as well as by individual efforts. He trusted that the work would be carried on harmomisualy in the future, and that they use greater efforts to accomplish their designs. The corner-stone of the institution, it would be remembered, was laid in 1872, and who trusted that during the next year it would be waged out, and that the funded debt would then be attached. He referred to the valuable assistance rendered him by the council, the ladies and gentlemen, and Sister Fitzmassico, who for 13 or 14 years past had been connected with the institution, and who had sacreficed her time, energy, and finally her health, in the work. The institution belonged to them, and was a monument of their liberality. They elected their representatives to manage it and the donations for its support came from them, and they should, therefore, feel a deep interest in its welfare. He could would only say, in conclusion, that he was

The Mochelaga Bank.

At the annual meeting, on the 15th inst., of shareholders of this bank, a request will be made for the appointment of a Committee of Investigation. A circular recently distributed among the chareholders says:—

"Without wishing to blame the actual management we believe that the time is come for asking the appointment of a committee of shareholders outside of the Board of Directors, who may be charged to investigate the affairs of the bank, and report thereon to the shareholders, in order that we may be able main dear, not only to those who, in concert taken an interest in this institution would to form an estimate upon good grounds whether it will be to our interest to continue the business of the bank. It is above all important that the shareholders who have not yet fully paid up their shares should reflect well before risking fresh sums."

Finance, Commmerce and Trade.

-The Grangers of Cornwallis, N.S, are shipping 9,000 bushels of potatoes to England.

-The St. Croix Courier says practical steps have been taken in St. Stephen, N.B., towards

-The Inland Revenue receipts at London, Ont., for the year 1879 amount to \$21,435.08 To the Rev. John L. O'Connor, D.D., P.P., St. against \$240,316.89 in 1878, a decrease of

-It is reported that Mr. A. J. Corriveau, of this city, is about to open a broad silk factory in Montreal, the means to be provided by a local capitalist. -The deficit in the Treasury of the Coun-

ies of Lennox and Addington, of which Mr. E. Hooper, of Napanee, was Treasurer, will probably amount to \$25,000. -John D. Martin & Co., leather dealers, of

St. Johns, N.F., have compromised at seven and sixpence to the pound, with security, and one and three-pence their own paper. -The Inland Revenue returns of Ottawa, Ont., for the month of December amounted

\$3,113.35. Mr. Geo. Burn, late inspector of the Exchange Bank, will enter upon his duties as Manager of the Bank of Ottawa, to which position he has recently been appointed, on

year \$13,807.67, showing an increase of

or about the 15th January next. _James O'Donohue, grocer, Kingston, has been served with a writ of attachment, issued by Jas. Brown & Co., wholesale grocers, for \$2,000. He had been in business since about

871, having very limited means. -The exports of Port Hope during the past season amounted to \$14,836.98 and the imports to \$3,272.96, making a total receipt for exports and imports of \$18,100,94, being an increase over last year of \$3,839.94, and over

the year 1877 of \$2,049.68. -The manufacture of wall papers and similar goods is about being undertaken in Montreal, the principals in the enterprise being Mr. John Watson, the well-known crockery merchant of this city, and Mr. McArthur, formerly of Glasgow, and now of Toronto.

-The shipment of deals from St. John in December, ult., reached 9,654,165 feet against 10,928,565 in the corresponding month of 1878. In the latter year 325 vessels were engaged in the lumber shipment trade from this port, while in 1870 the number was only 227 vessels.

-The Customs revenue at St. John, N.B.,

during December amounted to \$41,309.88, compared with \$15,308.17 for the same period last year. The Customs revenue for the twelve months was \$691,558.15, against \$1,017,888.33 in 1878, a decrease of \$329,330.18 during 1879. -The total of the Inland Revenue receipts at Montreal during December, ult., was

\$111,172.12, compared with \$105,243.20 for December, 1878. For the year ended December 31st the receipts only amounted to \$862,591.61, against \$1,161,585.85, a decrease of \$298,994.24. -Application will be made to Parliament,

at its next ression, for an Act to incorporate thanks, and in this we are joined by the old which, now, more than ever, we desire to the French River & Ottawa Navigation Comand the young ignates of the institution who place on record. We would ask your kind pany, for the purpose of improving and comoleting the navigation between Georgian servall, very small token and pledge of that Bay and the River St. Lawrence, by way of

-The receipts of the Halifax Custom ficularly as an earnest of the warm appreci- House during the past month amounted to ation of all you have done for the Irish race | \$67,140, a decrease compared with December last year of \$4,376. The receipts for the quarter ending 31st ult. were 223,618, an increase over the same quarter last year of \$6,933. The receipts at the Inland Revenue office in December amounted to \$24,780, an increase of \$3,050 over December of last

> -The exports from Guelph, Ont, for Decomber were \$74,536.69, and for the quarter ending December 31st \$314,182.83, against \$213,822.56 for the same quarter of 1878, being an increase of \$100,360.27. The Customs returns for December show the value of goods entered for consumption to be \$44,137; duty collected, \$4,447.80. In December, 1878, the value of imports was \$59,667; duty collected. \$3,941.31.

> -Application will be made next session for an Act to incorporate a company for the construction, maintenance and operation of a railway from Toronto to Quebec, with full power to buy, lease or amalgamate with any other lines of railway along the route; also to construct all necessary bridges across intervening rivers, and to connect or make running arrangements with one or more railways running westward from Ottawa and Toronto.

-The Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Co., who have succeeded in their negotiations with the European bondholders for a change of gauge, have made an agreement with the Grand Trunk Company, under which the rolling stock of the latter company will shortly run over the Toronto, Grey & Bruce doubt, appreciate this, as it means through rates and perfect arrangement for the interchange of traffic.

-The total amount of Customs receipts at Montreal for the calendar year, from January 1st to December 31st, 1879, was \$4,512,463.31, against \$3,644,385.36 for 1878, an increase in woold then have thought that the building 1879 of \$808,077.95. The total amount colwould have been so enlarged that to-day it lected during the first half of the fiscal year world be worth \$40,000 or \$15,000. The ending December 31st 1879, was \$2,388,floating debt was almost nothing, and he 272.27, against \$1,902,784.71 for the corresponding period of 1878, an increase in '79 of \$485,487.56. The totals for the month of December vere: In 1879, \$282,558.72; in 1878, \$215,847.75.

-Thirty-one vessels of 10,617 tons registered at St. John, N. B, were lost in 1879. Twenty-seven new vessels of 14,672 tons were added to the registry of the port. There are now on the registry books of St. John 738 vessels, of 281,101, tons a gain of one vessel and 5,000 tons since last year. There is a larger amount of tonnage on the books now than ever before. In the whole of the Province there are registered 1,137 vessels of 342,844 tons. At the present time, there are in construction, or under contract, 30 vessels of 16,000 tons; last year 200,000 tons were being

-Last Friday's Liverpool grain circular

says:-The grain trade since Tuesday has heen quiet, but prices have been firm in the face of rather lower quotations, from New York. Prices there must yet fall considerably to reach the level of those of Great Britain. Some of the provincial markets were even dearer than last week for foreign wheat. Native wheat is still in disfavor with millers. The imports into the United Kingdom last week were much below the average of consumption. At the Liverpool market today there was a quiet trude in wheat, the turn of prices favoring buyers where any business was done, but the majority of holders were not disposed to accept a decline. There was hardly any inquiry for corn, which was offered at d per cental reduction. Flour and other articles were nominally unchanged, the transactions being quite of a retail character.

Scraping the bark with a short-handled hoe will remove a portion, but to make a complete job, use strong home-made soft soap, made from ley or potash. Thin this with enough water to apply readily to the bark, and leave the rain to do the rest. Do this work of scraping, etc., early in the spring.

Varieties of Pears.—For orchard planting, the list may be: for Early—Doyenne d'Ete, Manning's Elizabeth. Sammer—Eartlett. Clapp's Favorite, Beure diffard, Autumn—Beurre Hardy, Doyenne Boussock, Seckel, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Belle Laurative. Winter—Winter Nells, Lawrence, Vicar of Winkfield, Dana's Hovey.

Peaches—In every peach region, the selec-tions for market vary with each locality. The following is a good selection for home use: Early

York, Early Crawford, Old Mixon Free and

Cherries.-Early Richmond, Black Tartarian,

Coe's Transparent, are the leading varieties.

Our stranspacem, are the reading varieties. Quinces are often put in some out of the way, low, wet place, and they often give fair frait in spite of it; they should have as good soil and culture as any fruit, and when thus treated, few fruits are more profitable. The old Apple or Orange Quince's best known, and good. Rea's Seedling is very fine, and a new Connecticut variety. Champion, gives high promise.

Purchasing.-By all means purchase of reliruremasing.—By all means purenase of reliable nurserymen, that you may be sure of good stock, and trees true to name. Other things being equal, it is not to buy as near home as possible, as there is less danger of injury in transportation.

Twas a jolly old pedagogue, long ago,
Tall and siender, and sallow and dry;
His form was bent and his gait was slow,
His long thin hair was as white as snow,
But a wonderful twinkle shone in his eye;
And he sang every night as he went to bed,
"Let us be happy down here below;
The living should live, though the dead it
dead." Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

He taught his scholars the rule of three,
Writing and reading, and history, too;
He took the little ones upon his knee
For a kind old heart in his breast had he,
And the wants of the littlest child he knew;
"Learn while you're young," he often said,
"There is much to enjoy down here below;
Life for the living, and rest for the dead!"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.
With the stupidest boys he was kind and cool,
Speaking only in gentlest tones:
The rod was hardly known in his school—
Whip, ing to him was a barbarous rule,
And too hard for the poor old bones;
Beside it was painful, he sometimes said;
"We should make life pleasant down here
below,

The living need charity more than the dead,"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

He lived in the house by the hawthorn lane, Who coles and woodbine over the door; His rooms were quiet, and neat and plain, But a satist of comfort there held reign.

And made him forget he was old and poor.

"I need so little," he often said,
"And my friends and relatives here below
Won't hitigate over me when I am dead,"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

But the pleasantest times that he had, of all,
Were the sociable hours he used to pass,
With his chair tipped back to a neighbor's wall,
Making an unceremonious call,
Over a pipe and friendly glass.
This was the finest pleasure, he said,
Of the many he tasted here below;
"Who has no comies had better be dead!"
Said the followid polar was Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

Then the jolly old pedagogue's wrinkled face Melted all over in sunshiny smiles:

Melted all over in sunshiny smiles:

He stirred his glass with an "old school" grace,
Chuckled and sipped, and prattled apace,
Till the house grew merry from cellar to tiles;
"I'm a pretty old man," he gently said,
"I have lingered long while here below;
But my heart is fresh it my youth is fied!"
Said the joily old pedagogue, long ago.

He smoked his pipe in the balmy air.
Every night when the sun went down,
While the soft wind played in his silvery hair,
Lenving its tender klases there
On the jolly old pedagogue's jolly old crown,
And feeling the kisses, he smiled, and said.
"Twas a glerious world down here below:
Woy wait for happiness till we are dead?"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

He sat at the door one midsummer night.
After the sun had sunk in the west.
And the lingering hearns of golden light
Made his kindly old face took warm and bright.
While the odorous night wind whispered

"rest,"
Gently, gently he bowed his head,
There were angels waiting for him I know;
He was sure of happiness, living or dead,
The jolly old pedagogue, long ago!

AGRIOULTURE.

Hints for the Month.

Hints for the Month.

How do you stand?—One cannot lay out his work to advantage, without knowing precisely how he stands with regard to his basiness. Thebeginning of the year is the appropriate time for ascertaining it Frequently an account of business is kept for a month or two, and then neglected. If it is only to encourage habits of regularity and perseverance, it with be time well spent to keep an account, not only of money affairs, but a record of events for every day. This tends to beget promptness and system in every detail of farm work, and in business affairs, that foresight and economy which are every who re the prime essentials to success.

Keep a record of the events of each day's work,

las to success.

Keepa record of the events of each day's work, it farm-life. One of the boysor girls should do a hook will be needed, ruled with plain on which to make the entries; put down condition of the weather, the work done, whom; purchases and sales made, indeed, and that may be needed for future reference that should be entered in the account which will this become a valuable and sting record of the tarm.

sing record of the farm.

an Inventory:—Put down every thing ssess, from the farm itself, to the small and utensils, and value each item fairly. The money on hand, and also every debt to the first work in beginning an actual. The property owned, and money on find, will be on one side of the account, and the labis on the other. The balance will show just row the farmer stands. This account will be the account of stock. the account of stock.

Purchases and Sales are entered in the daily record, and from that into a purchase and sale book; except the eash transactions, which go into the cash book.

The Cash Book.—Every payment and receipt of money for purchases, sales, or for wages, should be entered in the cash book; this should be done every evening, and before it is forgotten; all these entries are transferred to a ledger to the proper accounts. The work is very simple and easy, and there are farmer's girls who keep all their father's accounts in the most accurate manner.

Hiring Men.—A farmer should try to make work for a bired man, or everal if possible. If he can find profitable work for them, he is making money to himself. A few months wages spent in procuring or making manure, draining, clearing off stone getting out stumps, or otherwise making the farm more productive, will be well invested.

Keep the stables clean; clear out the manure every morning, and scrape or card off all filth from the animals. The stable should be made so warm, that the manure will not freeze at night; a lower temperature will either demand a larger amount of food, or the animals will fall off in condition.

Pile the manure in square and compact heaps; and if it is not truzen when thrown out, it will heat and ferment in the pile; but if once frozen, it will be likely to remain so during all the cold received.

In the Southern States, the work of making In the Soldnern States, the work of making compost heaps should go on rapidly this north. Time is needed in making composts; raw mixtures are not fit for terrilizers, until the materials are decomposed. A bushel of lime added to each fead, will hasten the decay of the materials of the compost heap, or cotton seed, well soaked with water, will soon heat, and warm provides of counters.

upa large pile of compost Cut the Litter .- If the litter is cut into 3-inch

Cut the Litter.—If the litter is cut into 3-inch lengths, or even smaller, it will hold more moisture, will make better and finer manure, and will keep the animals cleaner than long litter. The ga'nin the quality of the manure, in one year, the saving in time in the handling, and increased effectiveness of it, will pay good interest on the cost of a windmill, and a folder cutter, to do the enting. But if the stormy and disagrees ble days are chosen to cut up straw for this purpose, an abundant supply can be made. A broad axe can be purchased for \$2.50, and with this and a block, a sheaf of straw may be cut into 3-inch chalf, in half a minute. Two persons, one to hold the sheaf on the block or plank, and the other to use the axe, would soon cut up a ton of straw. Where hard-wood saw-dust, dry swamu muck, or pine straw can be procured, these make an excellent litter and manure.

Feonemy in Feeding, is a very important con-

Inese make an excellent litter and manure.

Feonomy in Feeding, is a very important consideration. In some cases half the feed used is wanted Cutting the fodder has proved a saving of one-third to one-half. Where but 10 head of stock are fed, if the feed of one-third or one half can be sived, it is simply a large increase of the resources of the farm, and is sufficient to pay the cost of a good cutter and the time expended in cutting.

cost or a good cutter and the time expenses in cutting.

Watering Stock.—The supply of water in winter is a source of trouble. Ice gathers about the troughs and other drinking places; pipes freeze and burst, or become choked, and many other inconveniences occur. These may be avoided by methodical management. Have regular watering periods, twice a day. Fill the troughs from the pumps or cisterns, and drive the cattle to them and see that they drink. When all are supplied, empty the troughs, and either cover them or turn then over. Have no flowing water in the yards to waste and freeze, or become accoded for drinking. A cold drink will reduce the milk from the cows 10 per cent or more.

The Milk-Room or Spring-House. — Frozen cream will not make good butter. To prevent milk from freezing, have a small stove in the dairy, and in the spring-house make a covered box over the spring. Where a run from a spring can be brought in pipes, a Co ley creamery can be used during the winter with great advantage; keeping an even temperature equal to that in the summer when lee is used.

Horses.—When not at work the horses need but little grain. If sufficient good hay is given.

cream with not make good putter. To prevent milk from freezing, have a small stove in the dairy, and in the spring-house make a covered box over the spring. Where a run from a spring can be brought in pipys, a Co leve creamery can be used during the winter with great advantage; keeping an even temperature equal to that in the summer when lee is used.

Horses.—When not at work the horses need but little grain, if sufficient good hay is given. But as hay is generally dusty, and long hay is wasted in the eating, we find it economical to cut and wet the fodder, and give 3 quarts daily.

No question is more frequently asked us than How to renovate an old orchard?—There is a first orchard worth renovating?" should be first considered. This can not be properly decided by one who has not seen the trees. When trees are very old and badly decayed, with tranks and larger branches more or less hollow, it is not worth while to expend labor upon them; the wood-pile needs them. But if merely badly shaped, and though sound, are unfruitful, it will generally be a profitable investment to restore them.

of bran or ground feed. The hay saved will pay for the meal, and the increased value of the manure will pay for the labor. The moist feed prevents injury to the horses from breathing the dust from dry hay. the dust from dry hay.

the dust from dry hay.

Mares in Foal.—A roomy loose box is the safest and most comfor!able place for a brood mare. A colt may be raised for the same cost as a cow, and when 2 years old may be worth four cows. There is a brisk demand for good work horses, and a large export busicess is growing up, so that the keeping of mares will become a source of income. But not only must the right kind be kept, and the right kind of colts be raised, but the mares must have proper stable accommodations. When a mare is idle a large portion of the time, exercise is needed, and this she can get in a loose box.

Colts.—Young colts should be well fed and

Colts.—Young colts should be well fed and cared for the first winter; provide a warm stall for them, with plenty of litter, and give them a good brushing down once every day. A quart of cats, daily, will be needed, and some bright, clean sweet hay. Cut-feed is not suitable for young colts, whose digestion should not be overtaxed by food packed solidly in the stomach; feed light and frequently.

Work Oxen.—Oxen that work on frozen roads, although there is no ice, should be shod. The rough, hard surface wears down the hoofs very fast, and causes inflammation of the interior; the trouble may not become apparent until later, when the mischief is difficult to repair. If the text are tender and bot, and slight lameness is perceived, examine the hoof between the claws, cleanse the feet, and apply remedies if needed.

claws, cleanse the feet, and apply remedies it needed.

Cows.—Milking cows will be benefited by mixing their feed with warm water, if this can be done without too much trouble. A family cow may be treated to a warm mess in the mornings without difficulty, and it will increase the milk perceptibly. Unt the hay and pour a pallful of hot water over it; mix the mess so that the hay is all wetted and add the meal; mix again, and fed while warm. In a dairy of 20 cows, the extra milk will pay for the labor needed. If the food can be made more discrible, and by giving it warm, the waste of animal heat will be avoided, and the same effect will result as from an increase of food. Thus the study of the principles of feeding may be made a source of profit by the economy which may be practised through it. The card and brush should be in frequent use during the winter, and if meessary a coarse cloth and warm water may be used to preserve cleanliness. If alth is permitted to gather on the skin it is difficult to remove at this season.

Young calves will fair The shed may be titlered.

move at this season.

Young calves will thrive well if kept in a shed together and well fed. The shed may be differed liberally, and need not be cleaned out until the spring, or until the manure has become a foot or so deep. Calves may thus become good manure-makers, but it will be necessary to feed them well. Bran and oats, with a little corn, will be the best food for them. Give one pint a day for those under a year, and a quart or two daily for yearlings. Costiveness in cold weather should be carefully guarded against, and if necessary, half a pint of raw linseed of or a pint of tinseed meat, should be given with the food as a remedy.

of lineard meal, should be given with the food as a remedy.

Sheep.—A flock of sheep may be made the most problable of turm stock, both in return of money and of manure. By feeding a small flock well, through the winter, their value may be easily doubled. But the feeding should be lineral and the care unremitting. The chief requisites for success with sheep are, to provide abundant good food and pure well water; to feed and water regularly; to provide fresh pure air and to avoid dampness. When feeding sheep for market, it is well to try the weights every second week, and note the increase. The effects of the feeding can thus be readily ascertained and changes made if it is thought necessary.

an effects of the changes made if it is thought necessary.

Brooding ewes that are expected to droplambs early should be carefully watched. The springing of the udder is an unfailing sign of approaching parturition. The ewe should then be removed to a separate pen and kept quiet, but visited at least every three hours and the last thing at night. It is rarely that any help is needed, except, in very cold weather, to wrap a piece of soit blanket about the lamb and to help it to sack as soon as possible. As soon as the lamb gets a meai it will be all right, and the ewe may be left to herself for a few hours.

Tameness and gentleness are qualities to be encouraged in ail domestic.

be left to herseif for a few hours.

Tameness and gentleness are qualities to be encouraged in all domestic animals. Their value is discovered when it is necessary to handle the animals at critical periods. When confidence, if not affection, exists, one can do much with a suffering animal, when otherwise interference might make matters worse. It would be well to make friends with cows and sheep, especially, by petting them, giving tnem sait and palable things, and mingling with them in the yards. Every animal should be trained to be handled when loose in the yard.

should be trained to be handed when loose in the yard.

Lambs.—Lambs dropped this month should be well fed through the ewe. Give little heating food, such as corn, in any shape; but bran, olicake meal, and oatmenl in gruel, will be healthful and nourishing for the ewe and the lamb. In stormy weather the ewe and lamb may be kept under cover, but in fine, sunny days, they may run in a dry yard; but not with other sheep. Early lambs for market should be pushed ahead as fast as may be safe.

Pigs.—Store pigs will thrive well on roots with

Pigs. -Store pigs will thrive well on roots with a stop of from, sour mink and water. A supply of roots on hand will greatly reduce the cost of feeding store pigs. Turnips that can not well be feeding store pigs. Turnips that can not well be feed to cows may be given to the pigs. Give young pigs a warm dry bed.

The list is so large that a novice.

pigs a warm dry occ.

Lice.—The irritation of lice keeps young animals poor and miserable. To rid them of these pests, brush the skin all over thoroughly with a brush dipped in a mixture of linseed-oil and kerosene, shaking the excess of oil out before using the brush. Work the grease down to the skin; if this te preserved in the lice will soon disappear.

disappear.

Poultry.—Hens and early pullets will now be laying freely. They should be encouraged by giving them warm food. Baked small pointoes taken direct from the oven, and hot, are much relished by the fowls; scalded corn-ment, corn or wheat parched in the oven, crusts of bread, or oatmeat, steeped in hot milk; and meat scraps, with some stimulating condinent, like tayenne pepper, will be found to add greatly to the store of eggs all through the stormiest weather; but the fowls must have a dry, warm, clean, sheltered place to roost and lay in.

Ice.—Git in a supply of ice as early as disappear.

Ice.—Get in a supply of ice as early as possible. A stock in the house is worth two in the pond. A supply has often been missed by waiting one day too long. When ice is for 8 inches thick, it should be cut and stored without delay.

Notes on Orchard and Garden Work,

The opening of a new year brings many new renders, and a word to these is here in place. It should be understood that these notes are not written for the prefessional horticulturist, or commercial nurseryman; though they may contain valuable information for these, still it is taken for granted that they already possess the necessary knowledge to their business, or can flud it in the works belonging to their projession. It is for the amateur that these notes are written, and by "amateur," we mean every one who does not follow orcharding, or gardening in any of its forms, as an occupation. ing in any of its forms, as an occupation. Farmers as well as others are to be classed as annateurs in these matters, and these notes are made largely with the view of encouraging farmers in these branches of land culture, and to aid them when they undertake any kind of crops outside of those belonging to the farm proper.

proper.
Whoever undertakes an orchard, or fruit grow-Whoever undertakes an ordiard, or fruit growing of any kind, or who has a vegetable garden, or would decorate his grounds with shrubs and flowers, should have at band a work for reference. To be able to learn a fact, or to remeity a difficulty at once is of great value, and a book will often more than pay for itself in a single reference. We give in the Basket some hints as to the contents of the leading works.

Notime is so proper for useful reading as the comparatively leisure days and evenings of winter! It is a foregone conclusion that success cannot be attained in anydepartment of human life without work, and the conclusion is equally

iffe without work, and the conclusion is equally clear that the work of the muscles. to be most efficient must be guided by intelligence; the mind and the hand must labor together to bring about the greatest good.

Orchard and Nursery,

An old orchard is as unproductive as it is unsightly, and to one who really loves a tree, many of the orchards one sees in going about the older portions of the country, present melancholy examples of "cruelty to trees." The cause of the present condition of these trees is, partially neglect; mainly robbery. The trees could hardly been brought to their present condition had not the land for these many yoars been made to bear two crops. The act of planting an orchard is a promise that the trees should be fed. From the very first year these trees have had a yearly crop of grain or hay taken away from their land, except on those where the grass has been taken away by the animals pastured in the orchard. No question is more frequently asked us than How to renovate an old orchard?—There is a

Manure may be drawn out and spread in the orehard at any time. When the snow is on the ground a stedcan be used with advantage, being lower than a wagon, and passing more easily under the trees. The Fruit Garden. The Fruit Garden.

For the benefit of the new readers, it may be said that under the "Fruit Garden," we include what are generally known as small fruits—the various berries, grapes, dwarf pears, etc. The fruit garden ought to be a reality on every farm, large or small, for the enjoyment it gives, and the health, and even profit which it brings when well cared for—giving a succession of delicious fruits from the time strawberries come until the late grapes are gone. It is an unpleasant fact that the fruit garden is much neglected on many larms. With the good resolutions of the new year, we hope that many will read ve to set apart a portion of ground to be devoted to the culture of small fruits.

Soil.—The soil of the fruit garden should be Soil.—The soil of the fruit garden should be rich and well drained, that it may be loose and

Strawberries.-The list is so large that a novice Is bewildered in making a selection: Charles Downing, Seth Boyden, Monarch of the West, Duchesse, Forest Rose, and Sharpless, are all good. On heavy soils the old Triomphe de Gand and Jucunda.

Raspberries. - Brandywine, Cuthbert, Hers-Black Caps-Amer, Improved, Mammoth Cluster.

Gooseberries .- Downing, Houghton. Currants.-Versilles, and White Grape, Red

Blackberries, - Kittatinny Synder are the Grapes.—Concord, Wilder, Delaware, Brighton, Telegraph; Iona and Catawba, where they succeed.

Kitchen and Market Garden.

This is a department of the household and the farm—talling under the two heads and judning them closely together. As is the Kitchen Garden, so is the dinner; and as the dinner, so the health, the disposition, and the general comfort of the household. Aside from the needs of the family table Kitchen Gardening, in many localities, may be made to pay. If a person is living near a manufacturing town, many things, like cabbages, turnips, green cornipeas, etc., may often be grown and sold with satisfying profit. There are many cases where persons thus engaged have realized greater rejurns from the garden than from the whole farm. There is nothing hall in growing peas or cabbages, if they pay tetter than field corn or wheat. It will pay in many cases to look closely into this matter. It must be borne in mind that, as a general thing, the products of the garden are perishable, and the first condition of success is a near market.

Manure is the foundation of good gardening;

Manure is the foundation of good gardening; it is the food out of which plants, as factories, and the sunshine as the force, make the good things for the table. During the winter all the manure, and of the best quality that is possible, should be made and saved. It is one thing to manure, and another to save it. Be sure and do both.

Leaves may be collected at any time during the winter when the ground is clear of snow. They make the best of litter, and act as an ab-sorpert of liquid manure, while they are rich themselves.

Cold Frames.—It is to be remembered that the plants in the cold frames should not be kept so warm that they start into growth. If such is the case, when a cold snap comes, the young growth is killed down, and the plants ruined. When the temperature is above 30° the sashes should

Hot-beds will be started in the Southern States during this month. At the north the sushes, etc., should be put in order so that everything may be in readiness when the hurrying time of spring comes.

Roots put away in trenches will need some additional covering as the cold increases. Seeds should be looked over and a list of hose wanted made out and sent to the seeds-nen. Order early, and thereby get the better

Implements.—See that they are put in good order.

La Chute de Montmorency.

No one visits the quaint old City of Quebec, with its hilly slopes and churches, without riding to the Falls of Montmorency. It is a jolly ride, through old St. John's gate, along well wooded roads, through French villages, by the side of stacks of lumber piled up along the river, to go to the falls. The quaint hotel which eads the route, where anxious boy guides wait for jobs; the walk inside the fence, with the music of the water plunging over the cataract, and the atomized spray which now begins to moisten you, as you near the steps whence you view the deep plunging torwell wooded roads, through French villages,

What to do, will vary with circumstances. Often putting down a few rows of drain tiles, with the necessary pruning, will be all that is needed to overcome the original mistake of the planter, who set his trees on land not good enough for the usuat farm crops. Many of the had orchards never could have been good with any above-ground care. If the soil was good, the now suffering trees have been starved. The great want is food; supply it by

Manuring the Soil.—Such orchards generally are in grass. Spread a heavy coat of manure over the whole surface, and turn over the sod in the spring. When the sod has decayed, then give a deep plowing, and spread sakes if they can be obtained, or a good dressing of lime, and harrow. Thus far we have attended to the roots. The above ground portions need care. The trunk and larger branches are usually covered by scales of old bark, growing upon which are mosses and lichens, and hidden beneath them the eggs and chrysalids of insects.

Scraping the bark with a short handled hoe will recovers contributed and reconsidered and manured compilete inh. rent, make the excursion pleasant, and pays for the cost. A family drove over the bridge, which spanned the river, when their waggon was capsized, and people say that not a particle of wagon, horses or men were ever found in the basin below. Montmorency carries before it the offal of miles of river front and casts it away forever, and so do Dr. HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS carry off the obstructions from the human system and leave it clean.

A FAMILY FRIEND .- No family shou'd be without Perry Davis' Vegetable PAIN-KIL-LER. It can be given to the infant for the Colic, and to the adult for Rheumatism. There is scarcely a disease to which it may not be beneficially applied. It contains no deleterious drug, but may be used for the various ailments of mankind.

EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHT. Menlo Park Illuminated-Artificial Daylight.

the spring.

Pruning will generally, if not always, be needed. How, and how much, will depend upon the state of each tree. Endeavor to open the tree to let in light and air all through it, and also to bring the head to a well balanced shape. It may require the removal of some large branches and the shortening back of others. This may be done at the end of winter; cover all large wounds with some dark-colored paint. If large ragged wounds have been made by the breaking down of branches, dress the cut by the use of a drawing knife or stont chisel, to make a clean, smooth wound and paint it. We have assumed that the variety of fruit is good. If the tree is sound, but of a worthless variety, renew it by Grafting.—The manner of renewing an o'd New York, January 1.—On New Year's Eve forty street lamps, lighted with electricity, Illuminated the little hamlet of Menlo Park; and to-night the display was repeated. In addition to the street lamps, there were two electric burners in operation in Professor Edison's laboratory and MacPine buildings, and in private residences. The number of lights will be increased daily until it Grafting.—The manner of renewing an old tree by grafting it over to make a new head, must be left until next mouth's Notes. reaches about 800. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company carried people to and from the Park at a reduced rate of fare, and Planting orchards.—One contemplating planting an orchard, should first determine to do well by the trees, by giving them the first and sole right to the group. An orchard poorly kept is a bad investment. N-xi, use great care in selecting the varieties of fruit. Do not make too long multitudes availed themselves of the opportunity to witness the illuminations. The street lamps are globalar in form, and are mounted upon slender wooden posts. As the passengers stepped from the cars, they were confronted by the rays from the lamps which lighted the stairway leading from the depot to the plateau of ground upon which the village stands. Wednesday night's display was the first general street illumination at Menlo Park, although halt a dozen outside lamps and a number of houses had been previously lighted with electricity. Since the village was first lighted up a week ago, workmen have been busy creeting addditional lamp posts in the streets, and last night he illumination was pronounced a complete success. Professor Edison was very much elated with the success of the experiment, but he still preserved his quiet and massum. ing demeanor. The two-storey laboratory was especially brilliant, about twenty burners up-stairs and down-stairs being in operation. Among the visitors was a Committee from the Brooklyn Gas-Light Company, who seemed especially auxious to see how Edison's invention worked, and a cloth manufacturer of Pennsylvania, who came to see what arrangement he could make for having his mill supplied with several hundred of these burners. He said at present there was great danger in his mill from gas. It was stated to-day that the original \$100 shares in the Edison Electric Light Company had changed hands for \$4,500. A new electric generator, in addition to two that had been erected several months before, is now in motion. The generators are each about four feet high, and three in thickness, and comprise a huge U magnet, with the usual apparatus for creating electricity by friction. It is Professor Edison's intention to try the experiment of using chemical electricity at some future date, but he is somudent that the fractional method is by far cheaper and bet-ter. During the past six or eight days thousands of persons have visited Menlo Park to investigate the new light; among them were several well-known scientific men, who pronounced the discovery that slips of carbon

An earthquake has disturbed Tokio and

enough to give a steady light. Menlo Park

will be illuminated to-morrow evening.

THE MONTREAL HERE, -Mr. Denis Barry, who is representing the testees of the will of the late millionaire, Philip Donohue, has arrived in the city from New York. He has established the claim of Ann Donohue, who is at present residing in the city, and who will in all probability inherit the bulk of the O'Donohue property. The cousins of the deceased have laid claim to the property, and since 1874 have been indeavoring to obtain possession of the estate. The case will shortly be decided.

Pond's Extract .- "Merit wins" is the motto of this extract. Those who have used it for Pains and Injuries have made its merits known.

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An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formala of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this papes, W. W. Sierak, 149 Powers' Block Rochester, N. Y. 9-G—cow

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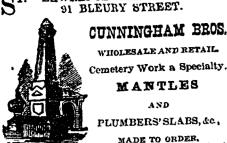
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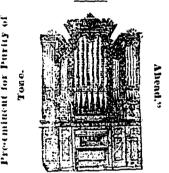
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CANADA'S FUIUBE.

Mr. Donald Macmaster Predicts an Important Political Change-Independence, Imperial Federation or Aunexation to the Upited States-Which

Mr. Donald Macmaster, member of Parliament elect for the county of Glengarry, Ont., self-government without any objection on the is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. As | part of the mother country. The men who the remarks of Sir Francis Hincks in an interview published in Monday's Herald were independence are English residents in personal, a Herald reporter interviewed Mr. Macmaster yesterday. He expressed his willingness to give his opinions on the question of Canadian independence, but desired to correct some of the statements made by Sir Francis, which were inaccurate "I am not surprised," he said, "Sir Francis

Hincks should declare himself a stauch advocate of the permanency of the present | question lies in the question as to whether system of government in the Dominion. It the people have reached that maturity at is but natural that he should do so. He is which they are a nation, irrespective of all an imperial pensioner—politician of the old obstructions. The rest will follow as matter fashioned type. He is a man of great politi- of course." cal experience and has lived in three generations. His mind clings to the past glories of the Dominion, when he wielded the power of administration and was the representative statesman of the country; but he is unwilling to understand the will of the rising generation of Canada, and is radically against everything which is not comprehended within the compass of his own imperial hobby. He has taken occasion to make several misstatements regarding the meeting in Montreal, at which the Political Economy Club was formed, and states that beyond one member of Parliament and two other gentlemen there were no influential persons present.

THE ANNEXATION MEETING.

"I will explain the matter. It was settled upon some time ago that Canada needed a political club for the purpose of debating domestic and foreign questions. I was one of the gentlemen who consented to participate in a banquet for the purpose of organizing. In England a man has the right to discuss the foreign relations of Canada, and I contend that Canadians have a right to do the same if they so choose. The organization was for the purpose of considering questions regarding the present form of government, which cannot be disregarded, however ratical they may seem. At the banquet the speakers were Mr. Joseph Perrault, Mr. Houde, M. P., Mr. Desjardins, M. P., Mr. Bouthilier, M. P., Rev. A. J. Bray and Mr. Dugas, Judge of the Court of Sessions. There were about seventy other people present, all of whom were representative men. All the speakers were of Conservative politics but jects which the Clob was formed to discuss, among which he mentioned Imperial Federation, Canadian Independence, and Canadian-American Annexation. This was followed by speeches in which Messrs. Perrault, Bouthilier, Houde, Desjardins and Dugas boldly declared themselves in favor of an Independent Canadian Government, which was a certainty in the near future. I made a speech in which I declared my opinions without fear, but I deny that I spoke in favor of annexation.

That is all there is about the so-called annexation meeting. "That there is a strong feeling in favor of annexation is hardly true. But that there is pendence in the future is an incontrovertbeing connected by railroads and her soil populated thickly. When her population shall have reached 10,000,000, there must be systems. We desire to know our political status. Are we dependents on England? If so we wish representation in the Imperial Parliament. Canada's greatest revenue comes from the customs dues, and still we are not permitted to regulate our customs dues. It extent. Canada supports an expensive customs service on the American bound-aries for the purpose of taking American exportations. These taxes are imposed simply to counteract the duties charged on our exportations to the United States. This is entirely wrong. Both countries could save themselves the expense of these costly Customs services by abolishing the taxes altoge-ther and establishing a free interchange. But Canada has no power to treat with the United States on this basis. If she were to repeal all tax laws against American products and manufactures, it would appear disloyal and unfilial to keep them up against England. The question is assuming grand proportions. The merchants and railroad men are pronounced in favor of Canada's future independence for various reasons.

A MERE CIPHER. "Besides the commercial issues there is a

deep national question, which will prove a potent factor in a settlement of the matter. The representative Canadian abroad is 'a man from the colonies.' An Englishman comes from England and a Frenchman France, but a Canadian is a mere cipher, who does not belong to any place in particular. The dullest and most ordinary member of the British Parliament is a far greater personage than the most brilliant and powerful Canadian statesman. There is nothing in the Dominion to strive for. There is no field for the ambition of young men. Even Sir Francis has held a mightier position in his time than any young Canadian can ever attain. I do not mean to say that we are not as happy as it is possible to be under our present system of government. But there is a definite stage in the near future of Canada's existence which will call for a change. It must be imperial federation, independent government or annexation to the United States. The heart of the country does not appear to be in favor of annexation, as it is feared that the United States would then be

been amply proved by the history of the United States."

"Do you think separation from Great Britain would involve a war for independence?

"No, I do not. I believe that Canada is a source of weakness to England. Great Britain would profit more by having Canada an independent, friendly power on this continent. I believe if the Canadians so desired they might quietly assume the responsibilities of are strongest in favor of Canadian Canada. A treaty might be made with England whereby the Dominion might be guaranteed protection against foreign invasion, much as the security of Belgium and Switzerland is insured. But it is not a question of protection at all. That simply depends on the necessary money, which a population of 10,000 could easily furnish. The whole

IN FAVOR OF OPEN DISCUSSION. " Are you in favor of organizing for inde-

pendence?" "I am in favor only of openly discussing the question. It must come sooner or later, and I would like to see the country, familarize

itself with the idea." The interview closed by a statement from Mr. Macmaster that the present Government was accomplishing many excellent results in the line of interior economy which was making the administration popular. He said that the wisdom of the Ministers and the baby kissing of the Marquis of Lorne were working good effects, politically and socially.

The French Canadians.

We copy the following just and able

article from the Toronto Mail :-The French Canadians are hard at work organising for the celebration of St. Jean Baptiste day, the 24th June, 1880. It is to be a national affair on a grand scale. The race throughout this continent will be represented by delegates from Massachusetts, Illinois, California, the Canadian North-West, the Acadian settlements in the Maritime Provinces and from the French coast of Newfoundland. The gathering will be held in the city of Quebec, the cradle of the race and the spot rendered sacred by its glorious past.

It may be asked-What have they to celebrate? First, a marvellous history that may be said to date from that spring morning in 1535, when Jacques Cartier and his little band attended Mass in the Cathedral of St. Malo. Mr. Bouthilier, who is a Liberal. A speech | while their craft, the Grand Hermine, the was made by Mr. Bray, who stated the sub- Petite Hermine and the Emerillon, waited for them with sails set in the roadstead. Three hundred and forty-five years have passed since then, and it is safe to say that no people on the face of the earth have achieved more in the same length of time, and in the face of as cruel a fate, than the French Canadians. The original settlers in New France numbered 25,000 souls: their descendants number a million and a half. They were the pioneers of religion and of settlement in North America. While the rest of the Mother Country gave itself up to the corruption of be granted: number a million and a half. They were the the age, the nobility of Normandy and Brittany sent their sons as soldiers or missionaries to New France, and these carried the elements a widespread and carnest desire for inde- of civilization from Quebec to the Rocky Mountains, and from Lake St. John to New ible fact. Canada has passed through six Orleans with intrepid, daring and unfulturing political stages in the past century. Who, in steps. Marquette penetrated the Far West steps. Marquette penetrated the Far West looking at her history, can deny that she will and discovered its secrets; De Brel out and soon have another change? Statesmen in Lalemant suffered martyrdom on the Canada have two sets of opinions—one for shores of Lake Sincoe; and the Comprivate and the other for public life. There pany of the Hundred Associates opened is no question but that the opinions expressed up avenues of trade and commerce every-in private life are the convictions of the where. Champlain, Montmagny, Do Tuacy, up avenues of trade and commerce everyheart, while those expressed in public life are D'Aillebout, Frontenac, Vaudreuil, Beauharsimply politic mockeries. Sir Francis Hincks | nois, Longueuil and Galisouniere, among the himself will not deny that the feeling in French Governors, have won an immortal Canadian independence is place in Canadian history. The Jesuits and secretly in the highest cir- Recollets, the early apostles of the country, cles of Dominion politics. Canada is fast receive homage from all who admire conrage during the forest, and carrying the Gospel and a half, were conquered, and that they cord of their deeds when, all but abandoned with the conqueror in his struggle with the revolted Colonies. The name of Wolfe does not overshadow that of Montcalm; and it Brock was the hero of Upper Canada in the war of 1812, DeSalabery was not behind him either in skill or courage. The era of peace dawned in 1815, and since then the French Canadian people have prospered annazingly, albeit the Province for forty years afterwards was weighed down by the feudal system. In politics they have given Canada Papineau, Lafontaine, Morin and Cartier; Garneau Ferland, Casgrain, Gaspe, Tache, Sulte, Fabre and Lemoine are worthy names in literature, while Hamel in art, and Lajeunesse (Albani) in song, have a world-wide reputation. It is often charged that the French Canadians are a degenerate race; but the mere fact that in spite of two centuries of feudalism, of Indian wars, of foreign invasion and of association with the dominant Anglo-Saxon, they exist to-day, a million and a half in number, with their ancient faith and language ever fresh, is

proof of unparalleled vitality. It is to be hoped the delegates will not separate without discussing the question of repatriation. The North-West offers homes for all, and before long the growth of native industries in the Dominion will afford employment to the French Canadian operatives now in the mills of Lowell and the factories of Connecticut and New Jersey.

Only U. S. machinery will be allowed at the Buenos Ayres Exposition. Michael Battington, a civic candidate, fell dead in Invernay, Out., yesterday.

The idea of holding a Provincial exhibition in the city of Halifax is mooted 117 colored exodists passed through Wash-

ington, D. C., yesterday for Indiana.

This an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it
weakness, result
of Indiscretion,
excess or overwork of the brain
and nervous sysBefore Taking harmless, a et safter
Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it
has never been known to fall.
Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor
Specific Medicine is sold by all druge sixs at \$1 per
speckage, or six packages for \$5; or will be sent
iree by mall to every one. The
Specific Medicine is sold by all druge sixs at \$1 per
speckage, or six packages for \$5; or will be sent
iree by mall to receipt of the money by address,
for Province of Quebec, and retailed by all
Druggists.

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it
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the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it
is in favor of annexation, as it is
feared that the United States would then be
to unwieldly a nation. As for imperial federaswellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it
has never been known to fall.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor
Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street
London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1]d., 2s. 9d
4s, 4d., 1is., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine
vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above address,
for Province of Quebec, and retailed by all
10 g

It is an infallible remed, it
is in favor of annexation, as it
is in favor of annexation.

Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it
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vendors throughout the civilized world.

N.

THE COTEAU BRIDGE PROJECT. Montreal Taxpayers Hold a Meeting, and Object to the Scheme.

In response to a requisition numerously signed, His Worship the Mayor called a meeting for Tuesday, 30th ult., which was but sparsely attended, taking into consideration the importance of the subject. His Worship presided, and among other prominent citizens present were :- Messrs L O Taillon, M P P; C J Coursol, M P; M H Gault, M P; Hon Senator Trudel, Mr M P Ryan, M P; ex-Ald Wm Clendinueng, Aldermen H A Nelson, J Fairbairn, J Grenier, Jeannotte, Allard, C Thibault, A Desjardine, M P, A Raza, A P Macdonald, and Joseph Duhamel, Q.C.

His Worship briefly referred to the object of the meeting, after which Mr L O Taillon, M P P, read the petitions, of which the following is the substance, and which were concurred in by the meeting :-

To His Exectlency the Governor-General in Council:

Council:

That the petitioners have learned with anxiety and alarm that the promoters of the Canada Attantic Railway Company are pressing upon your Honorable Council for a decreation that "no serious objection exists to adding the navigable channel of the St. Lawrence River near Coteau Landing;"

That the Act incorporating said Company shows that said bridge is to be built with the view of extending the railway thence to the northeasterly boundary of the State of New York, or the northwesterly boundary or the State of Vermont;

That the construction of said Bridge and Kailway to the frontier of the State of Vermont or

That the construction of said Bridge and Kailway to the frontier of the State of Vermont or New York can have but one effect, and that is, to convey the traffic expected to come from the West by the Camada Pacific and Camada Central Railways, and by the projected Toronto, Peterborough and Otiawa Railway, to the ports of Boston and New York, in lieu of the ports of Boston and New York, in lieu of the ports of Boston and New York, in lieu of the ports of Boston and New York, in lieu of the ports of Hoston and New York, in lieu of the ports of the trial timust he apparent that any such divergence of trade from the ports of the Oominion to those of the United States would seriously, if not disastrously, affect the shipping and many other interests of the Dominion;

That to give aid or encouragement to the said bridge scheme, would, in the opinion of the said bridge scheme, would, in the opinion of Canada, and especially to the Province of Quebee and the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, inasmuch as there would be a serious loss of traffic to the Quebee, Montreal, Oltawa and Occidental Railway, the ports of Montreal and Quebec, the Eiviere du Loop and Intercolonial, Railways, and the ports of St. John and Yalifaxa To the Honographe the Lieutenan: Governor

in Councit:

in Council:

That the petitioners, in view of the fact that the people of this Province have expended about ten millions of dollars in constructing the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Over tental Railway, and have burthened themselves thereby with an annual charge of six hunds of thousand dollars, and must expend a further vam of one million of dollars, in completing and equipping the same, cannot view with unconcern the obvious attempt of the American railway companies to selve upon the large amount of western and other traffic, which the people of this Province confidently counted upon being carried over its road to the ports of Montreal and Quebec, and to divert the same across the American frontier, by way of American railways, to the ports of thoston and New York;

That your petitioners are convinced that no lean can be advantageously floated to enable this Province to complete its railways, unless the divergence of traffic, threatened by the above means, be averted;

That no sale of the Government railways can possibly be effected;

That he sale of the Government ranways early possibly be effected with advantage if the American railways are allowed to alvert the traffic expected from the West at Otlawa towards the South, and to the ports of Boston and New York, rather than to the ports of Montreal, Quebec and Malifery. and Halifax;
That it was currently believed, and publicly

That your petitioners were deceived by these statements, and fulled into a false security, hence, did not make serious opposition cosaid scheme when before Parliament; That your petitioners pray that you will; such measures in the premises as are nearly your petitioners, as in duty bound.

His Worship the Mayor and s gentlemen addressed the meeting to a close after having heartily of action of the movers in opposi

scheme.

A CENTENARIAN. John Battle

Home.

John Battle, born in the county of Donegas Ireland, in the year 1767, died 31st ultimo in St. Bridget's Home. Although considerapproaching that maturity at which a country and devotion to duty; and Laval and his ably enfeebled during the latter years of his generally assumes the responsibilities of in- successors in the See, who reaped what the life, the old man's memory was effective to dependent government. Her territories are missionaries sowed, were men of wonderful the end. He could converse readily on the energy and tact. It is true the French Cana- stirring events of 1798, and could dians, after keeping the Iroquois at bay, sub- relate incidents of the battles of Oulart Hill, Vinegar Hill, and other enan entire change of government and its into the wilds of the continent for a century gagements of that very exciting and proudly-to-be-remembered period. have since quietly accepted the inevitable; memory was severely tested about four years but their fall is marked by no stigma of dis- ago, when he was visited by Lord Dufferin. grace; on the contrary, there is not a more His Excellency questioned him pretty closely brilliant chapter in their history than the re- about the events connected with '98, but they were answered clearly and without hesitation. is claimed that we have such a right, but I by their lenders, they fought Wolfe and The deceased, who was the son of Martin will prove that that is an error to a certain General Murray until Quebec was no Battle and Catherine Temple, was a regular longer habitable, and then loyally sided attendant at church despite his enfeebled condition, but during the last nine years of his life he has been an immate of St. Bridget's

Home, 2,300 houses were burned by a fire at Hakodoti, Japan .

Schouvaloff has been appointed Governor of Moscow. Levis residents are destroying Government

property. Halifax has superior facilities to Portland for cattle shipping. Colored Floridians have attempted to squat

on vacant public lands Many persons were killed by a dynamite explosion in Pestb, Hungary.

reland from the civic funds

Toronto cannot legally grant \$10,000 to

HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT AND PILLS -- EVER useful. The afflicted by illness should look their diseases fully in the face, and at once seek a remedy for them. A short search will convince the most scentical that these noble medicaments have afforded ease, comfort, and oftentimes complete recovery, to the most tortured sufferers. The Ointment will cure

all descriptions of sores, wounds, bad legs, sprains, cruptions. crysipelas, rheumatism, gout and skin affections. The Pills never fail in correcting and strengthening the stomach, and in restoring a deranged liver to a wholesome condition, in rousing torpid kidneys to increase their secretion, and in reestablishing the natural healthy activity of the bowels. Holloway's are the remedies for complaints of all classes of society. 18 wf

Another Communication from Mr. George Sewell, dated Moncton, N. B., June 22, 1878;—
J. H. Robinson, Esq.—Dear 81;—I wrote you in May last, informing you of the wonderful cure your "Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver 011 with Lactophosphate of Lime" had made in my case, and, at the same time promising to write you from time to time to let you know how I was getting along. I am much better in every way; am stronger; can walk a good long distance without getting tired; sleep well and eat a hearty meal. In fact, I am a new man in every respect, and those who saw me three months ago and see me now, can hardly believe that I am the same person.
The above are facts, and believing that ingratitude is one of the unpurdonable sins, I feel it a duty to tell, you of what, under a kind Providence, your preparation has done for me. Wishing you every success, &c., &c.
For sale by Druggists and General Dealers, Price \$1 per bottle; 81x bottles for \$5.

The terrific twinges endured by rhenmatism are first soothed and in the end normanently relieved by that beneficent annihilator of pain and preventive of its return, Thougas, Ecuroтые Оп, a combination of six patent medicinal oils, devoid of alcohol, and consequently non-evaporating when applied, economic, because little of it is usually required to produce the desired effects, and the small cost of which is rendered doubly insignificant by contrast with the salutary results which it achieves. It is equally safe whether taken internally or externally, is applicable to diseases and injuries of horses and cattle, as well as of man, and exterminates throat and lung diseases, catarrh, dysentery, piles, tumors, sores and a great number of other physical ailments. Sold by medicine dealers

Prepared only by NORTHBOP & LYMAN. Toronto, Ont. Note. - Eclectric - Selected and Electrized.

everywhere. Price, per bottle, 25 cents.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, January6.

Financial.

The local money market is quiet and rates are somewhat easier, quoted at 5 to 6 per cent on call and 6 on time. Mercantile paper is fairly, for the season. still discounted at 7 to 8 per cent, as to name and date. Sterling Exchange is a shade firmer at 81 prem. for 60-day bills between bank and 81 cash over the counter; transactions just now are on a small scale. Sales of gold drafts on New York have been made between banks at 1 prem.

The rate of discount at the Bank of England remains at 3 per cent, and the open market rate for three months' bills is 21 per cent. The bullion in the Bank increased £177,000 during the week ending Thursday last, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities fell from 45 per cent to 391 per cent. The specie in the Bank of France decreased 21,825,000 francs during the week.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Ville Marie Bank is to be held on Tuesday, the 17th February next, at two p.m., for the purpose of submitting to the shareholders the question of the winding up of the buildes of the Bank, and to decide whether it shall be so woundup or not.

-The Halifax Fire Insurance Company has declared a half-yearly dividend of 71 per cent.

-The Bank of Yarmouth has declared for the past half-year a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

-The Dominion Telegraph Company has declared a half-yearly dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable on and after the 10th instant.

-The Midland and Canada Bailway return of traffic for the week ending Decarber 14th, 1878, shows passengers, \$1,173.60; freight, \$1,909.44; mails and sundries, \$241.79; total, \$3,325.80. The total of the corresponding week of 1878 was \$2,782.92. Increase, \$542.88.

-The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending 27th December, 1879, compared with the corresponding week of 1878, shows an increase of \$45,129;

1879. 1878. Passengers, mails and express freight \$13,261 \$40,840 Freight and live stock 126,080 83,372

Total \$24,212 The increase during the past 26 weeks amounts to \$416,686.

Business Troubles.

A. Meyer has been attached by Alex. Dupuy et al for \$204.97. L. Dupuy, as-

Messre. Gault Bros. & Co. have taken out a writ of attachment against Joseph W. Lamontagne for \$239 52. Beausoleil, assig-

A writ of attachment was issued, 30th ult., against Samuel Strong, for S236.75. at the instance of Maria Leahy. John Fair, assignee.

A writ of attachment has been issued against the Hamilton Bridge and Tool Company (limited) by Burrows, Stewart & Milne, of Hamilton.

A writ of attachment has been issued against Alexander Bresler for \$200 at the instance of the Consolidated Bank of Canada.

Moffat, assignee. The Dann Boot and Shoe Company have issued a writ against Hugh Harold, boots and shoes, St. Joseph street, for \$225.

A. H. Plimsoll, assignee. A writ of attachment was issued Friday afternoon against Ernest Dufresne for \$234, at the instance of Cornelius C. Snowdon. A. Bourbonniere, assignee.

A writ of attachment has been issued against David Carignan for \$465.88 at the instance of Thomas Owens et al. Andrew J. Simpson, official assignee.

A writ of attachment was issued on Friday against Edward L. Foster and Isaac D. Thurston, of the firm of E. L. Foster & Co., for \$479.27, at the instance of the Bank of Toronto. John Fair, assignee.

A compromise has been effected in the case of McGauvran, Tucker & Co., lumber merchants, on the basis of 50c on the dollar, onethird cash, and the balance unsecured at nine and twelve months. The total liabilities are about \$196,000.

The Napanee firm of E. Hooper & Sons, dry goods, clothing, &c., have suspended; assets and liabilities not yet known. The suspension was hurried on owing to the large deficit in the County Treasury, at the head of which was the head of the firm, Mr. Edmund Hooper,

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE. Tuksday, January 6.

The holiday element has pervaded the city wholesale markets all week, and there are very few changes to note either as regards prices or the state of trade in any of the several branches of commerce. The only noteworthy change in prices is an advance of 25c per 100 lbs for bar and sheet iron, and for cut nails of 3 inches and upwards. In groceries our wholesale dealers are busily engaged at stocktaking, and business continues light. Several | G of the roads across the river have been made during the week, and some benefit is expected to follow, now that residents of the south shore are within easy communication with city traders. This morning, however, a thaw set in, and this afternoon, while we write, rain is falling steadily; should this kind of weather continue there may be some danger in crossing the river. The local breadstuffs market, so far this year, has been dull, and values show but little change within the week:

Superior Estra	
Extra Superfine 6 15 to 6 25	۱,
Fancy 0 00 to 0 00	
Ipring Extra 6 05 to 6 10	
Superfine 5 65 to 5 75	1
Strong Bakera 6 30 to (1 60)	!
Fine 5 2) to 5 40	1
Middlings 4 40 to 4 50	1
Pollards 3 20 to 3 35	۱:
Ontario Bags, per 100 lbs 2 95 to 3 05	li
City Bags, delivered 3 30 to 0 00	1
Datmeal, Ontario	1
7	

ASHES.-In store here on the 31st December, 1879, 462 brls pots and 104 brls pearls, against 1,123 brls in store on the 31st Dccember, 1878. Receipts since 1st January, 1880, to date, (6th inst), 120 brls pots, and 142 bris pearls. A few sales of pots have been made during the week at \$4.65, but there is nothing doing in pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES. -- Manufacturers are still kept busy on spring orders, but prices have not yet been changed for the spring

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Trade is reported dull and in an almost stagnant condition. The demand for all kinds of drugs and chemicals is light and principally confined to the city retail trade. Prices remain firm, with an upward tendency, if anything. No change reported in foreign markets.

DRY GOODS .- The city retail trade continues wonderfully active, considering that the holidays are over. Orders from travellers for special lines of woollens and cottons are reported very fair. The prospective rise in values is operating in favor of early placed orders. Letter orders during the week have been fairly numerous, and with bright hopes for the Spring trade there is, on the whole, no cause for complaints in this department of trade. Remittances are coming forward very

FISH .- Salmon is scarce in this market, and stocks are in few hands. Lake trout and white fish are also scarce, the catch being far below that of former years. White fish are held at \$4.50 per cwt., and trout at \$4. Labrador herrings have advanced to \$6.75 per barrel. It is stated that there are not over 1.000 barrels in the market, and stocks in Onebec are also light Salmon, 1, 2 and 3. \$18 to \$17 and \$16. Dry cod, \$4 to \$4.25. Labrador herrings, \$6.50 to \$7 per barrel Mackerel, split, \$8 for 2's, \$7 for 3's; round mackerel, \$5.50 for 2's, \$4.50 for 3's. Green cod, No. 1, \$6.25; No. 2, \$5; drafts, \$8.

FURS.—The trade for this season is now about over. The annual sales of muskrat and beaver this month will regulate the prices for the coming season. The cold weather of November and December has influenced the trade favorably, and an advance may be expected on all classes of Canadian furs. But few raw furs are coming forward now, and prices are unchanged. During the past fortnight a few muskrats, skunk and minks have been offering, but there are not enough coming in to establish a market. There is a fair trade doing in manufactured hats, cloaks, etc.

GROCERIES .- Trade is reported inactive; all our large wholesale and jobbing houses are now busy stock-taking, and no large or important transactions in any of the several lines of staple articles have been reported while prices remain steady and unchanged, all round; a few small lots of grocers' grades of raw sugar have sold at refineries at from 81c to 9c, the outside figure being paid for choice Ports. Rico. Tens are stendy and unchanged, values being very fairly maintained, while fruits are scarce and quiet, at the prices previously quoted. Other articles are dull and unchanged. Business is expected to rule quiet for at least another week. Latest mail advices from Liverpool, received here yesterday, report business there as " partaking of the dull character usual at this season of the year, and it may be considered as partly a re-action after the recent activity." The present stock of raw sugar in Liverpool is 137,326 tons, against 98,570 tons last year at corresponding date, showing an excess this season of 38,756 tons. Black teas there are a slow sale, and the tendency is reported downwards. Currents have advanced in Livernool, and are now quoted at 31s to 32s, in consequence of the French demand. Raisins, sugar and coffee dull. Freights unchanged.

PROVISIONS .- While the butter trade is reported to have improved since the turn of the new year in New York and Boston, there is no improvement to note in this market; Snipped 2 carloads of Britain, via Halifax. everything, almost, in the line of provisions, is as dull as possible in the wholesale way. There is apparently no demand for exportation and the local trade is unusually dull. In the absence of sales we quote Eastern Townships at about 20c to 23c; Morrisburg, at 19c to 21c; Brockville, 18c to 19c; Western, 15c to 18c; and Kamouraska, 16c to 18c. Cheese quiet rather than sell at the prices offered. The but firm; shippers supplied at 12c to 13c, and average range of prices paid for cattle was city retailers 13c ato 131c. Dressed hogs from about 2c to 41c per lb., live weight, in good demand at \$6.75 to 640 per cwt in Receipts altogether comprised about 225 head car lots, with \$7 asked for small lots. Mess | cattle, 10 sheep and 2 calves; of these fully pork, \$17.50 to \$18. Lard, city rendered, 200 head were from the St. Gabriel 101c to 11c; hams, 11c to 12c. Bacon, 81c to market. R. J. Hopper & Co. received 15c to 16c. Dressed poultry, inactive; tur- tle and 37 hogs, from Brighton, Ont; Mr keys, 7c to 8c, with 9c asked for very choice Hopper sold 14 head for \$592 at the western keys, 7c to 8c, with 9c asked for very choice stock; geese, 5c to 6c; chickens, 5c to 61c; ducks, 7c to 7dc; partridges, 50c to 55c per pair. Venison, Saddles, Sc to 9c; carcases 5c to

HARDWARE AND IRON.-Trade in the local market remains quiet; the travellers are all at home now preparing their samples for the spring trip, upon which they will start out about the last week of January, inst. The advance in prices for iron foreshadowed in our last report has since taken place, and we have now to put prices for bar and sheet iron, and boiler plates, up 25c per 100 lbs. Cut nails, 3 inch and upwards, have also advanced 25c per 100 lbs, being quoted now at \$3.25. All descriptions of heavy goods are firm at our quotations, and everything seems favorable for a good spring trade; meanwhile business is reported quiet, with remittances as good as can be expected. Pic Iron, per ton .-

Pro Iron, per ton	
Gartsherrie	00 00
Cum and	
Summerlee 28 00	29 00
Langloan 27 00	2> 00 ∣
Eglinton 26 00	27 00
Calder No. 1	27 00
Carnbroe 28 00	27 (0)
Hematite	60 00
BAR, per 100 lbs:-	00 00
Septeb and Steams Library	0 55
Scotch and Staffordshire 2 50	2 75
Rest do 2 75	3 00
Sweden and Norway 4 25	5 00
Lowmoor and Bowling 6 25	6 50
CANADA PLATES, per box :-	I
Glamergan 4 50	5 (X)
Garth & Penn. 4 50	5 00
F. W. & Arrow 4 50	5 00 1
Botton 450	
Hatton 4 50	5 50
TIN PLATEA, P box-	
Charcoal, I.C. 775	8 25
Bradley 8 50	8 75
Bradley. 8 50 Charcoal, I.X. 9 50	9 75
Charcoal, D.C 7 00	7 25
Coke, I. C	7 25
Coke, I.C. 700 Threed Sheets, No. 28, Charcoal,	
Cooldan II of Durdley was 5 10	0.101
Cookley, K. of Bradley, per ib 0 12	0 121
Gaivanized Sheets, best brands, No.	1
28. 8 00 Hoops and Eands, \$ 100 lbs. 9 00	8 50
Hoops and Hands, \$\forall 100 ibs 8 00	0 00
Sueets, best brands	0.00
Boller Plate, \$\P\$ 100 lbs 3 00	3 25
Best do 325	3 50
Cut Nails, per 100 lbs. 3 in. to 7 in. 3 25	őőő
Do do 21 to 21 ln., 3 25	0 00
0 4 1141	
	0 00
Lath do 4 50	0.00
Pressed Spikes 3 25	3 50
I LEAD	- 1
Pig. per 100 5 00	5 25
Suest 5.5a	8 00
Bar 0 51	0 53
Shot 6 00	7 00
STEEL-	100
	0.10
Cast, # B	0 12
Spring, # 100 lbs 3 25	3 50
Best, do warranted 5 60	ן מטיט
Tire. do 3 50	4 00
Sleigh Shoe 2 50	2 75
Ingot Tin 0 28	ő 30 l
do Copper 0 20	őžil
Horse Shoes 3 50	4 00
Proped Coll Chain Jin	
Proved Coll Chain, in 4 25	4 50
Auchors 4 75	5 50
Anvils 0 08	0.20
Anvils	1 90

1 green, \$9 for No. 2, and \$8 for No. 3. Salted hides are worth \$1 more per 100 lbs. Sheepskins are steady and unchanged, at \$1 25 to \$1 50 each, as to size, etc.

LEATHER.—The market remains very quiet; the past week has been a broken one, on account of the holidays, and business just now is confined to supplying actual local wants, which are light. Prices are still reported firm, though unchanged.

1	Sole, No. 1, B. A., per lb 0 28	٠.	02
	Do. No. 2 B. A., Do 0 26	٠.	0 2
	Buffalo Sole, No. 1 0 23		02
	Do. do. No 2 0 22		0.2
ı	Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1 0 26		0.3
į	Waxed Upper, light & medium 0 38		0.4
	Do. do, heavy 0 86	::	0 4
ł	Chained Tinner Hight 0 98	•••	0 4
	Grained Upper, light 0 36		
ļ	Splits, large 0 29		03
I	Do. small 0 23		02
	Calf, 27 to 36 lbs., per lb 0 55		06
	Do. 18 to 26 lbs., per lb 0 45		0.5
١	Sheepskin Linings 0 30		04
	Harness 0 26		0.3
I	Buff Cowper foot, 0 14	::	Ŏĭ
i			ŏî
	Enamelled Cow do 0 16	• •	
	Patent Cow do 0 16		0 3
	Pebbled Cow do 0 13		01
l	Rough Leather do 0 28		08
ļ	Tiough Mountaininininini		
Į	WOOT Whe demand for all king	do r	S 44

WOOL.-The demand for all kinds of domestic and fereign wools, at former quotations, continues fair. Canada pulled quoted firm, at 24c to 29c; Greass Cape at 21c to 22c, and Australian at 28c to 32c.

THE FARMERS' MARKETS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 6. Since last Tuesday there has been no business of any consequence done on the city markets, and prices are nominally unchanged throughout the list. On Friday last, the next day after New Year's Day, the markets were almost wholly deserted, and to-day was a holiday, hence no business was done.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel.

Monday, January 5. The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles during the week ending to-day comprised 28 carloads of cattle and one of sheep. At St. Gabriel market there was a large supply of cattle, and business was more active than for some time past. The arrivals consisted of 19 carloads of cattle from Ontario and the Eastern Townships, but about half a dozen loads were driven down to Viger

market. The names of dealers offering one car load each are:—F W. Ritchings, Acton West; R. Craig, Brampton; Geo Webber, Port Hope; T. H. Fife, Port Hope; A. Knox, Oshawa; Hugh Kelly, Toronto; l. Jones, Toronto; Thos Bonner do; Thos Crawford Toronto: Thos Bonner do; Thos Crawford do; P H Dardis, Morrisburg; W Roberts, Richmond; W Roberts, Lennoxville; R Cochrane, Guelph; D H Elliot, Kingston; W H Reed do; Thos Dennis, Grafton; R J Hopper, Brighton; A. Dow, Berlin, and James Glennie, Guelph. Although the quality of the cattle was generally a good as at Children. rally as good as at Christmas, the prices paid were fully 50c to \$1 per 100 lbs. lower. Hugh Kelly sold his cattle, averaging 1,191 lbs each, to S Price, at 4c per lb. F W Ritchings sold 6 head of choice cattle at 41c, and 13 do at \$55 each. Robert Jones sold 21 head to J B Roy at 3 c. Mr Benallack bought a yoke of oxen from R J Hopper, and two more heavy steers from Mr N Taillefer at about 43c. N Taillefer bought 7 head of cattle, averaging 1,101 lbs each, from A Knox at \$49 each, also 18 head, averaging 1,300 lbs each, from A Dow at \$50 each. T Crawford sold a head of cattle to a local butcher at \$38 each, also 15 choice hogs at \$5 37½ per cwt, live weight.

SHIPMENTS. On Monday, the 29th ult, E B Morgan, of Oshawa, shipped 10 cars of cattle to Europe via Halifax. Mr. Clarke, of Belleville, also shipped 2 carloads of sheep to-day for Great

AT VIGER MARKET

to-day the supply of cattle was good, and a goodly number of choice grades of beef was under offer, but the demand was slow, and butchers were endeavoring to buy at lower prices. Some drovers stated their intention of driving their best cattle home again 94c. Fresh eggs in cases, 18c to 20c; limed, at St. Gabriel market 1 load catmarket, and 15 head for \$362 at Viger market. Mr N Taillefer bought 42 head cattle at St. Gabriel market at an average of 4c, and resold 5 head at Viger at \$46 each; for 15 head more he received a bid of 31c per 1b, but had not sold them up to noon. Messrs Elliott & Reid, Kingston, sold 45 head out of 56 at from \$14 to \$25 each. Messrs Roberts & Wilder. Granby, sold out about 2 carloads cattle at noon, at from \$30 to \$40 each. Geo. Webber, Peterboro, sold 6 head of cattle to-day at \$30 carload of 23 head to R J Hopper, at \$38 each. There had been no sales of sheep reported, up to noon.

Montreal Horse Market.

Saturday, Jan. 3. There was a rather small business done in horses in this market during the past week, the official report of shipments showing a decrease of 71 horses and \$4,194, the number of horses shipped during the week being only 51, at a total cost of \$3,876 50, against 123 horses valued at \$8,070.50 for last week. The falling off is no doubt chiefly owing to the that our home makes are about exhausted, and, holidays, which were spent by the majority of American buyers at their own homes. The quality of horses offering during the week at the American House yards is reported to have been fair, and the average price paid for the best was about \$75. Three carloads were shipped from these yards :- One by Mr. Dean, to Boston; another by Mr. Sydney, to New York State, and a third to Portland, Maine. There are at present some 4 or 5, buyers at the American House, and about a carload of horses in the stables; several American buyers are expected to arrive here early next

On the Corporation horse market four animals were sold by auction yesterday at from \$19 to \$45 each, and two superior horses were sold privately during the week at \$150 and \$175, respectively.
Following is the list of shipments from this

city to the United States during the week :-December 29, 8 horses at \$518; December 30, 21 horses at \$1.574, and 9 horses at \$706; December 31, 13 horses at \$1,078.50.

British Cattle Markets.

London, Monday, 15th December, 1879 .-Cattle at market, 5,620; sheep at market, boss says it was more than he was worth. He 10,290. Best beef, 91d per lb; inferior and used to stop sawing to match pins.—Free 1 00 secondary, 61d to 81d per lb. Mutton, 81d Press.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The market is reported steady and unchanged; hides are scarce, and the recent advanced prices are Good beasts, however, are extremely scarce, steadily maintained at \$10 for butchers' No. but have commanded higher prices, and the green, \$9 for No. 2, and \$8 for No. 3, Salted competition has been keen. Middling and useful cattle have been more in demand and getting slightly increased prices. . The sheep trade also has partaken in the general activity, at 2d, and in some cases 4d per lb more money.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, 15th December, 1879. Cattle at market, 2,682; sheep at market, 3,727. Best beef, 8d to 81d per lb; inferior and secondary, 6d to 71d per lb. Best mutton, 7d to 91d per lb. The falling off in the supply was unusually large for Christmas time. The attendance was numerous, and prices ruled very high.

GLASGOW, Thursday, 18th December, 1879. -Cattle at market, 1,064; sheep at market, 4,300. Best beef, 81d to 81d per lb; inferior and secondary, 53d to 73d per lb. Best mutton, 81d to 9d per lb; interior and secondary, 5d to 8d per lb. The suoply of cattle at market this day was short, and many of them were of secondary quality. Demand for all kinds was fair, and no alteration from last week's rates. Of sheep there was a fair supply, and many of them of good quality. Demand still dull at last week's prices.

New York Live Stock Market.

Trade in live stock in New York last Friday was slow. Beeves were off in value ic per lb, and sheep and lambs weak, with a downward tendency of about ic per lb. At Sixtieth street yards horned cattle sold at Sic to 10ic per lb, weights 6i to 10i cwt. At Harsimus Cove yards prices ranged from 6ic to 10ic per lb, weights 5 to 10i cwt. General sales on 56 lbs net; range of allowance, 55 to 57 lbs net. Quality poor to good, in the aggregate coarse and well fatted. Milch cows sold at \$40 to 50 per head, calves included. Bobs sold at 4c per lb; calves not quoted; veals sold at 5c to 7c per lb. Sheep sold at 5ic to 6ic per lb; inmbs, 6ic to 7ic per lb; mixed flocks, 6c per lb; quality of the flocks to hand, coarse to good. Pigs, on live weight, sold at 5iSt per cwt; city dressed not quoted at noon. A lot of 272 Canada lambs sold at 7ic per lb—the highest figure of the day.

Montreal Fuel Market. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31.

There are no new features to note in relation to the coal and wood trade in this city. Some of oar leading dealers report a fair demand for anthracite and soft grate coal since the commencement of the present cold while others state that there has been very little doing all week. Of course all orders given now are of small size. Dealers report the ice-bound coal from different points on the Richerieu river arriving here now in carloads every day, but some of the leading hotelkeepers claim that they have not yet received their supplies for which they contracted sometime ago, and it would be interesting to know how all this ceal now arriving is disposed of One thing appears quite certain, that it is not being yarded, so that there must be a lot of coal contracted for yet to be delivered. Prices remain unchanged, dealers having found it impracticable, so far, to make any further advances; and any rise in the near future will most probably depend on the severity of the winter weather, and the condition of affairs in the United States, where a large curtailment in the production of anthracite coal is just now being enforced. It is believed that the consumption in the States during next year will be very much larger than ever known before, in consequence of the activity in the iron trade and other kinds of manufactures.

The production of anthracite coal last week was 502,255 tons, as compared with 554,977 tons the previous week, and 365,939 tons the corresponding week of 1878. The total production from January 1st to December 20th was 25,526,172 tons, as against 16,-852,027 tons for the like period of last year, showing an increase this year of 3,671,140

steady demand exists for firewood at unchanged prices.

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 (80ft), \$5.50; Scotch steam, \$5.30; Sydney steam, 4.50; Pictondo, \$4.50 to 5.00; coke per chaldron

\$4.00. Wood,—Retall prices per cord delivered from the yard: Long maple, \$1 feet, \$6.00; long birch, \$2 feet, \$5.50; short birch, three feet, \$5.50; short birch, three feet, \$5.50; short beech, three feet, \$4.50; short tamarac, \$2 to 3 feet, \$3.50; short hemlock, \$2 to 3 feet, \$3.10.

Montreal Hay Market.

SATURDAY, January 3. The demand for hay in this city has been less active during the week closing to-day, owing, probably, in some measure to the holidays, and, accordingly, prices are easier, and the best Timothy is quoted 50c to \$1 lower, at \$8.50 per 100 bundles, while common hay sells at various prices from that figure down to \$5. Straw is unchanged, quoted at \$2 to \$4 per 100 bundles. The receipts of hay and straw at the College street market from all sources were about 200 loads, one-half of which were brought about 3c per lb, live weight. R Jones, of across the river from points below Hochelaga Mitchell, sold his carload of cattle at and the Hudon cotton mill. The first two and the Hudon cotton mill. The first two this market to Mr B Roy, this city, loads crossed from St. Lambert to-day, and at 33c. Mr Robert Cochrane, Guelph, it is reported that regular roads from Lonsold 8 head, out of a carload of cattle, up to gneull and St. Lambert will be completed this afternoon, so that heavy receipts into this market are expected to be seen next week. to \$45 each; on Saturday he disposed of a Prices for pressed hay and straw remain nominally unchanged.

Liverpool Provision Market

CHEESE .- There is a rather firmer feeling in the trade, retailers, who have evidently been holding back as long as possible, having come forward and bought for Christmas stock | hard circumstances, been for a brief time imat prices up to 66s to 68s for finest September prisoned. One day the housekeeper came, makes. We also note that large wholesale houses, who usually deal principally in English manufacture, are now enquiring after American, and offering up to 60s to 63s for cheese to sell, not to hold. There is no doubt where a few extra choice are still unsold, we hear 86s to 90s per 120 lbs. is demanded for it. There is a strong enquiry for medium cheese at 45s to 52s, but no stock to be

BUTTER.-The weather continues to favour holders, who, however, are free sellers, and peace. are disposed to meet buyers, but the demand is not very brisk. We quote fine creamery 110s to 120s, and fine dairy 100s to 110s per cwt .- Hodgson Brothers Circular, 20th December, 1879.

The Ounce of Prevention and the Found of Cure.

Death reaps his richest harvest in the Spring, Then it is the time for cold catching for develop-ing consumption, and for contracting malarial ing consumption, and for contracting material fevers, and the system requires the proper food and tonic to prevent the development of disease. Rectif's Ernulsion of Pure Cod Liver til and Hypophosphites of Lisae and North contain just these properties. It is not only a delightful food but a splendid tonic for the brain and nervous system, and at the same time perfectly agreeable to the taste.

The present Governor of Colorado used to be a carpenter at \$1.50 per day, but his old

Miscellaneous Items.

"Swear offs" are nearly ripe. The loveliest things in muffs, thus far, are pretty little hands.

Man should place himself above predjudices, and woman submit to them.—Mme. Necker.

This thing of shooting at the Czar is getting to be tiresome. Why not engage Bogardus?

A Wetzel country girl says one hug is worth a dozen love letters. They cannot be introduced as evidence in a breach of promise suit. either.

A little boy, 3 years old, who had been look ing out of the window for a few minutes at a beautiful red sunset, exclaimed: "Mother, look how sore the poor sky is."

After a Taxas jury had stood out for ninetysix hours the Judge got a verdict out of them in two minutes by sending them word that a circus had come to town.

We learn from the Home Journal that, up to the 22nd ult., the collections in the Diocese of Detroit, under the direction of the Instructive Books Right Rev. Bishop Borgess, for the relief of the Irish distress amounted to \$7,279.44; and from the Universe, that the same fund in the Diocese of Cleveland (Bishop Gilmour), up to the 23rd had reached \$7,191.42,-Toronto Tribune.

-Provisions were never so dear before as at present in Naples, and the Mayor and his agents are investigating the charges of the grocers, butchers, bakers, and candlestick makers. Milan is also suffering from exor-

license to carry a pistol granted by them to Charles De Young of the Chronicle. He says that De Young's attempt to kill him shows that it is dangerous to permit him to carry weapons. Denis Kearney has been denied permission to carry a pistol, and he, therefore, unites with Kalloch in his demand upon the Police Commissioners. When Kearney was recently arrested for disturbing weather, and they are living in hopes that it a meeting a revolver was found on his perwill continue for a considerable time longer; son, and this was one of the charges made against him in the Police Court.

-An Englishman who has been visiting at a large country seat in Silesian Prussia describes his host as exercising an arbitrary and irresponsible authority. "Liberty does not exist in Prussia in any sense in which we understand the word, and there is incessant petty meddling with affairs of private persons. There is apparently an almost total absence of religious feeling among the peasantry. The Government schoolmasters are often professed infidels. The children grow up wild and ready to receive any mischievous teaching that may come in their way. So far as a foreigner's observation goes, the Prussian school system appears to be in a most preca-rious condition. The lower classes are in a state of ferment and upheaval, while the no-tility is constilling with its madicivel instibility is crystallized with its medieval institutions, its antiquated habits of thoughts, and its utter want of sympathy with any class but its own. Morality is undermined, party spirit runs high, and there is little feeling of security in the country."

-The value of certain churches in Paris is thus: St. Eustache, 28,397,384 francs, of which 398,701 francs is for work of art and decoration; St. Roch, 16,850,508 francs, St. Germain l'Auxerrois, 12,029,500 francs; Madeleine, 11,477,500 francs; St. Sulpice, 9,200,-000 francs; St. Augustin, 7,000,000 francs; St. Clothilde, 5,287,000 francs, of which the decration has cost 565,000 francs; St. Germain des Pres. 4,500,000 francs; Notre Dame There is nothing new to note about wood; de Lorette and St. Vincent de Paul, each 3,-000,000 francs; and twenty-two others The value of re-1,000,000 francs and over. ligious buildings for Protestant worship is given at 9,537,888 francs, of which 3,925.621 francs is estimated for the Temple of the Oratoire, St. Honore, and for the two synagogues in the Rue de la Victoire and Rue des Tournelles, 4,422,570 francs. The works of art in the shape of paintings, sculpture, frescoes. &c., contained in the churches under the supervision of the city of Paris are valued at 6,110, 339, tr, of which 3,391,094 fr. is apportioned to paintings, 1,776,040 fr. to sculpture, and 949, 205 fr. to stained glass.

-One night, at the close of last month, 200 ex-convicts met at a mission chapel in a mean street of a low district in London for the third annual supper of an association devoted to the aid of discharged prisoners. A member of this mission attends every morning at one of the chief city prisons and invites discharged prisoners to breakfast, after which the question of what can be done to help them is considered. During the past year 5,502 breakfasts have been given, 172 men were placed at work, 50 sent to sea, 18 to various "refuges," 45 had their railroad fare paid to their homes, 25 are in the home of the association, and 13 have been expelled or have absconded from it. In this city there is a similar association, but, unfortunately, it does not seem very effective, to judge by the statements which are made by prisoners, who declare that they are almost driven back to evil courses by inability to find work. One great difficulty lies in the repugnance of employees to work with ex-prisoners. But a little tact and decision might often surmount this. Some years ago an old English gentleman took into his service a young footman who had, under very with flustered face, to announce the awful fact that she "couldn't remain in the house with a man who she found had been in jail. Sir Charles looked up from his book and merely said. "Well, then, you'd better go." Almost suffocating with indignation, Mrs. Marmalade gasped out, "But Corker (the butler) says he can't a-bear it, either, Sir Charles." But to this clincher, as she supposed, Sir Charles merely replied. " Well, then, he'd better go, too-now, that will do." Both remained, and the young footman was left in

DIED.

CAMERON.—At Greenfield Ont., after a long and lingering sickness, which she bore with Caristian patience and resignation, Mary And Cameron, at the age of 20 years and 7 months. "Requiescat in pace"

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Montreal, November, 1879.