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VOL. XXX.—NO. 33.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1880.

TERMS: 61.50 per annu In advance.

THE OLD MOMESTRAD.

Thou pointest to yonder old hom lowly,
And from its walls coldly avertest thy gase,
But to me these wallsspeak in a language that's h ly, And teil of my childhood's gay, haleyon days.

Heck rafter and beam-aye, may seem grim and hour, And uninteresting to all other eyes.— But I, in beholding them, read the fond story, Of a kind mother's love and associate ties!

'neath its dear roof-tree I gamboled ere Reason Had mounted her throne or a care weighted When life was a day-dream, one long summer mason, Undinad by a shadow—unchilled by a

Best childhood! thy friendships are guileless In the art of discembling thy tongue is un-taught.

Thy hopes are as pure as thy fallings are venial, And candor and truth mirror forth every thought!

Ali! who would not barter his manhood's gill Pleasures. turns.— youth's pure enjoyments that Memory And loves to embalm in her fairest of urns? W. O. FARMER.
Montreal, 26th March, 1830.

"THE CAUSE OF IRELAND."

A SPLENDID ADDRESS BY

WENDELL PHILLIPS

A GREAT AUDIENCE.

On Sunday evening last, the great orator, Wendell Hallips, delivered the following eloquent address in Boston Music Hall to an audience of at least four thousand people. The Mayor of Boston, Hon. F O. Prince, presided. A niece of Thomas Davis, Miss Annie Osborne Davis, read one of Davis's poems, which was received with applause. Miss Davis was suffering from a cold, but she read the poem with decided power, and was warmly applauded.

MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS' SPEECH.

TER AND GENTLEMEN .- If I didn't a fore me so many of the Irlah race I should say, "I will try to interest you in a page of irish history." But when I know that your hearts are all aflame, and that I can only remind you of arguments and facts that are written with a pen of iron in your sympathy and indignation, I know you will more than meet me in endeavoring to stir the thought and kindle the enthusiasm and ripen the purpose of these fifty millions of people to demand of Christerdom and civiliza-tion justice to the wronged millions of your native land. (Applause.) I am to speak to you, as you were told, on the Irish question. Let me say at the outset, we should all understand it is the Irish question; it is not necessarily a Catholic question (applause). largoly as Catholicism prevails in Ireland; and although the van of her movement has always been held by a Catholic, it is still to be remembered that this question to-day, as it has been uttered for 100 years, is emphaticarly the Irish question (applause), not the Catholic question (applause). And let it be remembered also that some of the greatest names connected with this history of a century, men eminent in genius and

SINCERE AND SELF-SACRIFICING IN PURPOSE, have not been Catholics, but Protestants (Applause.) It would be a shame to Ireland to say that only one sect championed her cause (appliance), that the rest of the Irish race was recreant and unfeeling amid there infamous excesses of a neighbor island. Dean Swift, whom Addison pronounced the brightest genius of his day, Curran, Emmet and Grattan, and above all. Burke, perhaps the brightest name in English civil history for 100 years, almost Plato in the academy and more than Cicero in the senate, and grouped around there in more modern times come Smith O'Brien, and that martyred Davis, whose blood is shared by the lady who has just addressed us (applause)-the man who went to the dungeon and the halter in behalf of Ireland, were Protestante; so I would present this question to you as an Irish question, not necessarily as a Catholic question; and vet let me say on that, though I am no Catholic, no man that respects human nature can but bow with admiring and grateful adoration at the spectacle of a small handful, a few millions of men, standing for their faith. hunted, exiled, trodden under foot, starved to death, sent to the gallows, and yet for three bundred years alcyal to the faith thus persecuted (applause) I sometimes compare the five millions, o Irishmen to the half dozen millions of the Poten - Poland, the knight-errant of the Middle Ages, the grandest exhibitions of chivalry when chivalry was the grandest exhibition of humanity; and it was with her arms that John Sobleaki stopped the blows of the Mussulman and waved Europe and the Rhine to the cross (loud applause) as And yet it is only one hundred and twenty yours since Poland, wallant and chrave, sthelevanguards of nOhristendom: came in contact with the diplomacy and the depotism of Russianniand Prinsial one hundred and twenty lythirs, land the brayest: race in Enrope finantidias posted birdmi the mist: of who has not a mystery; exception red ;another

The heal of Russian Jyanuy stamps Polarid the into an interest in the control of the control of

dred years ago, in the days of Elizabeth, an island of about the same ares, and the same number of inhabitants, were hunted like wild beasts by the tyranny of Great Britain, of fish savagely persecuted, trodden out and exiled OAUGHT over the face of the earth; and you might suppose that it would not have taken a century for so weble a remnant to disappear from the list of nations; but three hundred years have rolled away; the most obstinate and the most courageous race in Europe—the English—have and annihilate a realin; and yet after three hundred years, with the cross of her faith in one hand and the banner of her nationality the governing political element in the civil of Paris and Berlin, of London and Rome. acairs of Great Britain (applause). So much It is as if the farms of New Han pahire and for a race weighed in the balance with the most chivalrous race in Europe, the Poles. Thus much I think it fair to say for a faith amid excruciating dangers (applause). WELL, THIS IS THE INISH QUESTION

that has been the great question in civil administrations since, to Gladstone and Disraeli, it is the question that has been the rock ahead, that has pussled statesmen and confounded parties, and proved the lasting English State. You may imagine that Ireland has some peculiar crime, that there is something singular and exceptional in the character of her people and the nature of her off on the banks of the St. Lawrence, there would be many an English statesman that would advocate the surrender of the colonies. If she was on the other side of the globe, on the banks of the Ganges, there is a vast

PREFONDEBANCE OF ENGLISH STATESMEN who would say: Surrender India instead of pouring out blood and treasure like water to ave the useless dependants. But Ireland is fifty miles from Liverpool. She is almost in sight of the harbor; she is an ele-ment of perpetual threatening to the English State. Every statesman of England, from Chatham downward, has exhausted his ingenuity, framed every expedient, submitted to every condition, gone to the extreme verge of his power in order to root up this bitterness between the two islands. And they have all gone down to their graves, acknowledging not only that they failed-Chatham and the younger Pitt, and Fox, Melourns, Russell, Landsdowns, and the whols group, Whig and Tory alike, not only con-ies ed that they had failed, but added that they didn't see how, in the whole resource of statesmanship, the quarrel could be cured. They saw its peril, they acknowledged the gravity of the danger; they saw sixty per cent., two-thirds, of the rank and file of the army recruited from Ireland. and they trembled when they knew that amid that wast proportion of the British ranks the men who filled them not only hated but had sound cause to hate Great Britain. (Applause)

The speaker then dwelt on O'Connell's power, with the eighty votes he had in the House of Commons, and repeated much of his lecture on that distinguished Irish pa-O'Connell, he said, developed what Parnell is using to-day (vociferous applause at Parnell's name). He had discovered and

ILLUSTRATED THE OMNIPOTENCE OF OPINION.

Stronger than armies, more permanent in its results than cannon, O'Connell persisted in appealing to the moral sense of his age. The omnipotence of public opinion forced the emperor of Uhina to back down from the cruel modes of punishment recently decreed against rebels. It is not anything too much in praise of O'Connell to say that he first showed the breadth and fathomed the depth of this great power (Applause.) He is in his grave. Nigh thirty years have passed away since God took him to his reward, and yet his great successor on the banks of the Mississippi draws into his right hand the helm of the sympathy of 50,000,-000 of people, and Parnell goes home to Europe fourfold stronger than when he left her shores (Loud cheers) He stands on the floor of the House of Commines a very different man, with the hearts of 10,000,000 of American Irishmen hehind him. (Applause) O'Connell may Bacon, three hundred years in his grave, may lay one hand on the telegraph and the other on the steam engine, and say, "These are mine for I taught you to invent," so O'Connell may say of that grand wave that reaches almost to the Pacific and will yet awe England into submission, "This victory is mine, for I taught you the method and I gaze you the tools." (Applause)

THIS IN WHY PARNELL COMES TO AMERICA, to ask of us, ot course, relief for the famine that oppresses his native land; for you will understand this is no famine created by nature. This is no famine sent to us by Providence. This is no blight of the barvest. This is no operation of great natural causes which, as in India and Prossis, sent mil llousiot, men into want, ... This is a familie enacted by statute. (Applause.) This is a famine manufactured; by law. ((Applease.) This is an artificial famine. This is a tauine born and bred of the English aristocraoyi- a(Anthuse a) of This zis a faminh begotten; of English, hate, and English pre judica. :: (Appliance) and What ido! I mean ? !!! I mean this :: That neither now nor in 1847: when we stratched mit woch generals hands to threland, was there any bank of food in that sland jube's was no wantoamong the mile icinapolimen thatofilled or fill treat listand!

and not one family in fifty that make it ever taste the article they make. (Applause.) A million pounds' worth-\$5,000,000 worth-

CAUGET BY SCOTCH CUNNING IN IRISH WATERS, are eaten in England. Five million dollars' worth of other fish from the waters of Ireland go to that very market. It would be no very great suffering if it was an exchange; if, as when wheat goes out of this Bos want, and receive that which we did! but all of that material is sent from Irein the other, Ireland dictates terms to the land to pay rent; that rent of 15,000,000 British Empire (enthusiastic cheers), and is of pounds sterling is spent on the luxuries It is as if the farms of New Hampshire and Massachusetts were annually sucked dry of every ounce of their production, and carried to Pennsylvania or the West Indies and with which I do not sympathize, but in behalf eaten there without a penny of return. Parof men who have stood loyal and faithful nell says: "I have seen the blue-grass region of Kentucky. I have looked upon the pride of the Western prairies, and

I HAVE YET TO PIND A SPOT AS PERTILE

affairs of Great Britain for more than one in its length and depth as the land from hundred years. As long back as the days of which I came" (applause.) Three thousand Chatham, and coming down through all the millions of dollars in the last one hundred years, statisticians say, have been drawn out of the people without a return. Why, if the soil had been white sand, like Cape Cod it would have been no wonder (laughter and element of bitterness and peril to the applause). Had the soil been barren, instead English State. You may imagine that Irewould have been no astonishment if a people, thus sucked of their life blood, drawn dry by a neighboring island, came to the parties. Let me assure you Ireland has but door of the civilized world in the one crime, only one; it is that she is just fifty form of a constant pauper. And yet miles from Liverpool (applause). That is all Ireland has never presented herself in the form (laughter). If she were three thousand miles of a pauper at the threshold of the world (prolonged applause.) It is only want inflicted by statute; it is only famine enseted by man, that makes the aggravation (applause.) Five million of men have been exiled by poverty and persecution from that island within one hundred years; 5,000,000; and probably 3,000,000 of them within the last twenty years. You say some of you, " Ireland cannot be as miserable as she is painted. It must be that the inhabitants are idle; it must be that Catholicism takes out the nerve and gist of the industry." Cross over to France,

THERE IS A CATHOLIC POPULATION, the richest on the broad world (appleuse); the most prosperous, painstaking, industrious and thrifty. (Applause.) What is the dif-ference? The religion is the same. What is the difference? The French peasant owns his farm, and the Irith farmer has all his estates owned by some thousand men. (Applause.) Mark the number that sit before me. Less than half that I see, as I carry gaze over the audience, less than half own half Ireland, and they spend its reuts in London. If they did own half Ireland, and stayed at home; if the wealth that was poured into every individual treasury flowed out again in lavish luxury, in glorious houses, in costly stude of horses, it might only be wrong currents, but the end would be, to some extent, the same; but a thousand men own half Ireland, and spend their rents out of it. That is, in one word, in a single line, the explanation of the famine. (Great applause.) Next door to that stands the timehonored policy of Great Britain that always starved her colonies to enrich herself. (Prolonged applause) If England ruled us to-day, New England would be another Ireland (continued applause); and

IF SHE HAD GROWN AS POPULOUS -if you can suppose her to have grown a populous as she is to-day-she would have had a population from 12,000,000 to 15.000 .-000, for the Euglish policy shut us down to one employment. She said, "You shall not interfere with me in mantfacturing; you shall not cross my path; you shall not neutralize my enterprises, and you shall not injure my profits. The colonies shall be a treasure-house flowing into Great Britain, We won't consider any one single instance of prosperity or the property of the colony itself" (applause). The Boston merchants in the revolution on Long Wharf were smugglers to avoide the atrovious tyrauny of British legislation, and one-half of the fortunes of Buston a hundred years ago had their basis, as they have been in Ireland, in the ingenious and successful schemes of the smuguler. That is the case with every British colony. Now, what is the result? You need not ask for individual instances. No need for a newspaper correspondent to go over to Ireland and old up you the picture.

MEN THAT ARE CONTENTED AND HAPPY and prosperous stay at home. Strongest and deepest in a man's nature is attachment to home. He will clutch and reach away from home only under the most intense pressure of poverty and tyranny (applanse.) There is no emigration from France. You can hardly count it You seldom meet a Frenchman abroad on the restive surface of the earth, and if you do his tace, is always tending towards Paris (laughter.) The first thing he says to you a, "I am going home." He would not die out of Paris. "Bury me on the banks of the Seine, smid the people I love," said the great Napoleon, and every Frenchman rehous the contiment (great applause) because France, with her 90,000,000 acres, has 5,500,000 owners (renewed applause)-5,500.000 proprintors. If you want to make the prostraiture of France-give levery Irishman a farm (prolonged applance)

THE QUEAT PRENCIL REVOLUTION that shook aristogracy of the boots (laughter and applance), that sent, every man with merand tather to the scaffold (languist) that took they wate out of the found a year on. that hanks up the aread, that dist, at the very hand, as Dandal Webster, proved to won in his

1841. Scotland has increased one-half. Most of the nations of Europe have increased somewhat in that proportion since that time—thirty-three years—for the last census was taken in 1871. Ireland has decreased one-third. If she had been as happy as England she should have had 11,000,000 inhabitants—nearer 12,000,000—to-day. She has 5,000,000. Where are the rest? They came over here (terrific applause), and it may exhausted their ingenuity in devising laws ton harbor, from or some equivalent comes be said with truth it is their strong arm that and finding out methods to kill out a race back, because we should only then choose will yet break the voke off their native will yet break the yoke off their native our market, part with what we did not want, and receive that which we did! strongest force in the world is the force of moral sentiment and intellectual opinion (great applause). A point once gained through that is gained forever; but still, I am not to judge men on the other side of the water, and on the other side of the globe. For me, in a land of newspapere, with ten millions of sheets printed every day and scattered to fifty millions of people, forty millions of whom can readfor me, an appeal to common sense and justice is the strongest and most lasting that can be made (prolonged applause); but still I am not the narrow judge that, looking over to Moscow, dares to say that the dagger in the ne hand and the torch in the other is not the best form of agitation. (Cheers.) What I mean when I said that the strong arm of the Irish race on this side of the water will yet be the cause of freeing their native land was this :- God gave us this continent to subdue. We are to dot it with cities, and cobweb it with roads. We were to marry the ocean with iron routes. We had very few hundreds to do it with. It was a vast task, and God taught us to make our brains double our hands. We set at work to invent, and the genuine Yankee baby six months old looks over the side of his oradle and plans a new model and gets out a patent. (Great laughter and applause). This is the Yankee race— disdaining to drudge, skulking the primal curse (laughter), and getting their living without the sweat of their brow; but there was needed beside that a stalwart hand and the ready and

has increased one-halt in population since

· PATIENT INDUSTRY TO BUILD THE ROADS

that link the continent to the seaboard, and they were furnished largely by the German and Irish people (great applause.) Many of them have gone down unhonored to their graves; but their work remains, and to-day, by virtue of that work, the prairies of Illinois and the still vaster wheat region of Dakota and Montana, are brought by rail and steamer alongside of every harbor to Liverpool, and the farmer of Yorkshire and Lancashire is put close at hand with the competition of innumerable acres of the great West. A man holds his acres at £20 and £50 and £70 apiece, and lets them until his rental is \$100,000. He competes with the acres of Montana, with the cheese of Canada and the meat of Ohio, where an acre is worth on an average \$5, and any one can see the competition is worse than the Turkish Moslem's (laughter and applause). It is the handwriting on the wall that says to the landed class of Great Britain, "You have been mea-sured and weighed, and your doom is sealed" (applause). At times there comes a great epoch in civilization which upsets a nation and takes down a class. That is no man's fault. It is the result of great forces which none can calculate and none resist, and it is so at this moment, when this great wave is

BRATING AGAINST THE BULWARKS

of the British state, for it is founded on property, and has not yet travelled up to the level of resting its insinuations upon man (applaner). We are the only nation—until France two or three years ago—that ever We are the only nation—until dared to rest its State on man (prolonged applause.) .The great courage that our fathers showed was neither at Bunker Hill nor at Yorktown. That was the courage of blood, but the courage of brain was when Jefferson and Sam Adams looked out on the state about to be, launched with a sublime faith in God that it was safe to leave a man with all the rights God gave him, rested the State on man (tremendous applause) not edu ated man, nor wealthy man, nor well norn man, but man. (Prolonged applause) Europe laughed at us. English statesmen gave us forty years for a shipwreck; but 100 years rolled away, and in 1876 we said to the world "Come and measure the grandeur of what we have done: come and look: we have opened a new chapter in the possibilities of the race, and we still flust on that great sea of trust in man." (Loud and long applaume) Now, England bus not reached us. She rests on property, and the

GREAT GIBRALTAR OF LANDED PROPERTY quivers in he convulsive current of the scienrific civilization of the nineteenth century. (Great applause). Her institutions are like great vessels crashing and jostling together in torms. Science and industry and uncounted acres assail the state, and no man can calculate the result. (Renewed applause.) The animal man, the basis of the intellect, the implication of the heart, has a right to a living against alt parchments and registries of deeds. This is the law of Girl (applause); but a blind and orust and obstinute aristocracy takes the bit between its teeth, and running riot says: "I care neither for the law of God, nor for the stamachs of the people and I hold my land with an fron grip. "If you woult be ruled by the rudder" says an old proverb, "you shall be ruined by the rock # Laughter and applause) It a power does hot wake in time and let a statesmanlike helmiguide its course, then the vessel of State goes to pieces. (Thundernum applicase) a like like THAT IS THE COURSE OF EVENTS;

wealth of their soil exported from every great shipping port, and that which they ought to eat carried out in the form of rent to men whose lungs were never swelled once by an Irish breeze, and who never stepped foot on Irish soil. (Applause.) I saw mention the other day of an Irish landlord who received £190,000 revenue, who was ninety-two years old, and who never set foot in Ireland-not once in those long ninety-two shameless years. (Great applause.) "Hunger will put its nails through stone walls," says a proverb and if hunger tore the cobwebs of British statutes and wrenched the hearts out of lawless landlords, the world could say nothing but "Amen!" (round upon round of applause,) for an obedient slave is the most de-picable of men. A rebellious slave we cannot but respect. (Great applause.)

BUT WHAT HAS PARNELL DONE? Well, this agitation is a year old. It began last April. Its actual organization is not six months old, and yet he has made \$5,000,000 rest in the peckets of those who need it to feed their children. (Great applause.) In six months he saved £1,000,000 of absentee rent. (Applause.) He has saved the lives of the landlords. He has kept the peace in Ireland, and that is a great deal. (Applause.)
The Irish are a race that love to fight,
(laughter and applause), and hate the
laws (laughter and applause), and
never saw a law that they thought they ought to heed (laughter and applause); and when they look back on the history of sixty years' intolerable burden, no wonder that the fretting and fretful heart longs to break its chain. It is the testimony of Harriet Martineau and Justin McCarthy, and of other great English analysis, that the right hand of O'Connell did more to keep Ireland suspension of the habeas corpus. (Prolonged applause.) That mighty hand, that voice of trusted and controlling power that said to his tollowers:

THE MAN THAT COMMITS A CRIME HELPS THE EXEMY,

did more than half a dozen regiments to make the law obeyed. (Renewed applause.) You say, what have we to do with it? Everything. If it were only a local quarrel, if it were only some dispute between the governments girdled by a single realm, it would not be our business, perhaps; but Ireland has been for 100 years most unjustly driven to the wall by legislation, cruel and unjust beyond example. Edmund Burke said of it :-- " It is the most unjust system to disgrace a kingdom and destroy a race that a man ever invented." Montesque said of it:-"That system of English law could only be made by fiends." Quiet, statesmanlike Montesque, not excited by the platform, writing in his study, with burning indignation, says of the legislation of Congress for one hundred years: "It could only have been made by flends. It ought to be written in blood; the ouly place to register it is hell." (Loud ap. verdict on the legislation by which we have ruled Ireland substantially for one hundred fifty years.

IN CONCLUDING.

Mr. Phillips said, "Never rest till your land is a copy of France, (applause), until, instead of 8,000 owners of twenty million acres, there are at least a million owners, and every farmer has in his own hands the means of providing his bread.
(Applause). If your noble farmers and
the aristocracy quit the land and shelter
themselves in Berlin and Londen, thank God you are rid of them. (Applause). They never added anything to the character nor to the strength of Ireland. Her strength is the industry and loyalty, the courage of 15,000,000 of Irish blood (applause), two-thirds here in America and one-third at home (applause) never separated. Make her cause as much yours, as if, in the providence of God, she were loosed from her foundations. Oh I would to God she were -- and were here in the waters of Massachusetts Bay. (Thunders of applause.)

Round after round of applause was given as the audience dispersed.

TELEGRAMS.

CASTLEBAR, March 24 .- Extraordinary sentences have just been passed in this town upon men, women and children for resistance to the process servers who were evicting them from their homes. A father and mother have aiready been sentenced, leaving seven young children in utter destitution. Jury packing and landlord judges are now

the order of the day. The Land League will support all the

evicted families-twenty in number-until the prisoners are released.

A great indignation meeting is to be held in Mayo after the general election clears the The Parnell reception on Sunday was mag-

nificent Fifty thousand people paraded in Cark.

Boufires blazed on almost every hitl-top in Ireland. It may truly be said, in more ways than one, that our people are now actively at work in "spreading the light" over Ireland. Parnell is already stumping in the country n the interest of his Parliamentary party. Dillon was nominated for Tipperary yes-

The land question is the all-absorbing tople among the people of the entire nation. A change for the better is cert in are long. Secret agencies are actively at work an contraging emigration. They are specially anxions to get rid of such mon as are beginning to sea'the light.
Great destribilion is still existing. The Re-

lief Committeen are barely saving the people from lamine graves.

Pann's Extra . The Veg-table Bain Catholic Onurch, in Russir, canses constant restroyer." There is no pain or sains it will satisfied and anxiety on the part of the policinal and the pope.

SCOTCH NEWS

—In his report for the last quarter of 1879 the Registrar of the Scotch parish of Glenelg says "No entry has been reade in the marriage register for the year now end-ed." This happened before in 1871, when it was pointed out that an undue proportion of the ropulation consisted of "old maids." The Registrar fears that the proportion of this class is increasing. The Registrar of Eag-gan writes:—" Marriage appears to have gone out of fashion. Only three marriages have been celebrated during the last two years." The Nairn Registrar says: "A year has now passed since the 'Marriage Notice Act' came into operation, but the board has not once been used." The returns of bastardy, meauwhile, are very heavy in Scotland, where the Sabbath is so zealously kept.

LORD ABERDEEN AND HIS TENANTRY Lord Aberdeen has issued the following

circular to his tenantry :-"Dear Sir,-You are doubtless aware that the preliminary steps necessary for obtaining the authority of Parliament for the Uday and Methlic Railway has been accomplished, and you may naturally wish to hear of the further progress of the measure. I have in this matter desired throughout to act in harmony with the views of my tenantry, their benefit being my primary object in the proposed railway, and I wish now, therefore, to state frankly the present position of affairs. I find that the estimated cost of the construction, and also the difficulty of making terms of agreement with the Great North of Scotland Railway Company are so much greater than could have bean anticipated, that I have come to the conclusion that the object must be abanquiet than half a dozen regiments, or the doned. You will doubtless share with me the disappointment caused by this decision, but that feeling will, I trust, be somewhat modified when I inform you that taking into consideration the unfavorable circumstances by which agriculture has for some time been affected, I have determined to relieve my tenants from payment of the half-year's rent due next June .- Yours faithfully, "Asse-DEEN."

ARRIVAL OF THE ALLAN LINE STEAMER MANITOBAN.

Some attention has naturally been attracted to the Allan Line steamer Manitoban, which was reported to have lost her propeller in mid-Atlantic while on the voyage from Boston to the Clyde about ten days ago, and was then known to be making for her destination under canvas. The Manitoban, under command of Captain McDougall, left Boston on the 5th ult. with a general cargo of produce and a number of live cattle. About the end of the month the Anchor Line steamer Assyria, which arrived at Barrow from New York, reported having passed the Manitoban about 150 miles planee.) This is the verdict of our race, the about 30 miles south of Queenstown, awaiting assistance. On Monday Capt. Crawford, of the Clyde Shipping Company's steamer Rathlin, which arrived at Greenock, reported having passed the Manitoban below Alisa Craig at 6 a.m. in tow. The Clyde Shipping Company's steamer Conqueror was dispatched to assist her, and during the evening the crippled steamer arrived at the Tail of the Bank-all well.

Captain M'Dougall reports that the Manito-

ban sailed from Boston on 5th February, and

experienced good weather for the first few days. At 11.20 on the night of the 12th. (heavy weather having prevailed on the two. previous days) the propeller was suddenly destroyed, the supposition being that it had come in contact with some floating wreckage. The "bors" of the propeller was also torn from the shaft the propeller and fittings being thus completely destroyed. The engine was promptly stopped, and preparations were made to proceed under cauran. On Tuesday the 24th ult. the steamer had sailed to within 30 miles south of Queenstown when Captain M'Dougail took in all sail and got out a kadge anchor in 45. futhoms of water. He here expected to fall in with a tug steamer, but, her saw nothing capable of rendering him, any assistance. A boat's crew from the Manitoban under charge of the chief officer was there despatched to the land to arrange for assistance being sent from Queenstown or biverpool. The boatwas well found with water, previsions, &c., and this was deemed nonsary, as the expedition was a perilous one, especially at this season of the year. Next day, however, ere the heat could return, a strong breeze set in, and fearing the crippled ship might drift too close to the shore, and seeing no sign of any tug, anchor was weighed, and the steamer proceeded up channel. There were no passengers on board the

Manitoban, but of the, 52 cattle shipped at Boston, 19 of them d)ed. The desthe took place, however, from other causes than from any want of find or water. All the officers and crew on board, though greatly knockeds up for want of sleep, are in good health, and everyone speaks highly of the steamer's performance during the lengthened passageunder canvas ... Glasgow Herald.

Roun, March 23 .- The Czar's reply to the congratulations of Pope Leo XIII. on the occusion of the former's somestion to the throne of Russia, has been received. The text of the Cz ar's desputch has not been published, but some of the journals say it is couched in cold ar vague terms and that the Pope is very much disappoly, ted at its lack of warmth and inscripted by constant at the Vatigen it is said that His Hollness is: not at all disappointed, jossmuch as he hade small hopes of receiving from the Cain any thing but the most formal acknowledgments of his congressulations. The condition of the

never breek.

THERE LITTLE CHILDREN, BY LIZZIE WARD O'REILLY.

"Want is rampant in this direction. It is not an uncommontalining torse a who'e family of emaclated children; once plump and rosy, unsable to rise forwant of rose, while the mother wrings her hands distractedly o ser them. In the control of the c

Three little children danced in the sun Near Cliffen far famed and old Common State of the Sun Near Cliffen far famed and old Common State of the Sun Had hair like burnisher gold.

The land their father a trod.

And dear to the hearts that gave them birth Were those golden girts from God.

Three little children asieep and at rest.
Children of "Dermot the Fair,"
But all the gold that Dermot possessed
Was the gold in his children's hair.
He had given his heart to his own loved land.
His sweat to the dear old sod;
Nor thought him poor while he held in his hand Three golden gifts from God.

Three little children sick unto death,
Three little heads lying low,
Three little wasted ones dying for dearth
Of the good that should equally flow.
Three little children crying for bread,
Three little lives scarce begun,
Three little weary ones wall to be f.d.
Three feeble lives almost run.

For Want has shadow'd the cool clear air, His footprints are black on the land; He jooked on the children of "Dermot the

Fair,"
That juyous golden-haired band.
He breathed on the cheeks of rosy hue,
And the limbs of cherub mould
Had shrivelled away as he ouward flew—
But left their locks of Gold.

a;

Three little children wail to be fed.
"Soon, O soon!" the mother cried.
"Brice over she giveth them kisses for bread,
Then layeth them side by side.
And orawling her way to the the calm clear night, Shorabed her weak hands to the sky. Not thus," she cried with her feeble might, " Not thus can I see them die!"

"Not thus, while plenty floodeth the earth And glad neth the sen'rous heart Not thus shall the mother that gave them birth See the joys of her life depart. Three golden links to earth from Heaven

Thou gavest one by one.

Thou gavest one by one.

Thou gavest one heart that grief has riven,
Send succor—e'er life be gone!"

"Not thus, not thus." Let us cohe her thought
We stop not to think of the misery wrought,
We stop not to think of the misery wrought,
Nor cavil while they ask for bread.
Then scatter thy corn with a generous hand
The highways of want amid,
Nor wait—till the locks of that bright haired
hand

hand
Are under the committed.
—So. Boston, FEE. 22nd.

HENRIETTA TEMPLE

Me, no! exclaimed Miss Temple in great agitation.

Perfectly true. It is the terrible recollection of that dreadful adventure that overcomes me when I see our dear triend here, because I feel it must be love. I was in hopes it was his cousin. But it is not so; it must be something that has happened abroad. Love alone ean account for it. It is not his debts that would so overpower him. What are his debts? I would pay them myself. It is a heartrending business. I am going to him. How I tremble!

'Hew good you are!' exclaimed Miss Temple, with streaming eyes. I shall ever be grateful; I mean, we all must. Oh! do go to him, go to him directly; tell him to be happy.

'It is the song I ever sing,' said the Count. I wish some of you would come and see him, or send him a message. It is wise to show him there are some who take interest in his existence. Now, give me that flower, for instance, and let me give it to him from you.'

'He will not care for it,' said Miss Temple. Try. It is a fancy I have. Let me bear

Miss Temple gave the flower to the Count, who rode off with his prize.

It was about eight o'clock; Ferdinand was sitting alone in his room, having just parted with Father Glastonbury, who was going to dine in Brook-street. The sun had set, and you. yet it was scarcely dark enough for artificial light, particularly for a person without a pursuit. It was just that dreary dismal moment when even the most gay grow pensive, if they be alone. And Ferdinand was par-ticularly dull; a reaction had followed the excitement of the last eight-and-forty hours, and he was at this moment feeling singularly disconsolate, and upbraiding himself for being so weak as to permit himself to be influenced by Mirabel's fantastic promises and projects, when his door flew open, and the Count, full dressed, and graceful as a Versailles Apollo stood before him.

Cherami! I cannot stop one minute. dine with Fitzwarrene, and I am late. I have done your business capitally. Here is a pretty flower! Who do you think gave it me? She did, pardy. On condition, however, that I should bear it to you, with a message; and what a message! that you should be happy.' 'Nonsense, my dear Count.'

'It is true; but I romanced at a fine rate for it. It is the only way with women. you must endure even this! She thinks we have known each other since the Deluge. Do not betray me. But affected calmness, as he seated himself by her my dear fellow, I cannot stop now. Only, side, listen to me; I am not a harsh parent; mind, all is changed. Instead of being gay, you cannot upbraid me with insensibility to and seeking her society, and amusing her, and thus attempting to regain your influence, as we talked of last night; mind suicide is the system, To-morrow I will tell you all. She has a firm mind and a high spirit, which she you have known misery, girl, you made that blinks is principle. If we go upon the tack misery yourself. It was not I that involved of last night, she will marry Montfort, and you in secret engagements and clandestine fall in love with you afterwards. That will never do. So we must work upon her fears, her generosity, pity, remorse, and so on. Call upon me to-morrow morning, at half-past two; not before, because I have an excellent | trifle with your affections, and betray your boy coming to me at one, who is in a scrape. At half-past two, cher, cher Armine, we will talk more. In the meantime, enjoy your flower; and rest assured, that it is your own fault if you do not fling the good Montfort in | anguish. a very fine ditch.'

jects with all the ardour, address, and audacity of one habituated to success. By some means or orther he contrived to see Miss fort; Lord Montfort, my friend, the man I Temple almost daily. He paid assiduous court love most in the world; the most generous, to the duchess, on whom he had made a favor- the most noble, the most virtuous, the most able impression from the first: in St. James' square he met Mr. Temple, who was partial to | hand freely, under circumstances which, even the society of a distinguished foreigner. He if be did not possess every quality that ought was delighted with Count Mirabel. As for Miss Grandison, the Count absolutely made her his confidant, though he concealed this Falter one jot and I whistle you off for ever. bold step from Ferdinand. He established You are no more daughter of mine. I am as his intimacy in the three families, and even firm as I am fond; nor would I do this, but his intimacy in the three families, and even firm as I am fond; nor would I do this, but mystlified Sir Ratcliffe and Lady Armine so that I know well I am doing rightly. Yes! completely that they imagined he must be take this Armine once more to your heart, some acquaintance that Ferdinand had made abroad; and they received him accordingly as one of their son's oldest and most cherished friends. But the most amusing circumstance of all was that the Count, who even in business never lost eight of what might divert or ing herself at his feet. Ohl do not say so; interest him, became great friends with Father Glastonbury, Count Mirabel comprehended and appreciated that good man's cha-

The Count Mirabel proceeded with his pro-

racter.
All Count Mirabel's efforts were directed to restore the influence of Ferdinand Armine save you. over Henrietta Temple; and with this view

idea of his absent friend on that lady's sus-ceptible heath! His virtues, his talents, his accomplishments, his sacrifices; but above all, his mysterious sufferings, and the fatal and which the Count was convinced awaited him, wers placed before her in a light so vivid that they engrossed her thought and imagination. She could not resist the fascina-tion of talking about Terdinand Armine to Count Mirabel. He was the constant subject of their discourse. All her feelings now

of their discourse. An her seeings now clustered round his image. She had quite abandoned her old plan of marrying him to his cousin. That was desperate. Did she regret it? She scarcely dared urge to herself this secret question; and yet it seemed that her heart, too, would break were Ferdinand another's. But, then, what was to become of him? Was he to be left desolate? Was he indeed to die? And Digby, the amtable, generous Digby; ah! why did she ever meet him? Unfortunate, unhappy woman! And yet she was resolved to be firm; she could not falter; she would be the victim of her duty even if she died at the altar. Almost her so vividly! And those long days of passionate delight! All his tenderness and all his truth; for he had been true to her, always the victim. If you meet him, be gentle to person who ought to complain of his conduct. And yet she was the person who alone punished him. How different was the generous conduct of his cousin! She had pardoned all: she sympathized with him, she sorrowed for him, she tried to soothe him. She labored to unite him to her rival. What must he think of herselt? How hard-hearted, how selfish must the contrast prove her! Could he indeed believe now that she had ever loved him? Oh, no! he must despise her. He must believe that ahe was sacrificing her heart to the splendor of rank. Oh! could be believe this! Her Ferdinand, her romantic Ferdinand, who had thrown fortune and power to the winds but to gain that very heart! What a return had she made him! And for all his fidelity he was punished; lone, disconsolate, forforn, overpowered by vulgar cares, hear-broken, meditating even

harrowing. She hid her face in the pillow of the sofa on which she was seated, and wept bitterly. She felt an arm softly twined round her waist; she looked up, it was her father.

'My child,' he said, 'you are agitated.' 'Yes; yes, I am agitated,' she said, in a low

'You are unwell.'

Worse than unwell" 'Tell me what ails you, Henrietta.' Grief for which there is no cure. 'Indeed! I am greatly astonished.'

His daughter only sighed. 'Speak to me, Henrietta. Tell me what has happened.'

'I cannot speak; nothing has happened; have nothing to say. 'To see you thus makes me quite unhappy,

said Mr. Temple; 'if only for my sake, let me know the cause of this overwhelming 'It is a cause that will not please you.

Forget, sir, what you have seen.' 'A father cannot. I entreat you tell me. If you love me, Henrietta, speak.'

Sir, sir, I was thinking of the past.' · Is it so bitter.?" 'Ah! that I should live,' said Miss Tem-

Henrietta, my own Henrietta, my child, I beseech you tell me all. Something has occurred; something must have occurred, to revive such strong feelings. Has, has--I know not what to say, but so much happens that surprises me; I know, I have heard, that you have seen one who once inflamed your feelings, that you have been thrown in unexpected contact with him; he has not, he has

not dared— 'Say nothing harshly of him,' said Miss Temple wildly;

· My daughter!' 'Ay! your daughter, but still a a woman. Do I murmur? Do I complain? Have I urged you to compromise your honor? I am ready for the sacrifice. My conduct is yours,

but my feelings are my own.' 'Sacrifice, Henrietta! What sacrifice? I have heard only of your happiness; I have thought only of your happiness. This is a

'Father, forget what you have seen; forgive what I have said. But let this subject drop for ever.'

'It cannot drop here. Captain Armine prefers his suit?' continued Mr. Temple, in a tone of stern enquiry.

What if he did? He has a right to do 'As good a right as he had before. You

are rich now, Henrietta, and he perhaps would be faithful.

'O Ferdinand!' exclaimed Miss Temple, lifting up her hands and eyes to heaven, and

'Henrietta,' said Mr. Temple in a voice of your feelings. They have ever engrossed my thought and care; and how to gratify, and when necessary how to soothe them, has long been the principal occupation of my life. If correspondence; it was not I that made you, you, my daughter, on whom I have lavished all the solicitude of long years, the dupe of the first calculating libertine who dared to

heart. 'Tis false,' exclaimed Miss Temple, interrupting him; 'he is as true and pure as I am; more, much more, she added, in a voice of

'No doubt he has convinced you of it,' said Mr. Temple, with a laughing sneer. 'Now, mark me,' he continued, resuming his calm tone, 'you interrupted me; listen to me. You are the betrothed bride of Lord Montgifted of human beings. You gave him your to secure the affections of a woman, should bind you to him with an unswerving faith. and you receive my curse, the deepest, the sternest, the deadliest that ever descended on a daughter's head.'

rible words. Indeed, indeed, my heart is breaking. Pity me, pity me; for God's sake, pity me.

'I would do more than pity you; I would

'It is not as you think,' she continued, with

know not what has taken place between us. Helias not breathed it to human being. He has absented himself from his home that we might not meet.

You must marry Lord Montfort at once. Oh! my father, even as you like. But do not curse me; dream not of such terrible things; recall those fearful words; love me, love me; say I am your child. And Digby, I am true to Digby. But, indeed, can I recall the past; can I alter it? Its memory overcame me. Digby knows all; Digby knows we met; he did not curse me; he was

kind and gentle. Oh! my father!'
'My Henrietta,' said Mr. Temple, moved my child!

Oh! my father, I will do all you wish but speak not again as you have done of Ferdinand. We have done him great injustice; duty even if she died at the altar. Almost I have done him great injury. He is good she wished that she had ceased to live, and pune; indeed, he is; if you knew all, then the recollection of Armine came back to you would not doubt it. He was ever faithhad he been true to her. She was not the him, sir; for, indeed, if you knew all, you would pity him.'

> Ir we pause now to take a calm and comprehensive review of the state and prospects of the three families, in whose feelings and fortunes we have attempted to interest the reader, it must be confessed that, however brilliant and satisfactory they might appear on the surface, the elements of discord, gloom, and unhappiness might be more profoundly discovered, and might even be held as rapidly stirring into movement. Miss Temple was the affianced bride of Lord Montfort, but her heart was Captain Armine's; Captain Armine in the estimation of his parents, was the pledged husband of Miss Grandison, while he and his cousin had, in fact, dissolved their engagement. Mr. Temple more than suspected his daughter's partiality for Ferdinand. Sir Ratcliffe, very much surprised at seeing so little of his son, and resolved that the marriage should be no further delayed, was about to precipitate confessions, of which he did not dream, and which were to shipwreck all the hopes of his life. The Count Mirabel and Miss Grandison were both engaged in an active conspiracy. Lord Montfort alone was calm, and, if he had a purpose to conceal, inscrutable. All things, however, foreboded a crisis.

> Sir Ratcliffe, astonished at the marked manner in which his son absented himself from Brook-street, resolved upon bringing him to an explanation. At first, he thought there might be some lovers' quarrel; but the demeanor of Katherine, and the easy tone in which she ever spoke of her consin, soon disabused him of this fond hope. He consulted his wife. Now, to tell the truth, Lady Armine, who was a shrewd woman, was not without her doubts and perplexities, but she would not confess them to her husband. Many circumstances had been observed by her which filled her with disquietude, but she had staked all her hopes upon this cast, and she was of a sanguine temper. She was leading an agreeable life. Katherine appeared daily more attached to her, and Lady Armine was quite of opinion that it is always very injudicious to interfere. She endeavored to persuade Sir Ratcliffe that everything was quite right, and she assured him that the season would terminate, as all seasons ought to ter-

> minate, by the marriage.
>
> And perhaps, Sir Ratcliffe would have followed her exemple, only it so happened that as he was returning home one morning, be met his son in Grosvenor-square.

Why, Ferdinand, we never see you now, said Sir Ratcliffe. 'Oh! you are all so gay,' said Ferdinand. 'How is my mother?'

She is very well. Katherine and herself have gone to see the balloon, with Lord Montfort and Count Mirabel. Come in,' said Sir

Ratcliffe, for he was now almost at his door. The father and son entered. Sir Ratcliffe walked into a little library on the ground

floor, which was his morning room. We dine at home to-day, Ferdinand,' said Sir Ratcliffe. 'Perhaps you will come.'

'Thank you, sir, I am engaged.' 'It seems to me you are always engaged. For a person who does not like gaiety, it is

odd. 'Heigho!' said Ferdinand. 'How do you

like your new horse?' Ferdinand, I wish to speak a word to you, said Sir Ratcliffe. 'I do not like ever to interfere unnecessarily with your conduct; but the anxiety of a parent will, I think, excuse

the question I am about to ask. When do you propose being married? Oh, I do not know exactly. 'Your grandfather has been dead now, you now much more than a year, I cannot help

thinking your conduct singular. There is nothing wrong between you and Katherine, is there? Wrong, sir?'

Yes, wrong? I mean, is there any misun-derstanding? Have you quarrelled? 'No, sir, we have not quarrelled; we

fectly understand each other.' · 1 am glad to hear it, for I must say I think your conduct is very unlike that of a lover. All I can say is, I did not win your mother's heart by such proceeding!

'Katherine kas made no complaint of me, Certainly not, and that surprises me still

more.' Ferdinand seemed plunged in thought. The silence lasted some minutes. Sir Retcliffe took up the newspaper; his son leant over the mantle-piece, and gazed upon the empty fireplace. At length he turned around and said, 'Father, I can bear this no longer; the

is dissolved. Good God! when and why?' exclaimed Sir Ratcliffe, the newspaper falling from his

engagement between Katherine and myself

Long since, sir; and ever since I loved

another woman, and she knew it.'
'Fordinand! Fordinand!' exclaimed the unhappy father; but he was so overpowered that he could not give utterance to his thoughts. He threw himself in a chair, and wrung his hands. Ferdinand stood still and silent, like a statue of Destiny, gloomy and over him which the initiated in such cereinflexible.

'Speak again,' at langth said Sir Ratcliffe. Let me hear you speak again. I cannot be-lieve what I have heard. Is it indeed true that your engagement with your cousin has been long terminated?

Ferdinand nodded assent. Your poor mother!' exclaimed Sir Ratcliffe. This will kill her.' He rose from his possible.' seat, and walked up and down the room in great agitation.

I knew all was not right, he muttered to to himself. 'She will sink under it; we must all sink under it. Madman! you know not what you have done! 'It is in vain to regret, sir; my sufferings

have been greater than yours.'
She will pardon you, my boy,' said Sir Ratcliffe, in a quicker and kinder tone. 'You he omitted no op ortunity of impressing the streaming eyes; indeed it is not. He has have lived to repent your impetuous folly;

preferred his suit, he has urged no claim. He has behinved in the most delicate, the most honourable, the most considerate manning. He has thought only of my situation. He met me ther, your mother has great influence with by socident. My friends are his friends. They her; she will exercise it, she will interfere, you are very young, all will yet be well. It is impossible for me to marry Katherine

Grandison, as for yourself to do it, sir,' said Ferdinand, in a tone of calmness. 'You are not married to another?" In faith Tam bound by a tie which I can

And who is this person? 'She must be nameless, for many reasons.'
'Ferdinand,' said Sir Ratcliffe, 'you know not what you are doing: My life, your mother's, the existence of your family, hang upon your conduct. Yet, yet there is time to prevent this desolation. I am controlling my emotions; I wish you to save us, you, all!
Throw yourself at your cousin's feet. She is oit-hearted; she may yet be yours!

Dear father, it cannot be, 'Then, then, welcome ruin,' exclaimed Sir Ratcliffe, in a house voice. 'And,' he continued, pausing between every word, from the difficulty of utterance, if the conviction that you have destroyed all our hopes, rewarded us for all our affection, our long devotion, by blasting every fond idea that has ever illumined our sad lives, that I and Constance, poor fools, have clung and clung to; if this conviction can console you, sir, enjcy

Ferdinand I my son, my child, that I never have spoken an unkind word to, that never gave me cause to blame or check him, your mother will be home soon, your poor, poor mother. Do not let me welcome her with all this misery. Tell me it is not true; recall what you have said; let us forget these harsh words, reconcile yourself to your cousin; let us be happy.'

Father, if my heart's blood could secure your happiness, my life were ready; but this cannot do.

'Do you know what is at stake? Everything. All, all, all! We can see Armine no more; our home is gone. Your mother and myself must be exiles. Oh! you have not

thought of this.' Ferdinand hid his face; his father em-boldened urged the fond plea. You will save us, Ferdinand, you will be our preserver? It is all forgotten, is it not? It is a lovers' quarrel, after all?"

Father, why should I trifle with your feelings? why should I feign what can never be? This sharp interview, so long postponed, ought not now to be adjourned. Indulge no hopes, for there are none.

Then by every sacred power I revoke every blessing that since your birth I have poured upon your head. I recall the prayers that every night I have invoked upon your being. Great God! I cancel them. You have betrayed your cousin; you have deserted your mother and myself; you have first suilled the honor of our house, and now you have destroyed it. Why were you born? What have we done that your mother's womb should produce such a curse? Sins of my father, they are visited upon me! And Father Glastonbury, what will Father Glastonbury say? Father Glastonbury, who sacrificed his fortune for

Father Glastonbury, knows all, sir, and has always been my confidant.' 'Is he a traitor? For when a son deserts

me, I know not whom to trust.' 'He has no thoughts but for our welfare, sir. He will convince you, sir, I cannot marry

my cousin.' Boy, boy! you know not what you say. Not marry your cousin! Then let us die. It were better for us all to die.'

My father! Be calm I beseech you; you have spoken harsh words; I have not deserted you or my mother; I never will. If I have wronged my cousin, I have severely suffered, and she has most freely forgiven me. She is my dear friend. As for our house; tell me, would you have that house preserved at the cost of my happiness? You are not the father I supposed, if such indeed be your wisb.'

'Happiness! Fortune, tamily, beauty, youth, a sweet and charming spirit, if these will not secute a man's happiness, I know not what might. And these I wished you to possess. Sir, it is in vain for us to converse upon this subject. See Father Glastonbury, if you will. He can at least assure you that neither my feelings are light nor my conduct hasty. I will leave you now.'

Ferdinand quitted the room; Sir Rateliffe did not notice his departure, although he was not maware of it. He heaved a deep sigh, and was apparently plunged in profound thought.

Ir must be confessed that the affairs of our friends were in a critical state : everyone interested felt that something decisive in their respective fortunes was at hand. And yet, so vain are all human plans and calculations. that the unavoidable crisis was brought about by an incident which no one anticipated. It so happened that the stormy interview between Sir Ratcliffe and his son was overheard by a servant. This servant, who had been engaged by Miss Grandison in London, was a member of a club to which a confidential clerk of Messrs. Morris and Levison belonged. In the ensuing evening, when this worthy kuight of the shoulder-knot just dropped out for an hour to look in at this choice society, smoke a pipe, and talk over the affairs of his mistress and the nation, he announced the important fact that the match between Miss Grandison and Captain Armine was 'no go,' which, for his part, he did not regret, and he thought his mistress ought to look higher. The confidential clerk of Messrs. Morris and Levison listened in silence to this important intelligence, and communicated it the next morning to his employers. And it so happened that a very few days afterwards, as Ferdinand was lying in bed at his hotel, the door of his chamber suddenly opened, and an individual, not of the most prepossessing appearance, being much marked with the smallpox, reeking with gin, and wearing top-boots and a belcher handkerchief, rushed into his room and enquired whether he were Captain Armine.

'The same,' said Ferdinand. 'And pray, gir, who are you?" 'Don't wish to be unpleasant,' was the

answer, 'but, sir, you are my prisoner.'
There is something exceedingly ignoble in an arrest; Ferdinand felt that sickness come monies must experience. However, he rallied, and inquired at whose suit these proceedings were taken.

Mesars, Morris and Levison, sir. · Cannot I send for my lawyer and give

The bailiff shook his head. 'You see, sir, you are taken in execution, so it is im-

· And the amount of the debt ?' 'Is 2.800%, sir.'

Well, what am I to do? Why sir you must go along with us. We will do it very quietly. My follower is in a hackney-coach at the door, sir. ' You can just step in as pleasant as possible. I suppose you would like to go to a house, and then you can sends for your friends, you know.

Well, if you will go down stairs, I will come to you.

Cant les you out of The bailiff grinned. my eight sir.'

Why, I cannot dress if you are here

things pleasant. I can stand outside, sir; but you must be quick.
Fordinand, rang for his servant. When Louis clearly understood the state of affairs, he was anxious to throw the balliff out of the window, but his master prevented him. Father Glastonbury had gone out some two hours; Ferdinand sent Louis with a message to his family, to say he was about leaving town for a few days; and impressing upon him to be careful not to let them' know in Brook-street what had occurred, he completed his rapid toilet and accompanied the sheriff's This confinement was dreadful; it began to officer to a hackney-coach that was prepared for him. As they jogged on in allence, Ferdinand revolved in his mind how it would be most ad-

visable for him to act. Any application to finitely disgusted him. He walked up and his own lawyer was out of the question. That had been tried before, and he felt assured that there was not the slightest chance of tolerable. A gaol must be preferable to this. that gentleman discharging so large a sum, especially when he was aware that it was only a portion of his client's liabilities; he ting solitude, he was confident he should go thought of applying for advice to Count Mirabel er Catchimwhocan, but with what again. view? He would not borrow the money of them, even if they would lend it; and as it was, he bitterly reproached himself for Captain Armine. 'I really am quite sick of it. having availed himself so easily of Mr. Bond What, can I do?' Sharpe's kind offices. At this moment, he could not pursuade himself that his conduct had been honourable to that gentlemnn. He had not been frank in the exposition of his situation. The money had been advanced under a false impression, if not absolutely borrowed under a false pretence. He cursed Uatchimwhocan and his levity. The honour of the Armines was gone, like everything else that once belonged to them.

The result of Ferdinand's reflections was, that he was utterly done up; that no hope or chance of succour remained for him; that his career was closed ; and not daring to contemplate what the consequences might be to his miserable parents, he made a desperate effort to command his feelings.

Here the coach turned up a dingy street, leading out of the lower end of Oxford street, and stopped before a large but gloomy dwelling, which Ferdinand's companion informed him was a spunging-house. 'I sup-pose you would like to have a private room, sir; you can have every accommodation here,

sir, and feel quite at home, I assure you.' In pursuance of this suggestion, Captain Armine was ushered into the best drawingroom, with barred windows, and treated in the most aristocratic manner. It was evidently the chamber reserved only for unfortunate gentlemen of the utmost distinction. It was amply furnished with a mirror, a lootable, and a very hard sofa. The walls were hung with old-fashioned caricatures by Bunbury; the fire-irons were of polished brass; over the mantle-piece was a portrait of the master of the house, which was evidently a speaking likeness, and in which Captain Armine fancied he traced no slight resemblance to his friend Mr. Levison; and there were also some sources of literary amusement in the room, in the shape of a Hebrew Bible and the Racing Calendar.

Atter walking up and down the room for an hour, meditating over the past, for it seemed hopeless to trouble himself any further with the future. Ferdinand began to feel faint, for it may be recollected that he had not even breakfasted. So pulling the bell-rope with such force that it fell to the ground, a funny little waiter immediately appeared, awed by the sovereign ring, and having, indeed, ro-ceived private intelligence from the bailiff that the gentleman in the drawing-room was a regular nob.

reader, that of all the great distinctions in and a good day's business, too. Friends will ite none perhaps is more important than that which divides mankind into the two great sections of Noss and Shobs. It might seem at the first glance, that if there were a place in the world which should level all distinctions, it would be a debtors' prison. But this would be quite an error. Almost at the very moment that Captain Armine arrived at his sorrowful hotel, a poor devil of a tradesman who had been arrested for fifty pounds, and torn from his wife and family, had been forced to repair to the same asylum. He was introduced into what is styled the coffee-room, being a long, low unfurnished sanded chamber, with a table and benches; and being very anxious to communicate with some friend, in order, if possible, to effect his release, and prevent him-self from being a bankrupt, he had continued meekly to ring at intervals for the last half hour in order that he might write and forward his letter. The waiter heard the coffeeroom bell ring, but never dreamed of noticing it, though the moment the signal of the private room sounded, and sounded with so much emphasis, he rushed up stairs, three steps at a time, and instantly appeared before our hero; and all this difference was occasioned by the simple circumstance, that Captain Armine was a Nob, and the poor tradesman a Snob.

'I am hungry,' said Ferdinand. 'Can I get anything to eat at this damned place?' What would you like, sir? Anything you choose, sir. Mutton chop, rump steak, weal

cutlet? Do you a fowl in a quarter of an hour; roast or boiled, sir? 'I have not breakfasted yet; bring me some breakfast.

'Yes, sir.' said a little waiter. 'Tea, sir' Coffee, eggs, toast, buttered toast, sir? Like any meat, sir? Ham, sir? Tongue, sir? Like

'Anything, everything, only be quick.' 'Yes, sir,' responded the waiter. 'Beg pardon, sir. No offence, I hope, but custom to pay here, sir. Shall be happy to accommodate you, sir. Know what a gentleman

'Thank you, I will not trouble you,' said Ferdinand; 'get me that note changed.' 'Yes, sir,' replied the little waiter, bowing

very low as he disappeared. Gentleman in best drawing-room wants breakfast. Gentleman in best drawing-room wants change for a ten-pound note. Breakfast immediately for gentleman in best drawingroom. Tes, coffee, toast, ham, tongue, and devil. A regular nob!

Ferdinand was so exhausted that he had

postponed all deliberation as to his attention until he had breakfasted; and when he had breakfasted, he felt dull. It is the consequence of all meals. In whatever light he viewed his attairs, they seemed inextricable. He was now in a spunging house, he could not long remain here, he must be soon in a gaol: A gaol ! What a bitter termination of all his great plans and hopes! What a situation for one who had been betrothed to Henrietts Temple! He thought of his cousin, he thought of her great fortune, which might have been his. Perhaps at this moment they were riding together in the Park. In a few days all must be known to his father. ... He did not doubt of the result. Armine would immediately be sold, and his father and mother, with the wretched wreck of their fortune, would re-tire to the Continent. What a sad vicissitude. And he had done it all; he their only

child, their only hope, on whose image they had lived, who was to restore the house. He why, I cannot dress if you are here. The balliff examined the room to see if dreadful sight. His poor fifther, his fond there were any mode of escape; there was no mother, he was quite sure their hearts door but the entrance; the window offered no chance. Well, sir, he said 'I likes to do things pleasant. Tean stand outside, sir; but you must be quick.

Ferdinand, rang for his servant. When Ferdinand, rang for his servant. When looked at the bars of his windows, it was a since! O Henristia! why did we ever meet? That fatal, fatall morning to The cedar tree rose before him, he recalled, he remembered everything. And poor Glastonbury it was a miserable end. He could not disguise it from himself, he had been most imprudent, he had been mad. And yet so near happiness, perfect, perfect happiness! Henrietta might have been his and they might have been so happy! press upon his nerves. No occupation, not the slightest resource. He took up the Racing Calendar, he threw it down again. He knew all the caricatures by heart, they indown the room till he was so tired that he flung himself on the hard sofa. It was in-There must be some kind of wretched amuse. ment in a gifol; but this ignoble, this humiliamad if he remained here. He rang the bell

> 'Yes, sir,' said the liltle waiter. This place is intolerable to me, said

> The waiter looked a little perplexed 'I should like to go to gaol at once, said Ferdinand. (Lord | sir!' said the little waiter

'Yes! I cannot bear this,' he continued ; shall go mad.' Don't you think your friends will call

soon, sir?' 'I have no friends,' said Ferdinand. hope nobody will call.'

No friends!' said the little waiter, who began to think Ferdinand was not such a nob as he had imagined. 'Why, if you have no friends, sir, it would be best to go to the Fleet, think.

By Jove, I think it would be better. 'Master thinks your friends will call, I am sure. 'Nobody knows I am here,' said Ferdinand

'Oh!' said the little waiter, 'you want to let them know, do you, sir ?' 'Anything sooner; I wish to conceal my disgrace.'

you were never nabbed before?' 'Certainly not.'
'There it is; if you will be patient, you

'O sir! you are not used to it; I dare say

will see everything go well.'
'Never, my good fellow; nothing can go 'O sir! you are not used to it. A regular nob like you, nabbed for the first time, and for such a long figure, sir, sure not to be diddled. Never knowed such a thing yet. Frienc's sure

to stump down, sir.' 'The greater the claim, the more difficulty in satisfying it, I should think, said Fer-

dinand. Lord! no, sir; you are not used to it. It is only poor devils nabbed for their fifties and hundreds that are ever done up. A nob was never nabbed for the sum you are, sir, and ever went to the wall. Trust my experience.

I never knowed such a thing. Ferdinaud could scarcely refrain from a smile. Even the conversation of the little

waiter was a relief to him. 'You see, sir,' continued that worthy, 'Morris and Levison would never have given you such a deuce of a tick unless they knowed your resources. Trust Morris and Levison for that. You done up, sir! a nob like you, that Morris and Levison have trusted for such a tick! Lord! sir, you don't know nothing about it. I could afford to give them fifteen And here, perhaps, I should remind the shillings in the pound for their debt myself,

stump down, sir, trust me Well, it is some satisfaction for me to know that they will not get a farthing.' Well, sir,' said the incredulous little functionary, 'when I find Morris and Levison lose two or three thousand pounds by a nob who is nabbed for the first time, I will

pay the money myself, that is all 1 know.' Here the waiter was obliged to leave Ferdinand, but he proved his confidence in that gentleman's fortunes by his continual civility, and in the course of the day brought him a stale newspaper. It seemed to Ferdinand that the day would never close. The waiter pestered him about dinner, eulogising the cook, and assuring him that his master was famous for champagne. Although he had no appetite, Ferdinand ordered dinner in order to ensure the occurrence of one incident. The champagne made him drowsy; he was shown to his room; and for awhile he forgot his

cares in sleep.

HENRIETTA TEMPLE began once more to droop. This change was not unnoticed by her constant companion Lord Montfort, and yet he never permitted her to be aware of his observation. All that he did was still more to study her amusement; if possible, to be still more considerate and tender. Miss Grandison, however, was far less delicate; she omitted no opportunity of letting Miss Temple know that she thought Henrietta was very unwell, and that she was quite convinced Henrietta was thinking of Ferdinand. Nay! she was not satisfied to confine these intimations to Miss Temple; she impressed her con-viction of Henrietta's indisposition to Lord Montfort, and teased him with asking his

opinion of the cause. What do you think is the cause, Miss Grandison? said his lordship, very quietly. Perhaps London does not agree with her; but then, she was ill before she was in

the country; and it seems to me to be the same illness. I wonder you do not notice it, Lord Montfort. A lover to be so insensible, I am surprised!' It is useless to notice that which you can-

not remedy. Why do you not call in those who can offer remedies?' said Miss Grandison. 'Why not send for Sir Henry?

I think it best to leave Henrietta alone, said Lord Montfort. Do you think it is the mind, then? said

Miss Grandison. 🖙 It may be, said Lord Montfort. 'It may be! Upon my word, you are very

I am not indifferent, Miss Grandison. There is nothing that I would not do for Henrietta's welfare. H. H. A. St. A. artis Ohlyes, there is; there is something,

said Miss Grandison, rather maliciously. · You are really an extraordinary person Miss Grandison, said Lord Montfort. can you mean by so strange an observation?" I have my meaning but I suppose

may have a mystery as well as, anybody

soft distant acoustions.

A mystery, Miss Grandison? not a single individual in the three families who has not a mystery, except myself; but I have found out something, I feel quite easy have found out something to the how; we are all upon an equality.

You are a strange person.

Continued on Third Page.

"It may be no; but I am happy, for I you shall be happy; every ody shall be happy. going to marry, I have no part to play... I hate deception; it, is almost as bitter as soing to marry, I have no part to play. A sum nis nest intenu.

Late deception; it is almost as bitter as marrying one who is in love with another marrying one who is in love with another will be death to him. Yes! I know him, he will be death to him. Yes! I know him, he will be death to him. Yes! I know him, he will be death to him. Yes! I know him, he will be death to him.

That must indeed be better. And is that of us. the reason that you do not many your cousin? enquired Lord Montfort.

I may be in love with another person, or I may not, said Miss Grandison. But, how-ever that may be, the moment Ferdinand very candidly told me he was, we decided not to I think we were wise; do not you. marry. I think Lord Montfort?'

'If you are happy, you were wise,' said Lord Montfort.

'Yes, I am pretty happy; as happy as I can well be when all my best friends are miserable. Are they?

I think so: my aunt is in tears; my uncle in despair; Ferdinand meditates suicide: Henrietta is pining away; and you, you who are the philosopher of the society, you look rather grave. I fancy I think we are a most miserable set."

'I wish we could be all happy,' said Lord

Montfort. 'And so we might, I think,' said Miss

Grandison; 'at least, some of us.' · Make us, then, said Lord Montfort.

'I cannot make von.'

'I think you could, Miss Grandison.' At this moment Henrietta entered, and the conversation assumed a different turn.

'Will you go with us to lady Bellair's, Kute?' said Miss Temple. 'The duchess has asked me to call there this morning.' Miss Grandison expressed her willingness;

the carriage was waiting, and Lord Montfort sfiered to attend them. At this moment the servant entered with a note for Miss Grandison. From Father Glastonbury,' she said;

dear Henrietta, he wishes to see me immediately. What can it be? Go to Lady Bellair's, and call for me on your return You must, indeed; and then we can all go out together.

And so it was arranged. Miss Temple. accompanied by Lord Montfort, proceeded to Bellair. House.

'Don't come near me,' said the old lady when she saw them; don't come near me; I am in despair; I do not know what I shall do : I think I shall sell all my china. Do you know anybody that wants to buy old china? . They shall have it a bargain. But I must have ready money; ready money I must have. Do not sit down in that chair; it is only made to look at. Oh! if I were rich, like you! I wonder if my china is worth three hundred pounds. I could cry my eyes out, that I could. The wicked men; I should like to tear them to pieces. Why is not he in Parliament? And then they could not take him up. They never could arrest Charles Fox. I have known him in as much trouble as anyone. .. Once he sent all his furniture to my house from his lodgings. He lodged in Bury-street. I always look at the house when I pass by. Don't fiddle the pens; I hate people who fiddle. Where is Gregory? Where is my bell? Where is the page? Naughty boy! why do not you come? There, I do not want anything; I do not know what to do. The wicked men! The greatest favourite I ever had : he was so charming! Charming people are never rich; he always

'I do not know what you can do. I have got

riends are in trouble. · Who is in trouble, Lady Bellair?

'My dearest friend; the only friend I care about. How can you be so hard-hearted? I salled upon him this morning, and his servant was crying. I must get him a place; he is such a good man, and loves his master. There he is crying down stairs, in Gregory's room. Poor, good creature! I could cry myself, only it is of no use.'

'Who is his master?' said Lord Montfort. 'Nobody you know; yes! you know him very well. It is my dear, dear friend; you know him very well. The bailiffs went to his hotel yesterday, and dragged him out of bed, and took him to prisen. Oh! I shall go quite distracted. ... I want to sell my china to pay his debts. ... Where is Miss Twoshoes?' continued her ladyship; why do you not answer? You do everything to plague me.'

' Miss Grandison, Lady Bellair?' 'To be sure; it is her lover.' 'Captain Armine?'

Have I not been telling you all this time? They have taken him to prison.' Miss Temple rose and left the room.

'Poor creature! she is quiet shocked. She knows him too, said her ladyship. 'I am afraid he is quite ruined. There is a knock.

I will make a subscription for him. I date say it is my grandson. He is very rich, and very

'My dear Lady Bellair,' said Lord Montfort, rising, favour me by not saying a word to anybody at present. I will just go in the next room to Henrietta. She is intimate with the family, and much affected. Now, my dear lady, I entreat you, continued his lordship 'do not say a word. Captain Armine has good friends, but do not speak to strangers. It will

do no harm; it will indeed. 'You are a good creature; you are a good

have nothing on my mind. Now that poor I am A mine's friend, I am in deed. I will Ferdinand has told Sir Batcliffe we are not prove it. On my honor, I will prove that I am his best friend.

die scorer than be under an obligation to either of us.

'You shall place him under still greater obligations inan this, said Lord Montfort. 'Yes! Henricita, if he have been true to you, you shall not be false to him.'

'Digby, Digby, speak not such strange words. I am myself again. I left you that I might be alone. Best and most generous of men. I have never deceived you; pardon the emotions that even you were not to witness.'

'Take my : rm, dearest, let us walk into the garden. I wish the speak to you. Do not tremble. I have nothing to say that is not for your; happlusss; at all times, and under all circumstances, the great object of my thoughts.'

He raised Miss Tample gently from the sofe.

He raised Miss Temple gently from the sofa, and they walked away far from the observation of Lady Bellair, or the a ricular powers, though they were not inconsiderable, of her lively guest.

In the meantime morning broke out upon the unfortunate Ferdinand. He had forgotten his cares in sleep, and, when he weke, it was with some difficulty that he recalled the unlucky incident of yesterday, and could satisfy himself that he was indeed a prisoner. But the bars of his bec-room window left him not very long in pleasing do bt.

H s friend, the little walter, soon make his appearance. 'Slept pretty well, sir? Same breakfasi a yesterday, sir? Tongue and 'am sir? Perhaps you would like a kidney instead of a devil? It will be a change.'

'It will come sir. You an't need to it. Nothing else to do here but est. Better try the kidney, sir. Is there anything you fancy?'

'I have made up my mind to go to gail boday.'

'Lord! sir. don't think of it. Something will

Lord! sir, don't think of it. Something will "Lord! sir, don't think of it. Something will turn up, sir, take my word."
And sooth to say, the experienced waiter was not wrong. For bringing in the breakfast, follow-! by an underling, with a great romp of plated covers, he informed Ferdinand with a chuckle, that a gentleman was inquiring for him. 'rold you your friends would come, sir.' The gentleman was introduced, and Ferdinand beheld father Glastonbury.' said Ferdinand. scarcely daring to meet his glance, 'this is very kind, and yet I wished to have saved you this.'

this."

'My poor child,' said Father Glastonbury.

'Oh! my dear friend, it is all over. This is a more bitter moment for you even than for me. kind friend. This is a terrible termination of all your zeal and labors."

'Nay!' said Father Glastonbury; 'let us not think of anything but the present. For what are you held in durance?" this.

you held in durance?"

'My dear father Glastonbury, if it were only

My dear father classonbury, if it were only only ten pounds, I could not per mit you to pay it. So let us not talk of that. This must have happened sooner or later. It has come, and come unexpectedly: but it must be borne, like all other calamities.'

But you bave friends, my Ferd nand.'

Would that I had not! All that I wish now is that I were alone in the word. If I could hope that my parents would be verne to myself, I should be comparatively easy. But when I think of them, and the injury I must do them, it is hell, it is hell.'

"I wish you would tell me your exact situa-

'I wish you would tell me your exact situa-tion,' said Father Glastonbury.
'Do not let us talk of it; does my father know of this?'

"Do not let us talk of it; does my father know of this?"

"Not yet."

"Its well; he may yet have a happy day. He will sell Armine."

Father Glastonbury shook his head and sighed. 'Is it so bad?' he said.

My dearest friend, if you will know the worst, take it. I am here for nearly three thousand pounds, and I owe at least ten more.'

'An i they will not take bail?'

'Not for this debt; they cannot. It is a judgment debt, the only one.'

'And they gave you no notice?'

'None; they must have heard somehow or other that my infernal marriage was off. They have all waited for that. And now that you see that affairs are past remedy, let us talk of other topics. If you will be so kind as to remain balf an hour in this dungeon. I shall quit it directly; I shall go to gao! at once.'

Charming people are never rich; he always looked melancholy. I think I will send to the rich man I dine with; but I forget his same. Why do you not tell me his name? "

'My dear Lady Bellair, what is the matter?"

'Don't ask me; don't speak to me. I tell you I am in despair. Oh! if I were rich, how I would punish these wicked men?

'Can I do anything?' said Lo:d Montfert.

'I do not know what you can do. I have got the rich. I do not know what you can do. I have got the rich. I shall not doe me. Adleu, dear father Glastonbury, he did not like to go. I shall go to gao! at once.'

Poor father Glastonbury, he did not like to go. and yet it was a most melancholy visit What could they converse about? Conversation. Except on the interdicted subject of Fordinand's affairs, seemed quite a mockery. At last, Fer dinand said, 'dear father Glastonbury, he did not like to go.

Louis with some clothes or me, and some books. I will let you know before I leave this place. Upon reflection, I shall not do not what he will do anything; or can I expect him: but he ma is well call and see me. Adleu, dear father Glastonbury, he did not like to go.

An hour in this dungeon. I shall quit it directly;
I shall go to gao! at once.'

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'I do not know what you can do. I have got Friend:

Father Glaston bury was about to retire, when the tic. I always have the tic when my Ferdinand called him back. 'This affair should the kent outer,' he said. 'I told Louis to say I was

Father Glastonbury was about to retire, when Ferdinand called him back. 'This after should be kept quiet,' he said. 'I told Louis to say I was out of town on Brook-street. I should be sorry were Miss Temple to hear of it, at least until after her marriage.

Ferdinand was once more alone with the mirror, the loo-table, the hard sofa, the caricatures which he hated even werse than his host's portrait, the Hebrew Bible, and the Racing Calendar. It seemed a year that he had been shut un in this apartment, instead of a day he had grown so familiar with every object. And yet the visit of Father Glastonbury had been an event, and he could not refrain from pondering over it. A spunging-house seemed such a strange, such an unnatural scene, for such a character. Ferdinand recalled to his memory the tower of Armine, and all its glades and groves, shinning in the summer sun, and freshened by the summer breeze. What a contract this dingy, confined, close dungeon! And was it possible that he had ever wandered at will in that fair scene with a companion fairer! Furth thoughts might well drive a man mad. With all his errors, and all his disposition at present not to extenuate them. Ferdinand Armine could not refrain from esteeming himself unlucky. Perhaps it is more distressing to believe ourselves unfortunate, than to recognize ourselves as imprudent.

A fonu mistress or a faithful friend, either of these are great blessings; and whatever may be one's scrapes in life, either of these was well be sources of consolation. Ferdinand had a fond mistress once, and had Henrietta Temp'e loved him, why, he might struzg'e with all these calamities; but that sweet dream was past. As for friends, he had none, at least he thought not. Not that he had to complain of human nature. He had oxperienced much kindness from menkind, and many were the services he had received from kind acquaintances. With the received from kind acquaintances with the received from kind acquaintances with the received from kind acquaintances with the received from

in a spunging-house. The day wore away, the twilight shades were descending; Ferdinand became every moment more melancholy, when sudremly his constant ally, the waiter, rushed into the room. 'My eye, sir, here is a regular non enquiring for you. I told you it would be all right.'

do no harm ; it will indeed.

'You are a good creature; you are a good creature. Go away.'

'Lady Frederick Berrington, my lady, announced the page.

'She is very witty, but very poor. It is no use speaking to her. 'I won't say a word. Go to Miss Thingabob; go, go.' And Lord Montfort escaped into the saloon as Lady Frederick entered.

Henrietta was lying on the sofs, her countenance was hid, she was sobbing convulsively.

'Henrietta,' said Lord Montfort, but she did not answer.' Henrietta,' he again said, 'dear Hearletta!' I will do whatever you wish.'

'Save him; save him!' she exclaimed. Ohi you cannot save him! And I have brought him to this! Ferdinand, dearest Ferdinand oh! I shall die!'

For God's sake, be calm,' said Lord Montfort, but the for him.'

'Ferdinand, Eerdinand, my own, own of thim.'

'Ferdinand, Eerdinand, my own, own fort, 'there is nothing I will not do fer you, for him.'

'There's is a word the bear this life no longer.'

'There's is a word in the solom and the world, but a law of the world but a law or the world but a l

Here is 5001.; four other fellows at 5001, we an manage it.'
'No more, no more! I beseech you.'
'But you cannot stop here. Quel drole apparte-

ment!

Before Charley Doricourt was in Parliament
he wis always in these sort of houses, but I got
him out, somehow or other; I managed it. Once
I bought off the fellow five hundred dozen of champagus.

'A new way o pay old debts, certainly, said
Fe-dinand.

'I was going to ' marely 'o have something.

was going to ; merely to have something to

'I will stop and dine with you,' said the Count, ringing the bell, 'and we wil' talk over affairs. Laugh, my friend; laugh, my friend Armine: this is only a scene. This is ''.'4. What can we have for dinner, man? I shall dine here.'

'Gentleman's dinner is ordered, my lord; quite ready, said the waiter. 'Champagne in ice, my lord?'

'No be sure; everything that is good. Mon cher Armine, we shall have some fun'
'Yes my lord,' said the waiter running down
stairs. 'Dinner for the best drawing-room
directly: green-pea-soup, turbot, beefsteak,
rosst duck and boiled chicken and everything
that is good, champagne in ice; two regular
nobs!'

The dinner soon appeared, and the two friends

The dinner soon appeared, and the two friends sealed themselves.

'Potage admirable!' said Count Mirabel. 'The best champagne I ever drank in my life. Mon brave, you health. This must be Charley's man, by the wine. I think we will have him up; he will lend us some money. Finest turbot I ever ate! I will give you some of the fins. Ah! you are glad to see me, my Armine, you are glad to see me, my Armine, you are glad to see your friend. Encore champagne! Good Armine, excellent Armine! Keep up your spirits; I will manage these fellows. You must take some bifteak. The most tender bifteak I ever tasted! Tais is a fine dinner. Encore un verre! Man, you may go; don't walt.'

'By Jove, Mirabe!, I never was so glad to see anybody in my life. Now you are a friend; I feel quite in spirits.

'To be sure! always be in spirits. C'est une betise not to be in spirits. Everything is sure to go well. You will see how I will manage these fellows, and I will come and dine with you every day until you are out, you shall not be here cight-and-forty hours. As I go home I will stop at Mitchell's and get out a novel by Paul de Kock. Have you ever read Paul de Kock's books?'

'Never said Ferdinand.

'What a fortunate man to be arrested! Now you can read Paul de Kock! By Jove, yon are the most lucky fellow I know. You see, you thought yourself very miserable in being are rested. 'Tis the fin-st thing in the world, for now you will read "Mon Voistn Raymond.' There are always two sides to a case.'

'I am content to believe myself very lucky in having such a friend as you,' said Ferdinand; 'but now as these things are cleared away. let us talk over affairs. Have you seen Henrietta?'

'Of course, I see her every day.'

Henrletta?' Of course, I see her every day.

'Or course, I see her every day.'
'I hope she will not know of my crash until
she has married'
'She will not, unless you tell her.'
'And when do you think she will be
married?'

"When you please.
'Cher ami! point de moquerie!'
'By Jove, I am quite serious,' exclaimed the
Count. 'I am ascertain that you will marry her

sathat we are in this damned spunging-house.'
Nonsense!' expect to see her. Fatisfied with this explanation, Ferdinand joined the Count at his banquet, and was woke from his cleep and his dream apparently by Mirabel wheep and his dream apparently by Mirabel drawing a cork. Ah! why did he ever wake? It was so real;

Ah! why did he ever waze? It was so real; he had seen her so plainly; it was life; it was the very smile she wore at Ducie; that sunny glance, so full of joy, beauty and love, which he could live to gaze on! And now he was in prison and she was going to be married to another. On I there are things in this world that may well break hearts!

The cork of Count Mirabel was, however, a substantial sound a sentile tangat his door; he

substantial sound, a gentle tap at his door; he answered it, and the waiter entered his cham-'Heg pardon, sir, for disturbing you; only

'Heg pardom sir, for disturbing you; only eight o'clock.'
'Then why the duce do you disturb me?'
'There has been another nob. sir. I said as how you were not ur, and he sent his compliments and said as how he would call in an hour, as he wished to see you particular.'
'Was it the count?'
'Was to the trans a regular nob. sir, for he 'No sir; but it was a regular nob, sir, for he had a coroner on his cab. But he would not leave

had a coroner on his section his name.'
'Catch, of course,' thought Ferdinand to himself. 'And seatby Mirabel. I should not wonder it, after a'l, they have broken the bank at Crocky's. Nothing shall induce me to take a

ducat.

However, Ferdinand thought fit to rise, and contrived to descend to the best drawing-room about a quarter of an hour after the appointed time. To his extreme surprise he found Lord

a little confused: 'II am afraid I have sadly disturbed you. But I could not contrive to find you yesterday until it was so late that I was asnamed to knock them up here, and I thought, therefore, you would excuse this early call, as, as, as, I wished to see you very much indeed.'

'You are extremely kind,' said Captain Armine. 'But really I much regret that your lordship should have had all this trouble.'

'Oh! what is trouble under such circamstances!' replied his lordship. 'I cannot pardon myself fer being so stupid as not reaching you 'The very finest sense in the world. If you will not marry her, I will myself, for I am resolved that good Montfort shall not. It shall never be said that I interfered without a result. Why, if she were to marry Montfort after all my trouble; dining with that good duchess; it would be a failure.'

'What an odd fellow you are, Mirabel!'

'Of course! Would you have me like other people and not odd? We will drink is belie Henriette! Fill up! You will be my friend when you are married, eh? Mon Armine, excellent garcon! How we shall laugh some day; and then this dinner, this dinner will be the best dinner we ever had!'

'But why do you think there is the slightest hope of Henrietta not marrying Montfort?'

'Because my knowledge of human nature assures me that a young woman, very beautiful, very rich, with a very high spirit, and an only daughter, will never go and marry one man when she is in love with another, said that other one my desr fellow. like you. You are more sure of getting her because she is engaged.'

What a wonderful thing is a knowledge of human nature is like my friend the waiter's experience. One assures me that I am certain to marry a woman because she is engaged to another person and the other, that it is quite clear my debts will be puld because they are so large. The Count remained with his friend until eleven o'clook, when everybody was locked up. He invited himself to dine with his friend until eleven o'clook, when everybody was locked up. He invited him self

descended the staircase of the spunging-house, humming 'Vivela Bagatelle!'

Although, when Ferdinand was once more left alone to his reflections, it did not appear to him that anything had occurred which should change his opini in of his foriorn lot, there was something nevertheless, inspiring in the visit of his friend Count Mirabel. It did not seem to him indeed, that he was one whit nearer extrication from his difficulties than before; and as for the wild hopes as to Henrietta, he dismissed them if from his mind as the mero fantasite schemes of a sanguine spirit, and yet his gloom, by some process difficult to analyse; had in great measure departed. It could not be the champsane, for that was a remedy he had previously tried; it was in some degree doubtless the magic sympathy of a joyous temperament; but obiefly it might perhaps, be a cribed to the flattering conviction that he possessed the hearty friendship of a man whose good-will was, in every view of the case, a very enviable possession; with such a friend as Mirabel, he could not deem himself oute so, unlucky as in the morning. If he were fortunate and fortunate so unerpectedly, in this instance, he might be so in others: A vague presentiment that he had seen the worst of life came over him. It was countly in value of life came over him. It was countly in value of life came over him. It was countly in value of life sheep in better himor with his destinythat. His dreams were charming; he fanced that he was at Armine, atthough in a spanging-house, fell asleep in better himor with his destinythat. He had been for the last eight months.

His dreams were charming by the Barbary rose-tree. It was moonlight, it was, perhaps, a sight recollection of the night he had looked upon the garden from the window of his chamber, the night after he had first seen Henrietts. Sundenly, Henrie ta had first seen Henrietts. Sundenly, Henri

the rose-tree, where, to his surprise, Katherine was walking with Lord Montfort. Ferdinand called out for Henrietts, but, as she did not appear, he eptered the Place, where he found Count Mirabel dining by himself, and just drinks. Count Mirabel dining by himself, and just drink-ing a glass of champagne. He complained to Mirabel that Henrietta had disappeared, but his friend laughed at him, and said that, after such a long ride, leaving Italy only yesterday, he yesterday. I never can excuse myself for the inconvenience you have experienced. Ferdinand bowed, but was so perplexed that he could not say a word.

inconvenience you have experienced.

Ferdinand bowed, but was so perplexed that he could not say a word.

'I hope, my dear Armine, said his lordship, advancing rather slowly, putting his arm within that of Ferdinand. and walking up and down the room together, 'I hope you will act at this moment towards me as I would towards yeu, were our respective situations changed?'

Ferdinand bowed but said nothing.

'Money, 'Ou know, my good fellow, continued Lord Montart.' is a disagreeable thing to talk about; but there are circumstances which should deprive Such conversation between us of any awkwardness which otherwise might arise.'

'I am not aware of them, my lord,' said Ferdinand, 'though your good feelings command my gratitude.'

'I think, upon reflection, we shall find that there are some, 'said Lord Montfort.' For the moment will only hope that yo,' will esteem those good feelings, and which, on my part, I am anxious should ripen in sincere and intimate friendship, as sufficient authority for my placing your affeirs in general in that state that they may in future never deprive your family and friends of society necessary to their happiness.'

'My lord, I am sure that adversity has as

iness." My lord, I am sure that adversity has assumed a graceful hue with me, for it has confirmed my most amiable views of human nature I shall not attempt to express what I feel towards your lordship for this generous goodness, but I will saw I have profoundly increased with

wards your fortiship for this generous goodness, but I will say I am profoundly impressed with it; not the less, because I cannot avail myself in the slightest degree of your offer.'

'You are too much a man of the world, I am sure, my dear Armine, to be offended by my frankness. I shall, therefore, speak without lear of misconception. It does appear to me that the offer which I have made you is worthy of a little consideration. You see, my dear of a little consideration. You see, my dear friend that you have placed yourself in such a situation that however you may act the result cannot be one completely satisfactory.

(To be Continued.)

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense it you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month Don't wait .- Burlington Hawkeye.

THE IRISH FAMINE.

Pastoral Letter of Mgr. Thibaud, Bishop of Autur, (France), on the famine in Ireland.

BELOVED BRETHREN, -A country with which at different periods of its history, France has maintained the most fraternal relations is just now subjected to a fearful trial: famine is raging in Ireland.

In the other countries of Europe, the inclemency of the season, or the insufficiency of the harvest may induce a temporary strain on the slender means of the rural and working classes; they are not, however, absolutely de prived of every means of subsistence.

It is not so in Ireland, where the country people depend almost exclusively for support on a single means. Let only the potatoes or Indian corn fail and whole provinces are at once invaded by famine, real and complete famine, accompanied and followed by allits

borrors. Thirty-three years ago, in 1847, all Europe was stirred by the wail of distress, which, rising from the shores of sorrow-stricken Ireland, and taken up by the powerful and compassionate voice of Pius Ninth, was soon reached to the extremities of the universe. The Pope solicited the two-fold help of prayer and alms in favor of a nation to which

"What means should we leave untried to succor the Irish people," said the august Pon-tiff but a few months ago seated on the Apostolic chair. "We know full well how, in the darkest days, these people won for themselves a name by their constancy in professing the Catholic faith; at the price of what labours the Irish missionaries have spread the true faith amongst the most distant countries of the universe; in fine, with what plety and religious affection this nation honours the Holy Apostle Peter in the person of his

successors!" (2.) Docile to the voice and example of the Vicar of Christ, bishops recommended to their people the cause of Ireland, and all the Christian nations of the world might be seen uniting in one immense concert of charity to

give food to a people perishing of hunger. Some years later, though not to such an extent, the island of green meadows, so well called by its poets "The Emerald of the Ocean," was again visited by the terrible scourge. It was in the spring of 1860, just

twenty years ago. Permit us, beloved brethren, to here recall one of the dearest memories of our early priesthood. Once more the distress of Ireand forced itself on public attention. Christian pulpits re-echoed the eloquence of the best accredited voices soliciting the generosity of the faithful for a famishing peo-Your bishop, then 32 years of age, ple. (3) received the very honorable mission of situation of Ireland, so as to study, not only in its effects, but also in its causes, the peri odical suffering of a country to which Providence, however, has refused no element of

For the space of three months, it was our appy privilege to survey in all directions his island, whose aspects are so varied and picturesque. Received with the most feeling sympathy by all classes of society; more than once saluted in the most touching language by the people who recognized in our person, together with the sacred character of priesthood, our quality of a son of France we beheld with our eyes, we touched with our hands the exceptional and proverbial wretchedness of the Irish peasant.

Queque ipse miserrima vidi. (4).

To be sure, the five millions who make up the population of the island-diminished nearly by half in forty years (5) through the double and implacable influence of periodic famine and emigration-are not all deprived of what is strictly necessary. In Ireland, as verywhere else are to be found the contiguity and contrast of riches and poverty; but in no other country does it attain such proportions or reduce men to such utter destitution. There are, in particular, certain portions of the island doomed to an incredible excess of privations and sufferings. We may signal, as having visited them with

(1.) Isalas ch. xviit.

(2.) Encyclical of Pius IX. recommending to all the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops and Bishops of the Holy Catholic Church the sufferings of the Irish people, March 25th, 47, (3) Mgr. Dupanloup, at St. Robb's; the Abbe Marmillod, at St. Cloudde.

(4) Encid. II.

(5) In 1841 the official census of the population was over nine, millions. In 1841, it was only.

was over nine, millions. In 1621 it was only 5.764,000. No doubt the latest census would show a new and notable diminution.

scrupulous attention, and notwithstanding their difficulty of access, that part of Ulster which forms to the north the County of Donegal, and to the west the great Province of Connaught, which was ravaged by Cromstigmas of one of the most dolorous pussions

hills of Connemara and the morasses of the Northwest, upon which at the price of unceasing toil, the peasant scarce succeeds in finding a spot sufficiently solid to build his poor cabin, and some tillable soil on which to plant potatoes and Indian corn, the sole food of his numerous family.

As the traveller advances into these regions his eye meets nothing in the distance but a desolate waste of mononotous dreamness: not a tree, not a verdant branch, or a green spot can be seen to rest the eye. There is nothing in ail directions but a gloomy expanse of bog, where, day and night, the only sound to be heard is the dismal roar of the ocean.

The rural population of this region are, as it were, cut off from the rest of hamanity, and given up to a wretchedness so extreme that one would consider a description of it invented at will, were it not confirmed by all those who, like ourselves, preferred a personal investigation to what they held only on the faith of others. It was in there districts (7) we saw poor women waiting for the time of low tide to gather on the rocks a marine plant, called in their language dhoulamaune, which they carried to their cabins to cook with potatoes, as the evening meal of the family. This unsavory herb, which we had the curiosity to taste, has by itself, no nutritive virtue; but by increas-ing the quantity of food it lessens the time necessary for digestion, and thus retards by so much the hour when it will again be neces-

sary to meet the exigencies of hunger. But these retrospective souvenirs would lead us too far from our purpose, and we must be brief. Certain letters recently sent us from these distant regions place again before our eyes the same scenes of destitution. Both labor and food fail at the same time, and already the newspapers of the country chronicle the sad verdicts of local juries, charged to pronounce on demises called accidental—death from hunger.

Desiring to confine ourselves strictly to the accomplishment of a work of charity, we will not undertake, beloved brethren, to expose to you the political, religious, social and economic causes to which the situation of Ireland must be attributed.

We have devoted no less than two years of our life to the examination, in all its bearings, of this painful and difficult question, and in drawing up for the public the result of the detailed enquete which we did our best to prepare during our voyage. It does not seem necessary to resume the

discussion of these grave problems in order to dispose you to receive favorably our appeal for the Irish people. We are not ignorant of the unfavorable circumstances under which we once more

solicit your generosity. We are not yet over a winter which has everywhere rendered necessary an exceptional exercise of charity. We are obliged. and will yet for a long time, be under the necessity of relieving the wants of those by whom we are immediately surrounded, and in whose favour you have already so generously opened your hearts and your purses. We feel it is almost an indiscretion to extend

our hand for the wants of a foreign nation. But, spart from the consideration that might well be applied these words of the Christian charity passes boldly over every Prophet Isaias: "Go, swift messengers, to a barrier of politics and geography, apart from Montfort.

'My dear friend,' said Lord Montfort, looking a little confused: 'II am afraid I have sadly disturbed you. But I could not contrive to find you yesterday until it was so late that I was asham-distributed friend; and devastated by a torrent of calamities, to the fact that every wretch, whatever his nationality or the language in which his cry yesterday until it was so late that I was asham-distributed friends and it hought, there are in the fact that it was asham-distributed friends.

It is not the fact that every wretch, whatever his nationality or the language in which his cry of distress reaches us, is our brother, in his target them up here, and I thought, there Europe two nations which France has always regarded and loved as sisters, viz: Poland and

> With the one we have often mingled our blood on the battle-fields of the continent with the other, according to the vicissitudes of fortune, we have, each in turn, given and received. In 1847 famishing Ireland received from France, then prosperous, an amount of help proportioned to her want. In 1870 France was crushed beneath the weight of her reverses. From the midst of her habitual poverty Ireland collected considerable sums for the relief of our prisoners of war. We have wept with her, she has wept us. This interchange of commiseration and fraternal assistance has woven an indissoluble tie between the two countries; and, although at present famine is again visiting and desolating the Irish nation, France will find the means, in spite of her own wants, to aid her sister in distress, and to send her with the sympathy which preserves from despair the alms that saves

> from death. Only a few days ago, notwithstanding the charges that bear on the Pontifical treasury, solely maintained by the liberality of the faithful. Leo XIII sent 10,000 francs to fam-

ine-stricken Ireland. An American journal (New York Herald) took the initiative in a subscription at the head of which he inscribed himself for the sum of a hundred thorsand dollars. making a personal examination into the the dioceses of America and England committees are being organized and collections prescribed to aid the Irlsh bishops in feeding able me to prove or disprove the truth of my

their people. It is impossible for us, beloved brethren, to keep outside this great movement of

I have said more than once, but I love to repeat it; the diocese of Autun has a very special, a sacred reason to take a foremost place in all works of zeal and mercy. It is ous that Our Lord Jesus Christ has made known by a signal privilege the special graces with which he intended to favor his Church by opening more widely to it the treasures of goodness and compassion contained in His divine heart. By this title, whoever suffers in the world belongs to us, and through gratitude for the unspeakable gift the world envies us, as often as it hears pronounced the name of Paray le Monial, we should be more engerly zealous than others in pouring forth upon human woes the balm

of cordial charity. Thus did you act, brethren and most beloved children, when three years ago we communicated to you the heart-rending descriptions of our missionaries in the East. what is characteristic of Irish poverty is that and when we solicited your compassion in behalf of the unfortunate inhabitants of the banks of the Ganges decimated by a dreadful famine.

Your hearts were touched: even the poorest added their mite to the offerings of the rich; you all responded to our appeal with a generosity that won for you from the Apostles of Orient the most touching expressions of gratitude.

(6) The soldiers of Cromwell executed in so barbarous a manner the orders of their master that I reland breame a desert, of which it used to be said: That there remained not enough water to drown a man wind to hang him, or earth to bury him. (Villemain, Vie de Cromwell.) well.)
(7) Particularly in a certain part of Donegal.

When, again, but a few weeks ago, it became necessary to support our religious schools at Chalon, and establish at Anton a complete system of voluntary contribution for the relief of the poor, it sufficed for come bishop to well with such unpitying cruelty, and of raise his voice and you press a cagerly forwhich we may affirm without exaggeration ward, as in the first case, to place on their that it still bears, after two centuries, the former footing institutions that had been unjustly proscribed—as in the second, to proever endured by a people for fidelity to the portion your liberality to the excess of want.

Solventh and the excess of want is faith of their fathers. (6)

We still can see, in imagnation, the rugged stances in which we still find ourselves, we stances in which we still find ourselves, we confidently recommend to you the starving people of Ireland; and from that distant island where, since the time of St. Patrick, (8) our country has been known and loved words of gratitude, the echo of which wel-comed us twenty years ago, will ascend to an infinitely good God imploring His bleesing on the inexhaustible charity of France.

> (8). According to the most ancient traditions, mentioned and confirmed by the Roman Broviary, St. Patrick was a near relative of ear great St. Martin, of Tours.

L'Echo de Fourviere

IRISH BELIEF.

Beautiful and Elequent Acknowledge ment of Soutreal's Generosity to Ireland-An Irish Catholic Prelate's Gratitude.

The following reply, by His Grace the Most Rev. Daniel McGettigan, Primate of all Ireland, to the letter of Father Dowd accompanying \$8,450,10, collected in the parishes of St. Patrick's and St. Aun's, in this city, for our suffering friend's in Ireland, was received recently. We are happy to place before our readers this beautiful effusion of a tender and truly charitable hearf :-

ARMA'GH, IRELAND, 5th March, 1880.

Very Rev. and Dear Father Dowd:

A poor woman, after being largely helped at a Convent door by the grood Superioress, the other day, was going a way without say-ing a word. But tears of gratitude were rolling down her emaciated cheeks. Being asked by one of the nuns, "have you ne word of thanks to your rev. m other for all she has done for you?" The puor creature replied, "Sure, dear Sister, I would not speak what I feel in my heart by talking about it."

Well said! I am like that poor woman. No tongue could adequately express what I felt t be other day, on receiving the princely don tion of £1,727 18s 3d through for the parishe's of Ht. Patrick's and St. Ann's, Montreal, Ax the relief of our suffering people.

Gratitude, it is said, is garrulous; but let it suffice for me to say, that I cannot a ufficiently praise and thank our bountiful frie ads in Montreal, for their timely and munificamt contributions towards the relief of our

virtuous poor in their sore trials. It is a great source of pride and gratificstification to know that your appeal was so promptly and generously responded to by all classes and creeds, and I beg of you to convey to the kind contributors our warmest acknowledgments for the substantial sympathy and splendid liberality in helping us in this dark hour of distress; in return, I can promise you and them our lasting gratitude, and the fervent prayers of our afflicted people.

I know well how persons in receipt of limited incomes must sacrifice many little ianocent luxuries to enable them to be charitable. No one is more thoroughly able to appreciate such sacrifices than the poor Irech themselves, who are doing more at this mement to relieve the poor than the British Parliament and all our workhouses. It is idle for me to say that your wishes

bounty to pray that Heaven's best gifts may descend on the heads and hearts of all our benefactors.

will be faithfully carried out in the distribu-

tion of your handsome donation, and I wat not fail to ask all those who share in your

years of health and happiness, I remain. Very reverend and dear sir, Your talthful and grateful servant,

DANTEL MCGRTTHAN. THE ALLEGED ATROCITIES IN THE

TRANSVAAL. Or. Russell's Reply to Sir Garnet

Welseley! In the Daily Telegraph of this morning appears a long letter from Dr. William Howard Russell, lately that journal's special correspondent at the seat of war in Bouth Africa, in which that gentleman, replying to Sir Garnet Wolseley, justifies his allegations comcerning the behaviour of a portion of the British troops in the Transvaal. He thus

"The most hostile critic, the most prefa-

diced partisan, cannot point out one single personal object I could have in taking the

course I have done. I never dreamt of sub-

mitting my correspondence or my informa-

concludes :-

tion to Sir Garnet Wolseley or any member of his staff. I never intended to make any charge against him or them. I could not hold him answerable for what occurred before he was in the field, and for eircumstances of which he was ignorant. But even had I done so, my views .of the duty of a newspaper correspondent would have forbade my acquiescing in the censorship which is implied in the remark that I should have referred to a competent authority to eaallegations. It is quite clear the competent authority 'knew little about the facts to which I called attention, and I am too well acquainted with the subtleties of official denials to be engaged with them if I can but it. I wanted the truth to be latown, do good. because I believed it would The house was on fire, was I to blame for warning the inmates because some thief, might come in and steal the plate? If I amproved to have made false statements, and. that I recklessly and wickedly have done . public mischief, I suffer the tremendous per .alty of forfeiting the confidence I have dajoyed, the good name I have earned, the Yav-our of my friends, and the support of the ser-vice, to the interests of which ing to my lights I have devoted my life, and for what? If I establish the truth of all I have. asserted. I shall have the consolation, indeed, which has been so often my only regard, of knowing that I have at much risk rendered a benefit to the State, and hat I have strengthened the hands of hose who are charged with the maintens age of the dis-cipline and efficiency of the British army, in resistance, if they will make eit, to destructive

the Queen and country." Exchange paper. London, March 23.—. In the House of Lords last night the Duke of Rutland, Conservative. called attention to U le depression of trade and agriculture. Beaconsfield contended that the revival of trade was general .. He believed ito would last; to insist on receprocity by other countries would be impossible, now that we had parted with our import duties. The present state of things was brought about by

a succession of bad harvests.

innevations. It is thank less work for me.

God grant it may be profit; table and useful for

....The .. True . Witness

, AND

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31.

CALENDAR. APRIL

THURSDAY, 1—Of the Octave.
FRIDAY, 2—Of the Octave.
SATURDAY, 3—Of the Octave.
SATURDAY, 3—Of the Octave.
SUNDAY, 4—LOW SUNDAY. Epist. I John v. 110;
GOAD, John XX. 19-31.
MONDAY, 5—Announciation of the B. V. M.
(March 25).
TUERDAY, 6—St. Benedict, Abbot (March 21).
WEDNESDAY, 7—St. Francis of Paula (April 2).

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Our es teemed contemporary, the Toronto Telegram, is always writing about Ireland, and is a' Iways blundering and uttering between In its keepe of Thursday it says no man is now d sharred from the highest office in the State on account of his religion. This is not true . Under the present law a Catholic cannot be King, Lord Chancellor of England, or Lc ad Lieutenant of Ireland.

It is now certain that a compromise has been effected between the German Government and the Vatican, a compromise which ha few years ago was not anticipated. Politicians thought that Bismarck was too strong and too inflexible to abate one jot of his pretensions, but experience has shown that even the powerful must yield, if not to reason and justice, then to the exigencies of the times. The Socialist spirit raised by the man of blood and iron frightened even him, and he found | finger Bismarck and Gortschakoff will obey, that religion had something to do with the polity of nations. When Bismarck passes left out in the cold, as the ten million pounds will be abolished altogether.

barrister and legal writer of Toronto The work is acknowledged by the best authorities to be a clever and a useful one, the latter more especially, as it deals with what most of us are very ignorant, the laws and constitution | dire distress that the Queen's speech hoped of Canada, or as the author explains it. "the the "worst aspects of the famine had been indefinite number of years. Since every one effectual way, and by all who wisely desire cial Constitutions." The book should be read by every one who wishes to know something of the laws which govern him. It is entirely devoid of the legal verbiage all these things Her Majesty's leyal subjects fostered by designing Kings and their ambiwhich hedges round the meaning of the ordinary legal writer, and can be understood by all. The publishers are J. C. Stuart, Toronto.

IT is now agreed on all sides that the dangers of a famine in Ireland have not passed away and that the money pouring in from America and Australia is not nearly sufficient to meet the demands. Although better management is shewn in the disposal of the funds than in the '48 period, still it is to be feared that a considerable percentage will find its way into the pockets of the landlords, especially from the Duchess of Marborough's fund. Mr. Parnell was, therefore, right when he advised that people really desiring to assist Ireland should send their money either to the clergy or the Land League. Meanwhile England, whose misgovernment has produced the famine, all the nan for maligning the National party and ment of the land question. The Irish tenants, the wrest method of disfranchising the people who would vote for them. We are exreatly afraid that the inhabitants of Ireland fight the landlords in the law courts, and of the vanquished, as did the yearnings for and the inhabitates of England will never thereby avail themselves of even the small wiping out the disgrace of Waterloo. Eng-Learn to love one another like good Christians | instalment of rights afforded them by the at they should.

In the prophecies of politicians are worth anything, the Jingo regime in England will shortly come to an end. The feeling of confidence indulged in by the Conservatives immediately after the dissolution of Parliament in aid of the struggle which is inevitable has given way to a feeling of doubt, and the political convergenti of the Carleton Club set their expected majority down at the modest figure of fifteen. The Liberals, on the other hand, are full of hope for the result; the divisions formerly, existing among them are healed, and they have closed up their ranks for the moment. The Home Rulers are also working hard for sticcess, under the indomitable Parnell, and it need surprise no one the tenants have to combat, having only to which France thinks she has more right to if, after the general election, it be found they sustain them the justice of their cause and have received a large accussion of strength, the good wishes and material assistance of and hold the balance of power between what looks to be the nearly evenly balanced par- While anything like a famine is raging, the crash. Will France throw in hor lot tles of Whig and Tory. Something like this, landlords dare not—having the fear of the with Russia and fight Germany and

likely to go in with their full strength, succoed in obtaining the wish of their hearts, which is an equitable measure of self-government for Ireland, the belief in constitutional Gevernment will have been strengthened in the minds of the people, but if, notwithstanding their aspirations, as expressed through their representatives, the English parties unite against them, they will only have to Chicago. St. Louis and other great Ameriwait in sullen despair for other means of ob. can cities with, we believe, entire success. taining redress for the wrongs of centuries.

THE American papers are unanimous in predicting a very large, in fact an unprecedented, wheat crop for the coming season. The last one was also unprecedented, and no take weekly subscriptions from every man, doubt each year, except unforeseen causes arise to prevent it, will tell the same tale. This is only perfectly natural, for each year in succession will see more land under cultivation, and greater scientific means used to bring forth an increased yield. But the result will not be confined to wheat or cereals | two or three million dollars, an amount generally, more stock will also be raised, more which, if judiciously expended, will be the cotton and more produce of every description | salvation of hundreds of thousands of tenants. according as the population increases, and The appeal made by Mr. Parnell for the formamore lands are necessarily laid under contribution. If the result of late harvests in the United States and Canada have nad such | side the Atlantic when they remember that an effect on the agricultural interests in it was the land laws of Ireland and the arti-Great Britain and Ireland, it is, safe to pre- ficial famines they produced which dict that in the future, and in the near future forced them from their homes. at that, something like a revolution will be has been well said by a speaker produced. America will be able to afford to a late meeting in New York that it was sell so cheap that it will not pay the British | no part of the duty of Irishmen on this confarmers to raise either stock or cereals, they will not be able to pay rents, and the consequence will be either that they will have to emigrate, or that such a change in the land laws will have to be made that they will be under no necessity of paying ruinous rents and laboring from year's end to year's end to support a wealthy aristocracy in idleness. Parnell has only to wait until the next harvest in the United States is garnered, and its surplus shipped to Europe for a strong alliance of the English industrial classes.

THE British Parliament was dissolved yesterday, and the usual speech from the Throne on such occasion was read by the Lord Chancellor to about a dozen peers and a like number of ladies. The Queen herself was absent, doubtless packing up for her trip to Germany, to which country Her Majesty is about making an immediate visit. The speech was, of course, a hopeful one, and congratulated almost everyone and everything; the cordial relations existing between herself and foreign powers, including, of course, Russia and Burmah. Never a word was said, however, about the immense standing armies of the European continent, which was, perhaps, unnecessary, as Lord Beaconsfield promised that England should have a controlling influence, which means that if he lifts his tremble and disband. Afghanistan was also away it is not unlikely that the Falk laws sterling war expenses will have to be Empress and possibly defender of the Faith. | public opinion the world over is dead against WE have received "The Manual of Govern. The country was congratulated on the revival it. But nevertheless, and notwithstanding all expressed that Providence would rectore to Great Britain her former commercial supremacy. It must be a source of great consolation to the sympathizers with Ireland in her If the Queen's speech did not set forth their growth has ceased, and that the next | from Europe and form a great Eastern Emits indelible mark on their features. Alas! poor Ireland, when will thy miseries cease. and when will Tory Governments cease to insult thee through the Queen's speech, com-

> posed by themselves for the occasion? The Land League. Before Mr. Parnell left Mo treal he advised, as he did in other places, the formation of a Land League, which is to assist the people owing to circumstances which have been well ventilated, have been always too poor to Bright clauses of the Land Act, and they are now, by reasons of famine, more so than ever. has been generously given both for the relief of present sufferings and wealthy, united and powerful; they command the influence of the great majority of the newspapers of the United Kingdom, and, the grand juries, the judges, and they can manipulate the machinery of the land to their exiled countrymen the world over. have taken place in Europe after the

shadow of hunger disappears, from over the land, evictions on a gigantic scale will begin It is this event Mr. Parnell would be prepared for, and hence his appeal to his countrymen and their sympathizers at home and abroad. Branches of the Land League have been already formed in New York, Brooklyn, They do not in the slightest degree interiere with the famine relief movement, which their action rather assists than otherwise. The means adopted by the League into form committees, map the city out into districts, and woman and child who chooses to give of two cents each. This is a small sum for an individual, but in a large city the weekly aggregate is something handsome, and at the end of a year will, if the movement be successful, show a total of perhaps tion of branches of the Land League will come with more force to the Irish people on this tinent to formulate a policy for Ireland; their duty is to accept the policy offered in the old country, where the people are presumed to know their own business best, and to assist them by their efforts in carrying it to a successful issue. The policy which obtains at present is that a change in the land laws is absolutely necessary if Ireland is not to suffer from periodical famines and ultimately become depopulated, for who would care about living in a country when the spectacle of his children starving to death might be at

any moment presented to him.

The Approaching Conflict. It is a sad travesty on the boasted science and Christianity of the age that the last quarter of the century should witness such a terrible state of affairs in Europe, the most civilized continent of the world. All the European nations are armed to the teeth and ready for the fray. They are in such a strained position that their armies will shortly have to either fight or disband, and as a general and simultaneous disarmament has neveryet been accomplished in Europe until of and will probably be better. after the compatants had been exhausted or the conquerors satisfied, all the probabilities are that the nations are on the eve of a tremendous struggle. Clergymen denounce was from the pulpit, orstors from the platform. editors in their journals. Philanthropists condemn it, philosophers show its utter absurdity, diplomatists, statesmen and politicians generally decry it; even soldiers pronaid by the country of which Her Majesty is nonnes it a bad way of settling disputes, and ment in Canada" for review. This is a legal of trade (though a Tory duke is just after this, there the armies stand, like hounds in work written by Mr. D. A. Sullivan, a rising saying it had not revived), and the hope was leash, ready to spring forward at a moment's necessary journal,—The Evening Post,—you notice to ravage the fair fields of industry | will thereby confer a favor on an earnest be and make countless widows and orphans, to liever in the principle that the Irish Relief sacrifice millions of precious lives, and leave hand, and be conjointly supported by every other millions of poor maimed men who have one who earnestly desires to relieve the disescaped to drag out a miserable life for an tress in Ireland in the most efficient and principles of our Federal and Provin. assuaged," and that the measures taken desires peace, then why should there most telling and effectual blows at the would prove sufficient to make things lovely be war? Where is the necessity of and bring about another era of prosperity. it? To what good does it all tend? It is all due to the jealousy of nations, all over the world would not believe in them, I tious ministers. Some of the European counmore especially as the newspaper correspon- tries are armed because they have designs on dents, whether English, American, French their neighbor's property, and think they are or German, Irish or Scotch, are unanimous in strong enough to take possession of it by saying that the worst phases of the famine force when the proper time comes. The gration. Those who support both funds conhave not yet appeared, that the children, in- three great disturbing powers, however, are stead of going to school, are shivering at Russia, Germany and England. Russia home with cold and crying for bread, that | imagines her mission is to drive the Turk generation of Irishmen will be partly a de- pire, the capital of which would be Constangenerate one, as famine will have stamped | tinople. Germany, which twenty years ago was broken up into small States, has, through the genius of the great statesman, Bismarck, and the great soldier, Von Moltke, conquered national unity and now wants to consolidate it. But unfortunately she is afraid that France, from whom she wrested two fine provinces, is waiting for revenge, and hence she cannot disarm. It would have been better for Germany if she did not go to war with France in 1870, or when she did famines, is intensely occupied with the best of Ireland in their struggle for a settle- she should have inflicted on her a still more terrible defeat, so as to cripple her for at mimitable Ave Maria, accompanied on the least a generation, when the thought of organ by Rev. Sister St. Louis. vengeance would have faded from the heart land is another of the disturbing elements. Within the past few years she has added greatly to her territory, her prestige and her In this emergency they look to their influence, if not to her real power, sufficiently countrymen abroad for assistance, which to arouse the jealousy of the countries on the north shore of the Mediterranean, who do not like the idea of that sheet of water being converted into an English lake. While against the landlords. The landlords are doing this she took advantage of the divisions and squabbles among the continental nations, for it is highly improbable that if the hands of France and Italy were not in a measure if rumor speaks correctly, have bribed some | tied by their relations with other powers they of those outside; they are the magistrates, would have permitted England to selze Cyprus or assume a protectorate, which almost amounts to possession, over the Turtheir advantage. Against those terrible odds kish provinces in Asia Minor-provinces by relations and tradition. It is a wise political prophet who can tell what changes will.

they consider their rights, but the moment the and will Italy think fit to take sides against Austria with hopes of gaining possession of Trent and Trieste, for which she longs so much. Will Russia be able to once more. cross the Balkans, and once for all annihilat ing the "Unspeakable Turk," establish her sway in Constantinople, and become a menace to the whole world in general and to England in particular? Or will Germany issue victorious from the struggle and swell itself still further out over Central Europe, selving Lithuania, Holland, Beigium, the Baltic Provinces, parts of France, and become so wast in extent and population as to become the supreme ruler by land, while England remains undisputed mistress of the seas? Will, on the other hand, the Franco-Russian armies be victorious, and joining their conquering hands between Berlin and Vienna, re-arrange the map of Burope to their satisfaction, and reducq austria and Russia to the second rate powers they were after Jena and Austerlitz? No mortal man can tell these things, no mortal eye can see twenty-four hours into the future, but the experience gained by the intelligent student of history teaches that we are on the eve of a great change. It may be social, political or national, but it is certain there will be a change. It may be that England is counting on the usual good fortune ber insular position and the superiority of her statesmen secured for her in former wars; but nevertheless a sincere friend of that extremely selfish nation would not like to see her engage in the coming conflict. has little to gain if vic-'She torious, and an empire, perhaps her very existence, to lose. It is not to be dreamed of that she would try to gain a footing on the continent if victorious. She has still the finest fleet in the world, it is true, but it remains to be seen if the changed conditions of navies would enable her to beat the combined flects of France Italy and Russia, to protect India and the colonies, or to prevent a descent upon Ireland or even her own sacred soil. Once fairly vanquished upon the seas and the mighty Empire of Britain would collapse as utterly and as completely as a perforated balloon. And yet Lord Beaconsfield and his Jingo worshippers insist upon England being supreme in the councils of Europe, as if they had not enough to do in keeping intact the Empire a perverse fortune has given into their unworthy hands. There is one consolation left the lovers of freedom and humanity when the inevitable war does come, which is that no matter how affairs go such oppressed Nationalities as those of Ireland and Poland cannot be worse

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Parmell Land League Fund.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post DEAR SIR,-In the EVENING PORT of the 10th inst, and many subsequent numbers my name and address appear in the list of subscribers to the Parnell Land League Fund as P. Russell, St Lawrence Co. It should

read T. Russell, St. Laurent College, P.Q. By making the necessary change, and by inserting these few lines in the next issue or your highly esteemed, and to Irish-Canadians and many others very important and even and Land League Funds should run hand in to strike, at the most opportune moment, the primary root or principal cause of the widespread distress there prevailing. The English Government should be made to see and feel that the artificial famines that it created from time to time in persecuted Ireland, by systematically and brazenly crippling and stifling the resources and even draining the very life blood of the nation, fail of the chief object in view, viz, the extermination of the Irish from Ireland by starvation and immijointly protest most effectually against such an abon inable outrage.

Yours respectfully, T. RUSSELL.

St. Laurent College, March 23, 1880.

St. Patrick's Day at Sherbrecke. Never since its foundation, eight years ago, have the members of the St. Patrick's Bociety of Sherbrooke organized and celebrated more successfully their national testival. society walked in a body to the Cathedral and assisted at a solemn High Mass, His Lordship Bishop Racine in the Episcopal throne. The College choir sang some beautiful hymns to Irish airs. The Rev. Father James Callaghan, of St. Ann's Parish, Montreal, delivered an eloquent and impressive sermon, which leaves after it happy and lasting results. At the offertory Miss Alice Compton thrilled the congregation with an

On leaving the Cathedral after Mass the Society was greeted at the door by the St. Charles Seminary Brass Band, playing in a very creditable manner several Irish national airs. They then proceeded to their hall and disbanded to prepare for the concert in the evening at 8 p.m. Before the appointed hour the spacious City Hall, tastefully decorated for the occasion, was already filled to its utmost capacity by a most bighly respectable audience. Shortly after eight o'clock the President of the Society, Mr. T. Stenson, Esq., and the guests took their places on the platform to the inspiriting strains of St. Patrick's Day, artistically rendered on the plano, violin and corner by Messra J. S. Broderick, E. Therrien and L. A. Clopin.

The President opened the programme with a short address, in which he dwelt particularly on the friendly and sympathetic feelings existing amongst all classes and creeds in Sherbrooke with regard to suffering Ire-land. Mr. John Dougherty, being then called upon to open the musical portion of the programme, made the hall ring to the sounds of the Prince's Day, while he instilled into the breasts of the audience the spirit of that noblest of Moore's songs. Miss Alice Crompton's rendering of "Killarney" was magnificent and called for an enthusiastic encore from a highly appreciative audience, who in response were gratified, with the in fact, was sure to take place sconer or later. civilized world's public opinion before them— Austria; will England think it her Summer." "Die Fantasten" (valse) was given If the Irish national party, now that they are proceed to extremities in furtherance of what | interest to assist her old allies, the Germans; on the cornet by Mr. Clopin, of La Banque

Nationale, with plane accompaniment by Mrs. Clopinia The artistic execution of this piece was fully worthy of the applause which it elicited. The serio-comic ballad, "Robin Rus" by Mesers. John Dougherty and D. Broderick, met with a like reception, while the " Dear Little Shamrock," by Loftus Broderick, a little musical prodigy, only six years of age, took down the house and brought the gifted child out to an encore, from which he retired smid a storm of applause.

The oration by M. F. Hackett, Esq.

B.O.L., of Stanstead, is pronounced by all to have been one of the best ever delivered in Sherbrooke. It comprised a condensed history of all the glories of Ireland and the enlogies of her most illustrious sons. Among the guests on the platform : His Worship the Mayor, H. C. Oebana, Esq.; Rie Honor Judia Doherty, Rev. Mr. Callagnan, the preacher of the day, Roy. Mr. Reid, Anglican Minister, and L. E. Parmeton, Esq., President of St. Jean Bte. Bodiety, addressed the andience and spoke feelingly and eloquently on the present condition of Ireland. They also expressed their high appreciation of the merits of the evening's entertainment. Mr. Parmeton, whose reputation as a musician rates high, said that with regard to the quality of the music furnished on this occasion he would state that during his travels through Europe he had heard the celebrated cantatrices Adelina Patti and Albani, and that, after hearing them, he thought that there was nothing left for him to hear in the form of vocal music, but that he found that

there had still a musical treat been kept in reserve for him, and that that was to hear Miss Crompton sing an Irish ballad. At the conclusion of the speeches the Grand Republican March" was played on piano, cornetland violin by Mesars. Broderick, Clopin and Therrien with such effect as to elicit an imperative encore to which the accomplished amateurs gracefully acquiesced, and in return were accorded enthusiastic aplause. The sentiments of Pat of Mullingar, in "Home Bule for Ireland," were so effectively rendered by Master Daniel Broderick that a repetition of the song was his only means of being allowed to retire from the platform smid thunders of applause. Airs varies, by Dauclas, were artistically given on the violin by Mr. Ed. Therrieu, of the Seminary, who, at the urgent solicitations of the vast and appreciative audience, consented to an encore. Which was also well received. The mention by the President of Miss Alice Crompton's name as next on the programme, elicited plaudits which increased in enthusiasm at the gifted young lady's appearance on the platform The beautiful song "Walting," by Millard, was sung to perfection and had to be followed by "Hearest Thou," after which Miss Crompton retired carrying with her a magnificent bouquet and the admiration and applause of the entire audience. The "Eclipse Polka" was then played in magnificent style on cornet and plane by Mr. and Mrs. Clopin and the appreciation of the audience was pleasingly demonstrated. The fine old comic song, "Widow Machree" was then given by Mr. John Dougherty, and never did Lover's composition receive better treatment at the hands of both the singer and the audience. A vociferous demand for an encore was made and granted. The entertainment was then brought to a close by all the performers of the evening joining in chorus to sing the national an-

them. Mrs. Clopin and Miss Broderick presided at the plane throughout the entertainment Letters from the Hon. J. G. Robertson and E. T. Brocks, E-q, expressing regret at being unable to attend, were submitted.

Those who assisted at this entertainment, as well as its organizers and its promoters, have good reason to be pleased with its results and congratulate themselves on its

HIBERNICUS.

Bt. Patrick's Day in Ingersoll. Out.

Saint Patrick's Day was celebrated in Ingersoll this year with more than customery enthusiasm. In the morning the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was offered up by the pastor, Rev. B. Boubat, in the old Church on John street, when Rev. J. P. Molphy, of Strathroy, delivered an able discourse.

ST. PATRICK.

"Behold a great Prelate, who in his day cleased God. There was none found like him in seeping the law of the Most High." Ecoles, 44. Thereverend gentleman showed how Ireland from being a Pagan nation became entirely Christian through the labors of St. Patrick. The charge of misrepresentation towards Ireland on the part of the press of this country and the United States was brought forward and sustained in this discourse. The wants, sufferings and rights of Ireland were misrepresented, and thus England was enabled to continue her cruelties and oppression. But were the press of America to tell the true story of Ireland's sufferings and wrongs, England would be compelled through shame to do justice to that now desolate land. Father Mulphy concluded by saying that we have reason to be proud of our faith. Thank God that He has been so good to us! Let us pray that God in His infinite goodness may relieve Ireland in her sore distress.

The musical portion of the service is worthy of notice, it being of a very high order. It was gratifying as well as edifying to see seventy-five young men of the congregation approach Holy Communion on this beautiful feast day of St. Patrick.

In the evening an entertainment of vocal and instrumental music, as well as recitations, was given in the old church. The large edifice was filled almost to the doors, and upwards of one hundred dollars were realized for the building fund of the elegant new church on Thames street.

Mr. James Brady delivered an eloquent address during intermission, in which he referred to the intellectual treat in the morning supplied by the Reverend Father from Strathroy.

The rendering of the musical portion of the programme was simply perfect, each and every performer fully meeting the expectations of the audience, and where all did so well it would be unfair to particularize. But we must make special mention of the Ingersoll Harmonic Club, whose perfect execution of the pieces selected by them was a most pleasing feature of the concert. Rev. Father Boubat must certainly feel gratified at the complete success which attended his efforts in affording to the Ingersoll people such a pleasing entertainment as was given under his auspices on the seventeenth. tear cardin a c

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Fund.

Brought forward	24 120	10
Brought forward	\$2,138	
McNeukulon Bros., Huntington	2 10	
McNaughton Bros., Huntington Henry Mills, Grand Pabos, Que	1	QO
John Doody, St. Mathias, One	10	00
Jas. Mullins, " " Wm. Lacy, " " Chas. O'Connor, " " J. Gallagher, St. Marthe, Que	5	00
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MITS. GETTEGOOT, " "	2	00
r. Barke, " "	1	00
Friend of Ireland	1	00
Contributed by the residents of St.	'	
Patricks, Tingwick, Que	93	70
Contributed by the residents of St.		••
Marks Ore man by 17 Mar		
Marthe, Que., per J. & E. Mc-		
Cabe	58	59
Contributed by the residents of		
Rockburn, Que., per Henry		
Duffin	27	00
From the residents of Chambly,		••
Que	48	75
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Patrick Duggan, Carden, Ont	. 1	
Thos. Dwyer, Three Rivers		00
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U. Walsh, Quebec	5	00
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Jas. McCaffrey, Three Rivers	4	00
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Second list of subscribers from	Carill	on
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John Conway \$4, Jeremiah Murph	v 4. Jo	hn
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J H N McKay 2, Joseph Pallier 1, A Friend 25c, A Friend 1, A Friend 25c, A G Slackhouse 25c, S Clouthier 25c, A Friend 50c, A Friend 25c, A Friend 25c, Mr Shaw 1, Andre St Denis 1, John McLaughlin 1.

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A FAVORABLE NOTORIETY THE good reputation of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," for the relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat diseases, has given them a favorable notoriety.

TREAD ON A WORM AND IT WILL turn, is true, but no more so than give a worm a dose of BROWN'S VERMITUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, they will turn over and die. It is better they should, than that the mother's idol should pine away and suffer; so feed the child on Lozenges, and send the worms out of the system.

DR. SHARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND Purvative Pills, have been getten up on 00 SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLE and any one using them,

at especially this sesson of the year, will find m the best spring medicine obtainable.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of children, such as teething wind, colic, see, is a reliable remedy. It not valuable gifts in the world if they are only only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stonach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the acidity, and gives tone and energy to the mother and invited me to dinner, but especially when I whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child. SPINAL DIFFICULTIES RESULT

from imperfect circulation of blood through the spinal column. BROWN'S HOUSE. HOLD PANACRA and Family Liniment rubbed in well, invigorates the blood vessels strengthens the back, and effects a cura Resulting from colds, pains in the back will be relieved by one application.

MRS. MAY AGNES FLEMING. The Beath of a Popular Story Writer, Formerly Known as "Coustn May

Carleton."

Mrs. May Agnes Fleming, the popular story writer, died at her residence, 28 Lewis avenue, Brocklyn, at about 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, Mrs. Fleming's first attempt at literature was a short aketch for a weekly paper in St. John, N.B., where she was born. Her madden name was May Agnes Earle. Her first serial story was published by the Swaday Mereury, of this city. For several years past she had been writing for the New York Weekly, her contract being to furnish one atory each year. Her stories were all printed in book form as soon as they had run their course in the Weekly. Bome of her stories have been published in reveral foreign languages. Of this Mrs. Fleming was proud, although it brought her no pecuniary profit. Among her stories the most successful ones were: "Guy Earlscourt's Wife" and "A Wonderful Woman." She also wrote "A Terrib'e Bearst," "Norine's Revenge," "A Mad Marriage," "One Night's Mystery." "Silent and True," "Carried by Storm," and "Lost for a Woman." For the last few months she had been "ngaged on a story entitled" Life at Stake." Before her marriage Mrs. Fleming wrote under the nom de plume of "Const May Carleton." "Cousin May Carleton."

"Cousin May ('ariston."

Mrs. Fleming was intending to sail for Europe on April 19, taking her youngest son with her. She was to remain abroad, writing, travelling, and sight-seeing, just as long as she liked it, her health having begun to fall about two months ago. Her husband is in business in St. John, and her only daughter and two older sons are being educated in different convents. Mrs. Fleming was about 60 years of age, and had accumulated about \$20,900. She was a devont Roman Catholic,—N. Y. Sun.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER HON. GEORGE

ATTACKED BY A MURDIBOUS EMPLOYEE.

Toronto, March 25.-About four o'clock to-day a young man named George Dixon alias Bennett assaulted the Hon. George Brown while in his room in the Globe office, and, drawing a pistol, shot him in the thigh. The assailant was formerly employed as engineer at the Globe office. About two weeks ago he was arrested on a warrant charging him with neglect to support his wife. When the case came up in court, it was shown that not only had he deserted his wife, but that he was living in

ADULTEROUS RELATIONS WITH HER SISTER. The case was adjourned, with the understanding that the defendant arrange matters, he being admitted to liberty on his ball. For several days he has been hanging around the Globe office, seeking to be re-employed. Today he visited Mr. Brown's room several times; but he did not succeed in meeting that gentleman until about four o'clock, About that hour Mr. Brown Beard a rap at the door, and rising from his seat he opened it, admitting Dixon, and then resumed his seat again. Dixon presented a paper, a certificate of good character, which he asked Mr. Brown to sign, but that gentleman rafused to comply with the request, because he was not acquainted with Dixon, and could not speak as to his good conduct. At first Dixon grew angry, and, drawing a pistol from a back pocket, he

POINTED IT DIRECTLY AT MB. BROWN'S BREAST. charged and the ball struck Mr. Brown in the thigh, passing through the fleshy part. He immediately grappled with his assailant, and a hard struggle took place, Mr. Brown calling 'murder" and "help." The employees of the office, attracted by the cries, hastened to longer, death his no terrors, life is not worth Mr. Brown's assistance, but the latter had living, the Scarecrow is not worth editing, soalready wrested the pistol from Dixon's hand, clety is a a bore, and even the fifteen and had thrown him to the floor. He was secured, and an officer was sent for, who took him to police headquarters. On being searched 42 cartridges were found in his pocket. He was under the influence of slong laughing until the tears rolled down liquor. Immediately after the shooting, his cheeks; when he saw me he advanced Dr. Thorborne was called to attend Mr. Brown, and accosted me. who was driven home.

THE WOUND IS NOT DANGEROUS,

but the physicians say Mr. Brown's age is against him. At 9 o'clock he was easy and able to converse with his friends. prisoner will be brought before the magistrate on Baturday.

LATER.—Upon the arrival of the policeman. Hon. George Brown, pointing to his assailant, said, "That is the man who shot me." Bennett was asked what he had to say, and replied, "I have nothing to say about it." He was then taken to the police station and searched, when fitty cartridges were found upon him. The revolver from which the shot was fired was a No. 2 Smith & Wesson, and had three of six chambers loaded. As soon as it was discovered that Hon. George Brown was wounded, a carriage was sent for Dr. Thorborne, who was soon in attendance. In removing the clothing of the wounded man the ball fell to the ground. When the wound was examined it was found that the ball had passed clean through the upper portion of the thigh between the muscle and bone, inflicting a painful, but by no means serious wound. After the dector's examination, Hon. George Brown proceeded to his residence, where he is now under treat-

March 26, 2.30 a.m.-Latest reports state that Hon. George Brown is much more tranquil, though still suffering from nervous prostration. He has received a letter of congratulation at his escape from the Governor-General, and letters of inquiry and congratulation from nearly all parts of the Dominion and from cities in the United States. Ben- Spain, set up kings, established Republics nett to night stated to the detectives that he had intended murdering Joe Banks, head engineer, and it was only when Mr. Brown laid hands on him to turn him out of the office that he fired at him.

LETTER FROM LACHINE.

THE OPINIONS OF MR. MYLES OREGAN.

MR. Forton, The great fault with me, as with thousands of others, is that I am too ambltions. I was not satisfied with the pick and shorel and a dollar a day, and yet I wanted for nothing. I ate enough, I slept well, I worked with good humor and I had a few spare hours for reading the news and saying my prayers. What more, I ask, could any mortal require? But yet I was not satisfied, and the demon of ambition came and took wife, another his possession of a splendid where we found a number of the blasting clothes were torn in the attempt to hustle Roscommon; paralysis of the right side. As seven years' standing.

Newfoundland dog, and still another becau his cheque was good in the Bank of Montreal while as for me I possessed nothing but ex-cellent health and a new shorel, the two most expressed an intention of starting the Recreecew did they look after me and flatter me until my head was turned, and I saw a gold mine in every sunbeam that fall across my path. The first thing which suggested itself to my mind was a Government situation, but, as you are aware, that chimera came to exactly nothing. When a man is grossly disappointed he thinks of revenge, and hence it was that I thought of a new religion and commenced collecting subscriptions for a new church, to be called the O'Regan Tabernacle. My attempt, I regret to my, has not been successful. I obtained about a dozen converts, but they were no acquisition to any religion. I am not uncharitable enough to suppose that their souls within are as unprepossesing as their faces without, but as a rule, the owners would not be requested to sit for likenesses of the twelve apostles. I forgot to tell you that I had taken an office for the Scarecrow in Lachine, so that I had no difficulty in finding church accommodation for my dilapidated-looking

"Gentlemen," said I, "before commencing the service I must apologise for the absence of seats. The truth is, I did not expect such a large and respectable congregation the first Sunday, and was rather unprepared. Before next Sunday, however—or rather before next Sabbath-if our religion last so long, I have no doubt the wealthy among us (here a look of ineffable disgust swept over the faces of my congregation), the wealthy among us, I say, will come down handsomely and enable me to procure a few chairs. The service is over for the present, but my friend here (pointing to a cynical-looking Yankee), will pass round the hat." Whether it was through shyness or suspicion I know not, but none of the congregation would lend my collector a hat, and his own was out of the questionbeing full of holes. In this emergency his native genius came to his aid. Quietly getting his hands together and making a hollow of them, he went from one to the other. As for me, my heart palpitated; I felt that a crisis had arrived in my life. I was resolved to stand or fall by the collection. The first man called upon shook his head sorrowfully, the second sighed, the third closed his eyes softly, the fourth peered inquisitively into the eyes of the collector, the fifth shouted, "if I had a quarter, do you think I would be here?" and, in a word, never as much as a cent was collected. "Gentlemen," said I, "seeing the want of appreciation among you for a new religion I move, seconded by Mr. Edward Ainsworth, that the O'Reganites be dissolved or resolved into their original elements," (carried nem con) I moved softly out into the snows of Lachine, a heart-seared man and a sorrowful.

" air. O'Regan," said my late abortive col-

lector "I hope you are not discouraged. A man named Jones and myself once went into the same kind of business out West a few years ago, and would have succeeded only that we could not agree about the title. My name is Snooks, and I wanted to call the new religion the 'Progressive Spookites,' and had my way for five or six months, until the affair grew prosperous, when Junes, one fine morning, without consulting your humble servant, had a board attached to a telegraph pole in front of the church inviting the faithful in to the 'Nineteenth Century Jonestes. This busted the thing in a week, a division took place, and, though there was money in the concern at first, the split spoiled everything, and I it up as it did not pay dividends The latter jumped from his seat and knocked the man's arm down, but the weapon distanding the advice of my friend Snooks, I the pick and shovel. position and dedicate all my abilities in the fu-

ture to my proper avocation. Mr. Editor, I am melancholy, sad, and lonely; the world has no joys for me any puzzle has no attractions. Everything seems to fail in my hands, and even my food does not agree with me. Last night as I was in this frame of mind Mick Dunn came

"Good morning, Myles." "Good morning, Mike."

" It is lovely weather." "The devil thank you for that."

"Why, man, what has put you in bad humor; have you applied for the position of Recorder of Montreal and been refused? You deserve it; why, when you came to this coun-

call yourself Regon, or Granville, or Macpherson, or anything but O'Regan?" "Come with me," continued Mike, "and forget your troubles; where is the use of repining, you may yet obtain that School Commissionership you have been looking after, or, perhaps, draw first prize in the Havana let-

try did you not drop that unfortunate O, and

terv. "Yes, but I hav'nt a ticket'"

"What of that, man, nothing is impossible to Providence. Come with me to the "Widow's" and I'll get her to make you as fine a glass of scaltheen as Julius Casar in all his martial splendor had to go to bed without, for the reason that Calphurnia was not so clever as the "Widow" at mixing drinks. She's a regular jewel, I tell you."

When a fellow is down in the mouth he does not require much pressing to drink scultheen, and off I went to the widow's with Mike. She kept a little grocery or bucksters' shop at the corner, and, although her name wasn't Molloy, I could see at once that my friend Mike was her white-haired boy. There was an apartment at the far end, bounded by barrels, and there were small kegs for seats and on these kegs on many a Saturand gave laws to the world generally, while imbibing our scaltheen. It is astonishing how wise liquor makes a man in his own opinion and how exa'te. He sees everything with the eye of genius and he cannot be wrong. He thinks every one a fool whose opinions he tolerates because he is generous, except himself, who is a greater philosopher than Plato,

a greater orator than Demosthenes, and a greater general than Napoleon. How much better could he have managed at Waterloo than the Corsican. He would never have sent two such men as Grouchy and Vandamme to oppose Blucher. The man inspired by scaltheen can correct the Latin of a professor, and has no hesitation in pointing out to the engineer wherein he has made a mistake in the gradient of a road, because of his

ignorance of mathematics. The widow received us cordially, and smiled like a flash upon Mike. She is about accounted for only on the supposition that thirty-five years of age, a French Canadian, the land interest has influenced the people to entire possession of me. I envied almost and is as benevolent as she is handsome. make a demonstration against him. Mr. every body, one because he had a beautiful She ushered us into the "apartment," Parnell was very roughly treated. His

ful beverage is made up of Jamaica rum, a deah of hot water, but not over much, a mercesu of clarified butter, the whole seasoned with a little nutmeg and an arrangement the widow calls je no mis pan, and it is a drink fit for the gode. The recipe came long ago from old Ireland, but the degenerate descend-ants of the emigrants who brought it have fallen away, and now they know scalthern no more. I tomed off my glass, and immediately felt a wonderful improvement. I called for another, and felt that life was not so bad a thing after all, a third made me willing to embrace all mankind, a fourth to speak of my aristocratic friends in Ireland, and a fifth so utterly rechless and jolly that I felt surprised how it was that trifies could disturb such a demigod as myself. As Tom O'Shanter says, "the mirth and fun grew fast and furious, and song and good-fellowship became the order of the light. I know people whose singing would bring them a fortune, where an attempt of mine would get my mouth broke, but nevertheless in my exsite state I functed I was a second Summs Beeves, and warbled forth a song of my own composing :-

I have a lover, an Irish hussar,
Who rides like a prince on a coal black steed;
His eye it is bright, but his brow bears a star,
(A blow from a Hessian he got in the war),
But, alsa, my poor lover is poor indeed,
Having naught but his sabre and his coal
black steed.

After finishing the verse I heard a general smore, and much to my disgust found that my companions were all asleep except one, whether it was through the influence of the scaltheen or the overpowering influence of my song, or both combined, I know not. The one who was not asleep was Adolphus Smudge, from Berkshire, England. Adolphus is a typical Englishman. He believes in his soul that not only are the English the greatest soldiers in the universe, the greatest sailors, poets and philosophers, but that England is the only real white nation. They never lost s battle in all their history, they are descended from ton tribes, their mission is to convert the world to Christianity and teach them how to chew tobacco. All the world should be subjects of Her Majesty if they wished to be saved in this world or the next, and any man that could not speak the English language like Smudge was a poor miserable wretch. He admitted the Scotch and Itish were also white people, and assisted England to terrify the universe, but nevertheless-well, there's no use in talking-they don't belong to the ten tribes. Smudge is one of those frank, honest, Englishmen who are so binff and free, and talk so nobly about equality before the law, while spreading their legs apart, and putting their thumbs in the arm-holes of their vests to appear more British and majestic, who indulge in patriotic ntterances about the cottage homes of England, but who, if a lord comes along, contract themselves until one fancies they are trying to crawl deep down into their own boots. Smudge would crawl along the Atlantic cable to kies the toes of old Beaconsfield, and would bow and cringe to royalty so long so his fat knees allowed him, and still was disgusted with the benighted Papists and their superstitions genufications.

"I say Myles," said Smudge, "that Parnell is a-rebellious agitator and should be arrested-and, besides, you Hirish are always fighting among yourselves."

"Well," I rejained, "we won't this time. men ami. So take that, and that, and that, and consider vonrealf an idiot."

I remember no more, Mr. Editor, after that. I dreamed all night about scatteen and the battle of Fontency, and woke up next morning in my bunk with a swelled lip and a parched throat for the first, and, I hope, the last time in my life. Hence my present melancholy and stern resolution to stick to Yours, &c..

THE EXNICOMENT EMEUTE.

Reported By a " Herald" Representative-Parnell A-saulted-Origin of the

New York, March 29 .- The Herald's cable gives the details of Parnell's ill-treatment at Enniscorthy vesterday at a meeting to select candidates for Wexford's Parliamentary representation. Parnell and two of three caudidates, Byrne and Barry, travelled from Dublin by train. At several stations large crowds had assembled to cheer them. At Farns many shouted for Chevelier O'Clery. who is the third candidate. At Ennis. corthy the reception was lukewarm. The meeting was arranged for two o'clock The point of vantage was already occupied by O'Clery and six priests. Parnell's party had decided that Rev. Mr. Kenny should preside, but the meeting selected Rev. Mr. O. Germon, who was assailed by a man named Murphy. A scuffle ensued, and the priest flung his assailant off the platform. At this moment Paraell and Barry were seen advancing at the head of a large crowd, with a band and green banners. The assembly numbered not less than 15,000 men. Amid great disorder Parnell struggled to the front of the stand. Groans and obsers filled the air. Rotten eggs were thrown at the agitator, and one struck him on the beard. The Chairman said:— We will bear Parnell, but we will not allow bim to be our dictator." A rush was made for Parnell, but he clung to the railing, and the priests protected him. The crowd caught him by the legs, endeavoring to drag him down. In the struggle his hat was buttered, and his trousers split up to the knee. At this stage the police armed with rifles advanced. There was a luli. Parnell tried to speak; but was interrupted by cries of "You went to America to beg for Ireland, but not for Wexford. Go mend your trousers. Amid much confusion Parnell retired. Byrne, Parnell's candidate, was rejected.

Enviscorthy, March 29.—The cause of the riot vesterday was as follows:—Chevaller O'Clery, member for County Wexford in the late Parliament, seeks re-election as a Home Ruler, while Parnell has nominated two other candidates as Obstructionists, one of whom is very unpopular. O'Clery's party. some ten thousand strong, took possession of the platform. When Parnell arrived, accompanied by members of the Enniscorthy Club. he attempted to get on the platform and was received with shouts of "No dictation." His friends were thrown off, several with bleeding heads. Armed police were drawn up near the platform. Had the Parnell party been

numerous casualties would have been many. London, March 29. - The attack upon Mr. Parnell is the sensation of the day in Ireland. Before sailing for America, Mr. Parnell visited Enniscorthy, and received there great evidence of popular approval. That he should be now so maltreated and abused in the same place is considered to be an exceptionally curious circumstance, to be

gang already assembled, discussing my failure | him, and it was only by an apparent miracle In establishing a new sect, but the less said that he escaped without serious injury. He about that now the better. We ordered frequently warded off malicious blows simed see 'Asea, and it was brought. The besutiat his head. To the last Mr. Parnell con-tinued to indignantly denounce the outrages of which he was made the victim; and while going to the railroad station, after the meeting had been broken up, he announced his intention to visit Emplecorthy and address its people next Sunday.

THE APPARITIONS AT KNOCK

The Diary of Cures-Another Hundred Casts-Sight, Hearing and Strongth Restored - Extraordinary Cure of Own Wesds-Letters and Direct Testi-

(FROM THE " NATION'S," SPROIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

104. Michael M'Nulty, Kilgariff, parish of Ballaghadereen; paralysis of the the right arm. He is now so far recovered as to be able to move his right hand to his forebead. 103. Martin Murphy, Ballinated, parish of years. Balla: hip disease.

106. Mary Byrne, Kilmore, parish of Kilmovee; large lump under the tongue. The

lump has entirely disappeared.

107. James Acton, Tuam; defective sight.

108. Patrick Alcock of Kilfree, parish of Gourtin; defective sight.

109. Mary Grady; defective sight. She has recovered the power of one eye.

110. Patrick Fogarty, parish of Crusheen weakness of the left foot. He has experienced a considerable improvement.

111. Jeremish Sullivan, parish of Rath-harry (Bev. A. O'Leary, P.P.), Clonakilty, county Cork: polypus, or flesh growth in the windpipe. He came to Knock with his father on Sunday, the 1st of February, and got rid of his ailment on the 4th in the manner about to be related. The following is his statement, as given in his own words to the parish priest :- " I have been suffering from a hoarseness for the last 18 months. I consulted four of the neighboring doctors, one after the other, and to no avail, as none of them was able to ascertain the nature of the disease. Finding myself daily getting worse, I came to the city of Cork, and consulted the most eminent doctor there. On the third day he found my ailment proceeded from a flesh growth or polypus in the windpipe. The conclusion the doctor came to was that there should be an operation, either externally or internally, either of which would be very dangerous. Hearing of the apparition of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Knock, I decided on visiting the place. I arrived on Sunday morning, February 1st. Thanks be to God, and to the Blessed Virgin Mary, I coughed off the polypus on the morning of the 4th February, after my third day's visit here." This account is quite complete in itself. I may, however, add that on the oc-casion of my last visit to Knock, I met, at Mrs. Byrne's house, a young lady from the city of Limerick, who had come with her brother to the scene of the apparition, in the hope of restoring him to health. She told me that, one day, while she was in the church. her attention was attracted to Jeremiah bullivan and his father. They were praying with is now restored. fervor of gratitude ap intense that she concluded they had come to Knock in the hope of effecting a cure, and that the object of their visit had been achieved. Entering into conversation with them, she learned the full par-ticulars, precisely as I have just had them before your readers. She described Jeremish Sullivan as a well-grown, fair-baired, goodlooking youth or 17 or 18. She also told me that the polypus was preserved. Considering that it mystified no fewer than four doctors, and that the eminent physician, who at sight.
last discovered the reason of the hoarseness, 152. thought the cause could not be removed un-

amined by any doctors, and, if so, what they have to say about it. 112. John Smith, parish of Virginia (Rev. John O'Reilly, P.P), county Cavan; general

want of sleep.

113. John Coan, Plougens, county Mayo; paralysis.

114. Thomas Hare, Tuam; paralysis 115. Brigid Mary M'Nerny, Cloonfree, county Roscommon; blindness of right eye. The eye had been sightless for the space of 18 years. The following letter affords the best evidence on this case that anyone could desire:—"Cloonfree, Strokestown, February 26, 1880.-Dear and Very Rev. Archdeacon-It is with great pleasure I have to inform you that my eye still continues to improve. had the great happiness of visiting Knock on the 2nd last. On the following Wednesday immediately after Mass, I could see my hand for the first time this eighteen years, and every day since my state is improving, thank In the year 1861 I received a severe wound in my right eye, the result of a piece of spring steel striking me by accident. All that could be done for me by medical skill was done, and of no avail. After a year's suffering I completely lost the sight, till the atoresaid date. I purpose, with God's help, to visit Knock on the 25th March next. Very reverend sir, no words could describe the happiness I feel in soul and body since I had the privilege of visiting that holy place. I beg to be excused for trespassing on your valuable time.-Thanking you for former kindness, believe me, very rev. sir, your faithful and obliged servabt, Brigid Mary M'Nerny.— Very Rav. Archdescon Cavanagh."

116. Margaret O'Neill, Dublin; hip disease. related the particulars of this cure in a former letter. Miss O'Neill had been suffering from the disease about ten years, and was obliged to make use of an umbrella to assist her in walking. Not feeling any need of the umbrella after she had visited Knock, she left it there in token of her cure, and I saw it not long ago among the sticks and crutches deposited in the receptacle at the gable. Your readers will remember the published letter of Stations of the Cross unless led by another Mrs. O'Neill, expressing her joy and gratitude person. After a few days, he was able to find because of her daughter's cure and requesting his way about without assistance. Archdeacon Cavanagh to allow her to make some gifts to the church in token of her own and her daughter's thankfulnes.

121. James Carney, Pulbog, Coogue; a very bad sore foot. He had been suffering from it for years.

122. Mrs. P. Carney, Tounaparka, Coogne intense pain in the middle finger of the right The cure was effected by bathing the band. finger in water containing some of the cem-

123. Mary Healy, Backs; scrofula. 124. Miss Stuart, Dublin; a nervous affec

125. Brigid Mary Galvin, Cork: hip disease. She had consulted several doctors, been five weeks in a Cork hospital, and seven months in one in Dublin, and all to no good purpose. This case has been noticed more fully in one of my previous letters.

126. John Reilly, parish of Kilbride, county

of lower 101 for the galacty.

an effect of the disease, his right shoulder rose up so that he could scarcely wear his coat. The shoulder has now gone back to its

natural place.

127. Etien Resy, Limerick; rheumatic gout. She has obtained great relief. During her visit to Knock, the swelling in her hands and feet became much less, and she felt her strength improving.
128. Mary Kate Ryan; fainting fits and in

voluntary movements of the eyes. 129. Sarah Morriarce, of Woods, parish of Ballaghy; paralysis. She was suffering from the attack from the 18th of December, 1879, till the let of January this year. On the last named day she visited Knock, and was en-tirely cured. Mr. 'gnatius O'Donel, of Swinford, certifies in the following terms upon her case:- I saw her myself on or about the Bestered - Entraordinary Cure of 22nd of December, when she had not the use Jeremiah Bullivan-His Story in His of her limbs, and on seeing her yesterday, after she had walked seven miles, she did not seem to be a bit tired.—Ignatius O'Donel, Swinford, February 5th. 1880."

130. Mary Phillips, Kiltulla, pari-h of Bun-anadden; paralysis. She left her crutch at Knock.

131. John Noonan, parish of Clomnish, county Fermanagh; a running sore on the face. He had suffered from it for twenty-five

132. Pat Mulloy, of Curry; restored to sight. 133. Mrs. Madden, of Prospect; dry retch-

ing. She had been a sufferer for years. 134. A gentleman, whose name is not re corded in the diary, caught cold in his right eye about twelve months ago. He suffered a great deal since, especially at night, and w. a obliged to give up writing. He placed him-self under the care of two eminent medical men-one distinguished as an oculist-but no improvement was effected in the condition of his eye. By bathing it in water containing cement from Kucck he has been entirely

cured. 135. Thomas Cochrane, Belfast; blindness of right eye. The sight has been completely recovered.

136. Edward Gibbons, Meelick, parish of Claremorris: mental derangement. 137. Mrs. Armstrong, Claremorrs; debil-

ity. She has been unable to put her foot to the ground, but now can walk with case. 138. Put Conway, Limerick; lameness He left at Knock the stick that he had been obliged to use for the past six years. 139. Thomas Dooner, of Rooskey, county

Roscommon; evil. 140. Owen Cribin, Bunaconion : evil.

141. Charles O'Donel, Donegal; constant endache and pain in the shoulder. 142. John M'Cormick; sore eyes and very

defective sight. 143. Pat Connor; hip disease. He left his

stick at Knock. 144. Andrew Bourke, Kilrush; lameness 145. Martin Doherty, Ballaghadereen lameness.

146. Sarah Graham, Ballymote; debility. For four menths she had not been abie to go to Mass, but now she can walk about on all

147. Honora Magrath; sore knees. She had b en unable to go on her knees; now she can do so without any difficulty whatever. 148. Alice Dwyer, Kennaul, county Tipperary; blindness of the right eye. She is

twenty-nine years old, and had been stone walk as well as ever. blind of the right eye all her life. The sight 149. Brigid Ryan; had pains in all her joints about eight years ago, and was unable

to move until she was brought to Knock. She is now recovering strength. 150. James Connor, parish of Strokestown; dislocation of the hip, the result of an accident twelve years since. The hones of the hip used to move in and out. He is wonderfully improved, and is confident of complete

recovery. 151. Mrs. Noon, Glasgow; defective

152. Daniel M'Garity, Ryden, near Oldham, England: paralysis. He had been less by a dangerous operation, it would be of | bring down his foot any lower than the level interest to know if the polypus has been ex- of the knee. Since his visit to Knock, he can stretch out the leg.

153. Sarah Pierse, Meath-Street, Dublin paralysis. For fourteen years she was unable to place either of her feet upon the weakness of constitution, loss of appetite, and ground. She had to be supported by a chair under each arm, and another behind her back, and her legs were bent back he neath this lat-ter. She suffered continually from pains the most intense. The pains are gone; she can now stretch out her limbs; and is improving

in health and strength from day to day.

154. Mary Anne Nolan, Cole-Street, Dublin; paralysis. For years she had been a cripple, moving only by the help of a crutch and stick, and unable to stand erect. She can now not only stand without either crutch or stick, but can move about with very slight support.

155. Belinda Mash, Ballina, dumbness. She had been unable to speak for six years past. She is now restored to the usual power of utterance.

156. Maggie Morley, Lisnaskea; an evil. 157. John M'Mahon, Glasgow; lameness. There were several evils in his leg, and he had been unable to use it for two years, but on his visit to Knock experienced such an improvement that he left his crutch behind

158. Patrick Boyle, Glasgow; heart dis-159. John Fox; sore leg; had been five

years suffering.
160. Edward Scully, Meath-street, Dublin; defective sight and feebleness. He has recovered both his sight and the use of his

161. John Mooney, parish of Drumlish: nervousness and constant tremor. 162. Anne Keenahan, Moate; sores on the

163. John M'Dermott, parish of Fuerty running sores on the leg; had been a year in an infirmary without deriving any benefit. 164. Valentine Gillic, Virginia; defective

sight of the left eye. 155. Pat M'Cormack; defective sight. When he came to Knock, he was se nearly blind that he was unable to go through the

166. Michael Cull, Bird Hill, county Tip-perary; blindness. He was stone blind; had been a patient in four of the Dublin hospitals; experienced no improvement; and, when he came to Knock, was unable to move a step without a guide. After a short time, he could see the flame of a candle, light his pipe for himself, and find his wav about.

167. Owen Halpin, Mell, Drogheda; deafness. For ten years he had been quite deaf. On the 18th of February, the first day he visited Knock, he put a piece of the cement into his ear, and immediately recovered the power of hearing. 168. John Keogh, Loughrea; pearl on the

right eye. 169. Teresa Mary Martin, (a young girl). Castleblayney, Monaghan; sore knee, caused

by a fall a year ago. .. 170. Rose Anne Ward, a girl of ten ; lump in the neck. 171. Bryan Lovet, Longford; an evil of

172. John Brennan, parieb of Kiltimagh; a swelling, the effect of a fall from a horse. For a long time he had been rendered quite unable to do anything towards earning his living. Now he is entirely cured, and able to

work as he was before his fall.

173. A daughter of Richard Walsh, of Newport, was restored to sight by bathing her eyes in water containing a piece of the cement. 174. John Roache, parish of Rooskey, county Roscommon; blindness. He received

after having been stone blind for seventeen 175 Brigid Glynn, county Clare; lamoness of the right foot.

his sight at Knock on the 22nd of February,

176. John Brennan, pari ih of Curry, county Sligo; hip disease. He has been suffering from the disease since November, 1878, and spent three months in hospital without any improvement in his condition. He is now simost as well as ever.

177. John Malley, county Clare; deafness and severe pain in the stomach.

178. Pat Ryan, Ldward-street, Limerick; defective sight. 179. Francis Cassidy, Maguire's Bridge;

paralysis of the left hand. 180. Lizzie Bryan, Drumtraff, county Cork; evil and swelling in the jaw.

181. Mrs. Healy, Drumtraff; an evil. 182. Thomas Croghan; sore foot. 183. Mary Vescy, Betley, England; Isme-

ness. She left her crutch at Knock. 184. James O'Connell, parish of Drumlish; blindness.

185 John Meckin; blindness. He was not entirely blind before his visit to Knock, but his power of vision was very feeble.
186. William Conway, King's County;

pain in the heart and stomach, from which he had been suffering for years. 187. Daniel Ren, Queen's County; sore in the leg; had suffered from it for fourteen

years. 188. John Shanaghan, parish of Adare, county Limerick; swelling in the right knee. 189. Maria Shields, Loughrea: defective

sight 190. James M'Donnell, Keash; an evil. 191. John Farrell, Castleres; constant pain

and stiffness in the knee.
192. Mrs. Farrell, Clontuskert; pain in the hip and leg; she had for a long time been

unable to leave her house. 193. Peter Farrell, Clontuskert : sore leg. 194. Daniel Loughran; constant pain in the heart; he had suffered from it twenty TCATS.

195. Thomas Doherty; pains in the back and limbs, and general weakness. He had been twelve years subject to these ailments, and had consulted doctors without avail. 196. Henry Bolton, Ennis; stiffness and

weakness of the left arm : had been in an infirmaty three Years. 897. George Culhane, Rathkeale, county Limerick; stiff and inflamed knee, the result of a dislocation about seven months ago.

The doctors were unable to do him good. He is now as active as any man in Ireland. 198. John Finneran, Kilmovee; pains and stiffness in the joints. He spent thirteen weeks in the infirmary of the Swinford workhouse. His ailments continued unimproved. He resolved to come to Knock. On his journey, he was not able any day to walk more than a quarter of a mile. Now he is able to

199. John M'Kenna, Monaghan: defective

sight. 200. Denis Connor, St. John's parish, Limerick; paralysis of the left hand, and lameness, the result of a dislocated ankle. He left his crutch at Knock.

RE-OPENING THE AFGHAN WAR.

CALCUTTA, March 29 .- A despatch from Cabul save that there is renewed excitement at that place over the reports which come in from the tribes in the southern and eastern parts of the country; risings are now anticipated along the entire British line. Communications between Jellalabad and Cabul and between Cabul and Candahar (are interrupted?). It is feared that a new edition of the Afghan war is about to confront the ex-British Empire. Preparations for the expected campaign are nervely progressing, and the forts in and about the capital are being strong thened as rapidly as possible. The hope entertained a short time since of the submission of the tribes along the Khyber Pass and in Kohistan will, it is feared, prove a delusion, as they are now said to be uniting under their old leaders to renew the struggle. At last accounts the Hazaras was endeavoring to intercept Mahomed Jan and cut off his communication with the Ghuznec, but with what success is not yet known.

NEW SERIAL. - See next week for the thrilling Story of the CHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE, by the famous Catholic authoress, the late Mrs. May Agnes Fleming.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

List of subscriptions from Trenton, Out.; per Mr. F. J. McGuire :-F J McGuire \$5, P T Macaulay 5, Mrs Jas

Healy 1, T Paquette 1, Mrs Paquette 1, Jas Henehau 3, Mrs J Henehau 1, M Henehau 1, Mrs P Turly 1, Mary McGee 75c, Miss McLean 1, M Ambrose 1, Mrs J Coyne 1, John Nulty 2, Mrs Macaulay 2. T Beary 1, Mrs Beary 1, Mrs Keboe 2, Mrs Feehan 1, M Duggan 1, John Turner 1, James Connolly 3, T Connors 4, D Ryan 5, Mrs J Robertson 5, Mrs J Wilson 1, Mrs M Johnston 1, Mrs McNeill 1, DT Lawless 2, P Kenefic 5, James Carroll 1, Kate Kelly 50c, Thomas Boyle 50c, W Campfield 50c, E McCarthy 1, P Kinsella 2, P Mc-Connell 1, John O'Neill 1, Chas Pelletier 1, B Macaulay 1, M Burns 5, H McKewen 1, E McMahon 1, H O'Rourk 20, James White 2, Kate Murphy 1, C O'Hara 1, A Coomie 50c, James McHenry 25c, Jas Hollern 8, Edward Lynch 5, Thos Coyne 50c, T Hewington 50c, Jno McDonnell 2, Jno Fredette 1, T Lane 1, Maggie Lane 50c, Mrs Augur 25c, C O'Neill 50c, W Kelly 2, Mrs Sweet 1, James McGee 1, Thos Macaulay 2, M Cowan 1, Marv McManamin 50c, P Kelly 1, Wm Long 50c, M Hoolehau 1, Wm Robertson 1, Isidore Latourneau 50c, Mrs Latourneau 25c, A McEberan 1,M Gormly 1, D R Murphy 5, Owen Fortune 1, Mrs P Jordan 4, Lizzie McCormick 50c, J McCormick A Filion I, Mrs Summers 2, Mrs Walsh I, A Murphy 2, Wm Nolan 1, Jas McDonald 1, Thos Hollern 5, Samuel May 1, Mrs J Cox 26c, John Tait 1, Wm Hurley 50c, Richard Murphy 1, P. O'Neil 1, Mrs J Forrest 2, C Driscoll 1, A Lenden 1, A Brent 1, Ed Jordan 4, Mary Macaulay 500, J J Macaulay 1, Luke Higgans 1, O Gallagher 1, N Sweetmau 1, D Brennau 2, P Gurley 5, J Bullivau 2, D Mc-Neill 1, Jas Doyle 50c; P Geiran 1, Daniel McKellip 50c, Wm Johnston 1, D Hyde 2, Mrs. Gallivan 1, P Suilivan 1, Thos Jordan 1, M Higgans 4, James Jordan 1, P M Sullivan 1, Miss Powers 25c, Miss Kate McDonald 50c Mrs D Macaulay 50c, Mrs P Broyer 80c, Miss McMahon 1, Rev H Brettagh 5.20, Dr Mc-

Lellan 1, H Meade 1.—Total, \$212.00.

[Written for the Post and TRUE WITNESS.] A LEGEND OF GOOD PRIDAY.

Far back along Time's mighty tide, as quaint old legends tell;
O'er tower and stream of Innisfall a wondrous darkness fell;
Twas spring ide morn, but yet the mourning monarch of the day
O'er valley depth or mountain top threw not one gentle ray.

fall many a tale.
The oak grove off his presence wooed within her sacred pale.
Each branch for him a story had, each leaf a sounding tongue, As with familiar foot he trod the mystic glades

"Oh, any, thou who and reverend man, why
hides the blessed sun?"
"Great King, this morn, in lands afar, a murderous deed is done,
thorn-crowned Victim bleeding hangs upon
a shameful tree,
And sympathetic Nature shares His dying

High on you eastern Mount His form hangs 'mid the darkened air;

A macking crowd surrounds the cross—the eross I saw them rear—
Ha! deep within His quivering side, I see the

sharp steel go—
"Tis drawn! Up leaps the crimson tide—oh
King, I see it flow!" "I listen still, thou Druid sage, tell what unholy deed This Man hath done, that such a death is for

Phis man nath done, that such a death is for his doom decreed: Sey, did He waste their fertile lands, enslave their children dear. Or cut their young men down in fight with con-quering sword and spear?"

"Not so; His life was one long scene of peaceful ministry;
He besled the stok, He raised the dead, He made the blind to see;
Not death can stay His tender love, nor bid His mercles cease.
The Saylour of mankind is He, the gentle Prince

His lips divine are moved in prayer for His tormenters now.

Though drops, outwing by agony, are standing on His brow;

A man might for his fellow die—might for his fellow live.

God alone could, hanging thus, his murderers forgive."

"Oh! would that this right arm were there," the angry monarch cried.

"This Man, or God, whiche'er He be, not unavenged had died,
For hear me swear, such deed should ne'er in this my realm be done—"
He said—and lo! above his head, outburst the

Its giad beams played upon the blade that Connor shook in air, But soon a voice of wonder rose from all assemhis voice was stopped, his right arm fell, the monarch lifeless fell.

His roul was with that new found God he fain would serve so well.

Now which of us might hope to imitate that Pagan wight. Who owed his out owledge to a Druid's

second sight!
That sweet, sad story that we a true infancy pave known Wrings not from us one pitying sigh or one re-How far from us that living faith, that strong

unquestioning love, Which poured upon that darkened soul like sunshine from above, Because we saw no wonders wrought, with these, eur morial eyes, When Univary lifted to her God her glorious Sacrifice.

Here on our aliars, day by day, our Victim and our Guest. He meckly calls us to His feet for shelter and Oh! hard hearts let us hasten and endeavour to repay. His mercies manifold with such poor measure as we may.

AGRICULTURE.

Night-seit-Continued.

Shut off, until within a few years, from com-

Saut off, until within a few years, from commercial intercourse with the nations of the West, this remarkable people have, like the Chinese, maintained themselves in sober and industrious prosperity, while they have achieved a civilization, different from ours, it is true, and to be measured by a different standard, but which has, far more successfully than that of America or of Europe, compassed the comfortable subsistence of all classes of a dense population.

The secret of their ability to accomplish what the agriculture of our more favored race has failed to secure, is to be found in the fact that the rule of their life and of their industry has always been to allow no element of the fertility of their soil to go to waste. Prohibited by their religion from eating flesh, milk, butter, or chesse, and with farms so small as to forbid the use of draught animals, almost their only source of manure is found in the vegetable food and the fish which they themselves consume.

Human excrement, which we name only in an underlone, and which, we consider it at all, we generally hurry into the nearest stream of water, is to them the foundation-stone of subsistence. It is their ohler prop in all of their cultivation. Their methods of collecting, preserving, and applying it are any thing but delicate, but they are safe and sure, and without them, or their equivalent, Japan would long ago have gone the way of ancient Rome.

Disregarding the lessons of the past, (and of the present, as shown in the East.) the British Empire is now preserving itself from annihilation only by the commerce which brings bread and manure from all parts of the world to supply the enormous waste that swallows up nearly every atom of the food of its population.

Equally disregarding, the same lessons, we, with a newer soil, and a marte remote necessity for coonomy, so long as the crops of our fields bring present money, are heed ess of future want for ourselves or for posterity.

In the "American Agricultural Annual" for 1868, there was published an

ing is extracted:—

"The average population of New York City—
including its temporary visitors—is probably,
not less than 1.000,000. This population consumes
food equivalent to at least 30,000,000 bushels of
corn in a year. Except a small proportion that
igstored up in the bodies of the growing young,
which is fully offset by that contained in the
bodies of the dead, the constituents of the food
are returned to the air by the lungs and skin, or
are voided as excrement. That which goes to
the air was originally taken from the air by
vegetation, and will be so taken again—here is
no warts. The excrement contains all that was
furnished by the mineral elements of the soil on
which the food was produced. This all passes
into the swers and is washed into the set.

"In the present generation, is complete."

"In the present generation, is complete."

in all towns is to remove from the vicinity of habitations all matters which by their decomposition would tend to produce disease. The question of health is, of course, of the first importance and the composition will be a second to the composition of the first importance and the composition follows: portance, and that of economy must follow closely, and perfect civilization must await its solu-

tion."

"Thirty million bushels of corn contain, among other minerals, nearly seven thousand tons of phosphoric sold, and this amount is annually lost in the wasted night-soll of New York

one gentle ray.

Yet fiful fiashes lit them up as forks of lightning rent. The vapory well that sulienly spread o'er the firmament; The cattle moaned, while fluttering wings, like ghosts of restless dead, Proclaimed that denizens of air partook the general dread.

And loosened rocks, with crashing might, rolled down the mountain side, And plashing, sank to hidden depths within the inky tide; The warrige rembled 'neath his shield; with boding fear opprest, The mother gathered, motherlike, her children to her breast.

King Conner steep.

And plashing, same to hidden depths within the laky tide;
The warrise trembled 'neath his shield; with boding fear opprest.
The mother gathered, motherlike, her children to her breast.

King Connor stood with thoughtful eye, within the torchee beam,
His followers, watching, mark his glance, now the bollowers, watching, mark his glance, now the bollowers, watching, mark his glance, now the monarch neared;
Whith steps: that: seemed to feebler grow, as he the monarch neared;
Who, stepping forward, bowed him low, that haughty son of earth.
Before one, who, the whisper went, came not of mortal birth.
For lauman eye might never look upon the lawyith him, in communion close, were ever bovering near.

A Druid of exceeding lore and reverent mien was he,
With slivery beard, like crested foam upon a stormy sea,
And though his aged ear was dull, his waning the slivery beard, like crested foam upon a stormy sea,
And though his aged ear was dull, his waning the slivery beard, like crested foam upon a stormy sea,
And though his aged ear was dull, his waning the slivery beard, like crested foam upon a stormy sea,
And though his aged ear was dull, his waning the slivery beard, like crested foam upon a stormy sea,
And though his aged ear was dull, his waning the slivery beard his holds were never bocked to him.

The save on him, like lettered page, revealed full many a tale.
The oak grove oft his presence wooed within her sacred pale, Each branch for him a story had, each leaf a sounding tongue.

to that fifth accursed town, and in the absence of any thing better, they might, with advantage, be imitated elsewhere. They have had an excellent effect on the health of the population, by removing a prolific cause of typhoid fever and other fatal diseases. As affording needed relief from mataria, they are of immense importance. Still, they are a great (although necessary) evil, inasmuch as they weak into the sea the manurial product of 3,00,000 people, to supply whom with food requires the importation of immense quantities of grain and manure."

"The wheat market of one-half the world is regulated by the demand in England. She draws food from the Black Sea, and from California; she uses most of the grann of the Pacific

formia; she uses most of the guan of the Pacific islands; she even ransacks the battle-fields of Europe forbuman bones, from which to make fresh bones for her people; and, in spite of all this, her food is scarce and high, and bread-riots break out in her towns."

(To be Continued.)

Latest Irish News by Mail.

PARLIAMENT-OBSTRUCTION AGAIN In the House of Commons, on Thursday, March 5th, Mr. Biggar gave notice of his intention to prefer a charge of drunkenness last year against the colonel of the Antrim Artillery Militia. Replying to the Marquis of Hartington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was absolutely necessary to pass the supplemental civil service estimates that night, and he would not ask leave to bring in the Redistribution of Seats Bill after half-past eleven o'clock. He would propose on the 25th instant that the House should adjourn for the Easter recess to Monday week following. Measrs. Smithwick and Whitworth took their seats as members for Kilkenny and Drogheda. The House having gone into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Supplemental Estimates

Messrs. O'Donnell and Biggar offered great resistance to the vote for extra expenses of the police engaged recently in protecting process-servers in the West of Ireland, but their amendments, of course, were negatived by large majorities. In the discussion Mr. Shaw referred to the language used at land meetings as " arrant nonse The O'Donoghue, who followed him, said would cause deep displeasure in Ireland. At length the estimates were got through, but so late as to prevent the Chancellor of the Exchequer from bringing in the Redistribution of Vacant Seats Bill, and the Obstructionists carried their point.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE. (From the Irish Times (6th March.)

The League met yesterday at their offices, Middle Abbey-street. Mr. Kelly occupied the chair. Amongst those present were:

Messrs. T. D. Sullivan, Kettle, Davitt,
Egan, Sexton, T. Brennan, St. John Brenon,

Cummins. &c. Mr. Egan, the treasurer, announced that since Tuesday's meeting they had received over £620 in subscriptions, including £200

through the Montreal Post, and £400 from New York. Mr. Sexton said there was an important paragraph in Mr. Muffney's letter in regard to the Duchess of Marlborough's Committee. It

was as follows :--"We have of this (labouring and conacre) class over 400 hundred in this town and starvation staring them in the face. Strange to tell you, they are also debarred from getting any of the relief supplied by the Duchess of Mailborough Fund, as that is also for the poor tenant-farmers in this district and a good deal of them are paying well for the relief they are getting, as they have to lose a day or

two before the can get their ticket, and another day going to the meal depot to get their landlord, 'agents, and whipper-in' running through these unfortunate rack-rented creatures telling them that if they do not pay the rent before a day named the relief will be stopped from them. This new lever is working well, as a great number of tenants sold everything they could get money for and paid a portion of their rents so as to be kept on

the relief list." Several grants was then made in relief of the distress, after which the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Davitt reported that the entire sum received for relief purposes since last meeting was £1,114 14s, and for the Land League Fund £551.

It was resolved that a committee, consistof the chairman, Mr. Davitt, and Mr. Sexton, be appointed to prepare an address to be presented by a deputation to Mr. Parnell, who is expected to return from America immediately to take part in the general elections, expressive of the thankfulness of the Irish people for his noble efforts in America on their behalf.

Mr. Davitt said that since their last meeting he had seen a letter published by Mr. Lia Touche, of Harristown, county Kildare, in reference to the case of the man Keegan, brought before the League at a recent meeting, and he found that the letter almost bore out in its entirety the statement made by poor Keegan. There was another case of hardship in the neighborhood of Drumsna, in the county of Leitrim. He wished also to report the case of a tenant of Lord Gormanstown, who was to be served with a notice to quit in a few days. The rent of the man's land was £80, and the Government valuation £52 10s. The man offered the Government servant of his pledges and attentive to his the venerable Bishop of that name. The valuation this year, but it was refused. He duties, the greatest circumspection should be whole family had previously been received

Ireland-whose name he could not give, as and the Mansion House Committees to take meal to the West coast of Ireland had Westport to carry constabulary and eject-ments to Clare Island. While the Government were prepared to accommodate the cesses and the constabulary to the island. However, the weather came to the assistance of the poor people, and neither constabulary nor processes were able to be landed (hear). Mr. Sullivan-That just bears out Mr. Parnell's statement in America, that the real nead of the committees were distributing relief with one hand and ejectments with the

other (hear, hear). Mr. Sexton-Mr. Parnell's statements have been bore out over and over again. Mr. Sullivan-There was a vessel chartered with Indian meal and processes simul-

taneously (laughter). THE GENERAL ELECTION.

MANIFESTO OF THE ACTIVE SECTION OF THE IRISH

To the Electors and Non-Electors of the Irieh Constituencies.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMER, -- We are face to face with one of the most important crises in the history of Ireland. A Government whose administration of our country is synonymous with falsehood, insult, and neglect is engaged in seeking fresh means to overwhelm the opp sition of your patriotic representatives in the Imperial Parliament. We must unite as one man to meet the emergency and bafile the calculations of our enemies.

In the absence of our leader, Charles Stewart Parnell, it has been deemed expedient to take certain provisional steps and to make certain provisional preparations. An electoral committee has been formed to operate with the Home Rule League and National Land League of Ireland in promoting the candidatures of supporters of an active policy of patriotism in the coming Parliament and in the country. It will assist by every means in its power the work of needful agi tation during the electoral period, and will receive the subscriptions of such well-to-do lrishmen as may be willing to advance in this way the practical furtherance of the national cause. Mr. Biggar, whose name is a watchward and a guarantee, has consented to act as treasurer Messrs. O'Connor Power, M. P.; Justin MacCarthy, M. P.; Lysaght Finigan, M. P.; The O'Donoghue, M. P.; Arthur O'Connor, McCoan, Dr. Com-mins, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. John Barry, and other distinguished Home Rulers, have been placed upon the committee, which will shortly include all the leaders of the patriotic party in every district in Ireland. Though most unworthy to fill so arduous and responsible a post, I have consented—at the request of the member for Cavan, whose right to demand my services I cannot disregard—to undertake the duties of acting president of the committee pending the arrival of Mr. Parnell from the United States. Within a few days, or at most a couple of weeks, the acknowledged leader of the Irish people, returned from the glorious labors which he is now obliged to interrupt, will bring among us the authority of his splendid services and his honored name. In the meantime I rely upon my countrymen to assist me in the pe formance of my temporary trust by their generous indulgence and patriotic co-opera-

Thanks to the attitude of the active section in Parliament, whom an absurd and tyrannical gagging law has entirely failed to intimidate, the Government have been prespringing a mine upon the country, and personal property for pious or charitable use J. Curran, the well known barrister and Queen's have been obliged to announce at a long shall be deemed void or unlawful on the have been obliged to announce at a long date beforehand their intention to appeal to the electors. If they had not made this de-claration of their intentions, they would not have been permitted to pass estimates and bills without the deliberate criticism to which maladministrators invariably object. They have, accordingly, been obliged to abandon all the bills and other measures with which they hoped to disguise their plans, and the Irish constituencies have obtained the needful time to prepare for an electoral contest fraught with such monotonous consequences to the right of our nation to selfgovernment, and the right of our people to dwell in security upon the lands which they have tilled, and which are the lawful inheri-

tance of the Irish race. Until the actual dissolution of Parliament many of the members of the active Home Rule party will be busy in the great centres of Irish population in England and Scotland, giving and leaving directions for the co-operation of the faithful and indomitable Con-federation in the common work of the Irish nation. Mr. Biggar proceeds without delay to Ireland, where he will join Mr. O'Connor Power and the chiefs of the popular party in the Home Rule League and in the National Land League.

With your permission I would mention a few suggestions which seem to me not to be irrelevant or inappropriate in the present conjecture.

1. Rembering that there is time for a fortnight or so at any rate, constituencies might be better occupied in carefully examining the three or four stone allotted to them—the nature of various candidatures than in fixing precipitately upon any particular candidates. 2. In choosing between candidates, a constituency would do well to give a prominent place to the consideration of regular and Ιt constant attendance in Parliament. should be borne in mind that a member of Parliament does not discharge the duties for which he is elected, except when he is in the place where he can alone discharge those duties. Between two candidates equally good in other respects, the choice should be determined by the question of attendance in Parlia-

ment. 3. The first object of the popular party should be to expel from the seats they misuse every supporter of the Tory administration, no matter whether professing to be Home Rulers or not, and no matter with what ostentation they parade religious or social virtues as a palliation of their political hostility or treachery. Between the Irish People and the Government of Eviction, between the Irish People and the adherents, however disguised, of the levellers of our homesteads, there can be neither truce nor quarter. The man or the constituency who could vote at this crisis for the supporters of Lord Beaconsfield would deserve to be set upon a pillory of shame for the execrations of the Irish race throughout the weld.

4. Though it is undoubtedly necessary to clear the ranks of the Home Rule party of several incapable or mischievous members, nothing in the demeanour of the popular party should lend a colour to the skilfully spread assertions of a wholesale intention to attack the seats of the present representative body. On the contrary, wherever a member of Parliament has been fairly or tolerably obfound by a letter from a priest in the West of used before supporting an untried candidate into the Church by Bishop Cheverus in 1817, by John Devoy, N. Y. Adopted.

against him. The conscience of the country the letter was private to himself—that the and the knowledge of the particular consti-vessel the Government officers had placed at tuencies will easily point out the bad Irishthe disposal of the Duchess of Mariborough's | men whose seats should be taken from them, both for the purpose of making a just example of traitors and ot giving their places to earrecently been employed by the landfords in nest and energetic defenders of our suffering

Finally, with an especial view to the false and perfidious reports which, judging by re-Duchess of Marlborough's and the Mansion cent experience, are likely to be set in cir-House Committees it was at the same time culation against the party of active and ready to facilitate the conveyance of prome to take a step which I believe will be commended by the common sense of all my countrymen. It is to formally declare that, pending the return of Mr. Parnell to Ireland, no statement or description of the policy or aims of the active party will be considered authentic or in any way binding upon us until it has appeared in the public journals signed by Mr. Biggar and by myself as octing president of the electoral committee.

When the member for Meath returns to the country he loves so well, and which bears him such love in return, my tenure of responsibility will end. In the meantime my countrymen will help me in my efforts to promote energy without factiousness, and to defend against misrepresentation, to the extent of my humble ability, the cause of our dear country, and the the lives, property, homes, and liberty of our persecuted people.—I have the honor to remain, my fellow-countrymen. your faithful servant,

FRANK HUGH O'DONNELL Acting President of Committee of Electoral Co-operation. House of Commons, March 9.

The Parliamentary news of the week, excluding the announcement of the impending dissolution, is not unimportant. For one thing, the latest new rule against obstruction has already been shown not to be worth, for the purpose for which it was intended, the paper on which it is printed. On Thursday night week, in the House of Commons, when some of the Irish estimates came up for discussion, it utterly failed to stay the hands of the members of the active section. These latter incorrigible persons criticized the votes presented for their consideration with the same freedom and pertinacity as usual, attacking inter alia the management of its business by the Board of Works and the conduct of the Government in sending the police to aid the landlords in the service of ejectments on the starving peasantry of the West. The Government and their partisans looked on amazed, but the "Eternal Raikes," who occupied the chair, and for whose use the new rule was specially designed, never once ventured on the terrible process of "naming," and the final result was that the sitting was "wasted," and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was deprived of the opportunity, for which he had been waiting all the evening, of introducing his bill for the distribution of the six vacant seats. The new rule, in short, was trampled on, but with such masterly astuteness that no one dared to sav that the discussion which took place was not perfectly legitimate.-Nation.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

JESUITS IN ENGLAND MAY BE IM-PRISONED FOR LIFE.

When the Catholics were emancipated, in 1829, the last 11 clauses of the Belief Act were directed towards the "gradual suppression and final prohibition" of Jesuits and other male members of the Catholic religious societies in the "United Kingdom." member of these societies is liable to banishment for life, and, in case of disobedience to such a sentence, to penal servitude for life. These penal clauses Mr. P. J. Smith, M.P. proposes to repeal. His bill also provides that no use, trust, or disposition of real or ground that it is superstitious, or for a super-

THE UBSULINES OF QUEBEC. THEIR RECENT LOSSES BY DEATH-HISTORY OF A REMARKABLE CONVERT PAMILY, THE BAR-BERS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE-THE LATE P. J.

stitious object.

OURBEC. March 5 .- The Ursuline Monastery of this city, " the eldest daughter of education in North America," has been visited severely by the destroyer—Death, within the past week. On Friday, the 27th ultimo, the Reverend Mether Celina Dore, in religion Mother Mary of the Presentation, a native of Laprairie, near Montreal, rendered her pure spirit into the hands of the Spouse whom she the most successful ever held on a like loved so well, at the early age of thirty-three occasion in this city. St. Patrick's congreyears and the twelfth of her religious profes-

A SINGULAR CHAPTER OF CATHOLIC AMERICAN HISTORY.

On Tuesday, the 2nd instant, one of the remarkable amongst the many remarkable women who figure in the annals of this vener able Institution, Miss Anna Abigail Barber in religion Mother St. Francis Xavier, departed this life at the allotted span of threescore years and ten, after having served her Divine Master in many capacities within the cloister, as a professed daughter of St. Angela for the long space of fifty-two years. It was not alone in her powerful intellect, her love of study, nor yet her great aptitude in conveving to her young charges the result of those studies—a duty which failing health only too soon obliged her to relinquish—that she was remarkable; she also stands forth as a prominent figure in a family history possibly unparalleled, at all events, rarely excelled in the history of Holy Church; as witness the following sketch, for which the writer is indebted to the facile pen of a venerable valuable work, Histoire du Monastere, itself not only what it professes to be, but also a valuable compendium of the history of early Canada. Born in the State of New Hampshire, in 1811, Anne Abigail was the second eldest daughter of an Episcopal Minister, Reverend Virgil Horace Barber, whose father had also received the ordination given in the same church. His mother, Miss Booth, was a person of rare endowments who studied the Greek and Latin classics, and spent all her leisure moments reading, with her husband, the profound and beautiful writings of the Fathers of the Church, particularly those of St. Cyprian. Thus, both sure shall reside in the same city." husband and wife became well versed in Moved by Hon. Thomas C. E. Ecclesine Catholic doctrine, and equally desirous of embracing it; but what was still more extra. Adopted.

ordinary, they had a mutual desire to follow 3.—"That there shall be a Central Counordinary, they had a mutual desire to follow the Evangelical counsels. Their young family consisted of four daughters and one son at the period alluded to, and Mr. Barber, who had removed to New York, was there engaged as Professor in the University. Here, after many severe trials Mr. Barber relinquishhis brilliant position to become an humble member of the Society of Jesus, and Mrs. Barber entered the Visitation Convent in Georgetown, taking with her the three eldest Adopted. daughters, whose education she continued to superintend, whilst the youngest was kindly taken in charge by Mrs. Femwick, mother of transaction of business meet within; their

but it was not until the 2d of February, 1820. -Feast of the Parification of the B. V. M. on Mr. Barber's return from Rome that these devoted converts pronounce their religious vows together in the Convent chapel at Georgetown. A few years later young Samuel Barber joined his father at the Jesuit's College, and three of the daughters became Ursulines. Mary, who pronounced her yows in 1828, and died at the monastery in Quebec on the 9th May, 1848, a refugee from the hatred of the native American party when they so bravely attacked a lot of inoffensive and defenceless women in their quiet convent home in Charlestown, Mass., which they reduced to ashes; Anne the subject of the present notice, and Susan, who mede her profession in the monastery at Three Rivers in 1831, and died there in 1837. Mrs. Barber, who took the name of Sister Mary Austin, died at the Visitation Convent in 1860, and her son, Father Samuel, died about the year 1850. Father Barber, himself, died in 1847 at the College of Georgetown, after having been Pastor of Claremont, duty :-N. H., where he spent several years and built the first Catbolic church; it was there also that his own aged father became a Catholic, entered holy orders and died a descon. Mother Josephine Barber is a professed nun of the Visitation Order, and the only surviving member of this family, of whom it may in all truth be said—the Hand of God was there!

The third beloved sister whom the Ursulines are just now mourning is the venerable Mother St. Agnes (Miss Catherine Cote), a native of the neighboring parish of St. Augustine, wno received her reward on Wednesday, 3rd instant, at the very advanced age eighty-six years, sixty-two of which she passed as an Ursuline nun.

The extreme age to which many of the inmates of the Cloister of the Ursulines in this city have attained is noteworthy. In November last Mother St. Ursula died after fifty-two years of religious life, and there are there presently one venerable lady who pronounced her vows sixty-five years ago; one of fifty-six years of religious life; one of fifty-two and two of fifty years. This is a nut to crack for those who decry the monastic life. I may add that whilst many of the nuns who died between the years 1761 and 1875 (the only record now at hand) exceeded the patriarchal age of seventy, and some even went into the eighties, the average age was over fitty-one years. MR. P. J. CUBRAN.

But whilst the grim destroyer has been busy in "the cloister," he has also been doing his fell work in "the world." It is my sad duty to record the death of a young Irish Catholic - Patrick Joseph Curran, Assletant English Translator in our Local Legislature. When I say that he was a "Curran" in fact as well as in name, and that he possessed all the best attributes of his famous namesake—genius of a high order, wit and repartee and literary ability in music and poetry and prose, and what may seem paradoxical, a mathematician at the same time-I only give your readers a truthful, but I feel at the same time a feeble pen and ink sketch of the brilliant and gifted young man who now lies awaiting his return to mother earth, in the hope, however, of the glorious morning. Mr. Curran would have attained his thirtieth year on the 29th of the present month, and he leaves a widow and two children, the eldest of whom is only a little ever two years, and a widowed mother. The deceased was educated principally at the Ottawa College, and his last moments were comforted by the assidnens attention of one of his whilom teachers, Rev Father Tortel, O. M. I., presently Superior of the Oblate Fathers and pastor of St. Saviser parish, adjoining this city. He was the young est of four sons of the late Mr. Chas, Curran of Montreal. His eldest brother is Mr. John of Christian Brothers, and three sisters are nuns. Although resident in this city only since his appointment to the position which he so werthily filled, some three years ago, he made for himself hosts of friends amongst all classes and creeds and nationalities. The members of the St. Patrick's Literary Institute, above all, can never forget the many obligations they owe his memory; his services were always, during health, at their disposal, whether as an orator a conductor of their concerts or amongst the rank and file at their weekly readings. He conducted the literary and musical soires in their hall (Victoria) last Saint Patrick's night, possibly one of gation generally will also remember him for his readiness on many occasions to lend his assistance as well instrumental as vocal, in the organ loft. All will heartily join in the

prayer: Erue, Domine, animam ejus! The Biddulph affair is closely watched here. The brutal conduct of the Globe and other such prints toward Father Connolly is fully appreciated, but the Globe could not disappoint in this respect .- Catholic Review.

Constitution for the National Land League in America.

The following articles for a basis of consti-tution for the National Land League in America were presented by Mr. Parnell to the representatives of Irish organizations commenced by him and in session at the New York Hotel, New York, on March 13th, previous to Mr. Parnell's departure for Europe. It will be seen that the friends of the Irish Land Law Reform can at once commence organizing local branches to forward the cause :---

1 -" That in the opinion of this meeting, lady who has largely contributed to that it is expedient that an auxiliary organization of the Irish Land League be formed in America, in harmony with the organization in Ireland, and to assist its objects."

Moved by Dr. Charles J. Smith, of New York, seconded by Justice Courtney, of Brooklyn. Adopted.

2. "That the Irish Land League in America be organized by States, Territories (and District of Columbia), with an Executive Council for each, the members of which are to be elected by several local branches in the State, each being entitled to a representation in the Council in proportion to membership. The President, Secretary and Trea-

of N.Y., seconded by John Mullins of N.J.

cil in the Union, consisting of representatives from the several State Councils, through whom official communications and tunds may be forwarded to the Dublin Executive of the Irish National Land League. The Secretary, Treasurer and President to reside in the same city." Moved by Dr. Thomas J. Kearney of New

York, seconded by James Reynolds, Conn. Beer Brown 4. That a convention of local associations to elect their State Connoil for the

State at least once a year. It by the both of Moved by Terence Byrne, of N. J.; seconded

5.—That a convention of representatives of State Councils be held yearly to elect the Central Council in the same way."

Moved by John F. Walsh, N. Y.; seconded by J. R. O'Beirne, of D. C. Adopted.

5.—"That a Committee on Rules be hereby appointed to draw up suggestions for the guidance of the Councils and the local asso-ciations, such rules being held to be the rules of the Councils and associations, unless ob-lected to by a majority of the branches and councils after a lapse of one month after the notification thereof."

Moved by R. J. Reynolds, of New Haven seconded by Judge Walsh, Brooklyn. Adop.

7.—" That an Executive Committee of this meeting, consisting of one from each organization represented, be appointed to select said committee." said committee."

Moved ; seconded : adopted. Mr. Parnell deputed to the Committee it. self the work of appointing the committee on rules; and that he suggested the adoption of the following resolution as defining said

Resolved,-That a committee be appointed. with power to add to its number gentlemen from all parts of the Union, to carry out the resolution adopted at the full meeting; this committee to have power to consult with leading gentlemen in various parts of the country, and to extend and promote the organization.—Boston Pilot.

LONDON, March 23 .- The Times Bays Parpell's determination that advanced Home Rulers shall put forward new candidates in a number of constituencies, to oppose the moderate Home Rulers or Liberals who decline Home Rule pledges, has thrown Irish politics into confusion which may benefit the Conservatives

PARIS, March 25 .- The semi-official Paus says the departure of Prince Orloff, Russian ambassador, without taking leave of the President or Premier, is the best proof he was neither recalled or gone on leave of absence. Orioff was called to St. Petersburg to give explanation of a particular matter.
Diplomatic etiquette did not require visits before this temporary absence.

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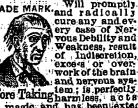
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See what physicians and the propie say

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Messrs. Scorr & Bowns: Gents—I have frequently prescribed Scorr's Emulation of Codliver Oil with Hypophosphits during the past year, and regard it as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive cases, palatable and efficacious.

C. C. LOCKWOOD, M. D.

Messrs, SCOTT & HOWNE: Gentlemen—Within the last year I have used in my own family, and in my private practice prescribed very extensively scott's EMULSION OF COD LEVER JIL. with Hypophosphires, and found it a most valuable preparation, especially in diseases of children. It is agreeable to the most delicate stomach, which renders it a very reliable agent as a nutritive remedy in consumptive and recognized as a North respectfully.

A. H. SAXTON, M. D., Baltimore, October 12, 1879.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne: Gentlemen—Within the last two months I have fairly tried Scott's ENULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOS-PHITES, and I candidly declare that it is the face preparation of the kind that has ever been brought to my notice. In affections of the lungs and other wasting diseases, we can conder it our most reliable agent, in a perfectly elegant and agreeable form. Very truly, J. SIMONAUD, M.D., New Orleans, La. December 10, 1878. December 10, 1878.

J. SIMONAUD, M.D., New Orleans, La. Becember 10, 1878.

Mesers. Scott & Bowne: Gentlemen—In September, 1877, my health began to fall, and my physician pronounced it spinal trouble. Under his care I got some relief from pain, but my general health did not improve, and early in the winter I began to raise blood and rapidly grew worse. In May last I was taken with a violent bleeding, which brought me to my bed, and my life was despaired of for many weeks; riolent symptoms appeared, night and morning coughs, night sweats, short breath, and a return of the spinal trouble. My physician stopped the bleeding, and then ordered Cod Liver Oll and Lime; and I used various preparations, but they did me no good. I lost all hope of life, and was an object of pity to all my friends. Lat September I purchased a bottle of your Emulsion, and before it was all taken I was better. I then bought a dozen bottles, and have taken all with the following results: Cough subsiding, night sweats stopped, appetite returning, and my weight increased from 118 to 140 pounds in sixteen weeks. I have taken no other medical show weeks. I have taken no other medical show ommencing with your Emulsion, and shall continue its use until I am perfectly well. I frequently meet some friend on the street who asks: What cured you? and I answer Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oll. etc. I have a friend who has not spoken aloud for fitten months, and he is getting better. I gave him a bottle, and he bought two more; then got a dozen, and says it is food and medicine for him. He was given up to die a year ago, but he is improving now wonderfully. My recovery is exciting the surprise of many people, and I shall do all I can to make known your valuable medicine, Very truly yours.

Lynn, Randolph Co., Ind., July 2, 1878.

Messrs Boott & Bowne: About the 25th of

Lynn, Randolph Co., Ind., July 2:1878.

Lynn, Randolph Co., Ind., July 2:1878.

Messrs Scott & Bowse. About the 25th of lat April I got a bottle of your En Ulston, and at that time I was so prostrated that no one who law me thought I obu d live but a few days at most. Locald retain nothing, on my stomach, and was literally starring. I commenced the use of the Enulsion is small doses. It was the first thing that would star on my stomach. I patinned its use, addingly increasing the dose, and from that hear I commenced mending, and now am able to fide and walk; and am gaining desh and streigh rapidly. I have advised other pation to try it; and some two or three have, already tried it. I am sure, I shall entirely recover. I am gratefully yours.

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BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY Beils of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Behools, Pire Alarms, Parms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalanus and 19-€

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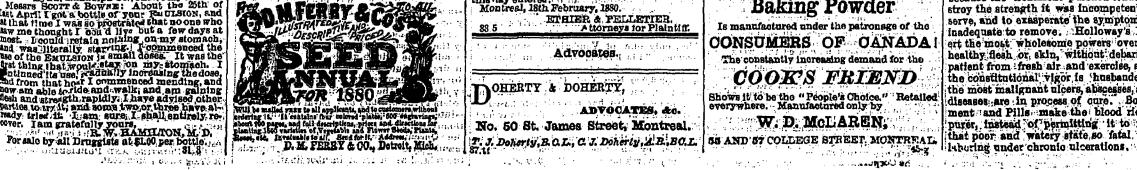
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twenty cents. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS, No. 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal

Wanted.

300 tie culters to cut lies on the line of the extensions of the Denver and Rio Graude Railway from Alamosa to Silverton, Col., from Alamosa to Albuquerque, N.M., and from Canon City. Col., westward. Price paid per tie, 8 cents. Tie cutters can board themselves at a cost not to exceed \$4.00 per week. Steady employment during the next ten months can be secured. In anticipation of enquiries it is here stated that free transportation will not be furnished, but parties of ten or twelve can undonbtedly secure reduced rates of fare to Denver or Pueblo on app ication to railroad officials. Free transportation will not the end of the D. & R. G. track will ke furnished tie-cutters intending to go to work. 300 tie culters to cut lies on the line of the exing to go to work.

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Springs, Col. Stove Polish.



For beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability, and Cheapness, Unequalled, MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass. Each package of the genuine bears our Trade Mark—a cut of the Rising Fun. LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal Agents.

Legal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal Superior Court. Dame Marie Desautets of the City and District of Montreal, wife commune on blens of Joseph G. Lamontague, of the same place, Trader, formerly cidevant carrying on business as such under the name of J. W. Lamontague, Plaintiff, and the said Joseph G. Lamontague, of the same place, Trader, and (formerly) carrying on business as such under the name of J. W. Lamontague, Defendant.

fendant.
An action en separation de biens has been in-stituted in this cause on the twenty-fifth day of rebruary, 1880. Montreal, 25th February, 1880. L. FORGET. **2**9 5

Attorney for the Plaintiff.

DROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 639. Superior Court, Montreal. Dame Marie Celina Sanche, wife of Zephirin Desormesu, of the City and District of Montreal, trader, hereby gives notice that she has, by the present demand, instituted an action for separation as to property from her said husband.

and.
T. & C. C. DELORIMIER,
Attorneys for Plaintin.
Montreal, 6th March, 1880. 30 4

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO DISTRICT OF Montreal. Superior Court. No. 445. Dame Hormisdas Roudreau, of the City of Montreal, duly suthorized a siter or justice. Plaintif, vs. Joseph Levesque, of the same place, Defendant. An action of separation de biens has been this day entered.

Montreal, 18th February, 1880. 83 5 ETHIER & PELLETIER.
83 5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Advocates.

Doherty & Doherty, are Library

Samuel Committee of

ADVOCATES, &c. No. 50 St. James Street, Montreal.

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Medical.

POND'S EXTRACT

PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEM-ORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract. Our Planter is invaluable in these discusse, Lumbaro, Pains in Back or Side, &c. Our Otherment (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is incon-venient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory

Hemorrhages. Linng, Stomach, Nose, or from any come, is specifily controlled and stopped. Our Nasal Syringes (25 cents) and In-halors (81.00) are great aids in arresting internal bleading.

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Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. De-lay is dangerous. Catarrh. The Electract is the only specific to this disease, Cold in Headac. Our "Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the Extract; our Nasai Syrange invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and unargements.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is beat.

ing, cooling and cleaning. Use our Olntment in connection with the Extract; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air, Burns and Scalds. For allaying it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A drossing of our Ointment will aid in healing and prevent

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It can be used without the slightest fear of herm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreces. Earache, Toothache and

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Pond's Extract Medicated Paper for clost use, is a preventive against Chaing and Piles. Our Outment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extract is so close that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our Ointment is the best amollient that can be applied.

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Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding but wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation. It is never soil in bulk, or by measure Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties,
POND'S EXTRACT... 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75
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Tan, Pimples, Moth-Patches and every blemtsh on beauty. It has stood the test ty. It has stood the test of 30 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be taste it to be sure the pre-paration is properly made. Ac-cept no coun-terfeit of s i m i l a r A Savre, said

terfeit of sim il ar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre, said to a lady of the haut ten (a patient:)—" As you ladies will use them. Irecommend Gouraud's Cream: as the least harmful of Skin preparations." Also Poudre Subtle removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.

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The same states and the same states are ောင်းသည်။ အေ**ျခင်မို့ကို** အသည်။ မြန်မာတို့ ကြွေးသည် မျှောက်ပြည် ရှုံးကြွေးပြည်။ များကို သွေးကြွေးပြည်းများကို သွေး

A Good Housewife.

The good housewife, when she is giving her mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood. regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines.—Concord, N. H., Patriot.

A Revolutiousry Movement to Free Ireland from England's Bule.

(Special Despatch to the Toronto Globe.) PHILADELPHIA. March 21 .- A month ago secret meeting was held in this city, at which a Committee was appointed organize a revolutionary movement in America to free Ireland from England's rute. This Committee issued circulars to one thousand Irish associations and organizations, inviting them to vote on a location for the holding of a convention. Two hundred and fifty replies, with nearly a thousand signatures, were opened at a meet ing of the committee to-day. Of the votes cast Philadelphia was the choice. It was agreed to hold the Convention in Philadelphia, to continue from June 24th to July 3rd. The call for the Convention will be issued in a few days. The text of the proclamation is as follows:---

To ALL MEN OF IRISH BLOOD-Seeing that the Old Land from which you spreng is made a beggar and a by-word of wretchedness among the nations of the earth by the rapacity of England, we solicit a representative from your locality at a Convention to determine the measures necessary to obtain for Irishmen the full, free and independent government of their country. We deem it proper to solicit a representative from every Irish Society-Hibernian, Fenians, Mutual Alliance, the Skirmishers, Temperance, Benevolent and Beneficial, and all societies having a membership of men desiring the freedom of Ireland. If any divi-sion, branch, club, or circle of a society has a constitution that prevents the society from taking action to send a delegate to this Conventien, ten or more of its members can come together after adjournment of the society meeting, and act as men of Irish blood. When men of Irish blood do not belong to any Irish organization ten good men can come together, and in writing delegate one of their number to the Convention. Every man who will sign this call is expected to attend the Convention. If unable, he can send a substitute. Give your opinion as to the best time and place for holding the Convention. We shall respect the opinion of the majority.

This call was signed by representative Irishmen from every county in Ireland, and 10,000 copies were mailed in this country.

Epps's Cocoa—Grateful. And Comforting.

—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocon, Mr. Epps has provided our brenkfast tibles with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maindles are floating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelted—"James Errs & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, Loudon, England

RELIEF FOR IRELAND'S WOES.

His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa has received the following letter from the Bishop

of Sligo, Ireland:---SLIGO, March 9, 1880. Most Rev. Dr. Euhamel:

heartfelt gratitude for your great charity. May He bestow on your Lordship and all our other noble-hearted benefactors all the graces I and my dear afflicted people will ask for you. It God afflicts those He loves, He consoles them, too, and wonderful is the consolation He is now sending us priests and peo-ple from our loving and beloved friends in America. So strengthened and consoled are we by their ardent, generous charity, that we can look forward without despondency to the six months of destitution we have still to pass through. There will be, no doubt, incessant labor and anxiety for the clergy, and hard privations for the people, but we are full of confidence that we shall be cuabled to save the lives and, to a great extent, the health of our poor people. I need not ask be chronic biliousness. of your prayers, nor assure you that you will have a grateful, though poor, return from your devoted servant and brother in Christ. L. GILLOOLY.

C. M. A third remittance of \$1,300 was sent by

Bishop Duhamel last week.

Consumption Cared. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asima, 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 duity 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 paper, W. Sherara, 149 Powers' Block Rochester, N.Y.

9-G--eow TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided Consumption by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. " Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime," without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the Oll as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing proproperty which renders the oil doubly efficacious, Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy shown to those who desire to se them. Sold by A. B. Wilhor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Outward infirmities.—Before the discovery of these remedies, many cases of sores, dicers, &c., were pronounced to be hopelessly incurable, because the treatment pursued tended to destroy the strength it was incompetent to preserve, and to exasperate the symptoms it was inadequate to remove. Holloway's Pills exert the most wholesome powers over the unhealthy flesh or, skin, without debarring the patient from fresh air and exercise, and thus the constitutional vigor is husbanded while the most malignant ulcers, abscesses, and skin diseases; are in process of cure. Both Ointment and Pills make the blood richer and purer, instead of permitting it to fall into that poor and watery state so fatal to many

NURSERY MEDICINES. -- We do not believe in dosing children with drugs from the house its spring renovating, should bear in time the arrive in the world till they are grown, as some do. We have found a little castor oil and a bottle of Perry Davis' Park-KILLER safe and sure remedies for all their little ills, and would not do without them.

> 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 Govern-ment analysis, and is certified by him to be pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrowroot, or any of the deliterious ingreidents commonly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buying be particular and secure "Rowntree's."
> Other kinds are often substituted for the sake of larger profits. 11-G

Mile. Nevada, the young American who is to take the opera going public by storm this season, and before whom, her enthusiasts say, the radiance of Patti and Albani will pale, is at present staying at Nice, where she is dillgently practising. She will make her debut in "Sonnambula" at Her Majesty's Opera, London, early in May. The young lady, whe is just twenty, is reported to be a capital actress, and is to receive £3,000 for her services.

"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 tip.

A Touching Scene.

Several voices, "We won't touch you, but don't touch the poor widow's house. The sub-inspector here ordered his men to load. The constabulary stood ready to charge, having their fingers on the trigger. Sub-inspector—"Keep away now." A voice—"I have but one life to lose, and I will lose it now." The speaker rushed from amongst the men, and, throwing off his coat, said, addressing the sub-inspector, "Come on, now, even with your sword, and I'll fight you. Before God and man, I declare I've neither in meal nor malt as much as would make my dinner today, and what am I to do?"-Process-serving near Balla.

Since vitality or nervous strength is engendered most speedily by the use of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites, it is the remedy calculated not only to mitigate the violence of wasting diseases, and induce a rapid recovery, but also to protect such as use it from being attacked by epidemic maladies.

The most beautiful woman of antiquity were famous for their long and brilliant tresses. No matter what the face and form of a woman may be, she cannot be called strictly beautiful without this crowning glory. Hence all women in all ages seek after this desideratum, which may be had by using Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer. Sold by all chemists.

One and the Same Thing! Dyspepsia and biliousness are synonymous terms, and both are the result of over enting. The digestive organs, like all our organs, need and must have rest; when Rev. Mr. Decarie, Montreal College, cured of squint in one minute; Mr. Pegneu, St. Ann's Market, squint removed; Rev. Pore Desnoyers, of Sacre Cœur, cared of deafness; Mrs. Wilson, of Farnham, 2) years blind, went home cured in three weeks.

Most Rev. Dr. Lunamet:

My Dean Lord,—I am in receipt of your litey are faxed beyond endurance they become weak and cannot perform for £244 6s 10d, and the other for £191 lbs 8d. It is only to God I can express my heartfelt gratitude for your great charity.

Most Rev. Dr. Lunamet:

My Dean Lord,—I am in receipt of your litey are faxed beyond endurance they become weak and cannot perform their functions. Constitution frequently results from dyspepsia, and dvspepsia often heartfelt gratitude for your great charity. causes constipution. Either way the system becomes and remains clogged. also productive of costiveness, as Bacon says, " Of cold the property is to condense and constinate." There are thousands of our people whose normal condition is costiveness. They resort to drastic medicines, when the infliction becomes unbearable, and heavily purge their bowels, merely to find frequent recourse to purgation necessary. The evellence of Da. Herrick's Sugar Coared Pills lies in their natural removal of the offal, without under discharges and weakening consequences. Their composition is the result of an experience of more than a quarter of a century, and their history is a continued series of triumphs over what was believed to

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, March 23—The Mark Lanc Express in its review of the British grain trade for the week, says:—The weather has been cold, but sunny. Spring sowing has proceeded favourably, and the agricultural situation may be regarded as promising. There has been an advance of fully is in home-grown wheat, both at Mark Lane and in the country, in consequence of the supplies having been unusually small and millers operating more freely. This marked diminution in the supplies indicates the low ebb to which the reserves of last year's scanty crop have failen rather than a disinclination of holders to part with their produce. The imports of foreign wheat have continued moderate. There has been an improved demand at an advance of 6d to is per quarter. A good trade was done in all varieties, as the sales, though of a retail character, were numerous. There has always been some continental inquiry. The exports during the past five weeks have exceeded 24,000 quarters. The increased inquiry of the past fortnight is very siznifeant, as the usually favorable weather for agriculture would, in ordinary seasons, have justified millers in working stocks down as close as possible, but the attitude of the American 'ring' is being watched with foverish noxiety, and unless unforeseen circumstances should arise to weaken the strength which america appears to possess, the time cannot be fair distant when the wants of Western Europe will cause a rush to get in at the lowest prices. Barley remained dull, but all other feeding stuffs participated in the improvement. Malze on the spot, in consequence of extreme scarcity, sold as high as 20s per quarter. The supply of malze on passage is not excessive, and as the fears of excessive American shipments have subsided, a steady trade at about the present quotations may be expected until America has dispressed for malze arrived, which was about 28. A fair amount of business was done in wheat for shipment early in the week, but the greater part of last Monday's advance has since been lost. There was a g

Rome, March 25.—The French Ambassador has been instructed to prepare the Pope for a revision of the concordat with France. The revision of the principal points has already

begun. Dubling March 25 .- Parnell and Biggar have decided that conjointly with John O'Connor Power, member for Mayo, there shall be run in County Mayo one of the prisoners recently sentenced at the Castlebar Assized to imprisonment for assaulting proMoraba California

NEW SERIAL -See next week for the thrilling Story of the CHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE, by the famous Catholic authoress, the late Mrs. May Agnes Pleming.

OLLA PODRIOA .- Mr. James McAran, 196 Murray street, Montreal, has of late been making a splurage in the way of encouraging Irish literature, art, and nationality. He has now on sale at chesp rates a splendid likeness of the great Charles Stewart Parnell, in three different sizes, framed or unframed; also, the study of the land agitation, the assassination of Lord Leitrim, songs and stories of Ireland, and all at the very cheapest rates. Parnell's likeness should be alongside of Emmet in every Irishman's house. See advertisement, "God save Ireland."

AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT .- In an age of enlightenment like the present, the value of electricity, and of compounds containing an electric principle as remedial agents, is widely appreciated. Foremost among the latter, both as regards the thoroughness and safety of its effects, and the rapidity of its action, is THOMAS' ECLECTRIS OIL, a widely popular external and internal remedy for coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, croup, and other affections of the breathing organs; an invaluable outward specific for lame back, soreness and contraction of the muscles, and every variety of sore or hurt; a prompt source of relief for pain, and a medicine upon which the public can also implicitly depend in cases of rheumatism, neuralgis, piles and kidney complaints, inflammatory affections, dysentery, and many other ailments. Its persistent use eradicates the most obstinate of the disorders to which it is adapted. Physicians speak of it in the highest terms. Moreover, horsemen and stock raisers administer it with the greatest success for diseases and hurts of

rates are \$4.851 and \$4.881 respectively for long and short-dated bills. Currency draus on New York merely nominal at par 1-16 prem. A more stringent money market is expected shortly, as the opening of navigation a proaches, and money becomes in request to me ve the produce of the coun-

-La Banque Nationale has declared a half-yearly dividend of 21 per cent.

-The Bank of England posted discount rate remains 3 per cent., no change having been made at the regular weekly meeting of the directors on last Thursday. Specie in

were:-	1880	18-9
Passengers	. 0,000	\$41,669 6,440 104,840
Freight		\$152,554
Increase		\$18.0
Mites. The Riviere-du-Loup line r. o in 1879, and not in 1880; adding week's increase would be \$52, orease of twelve weeks is \$257	them (2:	included

Rusiness Tropbles and Chapges Leon Marion was attached a few days ago

for \$300 by Charles Meunier, L. J. Lajoie, official assignee.

Alexander Demers, trader, has been attached by Henriette Durenceau for \$428. A. Bourbonniere, assignee.

Robert J. S. Russell has caused a writ of attachment to be issued lately against Edman Brown for \$286. Thomas A. Evans, assignee.

A writ of attachment has been issued against Leon Marion, Pierre Cavalo and Boutillier, brewers, by Philippe Laurent, for \$750. C. Beausoleil, assignee.

A writ of attachment has been issued against Abner Brown and Peter Lacroix, composing the firm of Brown & Lacroix, piano makers, for \$346, at the instance of Anthony Nurey. Thomas A. Evans, assignee.

-Philias Roy, trader, has been attached for \$310by P. J. Roy. F. X. Cochue, assignee.
-Messrs John Gurrett & Co., wholesale boot and above dealers, Hamilton, have dissolved, Mr. Orr retiring.

-A writ of at achment has been issued against Samuel Corneil, insolvent debtor, Qu. bec; the oreditors are invited to meet on the 13th April next to receive statements of his affairs and to

The firm of Messrs. Lord, Magor & Munn, one of the prominent export houses of this city, have dissolved. Magor withdraws, and, together with his brother, Mr. Frank Magor, ha organized a new firm to be known as M ser Bios. & Co., which is to be a general commis-

sion and export business.

The Monetary Times says:—"Messra, J. & W. sutherland, ory goods dealers in Belleville, some years ago desso ved partnership, and John went o Montreal. After four years unsatisfactory business experience in the wholesale trade in time (ity he returned to Belleville and it appears purchased the business of his brother who had failed during the interin and compromised with his creditors at 121 per cent on his landite. William then went into the lumber trade and John continued the dry goods. The latter is now attached by Mes-ra, James Johnston & Co., with dablities of about \$12,000 and nominal desets of \$8,000."

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE.

TUESDAY, March 30 ASHES—This market is firmer, under light receipts, and values are quoted about 50 in advance of the figures current at the daws of our last report. Pots are now worth \$3.70 to \$.75. In pearls, the else nothing doing; the nominal queterion is \$6.

quote ion is \$8.

IRY GOODS—Our, wholesale dealers report trade intitle less nelve during the past week dwirg no doubt to the fact, that country merchants, as a rule, have, only lost received their viring stocks, after ju chasing from sample through travellers. Remittences are only fulfilled to the large week. The city retail trade continues to be inirly ac-

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Orders from the country trade for all kinds of general drugs are coming forward freely, but the demand is quite reguest, and in the ordinary course of trade. We may state, however, that Cream of Tarter, and Tarter's wid have been in active request, in consequence of rejerts, from abroad of abort supplies, and for these two articles there is every prospect of a steady advance in values for some time to come. Tartaric deid is now quoted here at 5½ to 55c for crystals, and 5c for powdered; we hear of a round lot having changed hands a few days ago at an advance of 10c on the price paid several months ago. Cream of Tartar is quoted at 25c to 29 to for crystals, and 32c to 33c for powdered. Opium maintains the late advance, and is now worth in this market \$1 to 825 per 15; the movement of this drug here is only moderate, and stocks in the American market are almost entirely controlled by two New York houses. Quining is firm at the recent advance, quoted now at \$1 to 425. Borar is a shade higher, quoted at about 12 to 18c for American; the English would cost more money to import it now. Remitianess are tolerably fair, but there have been a good many complaints on the part of country dealers of the bad country roads which have hindered farmers from marketing their produce and thus made money rather acarce.

FUR3—There are very few raw furs coming to market; some dealers state that they never

and thus made money father tearce.

FUR3—There are very few raw furs coming to market; some dealers state that they never saw them so scarce as they are this spring; but during next month the offerings, especially of rat skins, will likely show a considerable increase, and it is believed that 170 will be about the ruling figure. Just now there are only a few small muskrat, mink, red fox and skinsk occasionally brought to market by trappers, and prices paid are within the range of our quotations:

tions:
Mink skins, prime dark\$0 50 to \$1 75
Martin skius, prime 0 00 to 1 25
Beaver skins, prime dark, per lb 1 75 to 2 25
Bear skins, black prime large 5 00 to 8 00
Bearskips, black prime small 2 00 to 4 00
Red fox skins, prime 1 50 to 1 65
Muskrat skins, spring 0 18 to 0 00
Muskrat skins, fall and winter 0 12 to 0 14
Do, kits 0 02 to 0 01
Lynx skins, prime large 1 25 to 1 75
CHARLE QUILLE ALTER CANALLY CO. T. C.
Commented treations described to the contraction of
Skunk, white striped
Raccoon skins, prime 0 10 to 0 75
Fisher skins, prime 5 00 to 7 00
Otter skins, primedark 5 00 to 8 00
GROCERIES.—In this branch the past week

GROCERIES.—In this branch the past week may be caused and cattle. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 conts. Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont. 5
NOTE.—Eelectric—Selected and Electrised.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

TRUE WINNESS OFFICE,

TRUE WINNESS OFFICE,

TRUE WINNESS OFFICE,

Truesday, March 30.

Financial.

The condition of the local money market shows no material change as compared with several weeks past; there are plenty of loss-able funds at the banks, but the demand for accommodation is said to be only sufficient to sustain present quotations, which are, for loans 5 per cent on call and 6 do on time, while the discount rate for good commercial paper is 7 per cent; the extreme range for all lines is from 6 to 8. There is very little business doing in Sterling Exchange, and rates are easler, quoted here at \$1.09\$ for round amounts between banks, and \$1.09\$ for round amounts between banks, and \$1.09\$ over the counter. In New York the posted rates are \$4.85\$ and \$4.88\$ respectively for long and short-dated bills. Currency long and short-dated bills. Currency long, and prices remain as last quoted. HAROWARE AND IRON—After the great rush during the past few months, trade in this rush during the past few months, trade in this has been quiet and steady; the Easter holidays

duil, at \$4.20 to \$4.50. In Coffees there is very little doing, and prices remain as last quoted. HARDWARE AND IRON—After the great rush during the past few months, trade in this branch of commerce seems to have settled down to a normal condition. The travellers for all our leading who less he houses are still on the road, and all kinds of general hardware goods are moving to a modorate extent, but dealers report that orders from the country are, as a rule, not as large as during the corresponding season of previous years. This is attributable to the fact of stocks held by country dealers being heavier this year than usual, owing to the bad country roads which have prevailed in Ontario all winter, hindering communication with the farmers and business generally. As soon as the Grand Trunk freight rates are reduced to summer prices, however, large quantities of goods already sold, will be shipped from this market. For pig-from this market is a triffe weaker, but there is no actual change to note in prices. The demand for iron during the past six months was unprecedentedly active, and almost everybody has been pretty fully supplied, so that there is a luil just now for this article. The stocks of pig iron in Connell's yard, Glargow, a large storage yard, are steadily being reduced, and the last returns showed a decrease for the irst time for many months, which is evidence of larger withdrawals for shipment and the reserve advanced to 46 per cent.

In Imperial Bank has closed its agency in Dunyille, Ont., and transferred its business to the Bank of Commerce. The agency of the Merchants' Bank at Almonte has been removed to Perth. in room of Mr. Pringle, who goes to Montreal. Mr. Cromble, the present manager of the Merchants' Bank at Hamilton, goes to Montreal, and Mr. John T. Gault, in charge of the Walkerton branch of the same bank, takes his place.

The Imperial Bank has closed its agency in Dunyille, Ont., and transferred its business to the is a luil just now for this arrow was unprecedented, a large storage yard, are steadily being reduced, and the last returns showed a decrease for the first time for many months, which is evidence of larger withdrawals for shipment than usual. Speculation may, therefore, be considered at an end, and prices will not likely go lower. In sympathy with foreign markets — English and american—prices of tin plates are in buyers' favor. The deputation appointed at the meeting of the hardware trade held here last Tuesday, to interview the Finance Minister with respect to the grievance regarding duties on imported goods under the present tariff, loft with respect to the grievance regarding duties on imported goods under the present tariff, loft with respect to the grievance regarding duties on imported goods under the present tariff, loft with respect to the grievance regarding duties on imported goods under the present tariff, loft with respect to the grievance regarding duties on imported goods under the present tariff, loft with respect to the grievance regarding duties on imported goods under the present tariff, loft with respect to the grievance regarding duties on imported goods under the present tariff, loft with respect to the grievance regarding duties at the meeting of the hardware trade held here.

with respect to the grievance reg	Brain	eler ion
on imported goods under the prese	me la	irri fort
for Ottawa yesterday.		
Pig Iron, per ton		- 00 50
Cartaherria	Ser 00 1	10 34 50
		02 00
Langlerin	20 00	30 U0 39 U0
		30 00
Calder No. 1	29 00	30 00
Carnbroe	35 00	800
110111000000000000000000000000000000000	30 00	0 00
BAR, per 100 lbs:-	2 75	0 00
Scotch and Staffordshire	3 00	0 00
Best &	4 50	5 00
Lowinsor and Bowling	6 25	ě šů
UANADA PLATES, per box :		•
Glamergan	5 50	8 00
Garth & Penn	5 50	6 00
F. W. & Arrow	551	6 00
Hatton	5 W	5 50
TIN PLATES, & box-		
Charcoal, L.C.	10 00	0 00
Bradley	11 GO	0 (0
Charcoal, I.X	11 75	0.00
Charcoal, D.C	9 50	0 0)
Coke, I.C. Tinned Sheets, No. 28, Charcoal, Cookley, K, of Bradley, per ib	a 00	0 t0
Tinned Sheets, No. 28, Charcoal.	A 10	0.00
Cookley, K, of Bradley, per w	0 13	0 00
Galvanized Sheets, Dest Drands,	8 75	9 00
No.28 Hoops and Bands, № 100 lbs	8 25	0 00
Hoops and Bands, W 100 108	3 50	0 00
Sheets, best brands	3 50	0 00
Boiler Plate, # 100 lbs	3 75	ο̈́ο̈́
Best do	0 10	• 00
10dy to tody, Hot Cut, perkeg	3 25	0 00
	4 10	0 00
8dy and 9dy, do	4 35	0 00
4dy and bily, "do	4 60	ουο
	5 35	ĎŰŎ
3dy, do do	4 35	0 00
3dy, do do	4 85	ÕΟŬ
200 koog Ho per keg off.		
shingle, per lou lbs	4 50	0 00
Luth do	5 00	0.00
Pressed Spikes	3 75	4 25
LEAD-		
Pig. per 100	5 00	5 25
Sheet	5 50	6 00
Bar	0 15	
Shot	6 60	7 00
l HTERI	0 111	0.101
Cast, # tb	0 111	0 12
Spring, # 100 tos	4 00	4 25
Best, do warranted	4 25	0 (XI) 4 50
Fire, do	4 00	0 (0
Sleigh Shoe	0 28	0 80
Ingot Tin	0 40	0.00

HIDES AND SKINS-Owing, it is said, to the HIDER AND SKINS—Owing, it is said, to the cupidity of some buyers here, the prices of bides from butchers have alvanced \$1 per cwt in this market during the past few days, and are again quoted at \$9, 8 and 7 respectively for Nos 1, 2 and 3. There are few offering, and dealers report that the quality is still inferior, there being no improvement. Sheepskins are rath-race ce at from \$1.25 to 1.75, as to \$120, orc., waits lamb-skins bring from 20c to 25c each. Calf-kins remain steady and unchanged at 125c per 15.

WOOL.—This market remains inactive but

remain steady and unchanged at 14 to per lo.

WOOL.—This market remains inactive but firm with an upward tendency in values, in aympathy with English and American markets. There is nothing of any account noing in domastic wols, manufacturers being busy now wo king up all their old stocks presentatory to taying in fresh supplies in the early part of tyril. We quote unsearted Canada puried at 34d to 36c; Greasy Capeab 22 to to 23c; and North African unscoured at 17c; to 21c. Au trailian greasy is firm held at 33c to 35c, but there is very little in the market.

there has been an increased enquiry for nearly, all descriptions of leather during the past seek, and round 1 to 01 sole, upper splits and buff have been chared at full price. A sale of 1,5m, there is no enquiry for a Western burse was competed been exactly. In a full price of Buff and of 6, mas splits to a Western burser was competed been exactly. In price. buyer was completed here yesterday, the prices paid being within our range of quotations.

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he	Shoe manufacturers are still in the	me	rket.	baz,	ſ
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ed :	Bole, No. 1, B.A., per 10	20	***	ň 📆 🤄	L
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THE FARMERS MARKETS.

Bonsecours and St. Ann's Prices at Farmers' Steighs, etc.

Tuesnay, March 30.

There was a fair attendance of farmers and
traders at the city markets to day, but amplies
of produce were not so large, ner business
nearly so brisk as on Saturday last,
when, it is reported, an active trade
was done. On Jacques Cartier Square, oats,
peas, buckwheat, potatoes, etc., were oftoring in good supply, at previously quoted.
Timothy seed was offering in bags at from \$275
to 350 per bushel, as to quality. Of dressed
meats, there was very little offering by farmers,
and prices are nominally unchanged; we
noticed a few small sucking pigs, dressed,
being offered for sale at 60c to 80c each.
Poultry was also scarce and unchanged. There
was rearcely an 'froth butter under offer, and
new-laid eggs were not easily obtained; for print
butter 25c to 30c was paid for one or two lots, and
the best eggs were worth 15c to 18c, while large
lots, in boxes, were offering at sleighs at 12c to
116. Vegetables and fruit rather dull, and
nominal by unchanged in values

A well known sho, keeper at Bonsecours market has, with his usual ente-prise, laid in a good
stock of rare dedicacles to meet the wants of
inturiant housekeepers at this season, including
the following:—
Savannah strawberries, 50c per qrt': pine

the following:—
Savannah strawberries, 50c per qrt! pine apples, 50c to 50c each; Aspiuwall banana*, \$7 per bunch; Florida tomatose, \$2.25 per box; California fresh asparagus \$1.20 per bunch; green peas, \$4.50 per crate; Bermuda potatoes, new, \$4 per bush; aweet potatoes, \$4 por bush; spinach, \$2 per bush; lettuce, \$1 to 1.20 per doz; green miut 6 c per doz; cucumbers, the to 50c each; green paraley, 10c to 150 per bunch; choice celery, 50c per doz.

The following are the prices corrected up to the following:-

The following are the prices, corrected up to The following are the prices, corrected up to dato:—
VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 45c to 50c per bag; carrots, 4°c to 50c per bushel; choice onions \$3.00 per barrel, or 70c to 75c per bushel; parsnips, 50c per bushel; beets, 35c to 40c per bushel; turnips, 50c per bag and 30c to 40c per bushel; celery, 50c per dozen; cabbage, 40c to 60c per dozen, or \$1 to 1.20 per br!; American leftuce, \$1.20 per dozen heads; artichokes, 75c per bushel.

FRUIT.—Apples, \$2.00 to \$4.00 per barrel; lemons, 50c per dozen, or \$12.00 per case; valencia oranges, \$6.50 to \$7.00 per case, or 25c to 30c per doz; cranberries, \$40 per barrel, or 40c per gallen; California winter pears at \$1.00 per box; grapes, Malaga, \$6.50 to 8.00 per keg of 50 lbs.

GRAIN. ETC.—Cats, 7°c to 75c per bag; buck-

50 ibs.
GRAIN, ETC.—Cats, To to 750 per bag; buck-wheat, 45c to 500 per bushel; peas, 80c to 90c per bushel; soup peas, 90c to \$1.00 per bushel; barley, 60c to 65c per bushel; corn. 8-c to \$1 per bush; white beans, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel; bran, 70c per cwt.; corn-meal, \$1.21 to 1.25 per bag; moulie, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag; moulie, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag; moulie, \$1.50 to \$1.50 per cwt; catmeal, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag

per bag; modile, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag; but kwheat flour, \$1.50 to \$1.60 per cwt; catmeal. \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag:

FARM PRODUCE.—Butter—Prints. 20c to 25c per lb.; lump, 16c to 8c per lb.; Eastern Townsbips. tub, 19c 10 21c. New-laid eggs. 15c to 18c per dozen; packed do. 10c to 12c. Flue cheese, 12c to 12jc per lb; ordinary, 10c to 11c. Maple sugar, 8c to 9c per lb. Lard, 9c to 10c.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Turbeys, \$1.60 to \$2.25 per pair; geese, \$1.00 to \$1.80 per pair; ducks, tame, the to 80c per brace; pigeons, \$1.00 to 1.50 per dozen, or 20c to 25c per pair; ducks, tame, the to 75c per pair; qualls, \$3 per dozen; prairie bens, 00c to \$0.00 per pair; anipe, \$2.60 per dozen; plovers, \$2.00 per dozen; partidges, 75c to 90c per pair; black ducks, 60c to 75c per brace; hares, 20c to 26c per pair.

MEAT.—Beef—Ross: beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; sirioin steaks, 12c to 15c; mutton, 8c to 10c; veal. 8c to 12c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 10c to 12c; Eloiogus sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hegs, \$6.25 to \$.50 per 10c to 10c; ham, 10c to 13c; fresh sausages, 9c to 12jc; Bologus sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hegs, \$6.25 to \$.50 per 10c to 10c; hind-quarters, \$4.25 to \$5.00; vensous, 6c to 15c per lb.

FISH.—Haddock, 7c; codfish, 7c; mackerel,

to 15c per ib.
FISH.—Haddock, 7c; codish. 7c; mackerel.
2ic; bass and dorey. 40c to 50c per bunch; olivet.
2ic per ib; lobsiers, 10c do; perch, 10c to 80c
per bunch; rock bass. 15c per bunch; smoked
eels, 25c to 40c per couple; fresh salmon, 25c.

THE CATTLE MARKETS. St. Gabriel.

Monday, March 29.

The local butchers having bought a large number of cattle, aggregating 640 head, last week, are well tupplied with beef, consequently the demand on the Montreal markets this fore noon was slight. The offerings were comparatively small, too, and prices are lower.

The receipt per the Grand Trunk at Point St. Charles during the past week comprised 2 carloads cattle, 6 cars horses, and 10 sheep.

At St. Gabriel market the offerinas comprised 9 carloads cattle, as follows: Fred Ritchings, 1 load; R. J. Hopper, thisely, 1 load, from Stighton, Ont: Chas E McBean, Lancaser, 1 load; John Robertson, Toronto, 2 loads; W. Laing and W. Hearn, Guelph, 1 load each; Charles Pers, Toronto, 1 load; and 2. B. Mc;gan, Oshawa, 1 load. Prices were fully \$1\$ per cwt lower than last week. Mr. Roberts n's cattle were generally of extra fine quality, and intended for shipment. Fred Ritchings sold 2 head cattle at \$50 each, and one for \$60. R. J. Hopper sold 3 head for *112, and 3 for \$175. Charles Peers sold 1 as 4c per 1b, live weight. A few sales were made at \$50, but the average rauge was from 4c to 5c. E B Morgan sold a fair lot of cattle to Sam Price, at about 4c to 4jc per 1b, live weight.

Morgan, O-hawa, for shipment via Halifax to Great Britain; also a carload of sheep beloaging to Thos Goud, of Torouto John Robertron, Torouto, will probably ship 2 carloads this

AT VIGER MARKET

business was all but suspended. The receipts comprised only about 8 cows and steers, of indifferent quality, about 20 calves, and a like number of sleep and lambs. There were scarcely any buyers present, and up to 11 o'clock there had been no sales of cattle, and but few sheep or calves had yet changed hands. For sheep or calves had yet changed hands. For sheep is to 8 each was asked, and obtained, we understand, in a few instances. Six young spring lambs were sold in one lot for \$11; pices paid to day would probably range from \$2 to 4 each. The calves offering we sall small, and sold slowly, at about \$2 to 3 each; some owners were so cleavisfied with the duil demand and low prices off red, that they talked of taking them. home agaiu.

Montreal Horse Market.

Monireal Horse Market.

SATURDAY, March 27.

The horse trade in this city continues active, and notwithstanding that this has been to some extent a holl say week, the official report of shipments to the United Sates show an increase of 51 horses and \$5500, comma ed with the totals for the week ending last raturday. During the week ending to day there have been forwarded to the American markets 338 Canadian horses, costing \$29, 13; if the eabout eight carloads were procured at the American Houseyards, by dealers from the Sates of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and this forenoon some 16 american buyers were registered at this hotel. The average price paid for horses during the week is estimated at from \$36 to \$30, but some dealers maintain that publishing prices paid only injures the trade, sin e, they contend, that there is no such thing as standard values for horses, and therefore the prices paid are no criterion for tuture sales; in other words, a horse may because of a very much, higher figure to one man than another, according to various circumstances and considerations. Those engaged in the trade will readly undersianed what is meant by this statement. Several fine-horses have been purches either work for hereding purposes for the improvement of stock in Idinois. Mr. Albury, by this statement. Several fine-horses have been purches a twenty in soon than an another, according to a flack mare \$15.

At Albury, and the factor of the story was disposed of for \$100. A pair of light, bays brought \$1800, and a black mare \$15.

At Albury, and the factor working horses, have remained from \$100 to \$135 each.

On the Corporation market, on College street, SATURDAY, March 27.

Mr. James Maguire sold one pair of Canadian steeplechasers for \$150; one pair of black horses, 16 hands 1-inch high, and weighing 1.300 and 1,400 lbs. respectively; one gray horse, 5 years old, 15 hands 2 inches, weight 1,100 lbs., for \$100; one brown horse, 9 years old, \$50; and two old horses at \$50 each. Complaints are being made by horse dealers regarding the want of sufficient accommodation at this market with respect to sheds and stable room, the present capacity being hardly sufficient to atable 16 horses, which is evidently much too small, considering the growing requirements of the market. Following is the official report of shipments for the week from this city to the United states, as per entry at the office of the American Consul:—March 20, 11 horses at \$82, 10 do at \$83, 12 at 1,067. Murch 22, 16 do at 1,470, 20 do at 1,695, 20 do at 1,388, 28 do at 1,475,50, 1 do at 65, 17 do at 1,388. March 24, 2 horses (B P) at \$615, 2 do (B P) at \$25, 6 do at \$7,59, 20 do at 1,425,50, at \$615, 2 do (B P) at \$25, 6 do at 1,255, 20 do at 1,435,60, at \$615, 2 do (B P) at \$25, 6 do at 1,255, 20 do at 1,435,60, at \$615, 2 do (B P) at \$25, 6 do at 1,255, 20 do at 1,435,60, at \$615, 2 do (B P) at \$25, 6 do at 1,255, 20 do at 1,435,60, at \$615, 2 do (B P) at \$25, 6 do at 1,255, 50 do at 1,435,60, at \$615, 2 do (B P) at \$25, 6 do at 1,255, 50 do at 1,435,60, at 3,613,1 do at 100. March 26, 18 horses at \$1,437,65 do at 3,613,1 do at 100. March 26, 18 horses at \$1,437,65 do at 3,613,1 do at 100. March 26, 18 horses at \$1,437,65 do at 3,613,1 do at 100. March 26, 18 horses at \$1,437,65 do at 3,613,1 do at 100.

New York Cattle Market

New York Cattle Earket.

The live stock trade in New York on Monday was slow. Beeves and sheep were off jo per lb on the closing quotations of last Friday; all other descriptions of live stock were weak in value. At Sixtieth-street yards horned cattle sold at 90 to 110 per lb, weights 61 to 12 cwt. At the Hars'mus Cove Yards prices were 80 to 17 fc per lb, weights 51 to 51 cwt. From 54 to 57 lbs nas been allowed net; general allowance 56 lbs net. The herds as above ranged from For te good, being in the aggregate rather coarse; soveral carloads remained unsold at 1.45 p.m. At Sixtieth-street yards sheep sold at \$6 to 7.40 per owt; lambs, 75.1 to 85c per ho; spring lambs, \$5 per head. At Harsimus Cove Yards sheep sold at 65c to 75c per lb; spring lambs, \$6 per head; ewes, \$4.96; er cwt: the flocks to hand ranged from poor to choice, being in the sagregate good; several lois remained unsold. Milch cows, calves sometimes included, sold at \$0 to 65 per head. Grass-fcd calves sold at 50 to 65 per head. Grass-fcd calves sold at 50 to 65 per head; each see per lb; bobs, at to 65c per lb; also at \$2.50 per head; lean veals, 55c to 65c per ib; fair quality veals, 7c to 8c per lb. There were no livehogs on sale. City dressed opened at 6c to 65c per lb; market pigs, 65c per lb.

British Cattle Markets.

LONDON, Monday, March & —Cattle at market 2.79; wheep at market, 14,470. Best beef. 8d to 8id per ib; inferior and secondary, 6d to 7id per ib; best multon, 9id to 10id per ib; inferior and secondary, 6d to 8d per ib. The cattle trade was quiet in tone, and without feature. Supplies about the unuel, and sufficient for the demand. Business progressed slowly. Fair showing of sheep. Trade about the same at previous priors.

Prices.

J IVERPOOL, Monday, March 8.—Cattle at market, 1.430; sheep at Harket, 3.295. Beef, 6jd to 8jd per lb; mution, 7jd to 9jd per lb. The supply of cattle was about the same as last Monday; of sheep, less. A slow demand for each at full prices for both beef and mutton.

GLASGOW. Thursday, March 11.—Cattle at market, 1.542; sheep at market, 2.962. Beef, 8d to 8jd per lb; innerior and secondary, 5jd to 7jd per lb; mutton, 9jd to 10d per lb; inferior and secondary, 7jd to 9d per lb. There was a large number of cattle at market this day, many of which were of good quality. Demand very dull, and prices a little lower than last week's quotations. Fair supply of sheep, and generally of good quality. Itemand fair, and prices rather lower than last week's quotations. I IVERPOOL, Monday, March 8.—Cattle at mar-

Montreal Hay Market. SATURDAY, March 27.

SATURDAY, March 27.

The offerings of hay and straw at the College street market during the week ending to-day show a considerable falling off, the receipts comprising only about 55- loads, of which only about 50 loads were straw,—arsinst \$0 loads were straw,—arsinst \$0 loads were straw,—arsinst \$0 loads for last week. Priors are firmer for No. 1 quality of hay, the best timathy bringing \$7 to \$8 per 100 bundles, while inferior qualities are quoted at \$5 and upwards. Straw is duli and unchanged. Quoted at \$2 to \$8 per 100 bundles, as to quality. Although the supply of hay and straw is smaller, still it is sufficient for the demand, which is comparatively light. Prices for pressed hay and stray, bran and shorts remain unchanged, at the figures quoted in our last report.

Montreal Fuel Market WEDNESDAY, March 24.

WEDNISDAY, March 24.

The demand for Anthracite coal in this city cliy continues fairly active with most dealers, but as we have previously stated, orders are almost invariably small; householders give a good reason for ordering small quantities, viz., that they expect to remove to other residences about the lst of May, and therefore do not wish to lay in heavy supplies. There is an increased enquiry, as is usual during this month, for Scatch steam and other soft coals, for manufacturing purposes as well as for domesticuse, but prices remain unchanged throughout the list, and will most likely continue so until the opening of navigation. ing of navigation.

In fir-would there is a quiet, steady buliness reported and puchanged prices.

In fir wand there is a quiet, steady buliness reported, and unchanged prices.

COAL—Retail prices per ton, delivered, for cash: Slove, \$7 00 to \$7 50; chestmut, \$850 to \$7 :egs, \$7 to \$7 50; furnace, \$8 75 to \$7 25; \$0 tch grate soft), \$5 50; \$ccich steam \$500 to \$5 55; \$9 dney steam, \$4 55; Pictou do, \$4 50 to 5; coke per chaldron, \$3; charcoal, 15c to 25c per bushel.

Wood—Retail prices per cord, del vered from the yard: Long maple, \$3 feet, \$6; long birch, \$1 feet, \$-50; long beach, \$1 feet, \$5; long tamireo, \$1 50; short maple, \$1 feet, \$5 60; short birch, \$1 feet, \$5; short beach, \$1 feet, \$150; short tamarac, 21 feet to \$1 feet, \$350; short hemlock, \$21 to feet, \$3.

Liverpool Provision Market.

CHEESE.—Some few holders, during the early part of the we k, reduced their prices slightly, and offered the cheese at 70s, but the demand has since improved, and most holders are now iftmer. 70s to 72s being more readily paid for finest lots, while in some cases no dere having high cost goods refuse to shew them at these figures, feeling certain that during next month we shall have considerably higher prices here, and they adduce sound reasons for their opinion.

and they addice sound reasons for their opinion.

BUTTER.—Twing to the present very high prices of Irish and Continental there has been a strong demand for finest parcels of American and Canadian, and the stock of this quality here being exhausted, present imperis sell readily, and at high prices. We quote finest fresh landed even parcels at 110s to 185° per cwt as in quality. Buyers, however, refuse to purchase medium qualities, which are freely offered at 15° to 102s.—From Hudgson Bros' circular, March 13.

Finance, Commmerce and Trade. -Targe shipments of iron ore from the Madoc mines for Buffalo are being made daily.

-()wing to the deman! in Nova Scotta for cattle for export to England, the price had advanced \$7 per 100 lbs. The first-hope of of lumber over the Grand Jurdion R k from Hasings is expected to arrive at Bellevi le on Wednesday or chursday. -Mr. W. H. Walker, of Ottawa, has gone to New York with a view to organizing a Company to work the mines of the Dominion of Canada

to work the mines of the Dominion of Canada Piuubago Company.

— Last week's circular of the Liverpool Cotion Brokers' Association says: "Cotton opened with a good demand at higher prices, but on Tuesday and Wednesday the market was quieter, and the extreme advance was barely maintained. American has been in good request, and advanced \$ 16d at the opening, but it is now plentifully offered at it dehove instances in Sea 'sland at previous rates. Futur somened firm, and with an improving enquiry prices advanced 1-16d to 3 \$2d. They became quieter on Monday, and since then have been dull at easier prices, closing at 1-32d to 16d below last hursday's rates." The sales of to-day were 8.000 biles, including 1.00 for peculation and export. Futures—Uplands, low middling clause, March and a prid d livery, 7id; uplands, low middling clause, March and a prid d livery, 7id; uplands, low middling clause, March and a prid d livery, 7id; uplands, low middling clause, July and August delivery, 7 5 18d.

VANDERBILL'S INCOME.

New York, March 28 .- A check drawn by the Treasury Department, to the order of William H Vanderbilt for \$310,500, being three months' interest on \$31,050,000 of United States 4 per cent bonds was paid through the Cleaning House in this city yesterday. This represents an income of \$3.450 a day, of \$143.70 per hour (or nearly that). nearly \$2.40 a minute, and of nearly 4 cents per second, eleeping and-waking. It is, besides, only one of Vanderbilt's sources of revenue. This large investment in Government bonds was from the proceeds of his sale of \$50,000,000 New York Central stock. It is not known how much Central stock and still retains. He has recently purchased a vast amount of real estate on Broadway and Fifth: Avenue, and his nownside to dank usal to the Rothschilds in point of wealth, it, is, asserted by knowing ones that Vanderbilt inged from \$ 0.1 o \$155 each.
On the Corporation market, on College street, is to day worth more than \$130,000,000.

AN RASTER VISIT.

In good old Ireland, on the morning of Easter Sunday, and in the good old times, or even now amongst the good old people, the custon, was and is, to rise early, so that one may see the sun dancing in his bright, golden adoration of the newly-risen Saviour. And so, with my forglab. Irish habits, of which I little thing that the human eye can behold, am rather proud them ashamed. I cross very even with the aid of a powerful magnifying early on Easter day, and, baving concluded glass, is the American snob." my retreat in common with my fellow-stu dents of Laval University, went to our famous Dufferin Terrace, there to see the day-star, coming in his glory and majesty to fling shafts of dancing beauty on river, hill and vale. My Irish custom honored and a tolerably fair repast of ham and eggs afterwards disposed of, I found myself stated in the hospitable residence of Dr. Hubert Larue, one of Canada's most distinguished scientists and one of Laval's most worthy professors. Accepting a kind invitation extended me by him, I had next the pleasure of visiting the Convent of Jesus and Mary, at Sillery, and the observations I then made, with your kind permission, I propose to place before your readers.

To a Catholic, there can be no subject of greater moment than that of education, and the progress we make therein is the index of our future power in this country. Good, moral teaching is the basis of our hopes, and no effort should be spared to promote that object, which, dear as it was to the paternal heart of Pius IX, is equally precious in the eyes of him who is the Light in Heaven-our present Pontiff, Leo XIII. In the convent which it was my privilege to visit on Easter-day, such an education is given to about 125 children complete in the various branches which sum up a fitting education for Catholic girls, and in which, I was glad to learn, the useful and necessary branch of domestic economy is especially taught to the older pupils. Founded at Lyons, in 1816, the good ladies of Jesu-Marie came here in 1855. Their aim is to train young ladies to virtue; to embellish their minds with the knowledge of useful science; to accustom them to those habits of order which perfect female education, remembering that from such establishments must come forth the mothers and sisters, in whose hands will be formed the noble manhaod and exalted womanhood of the next generation. The convent is delightfully situated on the Cap Bouge road. Tall pines engirdle its quiet retreats; the grand St. Lawrence flows beneath the eminence it so gracefully crowns, and close by is the parochial church of St. Columba, dear to me in the treasured recollections of the good Irish priest, Father Harkins, who Low sleeps his last sleep, awaiting the final calt to his glorious resurection. One of the kind Sisters led me through the establishment. Fresh and bright are the neat apartments in which the children studyclean, spotlessly clean, and well-ventilated are the several cormitories in which they sleep; and the strict attention which is given to the health of the pupils may be judged from the fact, that though I was conducted through the infirmary, the absence of sickness therein prevented the exercise of one of the seven corporal works of mercy. But the chapel. It is simple, yet beautiful. On the right the visitor is attracted by a fine representation of the grotto where Our Blessed Lady revealed her loveliness to the peasant-girl of Lourdes. On the left there is a chaste altar of the Sacred Heart, and near by stands a statue of St. Joseph, richly painted by the Sisters themselves. I may here state that the beautiful arts of drawing and painting are much prized and practised in the Convent; other kinds of artistic and fancy work are also taught, and I was shown several specimens which had received attention at the recent great Paris exhibition. The Sisters strive to promote these cultured tastes, and yet with true nun-like modesty they showed their names in the gard of religion, in the world, yet not of it, seek. moth eats not, nor the rust consumes away, content to do good, and that to them is all! To recount the many delightful incidents of Framed in Walnut and Gilt Frame \$2.50 my visit would occupy your space at too great length. Suffice it to say, that in the Convent of Jesus and Mary, at Sillery, there is afforded all the advantages of a sound Catholic education, and at a cost the most trifling when compared with its excellence and general merit. The spiritual guidance of the establishment is in the hands of the reverend Father Andet, a priest from the sunny land of France, distinguished for his graceful dignity and courtesy, no less than for his piety, and the bodily health of the Sisters and pupils is cared for by my friend, Dr Larue. He. however, informs me that owing to the healthy situation of the building, the spacious grounds attached thereto, and the lofty, well-ventilated rooms therein, together with the careful vigilance of the nuns themselves, that his position is almost a sinecure. On this Easter afternoon

to the Ladies of Jesus and Mary. JAMES JOSEPH GAHAN. Quebec, Easter Sunday, 1880.

six Boards of Chancellors have decided that

cannot do better than wish an increase of all

kinds of prosperity, spiritual and temporal,

THE WAR CLOUD IN CHINA.

RETURNING LOST HONOR AND FAME. SHANGHAI, February 25 .- It is reported that

it was better to risk war with Russia than submit to the treaty which Chung How concluded. The action of the Penkin Government in relation to Chung How actonishes natives and foreigners, and the conviction is gaining ground that the Government feels such blind confidence since its victories in Central Asia that nothing will be allowed to obstruct the movements for a complete restoration of its lost power. Consequently Chung How has been disgraced, not for the course he took, out for not having pursued that course far ecough. This conjecture obtains support from the remarkable correspondence between be Tsung Li Yamen and the Foreign Lega tion. The envoys have united in a joint memorial alleging twenty violations of the treaty by China, and claiming redress. Tsung Li Yamen has refused to consider a single complaint, and referred the diplomatists to the letter by China to the European and American Governments, demanding a revision of the treaties in the Chinese interests and calling for the abrogation of ex-territorial and other obnoxious treaties. Early this year the Pekin Government asked it a final settlement of the Luo Choo Islands matter, on General Grant's basis, would be agreeable. An affirmative reply was made by the Japanese Givernment. Negotiations are quietly proceeding to that end. There, is ruppile

and dispatisfaction among Americain, caused

by the refusil of General Donovan com?

manding the British garrison at Hong Kung.

to fire a salure on Washington's Birthday!

the relusal as an act of insubordination.

Epitaph at St. Peter's, in the Island of Thanet: -

Against his will Here lies George Hill, Who from a cliff Fell down quite stiff.

The Chicago News has looked the field over, and come to the conclusion that " the meanest

Or Course Sus Couro .- Child (scarcely three years old) looking wistfully at a dim-inutive pie. Mother..." Now, Meta, I want you to save your nice pie so your papa can see it when he comes home." Child, looking still more wistfully-" I sink I could tell papa exactly how it looks."

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Rough Leather..... do 0 27 .. 0 80

Bonsecours and St. Ann's—Prices at Farmers' Sleighs, etc.

Monday, March 29.

SH PMENTS. The latest shipments have already been reported last week. There are now in the Grand Frunk yard nine cars of caule belonging to E H