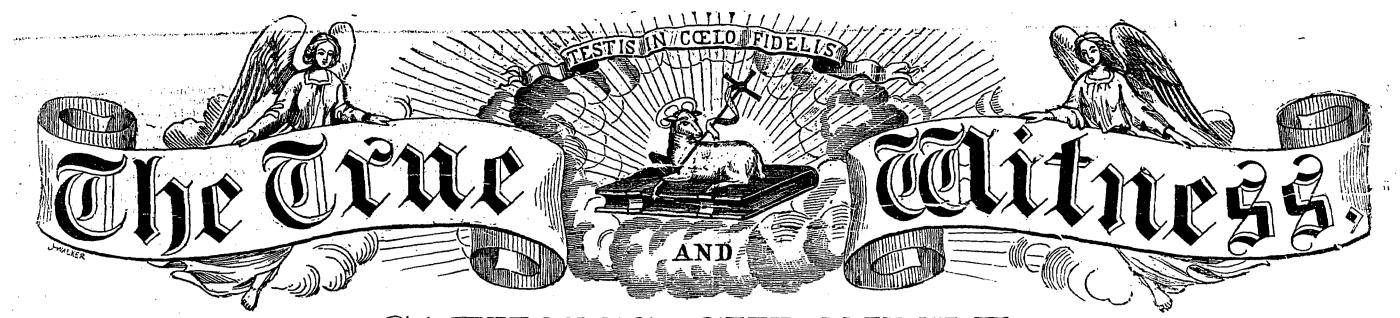
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXX.-NO. 23.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1880.

MAC-AN-CHEANAIGHE.

(A JACOBITE RELIC.) " Translated from the Irish." A vision bloss'd my eyes erewhile, Itevealing scenes sublimeand airy ! The genius of green Erin's isle, Stood by my touch, a gorgeous fairy-Her blue eyes' g.ow, her ringlets, flow, And pure, pale brow exceeding my, Proclaimed, with pride, that at her side, Would sit, her true-jove, 'Macan Cheanaighe.'

Her voice is sweetest music's sound To us who for her love are dying; Proud sporse of Brian, conquest-crowned. I mouin the doom that leaves the sighing ! When Saxon might assails thy right, I dread, fair queen, beloy'd of mine, That o'er thy brow, dark sorrow's plough. Shall come, ere cometh ' Mac an Cheanaighe.'

Myriads languish for her love, And burn to clasp her form of beauty— For her have kings and heroes strove, Ilivals high in love and duty.— But joy's bright trace ne'er lights her face, She lears her foemen flerce and many; No hope iraught ray to cheer her way, Will come, till cometh 'Mac an Chennaighe.'

" My brethren," said the beauteous maid, "Were kings supreme and chiets of glory, Conn of the blood red battle blade, And Arf. the theme of ancient story. And o'er the deep, where tall barks leap, Shall heroes come renown'd and many." Alas the day '--thy charms decay Shall come, ere cometh 'Mac na Cheanaighe.'

"There's glory for thy future day, The bauner green shall yet be flying," I cried-but 'neath the vision's sway, In distant Spain I saw her dying! As burst my cry, she gave reply, One shriek, the wildest far of any-My bitter grief found no relief, Till fled the keener, ' Mac an Cheanaighe.'

FAMINE IN IRELAND.

Threatened With Beath-Relief Fands Hanging Fire-Bellef Works-Rioting Prevented - Inadequate Relief-The Famine of 1847-Protecting Process-Servers-Davitt, Daly and Killen to be Prosecuted—The Situation in Ireland An Extreme Crisis—The Cabineton the Situation-The First Death-Thanks to America for Prompt Ald.

LONDON, January 13.—The interposition of priests prevented much bloodsned at Maam, Ireland, yesterday, where three hundred peasants surrounded the farm houses and refused to permit the serving of ejectment processes. The Riot Act was read and the police charged on the crowd, but without firing or bayoneting the people, who fled in all directions. The whole country is aroused and further serious trouble is feared.

baronial sessions for the object of taking into with their fixed bayonets. In this attitude, and employment for the unskilled labor of

and ability to fund and properly disburse all funds contributed for the relief of the distressed people of Ireland unaided and unhampered by politicians. They, therefore, again invite charitable people of all lands to forward contributions to them directly, without the intervention of third parties. The system of Government Ioan is declared to be progressing satisfactorily, and to be satisfying the people. It is also alleged that the commonest insignificant disturbance is

GREATLY MAGNIFIED AND DISTORTED, thereby doing great injustice to the character

of the Irish people. A despatch from Galway states that distress among the unemployed poor is increas-ing, and that numbers of them are parading the streets crying, "We're starving." The situation among the people is constantly growing worse. Hundred of families are in great destitution, and none of the means of relief thus far devised seem adequate to meet their necessities.

ROME, January 14. - The Vatican organ, in a long leading article, advocates Home Rule for Ireland.

The Ultramontane newspaper, the Univers, has a violent article on the Irish crisis. It represents the English Government as absorbed in African and Afghan affairs, and heedloss of the sufferings of the Irish, and speaks of the Duchess of Marlborough's re-lief fund and the foreign subscriptions as utterly inadequate to alleviate the popular distress.

New YORK, January 15.—The *Herdel's* London special says Lord Randolph Churchill, son of the Duke of Marlborough, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, writes to the Times contradicting Mr. Parnell's statement that Queen Victoria gave nothing to relieve the distress of 1847 in Ireland. He says Her Majesty subscribed £2,000, Prince Albert, £500, and other members of the Royal family £500. As soon as the present fund of the Duchess of Marlborough was opened the Queen subscribed £500.

DULLIN, January 15.-A despatch from Claremorris, Mayo county, states that a large force of armed constabulary have gone to Knockbrickard as a protection to a number of process servers, who are to serve ejectment papers at the latter place to-day. Great ex citement prevails at Claremorris and along the route taken by the constabulary, and the people are said to be detarmined to resist the people are said to be determined to resist the

consideration methods for providing work they were pretty badly cut up by missiles thrown at them by the populace, some of the Ireland so far as practicable. Works are to be undertaken at once, and are to be under supervision of landed sanitary authorities. Irish clergymen declare their willingness RETREATED WITH FIXED DAYONETS,

RETREATED WITH FIXED DAYONETS,

and charges still in their rifles. It is observed that the Constabulary underlake the protection of process servers with great re-luctance, and protect them as little as possible, consistently with their duty. The Irish Constabulary, although one of the most effective and zealous in the world of its kind, is made up from the people, and the fact is becoming more and more apparent that the disaffection so prevalent through the country is

also fully shared by them. DUBLIN, JANUARY 16.—The write Served on Davitt, Daly, Killen and Brennan, indicted for sedition, being returnable to day, they at-tended at the Crown Office, but were informed that they have still four days' time before surrendering. The proceedings connected with the surrender will be formal but private. Many formalities, probably occupying over a week, must be observed before the trial commences.

LONDON, January 16 .- Mr. Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland, attended to-day's Cabinet Council, and again reported that the trials of Davitt, Daly, Killen and Brennan, for sedition, will be dropped.

The following cablegram from Michael Davitt to the Irich World will excite surprise :---

prise :--DUBLIN, JANUARY 15, 1880. -- Messrs. Taomas Brennan, Daly. Killen, and myself have been summoned for Queen's Bench next Friday. Trials then will be postponed till next March. Will cable proceedings to the *Irish World*. Process-serving disturbances in the West are over for the present. If the landhords persist in evicting, the people will be driven to resist-ance. All FROM PARLIAMENT.

ALD FROM PARLIAMENT.

DISTRIBUTION.

DISTRIBUTION. The five hundred pounds (2500) cabled by Par-nell to us was received by the Irish National Land League yesterday, and will be distributed to-morrow Among twenty districts from the coast of Kerry to Donegal by the clergy and the hranches of the Land League established throughout the distance. The Duchess of Mariborough is the wife of the Lord Licutenant of Ireland. She has been rais-ing a fund also, and it is now being distributed through the Landlords and the workhouse agency to those only who have pald their rent and taken no part in the Agitation. A FAVORABLE CHANGE.

A FAVORABLE CHANGE.

MORE MONEY FROM AMERICA.

from Czenstochow to Wilna and Dunaburg. In the three Governments bordering upon Germany and Austria via Warsaw, Wilna and Kieff, are quartered nineteen foot and nine horse divisions, besides a great force of fully equipped batteries, and they are constantly increased by tresh arrivals.

AFGHANISTAN.

Immediate Offensive Operations.

LONDON, January 15.—In consequence of fresh gatherings of Kohistans near Lundi, Kotal and Dakka, those stations have been reinforced with a view to immediate offensive operations. The Bombay correspondent of the Standard states that an expedition is preparing at Candahar for a movement against Ghuzni and Herat, as a counterstroke to an apprehended junction of the hostile Afghans of Herat and Ghuzni for another attack on Cabul. This secons improbable, as the season is too far adv .need for a movement of any considerable force. The News' Labore despatch states that Shirpur is being rapidly fortified. CALCUTTA, January 15.—A despatch from

Peshawur states that a large body of Mohmands, under command of Ali Boghan, were attacked and defented near Lundi Kotal, and subsequently crossed the river and took re-fuge on an island, from which the pursuing British detachment completely routed them. Brigadier-General Doran is reported to have left the station at Lundi Kotal for the purpose of attacking the Mohmands wherever he may find them. It is expected that the Mohmands will form a junction with some fugitive par-tics of Kohistans in the interior. Loxpos, January 16.—A despatch from

Cabul says Mohmands had attacked Lundi Kotal, but were repulsed ; they were also defeated with heavy losses on the road between Dakka and Kamdakka.

Grattan and His Contemporaries. When Grattan made his first appearance in the British House of Commons, his fame as an orator and statesman had of course preceded him. Lord Holland, whose observations and remarks are perhaps occasionally somewhat biassed and careless, indeed says that both Pitt and Canning regarded him with scorn. But not so the House, in which, when he rose to speak on the Catholic question we are told 'you might have heard a pin drop.' He commenced his earnest appeal in a long deepfetched whisper; his first sentences were brief, and as he proceeded became so antithetical-so different from the rounded, stately periods of Pitt, whose style must have been somewhat like that of Gibbons' " Decline and Fall"-that a smile curled the lips of the son of Chatham. Pitt who sometimes gave the cue to the House on the appearance of a new speaker, on more than one occasion employed some of his father's dramatic manner in thus dictating opinion. For instance, when Erskine began Lis first speech in Parliament, Pitt assumed an attitude of absorbing attention, demonstratively holding a paper and pen in his hand to take notes of an address which promised much from Erskine's reputation as a forensic orator. By degrees Pitt's attentive expression changed to one of indifference, and at length, dashing the pen through the paper, he turned aside and began to converse carelessly with his neighbour. As, however, Grattan proceeded with his argument-as his eloquence began to ning's face lighted up as he listened to its illustrative fancies, and Pitt beat time on his thigh to its harmonious cadences, the House charmed alike by those excellencies and still more by the earnest feeling, reason, and benevolence, which animated the ad-dress, applauded again and again, and Grattan's triumph was complete. The engraved portraits of William Pitt do not very well realize his appearance. He had a ruddy and fair face ; was tall and stiff ; his eye proud and habitually up-looking, turned more to the air than to the earth, and his public look and demeanour stately, forbidding, somewhat How amiable he was in deterent. private life was well known. He was reserved, had few intimates; and indeed the man who had to manage George the Third and fight Napoleon, had a considerable weight constantly on his mind-a weight which finally crushed it. Pitt and the king have been censured by a school of politicians for leaving those kingdome 700 millions in debt-a consequence of the expenditure arising from the struggle ; but with the 'continental system' excluding the commerce of England, on which her power as a state depended, it is not easy to see how, without so vast an expenditure in opposing so tremendous and versatile a phenomenon as Bonaparte, they could have attained "peace with honor." The amiable nature of Charles Fox- the most Demosthenean orator since Demosthenes'-has formed the theme of genuine eulogy, not only by his Whig friends and ad mirers, but by every one who, in correspondence or memoir, has made allusion to him It is pleasant to read of those simple and endearing traits which have distinguished the private life of great men whose speeches or actions have powerfully influenced mundane affairs, and who stand forth in the aspect of power, on the stage of history, as statesmen or warriors : such as the anecdote of Lord Nelson being observed passing a whole evening andeavoring to amuse a little child by spinning a testotum, with the only band which war had left the naval hero. Or of Charles Fox at a friend's house at Hackney. where the company included a number in celebritics-among them Sheridan, Madame de Genlis, Pamela, Talleyrand-forgetting their presence while he devoted all his attencome from school) with whom he conversed

Parnell and Gilmore at the Academy. To-night the people of Brooklyn will have an account of the distrers in Ireland and the causes of it, presented by Mr. Parnell, the distinguished Irish leader. To-morrow night another Irishman, and a not less distin-

his performance what Mr. Parnell maintains, that a typical Irishman is not less apprecia-tize of justice and liberty than others, and that when he has a fair field genius and exertion combine to make him a most desirable citizen. It is the immemorial sophistry of tyranny, after it has degraded and disheartened a people, to cite their low condition as an evidence of their unfitness for self government; and the not less anciert answer of democracy is in pointing to the complete vindication of man-hood made by those who, escaping from the restraints of servitude, have been placed by fortune where they could exhibit the capacity of their nature. Let those who first shut their eyes to the bad laws which have made want the portion of industry in so many parts of Ireland, and then charge the poverty complained of upon the victims, explain how it is that in all other lands the Irishman, seeking no odds nor receiving any, has attained to distinction in every department of human effort? Is it possible that heaven has so cruelly constituted him that he is fitted to shine everywhere save in the land he loves, the land of his birth-there dooming him to darkness ? No person will argue so, for even

bigotry would disown the absurdity The truth is that those who gabble in that vein never stop to examine the meaning of their language. Without regard to the merits of Mr. Gilmore's anthem, we take it that a good

many of our citizens when they assemble to be entertained by him to-morrow night, and with the appeal of Mr. Parnell still in their minds, will conclude that there is something seriously wrong with the government when the country from which Patrick Gilmore sprang and others like him have risen to high favor with the American people, cannot sus-tain its children. In every city of this continent Mr. Gilmore's name is known and known to his honor. Millions have been instructed and delighted by his genius. The greatest music festival the world ever saw was organized and conducted by him. The Princes of Europe sent their musicians at his solicitation to play bofore our people. Yet had he remained in Ireland all the probabilities are that he would have reached a spiritless manhood, and that the friends of the government would have said, had he complained, that the fault was in him and not in the laws. We mention Mr. Gilmore as a familiar type of what the Irishman has done and can do when he has a fair field; but the illustrations could be multiplied by tens of thousands in this country. Whether his anthem is destined to become national or not, in the true sense, we of course cannot tell. What we can say is that the spirit of intense patriotism which inspired it is in itself a sufficient rebuke to the pretentions ignorance which encourages misgovernment by charging upon Irishmen the crimes of their oppressors .- Brooklyn Eagle.

TERMS: 81.50 per annum In advance.

The Sonper's Hymn.

Soup and salvation—"without money and without price"—cheap and nasty. (From the Nation.) I.

night another Irishman, and a not less distin-guished leader in another domain, will pre-sent to our people an American national an-them, of which he is the author. Mr. Parnell will argue, and in our judgment, justly, that the famines which have repeatedly smitten the Green Isle spring, not from any evil in the people, but from laws that have, according to John Stuart Mill, made it " the only country in the world where industry cannot enrich a man nor indolence render him more wretched." Mr. Gilmore without arguing will prove by his performance what Mr. Parnell maintains, that a typical Irishman is not less apprecia-

11.

Arrived upon the Irish shore, We took the starving districts first, It seems so clear the very poor Were naturally the very cursd. On Kells some Brothers brought to bear Their Bibles, beef and mutton hones,— But 'twas no go, for all the air Grew dark around with paving stones, Thence, plastered o'er, we hurried South, And sought the track beyond the Shannon, Infent to argue will the mouth, And work conviction with colear-on. Bravely thus our kitchen troop Marched onward sleek and stendy. With cauddrons thil of sacred soup, the And heaps of Bibles ready, the

111.

At length the cultury crew Found one sweet spot—the powerts is As yet, where things looked wondrous blue, A place not far from Skibbereen: Here ranged we every pot and tub And Bible of the latest version. And standing amid heaps of grub Proclaimed our mission of Conversion; Come white cravated Saints and stand Beside us on this frish sod, Come surpliced Ladies, lend a hand Large boned, strong minded women of God, In mother Luther's household froop, We marched sleek and stendy. Pour in the outmend, stir the soup, And keep the Bibles ready !

IV.

tome shivering poor, enrich you minds. The work will warm the cold like fuel, Come erring children, week and blind. And be baptised in saving gruet ; Wheever ents the mission'd meal, His stomach's filled, his sins forgiven, Whoever attacks our soup must feel Already on the road to heaven; Wheever takes our holy mess Will shine with full conviction's light; Thus, in the mouth of witnesses, Our truth shall be established quite; Come to mother futther's troop And eat your victuals steady; We've eatment, libble, tracts and soup-All, all for you are ready. v.

"Tis, to be sure, a sight to cheer, When our fat converts come to Church, Yet of we fear from what we hear, Even they will leave us in the lurch. Moll Reflix, tell us without cant, What changed your faith, my honey—eh ?"
Says Moll, "Sure I'm a Protestant, On sugar, shuff, and lots of tay."
One asks Tim Doolan keen and sly,
"What turned you from eternal wrath?"
He cocks a caubeen on his eye, And winking, mutters " mutton broth."
A hope forlorn our kitchen troop, Work sadly and unsteady, Though backed with British beef and sosp, And Bibles new and ready.

The value of the distressed, the Ex-uate to the needs of the distressed, the Ex-cutive Committee of the Home Rule Con-the response to the Home Rule Conon behalf of Ireland, not having proven ade- out the following appeal for aid for suffering quate to the needs of the distressed, the Executive Committee of the Home Rule Confederation have determined to organize a comprehensive system of sub-committees for the relief of the Irish poor.

DUBLIN JANUARY 14 .- Archbishop MacEvilly, co-adjutor to Bishop McHale, the prelate, not intended to interfere with the large colwho is, moreover, an ecclesiastic of moderate opinions, and antagonistic to Mr. Parnell and his movement, writes to the Dublin Diocesan Relief Committee in the following terms :---" In Galway during the course of the present | receive a respectful acknowledgment by mail. month

THOUSANDS WILL BE IN ACTUAL WANT.

This terrible misfortune is no fault of the people. Eleemosynary aid is useless; public works are useless; the acts of the Government are handing the people over to certain death . ?

The London correspondent of the Irish Times says :- " I fear it must be reported that the Irish relief fund started at the Mansion House by Lord Mayor Truscott, at the instance of the Duchess of Marlborough, hangs fire most ominously. The sum contributed since the outset is but a mere trifle compared with the donations sent in response to many other appeals of far less urgent and less intimate character. A fund for the relief of the distressed French peasantry in 1871 ran up to £10,000 the first iwo days. The subscription opened for the succor of the inundated districts of Spain the other day was more successful than that set on foot in aid of the destitute populations of the south and west of Ireland. In fact, I believe the Rowland Hill monument fund has, making allowances for the generously large sums sent in by a few subscribers to the Irish fund, evoked far wider and more popular response. Perhaps

THE STREAM OF BRITISH BENEVOLENCE

requires time to thaw, and that we shall have a holden current by and by. The fund insti-tuted by the Duchess of Marlborough for the relief of distress in Ireland now amounts to nearly £17,000. The following declaration has been published in Dublin :- "We, the undersigned members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, deem it to be our conscientious duty to declare before God and the conu-'try that the eleemosynary systems have be come a mockery and a delusion, if intended seriously and honestly as an adequate remody for the deep and dreadful famine that is looming in the distance. Our committee met to day in order to distribute relief, but, to their horror and dismay, they found 15,000 applicants to feast on £12 10s. Every word of Mr. Henry's letter is endorsed by every adult in this quarter. Begging systems, indeed, are an abomination, and are sure to demoralize the most independent people

that over lived, and ADLE-BODIED MEN WILL BE SENT ADRIFT TO STARVE or beg. It is hard to decide which of the al-ternatives is the "res degrading. The Very pockets and took away from him all the proternatives is the "res degrading. The Very Rev. Dean McManus, Director; Rev. W. Rhatagan, Rev. Thomas Flannery, Rev. Peter called upon a detachment of constables, who forcoran. President, Mr. Michael Joyce; were numinally there to protect him in the Vice-Presidents, Mr. Thomas O'Neil, Mr. execution of his duty, to fire upon the people Secretary, Patrick MacManus,"

Ireland having made personal application for relief for the families of famine threatened and already suffering poor Irish people, I respectfully ask you to aid me by contributions in raising a sum for them. This is lections which, after a while, will be sent them; it is only a quiet, modest but cheering harbinger of great things to come. Every contribution, however small, will DUBLIN, January 15 .- The Duchess of Mari-

borough fund for the relief of the distress now mounts to £19,000. There are indications that the distress in

County Kerry, Ireland, will amount to a famine.

The Dublin correspondent of the Pall Mall Guzette says it is now thought certain that the Government intend to proceed with the trials of Messrs. Davitt, Daly, Killen and Brennan for sedition.

LONDON, January 15 .- All accounts agree that the situation in the distressed districts of Ireland is becoming extremely critical. A Cork correspondent states that .ixty able bodied men with families were vesterday admitted to the Killarney workhouse. A woman applied for admission on Tuesday with three children, and one dead in her arms from hunger and exposure, the woman having walked forty miles. The Mayors of Sheffield and Brighton and other towns have opened relief subscriptions. The universal opinion is that private relief cannot cope with the distress. Government's plans for meeting it will probably be determined at the Cabinet

Council specially called for to-day. The Mayor of Sydney, N. S. W., has telegraphed that \$10.000 bas been subscribed in that city, and Liverpool merchants engaged in the American provision trade had subscribed \$5,000 to the relief of the Irish distreas.

NEW YORK, January 15 .- Mr. Dillon called on the Mayor to-day in regard to opening a subscription for the Irish Famine Relief Fund. The Mayor, acting in conjunction with leading wealthy residents, has decided to open subscriptions at his office to-morrow. Sarisofield, Mass., January 15 .- A public neeting held to night to mise funds to relieve the Irish famine, was presided over by the Mayor and addressed by Bishop O'Reilly and leading Protestant clergymen. Over \$500 were collected.

LONDON, January 16 .- At a Cabinet Council esterday it was believed that Irish affairs would come in for a share of attention. All accounts agree that the situation in the distressed districts is becoming extremely critical.

DUBLIN, January 16 .- As. a process server by name of O'Donnell was endeavoring to serve a number of cjectment papers in Mayo, he was seized by the people, who, after handthe constabulary declined to shoot, con-

MICHAEL DAVITT. LONDON, January 18.-At a Land meeting at Williamstown, County Galway, to-day, Davitt was present. The Government reporter and a number of police were in atten-dance. The Council of the Home Rule League have passed resolutions thanking the people of America for their prompt aid to the listressed in Ireland. The Duchess of Marl. borough fund now amounts to £100,000.

A woman has died of starvation in Kilkenny. Ireland. There is a large influx of tramps into Kilkenny from the distressed districts and, in consequence of the insufficiency of the police, unnecessary burglaries are committed.

Charles Stuart Parnell and the St Patrick's Society.

The following communication from the great Irish agitator has been received by the President of the St. Patrick's Society. We commend the energetic action of the Society for helping to bring about such a visit, which will be a pleasure to the citizens of Montreal, irrespective of class, creed or nationality. We have no doubt that no matter how large a hall be provided for the occasion, it will be filled to overflowing. We understand that the Academy of Music has been rented for the night of the 17th. A meeting of the presi dents of societies and of prominent Irishmen will be held on Monday night to make final arrangements :---

NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1880.

F. B. McNamee, Esq., President St. Patrick's Society :

My DEAR Sin,-I am very much honored by the kind invitation of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal to visit their city. I shall endeavor to make arrangements to do so before returning to Ireland, but am not at present in a position to speak definitely.

Will you permit me to direct you atton. tion to the urgent necessity of at once taking steps to relieve the distress in Ireland ? would suggest the immediate formation of a committee in Montreal for this purpose. To delay in view of the imminence of famine now pressing upon the west would be criminal and dangerous. Have read the resolutions passed at your meeting, and think that they form a valuable basis for the discussion of the land question.

Yours, truly, CHARLES S. PARNELL.

Russia Secretly Arming.

VIENNA, January 16 .- Notwithstanding all the peaceful professions of Russia, she is secretly continuing her preparations for war. The directors of her rifle manufactories have heen directed by the War Office quietly to prepare as many breach-loaders as possible; therefore, 70,000 will be manufactured at Sestroniez, 800,000 at Isvziz, and 500,000 abroad. A very trustworthy correspondent who has just visited all the larger towns in Russian Poland, on his way, via Warsaw and tion to his little dear and dumb son, (just Wilns, to Riga, writes that not only all the larger towns in that district, but also places by signs, 'their eyes glistening on each other Michael Lyden ; Trensurer, Mr. Bernard Lee ; and help to secure his papers at any cost, but | which previously had either small garrisons | as they talked on their fingers ; -an occasion or none at all, are now crowded by troops of on which Talleyrand remarked, 'How strange Dublin, January 14 -The Government this tenting themselves with warding off the all arms. This is chiefly the case in respect it was to dine with the first orator in Europe afternoon issued regulations summoning onset of the crowd as well as they could to those places lying west of Warsaw, en route and only see him only talking with his hands. I week.

The Merry Movarch and "Blithe Cockpen."

While Charles II. was sojourning in Scotland, before the battle of Worcester, his chief confidant and associate was the Laird of Cockpen, called, by the nicknaming fashion of the the times, "Blithe Cockpen." He followed Charles to the Hague, and by his skill in playing Scottish tunes, and his sagacity and wit, much delighted the merry monarch. Charles' favorite air was "Brose and Butter;" it was played to him when he went to bed, and he was awakened by it. At the Restoration, however, Blithe Cockpen shared the fate of many others of the royal adherents he was forgotten, and wandered upon the lands he once owned in Scotland, poor and unfriended. His letters to the court were unpresented or disregarded, till, wearied and incensed, he travelled to London; but his mean garb not suiting the rich doublets of court, he was not allowed to approach the royal presence. At length he ingratiated himself with the King's

organist, who was so enraptured with Cockpen's wit and powers of music that he requested him to play on the organ before the king at divine service. His exquisite skill did not attract His Majesty's notice, till, at the close of the service, instead of the usual tune, he struck up " Brose and Butter," with all its energetic merriment. In a moment, the royal organist was ordered to appear in the King's presence.

"My liege, it was not I! it was not I!" he cried, and dropped upon his knees.

"You !" cried his majesty, in rapture ; Cockpen presented himself on his knee. "Ab, Cockpen! is that you ? Why, man, I was like to dance coming out of church."

"I once danced too, said Cockpen ; " but that was when I had land of my own to dance on."

"Come with me," said Charles taking him by the hand ; " you shall dance to Brose and Butter' on you own lands again to the nineteenth generation ;" and, as far as he could, the king kept his promise.

-The People's Bank, of Fredericton, N. B., has declared a dividend of 31 per cent for the half year.

-The Bink of England gained £119,000 in specie during the week, and increased its reserve from 39 per cent of liabilities to 41 15-16 per cent. The posted discount rate remains The specie in the Bank of at 3 per cent. France decreased 3,034,000 francs during the

Edison's Electricity Expires.

NEW YORK, January 16 .--- It is said now that defect exists in the glassware of Edison's electric lamps, and that he is exercising his ingenuity to do away with it. A morning paper says that the Edison electric light stock, which in consequence of recent sensational publications went up to \$3,300 per share on December the 30th, 1870, was quoted yesterday at \$1,500. A visitor to the office of the Company in this city was told yesterday that the Company are not yet prepared to sell privileges to anybody. They were not through with experimenting, and until they had demonstrated the practicability of their light through the construction of a regular system, they did not propose to put it in the market.

The Empress Elizabeth will leave Vienna for Paris, en route to Ireland, early in February. Her Majesty has bired the chateau in the county Meath which she occupied last year. Her Majesty will spend some four to six weeks in Ireland. She will spend several days in Paris. Austrian and Hungarian sportsmen are anxious to test the great fox-hunts in Ireland, and it is possible that many will proceed to that country about the same time that her Majesty visits it.

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

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

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

druggists sell it. A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR Billious and Liver complaints, Indigestion, Wind Spasms, Giddiness of the eyes, Habitual Costiveness &c., is DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOU SAND PURGATIVE PILLS containing neither mercury or calomel in any form, mild in their operation, they create appetite, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

SURELY I' IS WORTH TWO YORK Shillings to get rid of worms. It costs more to feed them for one week, than to expel them by means of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COM-FITS or Worm Lozenges, which cost only 35 cents. Besides the economy, it is better for health and strength. Food digests better without the worms.

BY THE SUIR!

Let me rest ! let me rest by the stream near the wildwood, Oh ! friends, let me sleep by its placid, clear wave; It is meet that the anthems which gladdened my childhood Should swell their sweet numbers above my crean grave.

- green grave. Let me rest on the soil of our beautiful mo-
- ther-The land for whose weal I have travailed so
- And there shall the Suir, all repinings vain

smother, With the harmonies rare of its rich, Irish song !

Oh! bright, flowing river! Oh! dear flowing

Through ages unnumbered you've swept thro'the gien; Oh! glad, flowing river! Oh! gay, roving

Your music awakens my dreamings again.

I dream of the Past, and its many-hued story-Of heroes and martyrs whose names we re-vere; Of bards and of sages, whose wisdom-trove, bards and of sages, whose wisdom-trove,

hoary, Was treasured in shrines by that stream, spark-

And as beroes undaunted and martyrs un-shrinking Gave sages and bards golden themes to indite. So even to me, though life's current is sinking. Their memories are clad in a vestment of

light.

Oh! sad, dreaming river! Oh! glad, speak-ing river! Meander for aye while the wild breezes rave! Oh! stream of the wildwood, which fresh-ened my childhood, My hullaby sing, and my resting place lave!

There let me repose near the stream in the wild-

wood, Whose face mirrors purely the beauty of God ! Oh! there let me sleep as of old in my child-hood, Where scent shedding mignonettes spring from

Where scent sheading mignore the spring the the sod! And the friends I have treasured—the people I cherished With a love and a trust fated e'er to endure— With a pride in the Past, though its glories have

perished, And the flag of the Stranger waves over the

Oh! fairy-like river! Oh! sweet, rythmic river! In the ymple of nature my requiem sing! Oh moss-bordered river! Oh! caim, flowing

Bright dreamings of heaven your soft voices

JAMES JOSEPH GAHAN,

HENRIETTA TEMPLE

Ferdinand looked a little confused. 'The truth is,' he replied, 'I have not risen at all. I could not sleep; why, 1 know not; the evening, I suppose, was too happy for so commonplace a termination; so I escaped from my room as soon as I could do so without dis-turbing your household; and I have been bathing, which refreshes me always more than slumber.'

Weil, I could not resign my sleep, were it only for the sake of my dreams.'

· Pleasant I trust they were. · Rosy dreams and slumbers light are for ladies as fair as you.'

'I am grateful that I always fulfil the poet's wish ; and what is more, I wake only to gather roses ; see here !'

She extended to him a flower.

'I deserve it,' said Ferdinand, 'for 1 have not neglected your first gift;' and he offered her he rose she had given him the first day of his visit. "Tis "hrivolod,' he added, ' but still very sweet, at least to m?."

'It is mine now,' said Hearietta Temple. 'Ah! you will throw it away.'

'Do you think me, then, so insensible ?' 'It cannot be to you what it is to me,' re-

plied Ferdinand. 'It is a memorial,' said Miss Temple.

"Of what, and of whom?" enquired Ferdinand. " Of friendship and a friend."

"Tis something to be Miss Temple's friend.' 'I am glad you think so. I believe I am

of Henrietta Armine. 'I would sooner have a portrait of Henrietta Armine than the whole gallery together," said Ferdinand. Father Glastonbury stared.

a thousand times, that there was no portrait

Father Glastonbury,' he continued, with an air of remarkable excitement, 'let us have a wager upon it. What are the odds? Will there ever be a portrait of Henrietta Armine. portrait of Henrietta Armine to our gallery?" 'She died very young,' remarked Father

Glastonbury. But my Henrietta Armine should not die She should live,

young,' said Ferdinand. 'She should live, breathe, smile; she-

Father Glastonbury looked very confused. allusion to his secret passion relieved and gratified the overcharged bosom of Ferdiuand. He pursued the subject with enjoyment. Anybody but Father Glastonbury might have thought that he had lost his senses, he laughed so loud, and talked so fast about a subject which seemed almost nonsensical but the good Father Glastonbury ascribed these obullitions to the wanten spirit of youth, and smiled out of sympathy, though he knew not why, except that his pupil appeared happy.

At length they quitted the gallery : Father Glastonbury resumed his labors in the hall, where he was copying an escutcheon; and after hovering a short time restlessly around his tutor, now escaping into the garden that he might museover Henriet'a Temple undisturbed, and now returning, for a few minutes to his companion, lest the good Father Glastonbury should feel mortified by his neglect, Ferdinand broke away altogether and wan-

dered far into the pleasaunce. He came to the green and shady spot where he had first beheld her. There rose the cedar spreading its dark form in solitary grandeur, and holding, as it were, its state among its subject woods. It was the same scene, almost the same hour; but where was she? He waited for her form to rise, and yet it came not. He shouted Henrietta Temple, yet no fair vision blessed his expectant sight. Was it all a dream ? Had he been but lying beneath these branches in a rapturous trance, and had he only woke to the shivering dulness of reality? What evidence was there of the existence of such a being as Henrietta Temple? If such a being did not exist. of what value was life? After a glimpse of Paradise, could he breathe again in this tame and frigid world? Where was Ducie? Where were its immortal bowers, those roses of supernatural fragrance, and the celestial melody of its halls? That garden, wherein he wandered and hung upon heraccents; that wood, among whose shadowy boughs she glided like an antelope; that pensive twilight, on which he had gazed with such subdued emotion; that moonlight walk, when her voice floated, like Ariel's, in the purple sky ; were these all phantoms? Could it be that this morn, this very morn, he had beheld Henrietta Temple, had conversed with her alone, had bidden her a soft adieu? What, was it this day that she had given him this rose? He threw himself upon the turf, and gazed

perfect life. To the fantastic brain of love there seemed a resemblance between this roso and her who had culled it. Its stem was tall, its countenance was brilliant, an aromatic essence pervaded its being. As he held it in stifled by the commonplace, we are on the his hand, a bee came hovering round its brink of stepping into the adventurous. If charms, eager to revel in its fragrant lovelialighting on the rose. Jealous of his rose, Ferdinand, in his haste, shook the flower, and the fracile head fell from the stem !

A feeling of deep melancholy came over him, with which he found it in vain to strug-

an excuse for quitting Father Glastonbury; man engaged with his ideas is insensible of but to eat is as impossible as to sleep, for a fatigue. Ferdinand found himself at the Park man who is really in love. He took a spoon-ful of soup, and then jumping up from his slight stroll, he had already rambled half 'I wonder if there ever will be a portrait of chair, he walked up and down the room, Henrietta Armine. Come now, my dear thinking of Henrietta Temple. Then tomorrow occurred to him, and that other lady that to-morrow was to bring. He drowned the thought in a bumper of claret. Wine, mighty wine ! thou best and surest consola-tion ! What care can withstand thy inspiring I am quite fantastic to-day. You are smiling tion! What care can withstand thy inspiring at me. Now do you know, if I had a wish influence! from what scrape canst thou not, certain to be gratified, it should be to add a for the moment, extricate the victim! Who can deny that onr spiritual nature in some degree depends upon our corporal condition? A man without breakfast is not a hero; a hero well fed is full of audacious invention. Everything depends upon the circulation. Let but the blood flow freely, and a man of imagination is never without resources. A So strange is love, that this kind of veiled | fine pulse is a talisman; a charmed life; a balance at our bankers. It is good luck ; it is eternity ; it is wealth. Nothing can withstand us; nothing injure us; it is inexhaustible riches. So felt Ferdinand Armine, though on the verge of a moral precipice. To-morrow! what of to-morrow? Did tomorrow daunt him? Not a jot. He would wrestle with to-morrow, laden as it might be with curses, and dash it to the earth. It should not be a day; he would blot it out of the calendar of time; he would effect a moral eclipse of its influence. He loved Henrietta Temple. She should be his. Who could prevent him? Was he not an Armine? Was he not the near descendant of that bold man who passed his whole life in the voluptuous indulgence of his unrestrained volition ! Bravo ! he willed it, and it should be done. Everything yields to determination. What a fool! what a miserable craven fool had he been to have frightened himself with the contained all that he cared for or thought of flimsy shadows of petty worldly cares? He was born to follow his own pleasure; it was supreme: it was absolute; he was a despot; he set everything and everybody at defiance: and, filling a huge tumbler to the health of the great Sir Ferdinand, he retired, glorious as an emperor.

On the whole, Ferdinand had not committed so great an indiscretion as the reader, of course shocked, might at first imagine. For the first time for some days he slept, and slept soundly. Next to wine, a renovating slumber perhaps puts us in best humor with our destiny. Ferdinand awoke refreshed and sanguine, full of inventive life, which soon developed itself in a flow of improbable conclusions. His most rational scheme, however, appeared to consist in winning Henrietta Temple, and turning pirate, or engaging in the service of some distant and dis-turbed state. Why might he not free Greece, or revolutionise Spain, or conquer Brazila? Others had embarked in these bold enterprises; men not more desperate than himself and not better qualified for the career. Young, courageous, a warrior by profession, with a name of traditionary glory throughout the courts of Christendom, perhaps even remembered in Asia, he seemed just the the individual to carve out a glorious heritage with his sword. And as for his parents, they were not in the vale of years: let them dream on in an easy obscurity, and maintain themselves at Armine until he returned to redeem his hereditary domain. All that was requisite was upon the flower. The flower was young and the concurrence of his adored mistress. For-beautiful as herself, and just expanding into haps, after all his foolish fears and all his haps, after all his foolish fears and all his petty anxiety, he might live to replace upon her brow the ancient coronet of Tewesbury ! Why not? The world is strange; nothing happens that we anticipate : when apparently he married Miss Grandison, his career was ness. More than once had Ferdinand driven | closed; a most unnatural conclusion for one | anything more remarkable about Henrietta | Temple had quitted Ducie yesterday morning the bee away, when suddenly it succeeded in so young and bold. It was evident that he Temple than her voice. It was a rare voice, must marry Henrietta Temple; and then? so that in speaking, and in ordinary conversa-

NOT DE! He rose, he mounted his horse, and galloped over to Ducie Common. Its very aspect melted his heart. He called at the cottages he had visited two days before. Withbury, whose task was nearly accomplished. out enquiring after Miss Temple, he contrived to hear a thousand circumstances rehigh cases which had been stowed away in lating to her which interested and charmed him. In the distance rose the woods of Ducie; he gazed upon them as if he could never withdraw his sight from their deep and silent forms. Oh, that sweet bower! Why was there any other world but Ducie? All his brave projects of war, and conquest, and imperial plunder, seemed dull and vain now. He sickened at the thought of action. He sighed to gather roses, to listen to songs sweeter than the nightingale, and wander for ever in moon-lit groves. He turned his horse's head; slowly and sorrowfully he directed his course to Armine. Had they arrived? The stern presence of reality was too much for all his slight and gliftering visions. What was he, after all? This future conqueror was a young officer on leave, obscure except in his immediate circles with no inheritance, and very much in debt; awaited with anxiety by his affectionate parents, and a young lady whom he was about to marry for her forture! Most impotent epilogue to a magnificent reverie ! The post Grived at Armine in the afternoon. As rerdinand, nervous as a child returning to school, tardily regained home, he recognized the approaching postman. Hah ! a letter ? What was its import ? The blessing of delay ? ot was it the herald of their instant arrival? Pale and sick at heart, he tore open the hurried lines of Katherire. The maiden aunt had stumbled while getting out and with her all its mischances a transient of a popy phaeton, and experienced a serious accident; their visit to Armine was necessarily postponed. He read no more. The color returned to his cheek, reinforced by his heart's liveliest blood. A thousand thoughts, thousand wild hopes and wilder plans, came over him. Here was, at least, one interposition in his favor ; others would occur. He felt fortunate. He rushed to the tower, to tell the news to Father Glastonbury. His tutor ascribed his agitation to the shoc's, and attempted to console him. In communicating the intellifancies. gence, he was obliged to finish the letter ; it expressed a hope that, if their visit were postponed for more than a day or two, Katherine's dearest Ferdinand would return to Bath. Ferdinand wandered forth into the park to enjoy his freedom. A burden had suddenly fallen from his frame; a cloud that had haunted his vision had vanished. To-day, that was so accursed, was to be marked pow in his calender with red chalk. Even Armine pleased him; its sky was brighter, its woods more vast and green. They had not arrived; they would not arrive to-morrow, that was certain; the third day, too, was a day of hope. Why! three days, three whole days of unexpected, unhoped-for freedom, it was charity! What might not happen in three days! For three days he might fairly remain in expectation of fresh letters. It could not be anticipated, it was not even desired, that he should instantly repair to them. Come, he would forget this curse, he would was associated with the existence and the only two days? Do you know it really seems, be happy. The past, the future, should be nothing; he would revel in the auspicious present.

It is difficult to describe the restlessness of tered along, musing over Henrietts Temple, Ferdinand Armine. His solitary dinner was and building bright castles in the air. A way to his beloved. It was a delicious afternoon; the heat of the sun had long abated; the air was sweet and just beginning to stir; not a sound was heard, except the last blow of the woodman's axe, or the occasional note of come joyous bird waking from its siesta. Ferdinand passed the gate; he entered the winding road, the road that Henrietta Temple had so admired; a beautiful green lane with banks of flowers and hedges of tall trees. He strolled along, our happy Ferdinand, indefinite of purpose, almost insensible. whether he were advancing or returning home. He plucked the wild flowers, and pressed them to his lips, because she had admired them : rested on a bank, lounged on a gate, cut a stick from the hedge, traced Henrietta Temple in the road, and then turned the words into Henrietta Armine, and so, he at length, stared at finding himself on Ducie Common. Beautiful common ! how he loved it ! How familiar every tree and rustic roof had become to him! Could he ever forget the morning he had bathed in those fresh waters! What lake of Italy, what heroic wave of the midland ocean, could rival in his imagination that simple basin! He drew near the woods of Ducie, glowing with the setting sun. Surely there was no twilight like the twilight of this land! The woods of Ducie are entered. He recognised the path over which she had glided; he knelt down and kissed that sacred earth. As he approached the pleasure grounds, he turned off into a side path that he might not be perceived ; he caught, through a vista, a distant glimpse of the mansion. The sight of that roof wherein he had been so happy; of that roof that

> in this world, overcame him. He leant against a tree, and bid his face. The twilight died away, the stars stole forth, and Ferdinand ventured in the spreading gloom of night to approach the mansion.

He threw himself upon the turf, and watched the chamber where she lived. The windows were open, there were lights within the room, but the thin curtains were drawn, and concealed the inmates. Happy, happy chamber! All that was bright and fair and sweet were concentrated in those charming walls!

The curtain is withdrawn; an arm which cannot be mistaken, pulls back the drapery. Is she coming forth ? No, she does not : but he sees, distinctly he sees her. She sits in an old chair that he had often praised; her head rests upon her arm, her brow seems pensive ; and in her other hand she holds a volume that she scarcely appears to read. Oh ! may he gaze upon her for ever! May this celestial scene, this seraphic hour, never pass away. Bright stars! do not fade ; thou summer wind that playest upon his brow, perfumed by her flowers, refresh him for ever; beautiful night be for ever the canopy of a scene so sweet and still; let existence glide away in gazing on yon delicate and tender vision!

Dreams of fantastic love; the curtain closes; a ruder hand than hers has shut her from his sight ! It has all vanished ; the stars seem dim. the autumnal air is dark and harsh ; and where he had gazed on heaven, a bat flits wild and fleet. Poer Ferdinand, unhappy Ferdinand, how dull and depressed our brave gallant has become ! Was it her father who had closed the curtain ? Could he himself, thought Ferdinand, have been observed? Hark ! a voice softer and sweeter than the night breaks upon the air. It is the voice of his beloved ; and, indeed, with all her singular and admirable qualities, there was not Why then something would happen totally tion, though there was no one whose utterance "Lexpected and unforeseen. Who could doubt | was more natural and less unstudied, if forcibly affected you. She could not give you

whose boundary you look down on amall rich valleys; and into one of these, winding his way through fields and pastures, of which the fertile soil was testified by their vigorous hedgerows, he now descended. A long, low. farmhouse, with gable ends and ample porch, an unipue building that in old days might have been some manorial residence, attracted his attention. Its picturesque form, its angles and twisted chimneys, its porch covered with Jessamine and eglantine, Its verdant homestead, and its orchard rich with ruddy iruit, its vast barns and long lines of ample stacks, produced altogether a rural, picture complete and cheerful. Near it a stream, which Ferdinand followed, and which, after a devious and rapid course, emptied itself into a deep and capacious pool, touched by the early sunbeam. and grateful to the swimmer's eye. Here Ferdinand made his natural toilet; and afterwards slowly returning to the farm-house, sought an agreeable refuge from the sun in its fragrant porch.

The farmer's wife, accompanied by a pretty daughter with downcast eyes, came forth and invited him to enter. While he courteously refused her offer, he sought her hospitality. The good wife brought a table and placed it in the porch, and covered it with a napkin purer than snow. Her viands were fresh eggs, milk warm from the cow, and bread she had herself baked. Even a lover might feed on such sweet food. This happy valley and this cheerful settlement wonderfully touched the fancy of Ferdinand. The season was mild and sunny, the air scented by the flowers that rustled in the breeze, the bees soon came to rifle their sweetness. and flights of white and blue pigeons ever and anon skimmed But an acquaintance, as I am, only an acalong the sky from the neighboring gables that were their dovecotes. Ferdinand made a salutary, if not a plenteous meal; and when the table was removed, exhausted by the fatigue and excitement of the last four-andwenty hours, he stretched himself at full length in the porch, and fell into a gentle and dreamless slumber.

Honrs elapsed before he awoke, vigorous indeed, and wonderfully refreshed; but the sun had already greatly declined. To his aston-ishment, as he moved, there fell from his thing in woman; it is a charm that never breast a beautiful nosegay. He was charmed palls, and better than all, it is a means of fas-with this delicate attention from his hostess, cination that never disappears. Women or perhaps from her pretty daughter with those downcast eyes. There seemed a refine-ment about the gift, and the mode of its offer-or ceased to enchant. The expression of the ing, which scarcely could be expected from hand, too, is inexhaustible; and when the these kind yet simple rustics. The flowers, eyes we may have worshipped no longer flash too, were rare and choice; geraniums such as are found only in lady's bower, a cape jessa-have played are covered with a cap, or worse, mine, some musky carnations, and a rose that a turban, and the symmetrical presence which seemed the sister of the one that he had borne from Ducie. They were delicately bound together, too, by a bright blue riband, fastened | ished; the hand, the immortal hand, defying by a gold and turquoise pin. This was most strange; this was an adventure more suitable still triumphs; and small, soft, and fair, by an to a Sicilian palace than an English farmhouse; to the gardens of a princess than the clustered porch of his kind hostess. Ferdinand gazed at the bouquet with a glance of blended perplexity and pleasure ; then he en-tered the farm-house, and made enquiries of luxuriant than Helen's of Troy, a cheek pink his hostess, but they were fruitless. The as a shell, and breaking into dimples like a pretty daughter with the downcast eyes was there too; but her very admiration of the gift, so genuine and unrestrained, proved,, if testimony indeed were necessary, that she was not his unknown benefactor : admirer, he would tended skein. have said ; but Ferdinand was in love, and Now this modest. All agreed no one, to their knowledge had been there; and so Ferdinand, cherishing his beautiful gift, was fain to quit that your melancholy originates in idleness. his new friends in as much perplexity as ever.

It was about two hours before sunset that Captain Armine summoned up courage to call up Ducie Bower. He inquired for Mr. Temple, and learned to his surprise that Mr. for Scotlaud.

'And Miss Temple ?' said Ferdinand. 'Is at home, Sir,' replied the servant.

Ferdinand was ushered into the saloon. he was not there. Our hero was very nervous; greeting, bid you an adieu, or make a routine he had been bold enough in the course of his walk from the farm-house, and indulged in a thousand imaginary conversations with his mistress; but, now that he was really about to meet her, all his fire and fancy deserted him. Everything occurred to him inauspi-cious to his suit ; his own situation, the short time she had known him, his uncertainty of the state of her affections. How did he knew she was not engaged to another? why should she not be betrothed as well as himself? This contingency had occurred to him before, and yet he had driven it from his thoughts. He began to be jealous; he began her; her form was shrouded, but her voice to think himself a very great fool; at any rate, he resolved not to expose himself any even to love; a voice that reached his ear, further. He was clearly premature; he would call to-morrow or next day; to speak to her now was certainly impossible. The door opened; she entered, radiant as the day! What a smile! what dazzling teeth! what ravishing dimples! her eyes flashed like summer lightning; she extended ----, when suddenly the music ceased. His to him a hand white and soft as one of those doves that had played about him in the morning. Surely never was anyone endued with such an imperial presence. So stately, so majestic ; and yet withal so simply gracious ; sities and habits of our life sink before it. full of such airy artlessness, at one moment Food and sleep, that seem to divide our being she seemed an empress, and then only a beautiful child; and the hand and arm that seemed fashioned to wave a sceptre, in an inbeing, fit only to live upon ambrosia, and stant appeared only fit to fondle a gazelle, or pluck a flower. 'How do you do?' she said; and he really funcied she was going to sing. He was not yet accustomed to that marvellous voice. It broke upon the sileuce, like a silver bell just touched by the summer air. It is kind of dream. Revolutions, earthquakes, the you to come to see a lone maiden,' she continued; 'papa has deserted me, and without are to him but childish games, distasteful to any preparation. I cannot endure to be sepaa manly spirit. Men love in the plague, and rated from him, and this is almost the only forget the pest, though it rages about them. time that he refused my solicitation to ac-They bear a charmed life, and think not of | company him. But he must travel far and destruction until it touches their idol, and quickly. My nucle has sent for him; he is very unwell, and papa is his trustee. There is business; I do not know what it is, but I dara say not very agreeable. By the bye, I hope Lady Armine is well? My papa has deserted me,' said Ferdinand, with a smile. 'Theyhave not yet arrived, and some days may yet elapse before they

I was thinking of strolling now,' she replied, but I am glad that you have called. for I wanted an excuse to be idle.'

An hour passed away, nor was the cenversation on either side very brilliantly supported.

Ferdinand seemed dull, but, indeed, was only recody, revolving in his mind many strange incidents and feelings, and then turning for consolation in his perpiexities to the enchanting vision on which he still could gaze. Nor was Miss Temple either in her usually sparkling vein; her liveliness seemed an effort; she was more constrained, she was less fluent than before. Ferdinand, indeed, rose more than once to depart ; yet still he remained. He lost his cap; he looked for his cap; and then again seated himself. Again he rose, restless and disquieted, wandered about the room, looked at a picture, plucked a flower, pulled the flower to pieces. ' Miss Temple,' he at length observed,' I am

afraid I am very stupid !'

Because you are silent? · Is not that a sufficient reason ?'

'Nay! I think not; I think I am rather fond of silent people myself; I cannot bear to live with a person who feels bound to talk because he is my companion. The whole day passes sometimes without papa and rayself exchanging fifty words; yet I am very happy; I do not feel that we are dull;' and Miss Temple pursued her work which she had previously taken up.

. Ah! but I am not your papa; when we are very intimate with people, when they interest us, we are engaged with their teelings, we do not perpetually require their ideas. quaintance, a miserable acquuintance, unless Ispeak or listen, I have no business to be here; unless I in some degree contribute to the an usement or the convenience of my companion, I degenerate into a bore.'

"I think you are very amusing, and you may be useful if you like, very;' and she offered him a skein of silk, which she re-

quested him to hold. It was a beautiful hand that was extended carry a beautiful hand with them to the grave, in our sonnets has reminded us so oft of antelopes and wild gazelles, have all, all vanalike time and and care, still vanquishes, and airy attitude, a gentle pressure, or a new ring. renews with untiring grace the spell that bound our enamored and adoring youth !

But in the present instance there were eyes luxuriant than Helen's of Troy, a cheek pink May morning into sunshine, and lips from which stole forth a perfume sweeter than the whole conservatory. Ferdinand sat down on a chair opposite Miss Temple, with the ex-

'Now this is better than doing nothing !' she said, catching his eye with a glance half-kind, half-arch. 'I suspect, Captain Armine, (Ah! if I could only be employed every

day in this manner!' ejeculated Ferdinand. 'Nay! not with a distaff; but you must do something. You must get into l'arliament." 'You forget that I am a Catholic,' snid Ferdinnnd.

Miss Temple slightly blushed, and talked rather quickly about her work ; but her companion would not relinquish the subject.

I hope you are not prejudiced against my faith,' said Ferdinand.

Prejudiced! Dear Captain Armine, do not me repent too seriously a giddy word I feel it is wrong that matters of taste should mingle with matters of belief; but, to speak the truth, I am not quite sure that Howard, as an Armine, who was a Protestant, like myself, would quite please my fancy so much as in their present position, which, if a little inconvenient, is very picturesque." Ferdinand smiled. 'My great grand-mother was a Protestant,' said Ferdinand, Margaret Armine. Do you think Margaret a pretty name?' Queen Margaret! yes a fine name, I think ; barring its abbreviation." I wish my great grandmother's name had not been Margaret,' said Ferdinand, very seriously.

vain, but certainly I like to

'Then you can always gain your wish without an effort.'

'Now I think we are very good friends, said Miss Temple, 'considering we have known each other so short a time. But then papa likes you so much.'

I am honored as well as gratified by the kindly dispositions of so agreeable a person as Mr. Temple. I can assure his daughter that the feeling is mutual. Your tather's opinion influences you?

'In everything. He has been so kind father, that it would be worse than ingratirude to be less than devoted to him."

'Mr. Temple is a very enviable person.

But Captain Armine knows the delight of a parent who loves him. I love my father as you love your mother.'

'I have, however, lived to feel that no person's opinion could influence me in everything; I have lived to find that even filial love, and God knows mine was powerful of music, I know a musician, such a musician, enough, is after all, but a pallid moonlight a musician whom I should like to introduce beam, compared with-

Seel my father kisses his hand to us from the window. Let us run and meet him."

THE last adieus are bidden ; Fordinand is on his road to Armine, flying from the woman whom he adores, to meet the woman to whom | monplace accomplishment in the art she has, he is betrothed. He reined in his horse as I believe ; but I was not thinking of that sort he entered the park. As he slowly approached his home, he could not avoid feeling, that after so long an absence, he had not treated Father Glastonbury with the kindness and consideration he merited. While he was torturing his invention for an excuse for distance ; and riding up and dismounting, he joined that faithful friend. Whether it be that love and falsehood are, under any circumstances, inseparable, Ferdinand Armine, whose frankness was proverbial, found himself involved in a long and confused narrative of a visit to a friend, whom he had unexpectedly met, whom he had known abroad, and to whom he was under the greatest ob ligations. He even affected to regret this temporary estrangement from Armine after so long a separation, and to rejoice at his escape. No names were mentioned, and the unsuspicious Father Glastonbury, delighted again to be his companion, inconvenienced him with no cross-examination. But this was only the commencement of the system of degrading deception which awaited him.

Willingly would Ferdinand have devoted all his time and feelings to his companion; but in vain he struggled with the absorbing passion of his soul. He dwelt in silence upon the memory of the last three days, the most eventful period of his existence. He was moody and absent, silent when he should have spoken, wandering when he should have listened, hazarding random observations instead of conversing, or breaking into hurried and inappropriate comments; so that to any worldly critic of his conduct he would have appeared at the same time both dull aud excited. At length he made a desperate effort | property, often our best.' to accompany Father Glastonbury to the pic-] conversation of the lady of his heart; he to me a year! stood entranced before the picture of the Turkish page, and lamented to Father Glastonbury | and,' said Father Glastonbury.

gle, and which he could not analyse. He rose, and pressing the flower to his heart, he walked away and rejoined Father Glaston-Ferdinand sected himself upon one of the the hall, folding his arms, swinging his legs. and whistling the German air which Miss Temple had sung the preceding night.

'That is a wild and pretty air,' said Father Glastonbury, who was devoted to music. "I never heard it before. You travellers pick up choice things. Where did you find it?

'I am sure I cannot tell, my dear Father Glastonbury: I have been asking myself the same question the whole morning. Sometimes I think I dreamt it.'

A few more such dreams would make you a rard composer,' said Father Glastonbury, smiling.

'Ah! my dear Father Glastonbury, falking you to above all persons in the world.'

'You always loved music, dear Ferdinand; 'tis in the blood. You come from a musical stock on your mother's side. Is Miss Grandison musical?

· Yes, no, that is to say, I forget ; some comof thing; I was thinking of the lady who taught me this ;;;;

"A lady !' said Father Glastonbury. "The Uerman ladies are highly cultivated.

'Yes the Germans, and the ron en especially, have a remarkably line musical taste, his conduct he observed his old tutor in the rejoined Ferdinand, recovering from his blunder "I like the Germans very much,' said Father

Glastonbury,' and I admire that air.' O' my dear Fathor Glastonbury. should hear it sung by moonlight.'

Indeed !' said Father Glastonbury. "N'es; if you could only hear her sing it by

meonlight, I venture to say, my dear Father Glastonbury, that you would confess that all you had ever heard, or seen, or imagined, of enchanted spirits floating in the air, and tilling the atmosphere with supernatural symphonies, was realized.'

'Indeed!' said Father Glastonbury, 'a most accomplished performer, no doubt! Was she issional-?

Who?' inquired Ferdinand. 'Your songstress.'

Professional! oh! ah! yes! No! she was

not a professional singer, but she was fit to be one; and that is an excellent idea, too; for I would sooner, atter all, be a professional singer, and live by my art than marry against my inclination, or not marry according to it.' 'Marry !' said Father Glastonbury, rather

astonished ; 'what, is she going to be married against her will? Poor devoted thing!' 'Devoted, indeed!' said Ferdinand ; 'there is no greater curse on earth.'

Father Glastonbury shook his head. 'The affections should not be forced,' the old man added; 'our feelings are our own

Ferdinand fell into a fit of abstraction; ture gallery and listen to his plans. The then, suddenly turning round, he said, 'Is it scene indeed was not ungrateful to him, for it possible that I have been away from Armine

'You are very kind to say so, my Ferdin-

Thus communing with himself, he saun-

remark, without impressing you with her power and sweetness. It sounded like a bell, sweet and clear and thrilling; it was astonishing what influence a little word uttered by this woman, without thought, would have upon those she addressed. Of such fine clay is man made.

That beautiful voice recalled to Ferdinand all his fading visions; it renewed the spell which had recently enchanted him ; it conjured up again all those sweet spirits that had a moment since hovered over him with their auspicious pinions. He could not indeed see reached him; a voice attuned to tenderness. melted his soul, and blended with his whole existence. His heart fluttered, his pulse beat high, he sprang up, he advanced to the window ! Yes! a few paces alone divide them;

a single step and he will be at her side. His hand is outstretched to clutch the curtain, his courage vanished with its inspiration. For a moment he lingered, but his heart misgave him, and he stole back to his solitude.

What a mystery is Love! All the necesas day and night divide Time, lose all their influence over the lover. He is a spiritualized slumber in an imaginary paradise. The cares of the world do not touch him; its most stirring events are to him but the dusty incidents of the bygone annals. All the fortune of the world without his mistress is misery ; change of governments, the fall ot empires, then they die without a pang, like zealots for their persecuted creed. A man in love wanders in the world as a somnambulist, with eyes that seem open to those that watch him, yet in fact view nothing but their own inward

Oh! that night at Ducie, through whose long hours Ferdinand Armine, in a tumult of encaptured passion, in its lawns and groves, feeding on the image of its enchanting mistress, watching the solitary light in her chamber that was to him as the pharos to a mariner in a tumultuous voyage! The morning, the grey cold morning, came at last; he had outwatched the stars, and listened to the waking birds. It was no longer possible to remain in the gardens unobserved; he regained the common.

What should he do? whither should he wend his course ? To Armine? 'Oh'l not to Armine; never could he return to Armine

without the heart of Henrietta Temple. Yes! on that great venture be had now resolved; on that mighty hazard all should now

Will you take some refreshment? I am be staked. Reckless of consequences, one vast object now alone sustained 'him. Exsure you will; you must be very tired. Take vast object now alone sustained him. some hock; papa always takes hock and istence without her was impossible'! Ay! a soda water. I shall order some bock and day, a day, a single, a solitary day, should not soda water for you.' She rose and rang the elapse without his breathing to her his pasbell in spite of his remonstrance. sion, and seeking his fate from her lark eyes. And have you been walking, Miss Tem-

He strolled along to the extremity of the common. It was a great table land, from ple ?' enquired Ferdinand.

reach Armine. Indeed' I hope they are well." 'Yes; they are well.' 'Did you ride here?'

(No. · You did not walk?

I hardly know how I came; I believed I walked.'

'You must be very tired; and you are standing! pray sit dowu; sit in that chair; you know that is your favorite chair.'

And Ferdinand seated himself in the very chair in which he had watched her the proceding night.

'This is certainly my favorite chair,' he said; 'I know no seat in the world I prefer to this.'

Continued on Third Page.

Now, why should that respectable dame's baptism disturb your fancy?' enquired Miss-Temple.

'I wish her name had been Hemietta,' replied Ferdinand. 'Henrietta Armine. You know there was a Henrietta Armine once ?"

Was there?' said Miss Temple rising. Our skein is finished. You have been very good. I must go and see my flowers. Come. And as she said this little word, she turned her fair and finely-finished neck, and looked over her shoulder at Ferdinand with an arch expression of countenance peculiar to her. That winning look, indeed, that clear, sweet voice, and that quick graceful attitude, blended into a spell which was irresistible. His heart yearned for Henrietta Temple, and rose at the bidding of her voice.

From the conservatory they stepped into the garden. It was a delicious afternoon ; the sun had sunk behind the grove, and the air, which had been throughout the day somewhat oppressive, was now warm, but mild. At Ducie there was a fine old terrace facing the western hills, that bound the valley in which the Bower was situate. These hills, a ridge of moderate elevation, but of picturesque form, parted just opposite the terrace, as if on purpose to admit the setting sun, like inferior existences that had, as it were, made way before the splendor of some mighty lord or conqueror. The lofty and sloping bank which this terrace crowned was covered with rare shrubs, and occasionally a group of tall trees sprang up among them, and broke the view with an interference which was far from. ungraceful, while plants spreading forth from large marble vases, had extended over their trunks, and sometimes, in their play, had touched even their topmost brauches. Between the terrace and the distant hills extended a tract of pasture land, green and wellwooded by its rich hedge-rows; not a roof was visible, though many farms and hamlets were at hand ; and, in the heart of a rich and populous land, here was a region where the shepherd or the herdsman was the only evidence of human existence. It was thither, a grateful spot at such an hour, that Miss Temple and her companion directed their steps. The last beam of the sun flashed across the flaming horizon as they gained the terrace; the hills, well wooded, or presenting a bare and acute outline to the sky, rose sharply defined in form; while in another direction some more distant elevations were pervaded with a rich purple tint, touched sometimes, with a rosy blaze of soft and flickering light. The whole scene, indeed, from the humble pasture-land that was soon to creep into dark-

ness, to the proud hills whose sparkling crests ness, and blended with the glowing canopy of that he now muses; it is the memory of the lustrous sky. But on the terrace, and another's glance that touches his eager heart. the groves that rose beyond it, and the glades He falls into a reverie ; the passionate past is and vistas into which they opened, fell the acted again before him; in his glittering eye and vistas into which they opened, for the full glory of the sunset. Each moment a new shadow, now resy, now golden, now blending in its rosy shifting tints all the glory of the iris fell over the rich pleasure grounds, their it not all a dream? He takes from his iris, fell over the rich pleasure grounds, their groups of mere and noble trees, and their dim or glittering avenues.

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The vespers of the birds were faintly dying away, the last low of the returning kine sounded over the lea, the tinkle of the sheep-bell was heard no more, the thin white moon began to gleam, and Hesperus glittered in the fading sky. It was the twilight hour! That delicious hour that softens the heart

of man, what is its magic? Not merely its and Armine: beauty. it is not more beautiful than sunrise. It is a repose repose. Our tumultuous passions sink with the sun, there is a fine sympathy between us and our world, and the stillness of Nature is responded to by the serenity of the soul.

At this sacred hour our hearts are pure. All worldly cares, all those vulgar anxieties and aspirations that at other seasons hover like but a swarm of humble-minded and humblevultures over our existence, vanish from the | mannered insects. For him, the human speserene atmosphere of our susceptibility. A cies is represented by a single individual, and sense of beauty, a sentiment of love, pervade of her he makes an idol. All that is bright sense of beanty, a sentiment of love, pervade our being. But if at such a moment solitude is full of joy, if, even when slone, our native sensibility suffices to entrance us with the transformer of the sensibility suffices to entrance us with the sensibility suffices to entrance us the sensibility suffices to entrance us the sensibility suffices to the sensibility suffi a tranquil, yet thrilling bliss; how doubly sweet, how multiplied must be our fine emotions, when the most delicate influence of human sympathy combines with the power and purity of material and moral nature, and completes the exquisite and enchanting spell!

Ferdinand Armine turned from the beautiful world around him to gaze upon a countenance sweeter than the summer air, softer than the gleaming moon, brighter than evening star. The shadowy light of purple eve fell upon the still and solemn presence of Henrietta Temple. Irresistible emotion impelled him; softly he took her gentle hand, and, bending his head, he murmured to her, 'Most beautiful, I love thee !'

As, in the oppreesive stillness of some tropic stillness of night, a single drop is the reheavens, so even this slight expression rethis fair scene, oh! let me turn to something lighter and more glittering pinion iu an atlive. Deem me, oh! deem me not too bold, creations of surrounding art, and greets the of my life to you, might in some degree com- | may yet consider himself thrice blessed to pensate for its little worth, if I might live even but to hope-

'You do not speak. Miss Temple, Henrietta, admirable Henrietta, have I offended you? am I indeed the victim of hopes too and satisfaction. Disappointment may high and fancies too supreme ? Oh! pardon wither up with energies, oppression may me, most beautiful, I pray your pardon. Is it bruise his spirit ; but baulked, daunted. dea crime to feel, perchance too keenly, the serted, crushed, lone where once all was symsenge of beauty like to thine, dear lady? Ah! tell me I am forgiven; tell me indeed you do has not lived in vain. not hate me. I will be silent, I will never

perfection, and who had been to him so genbosom the handkerchief of Henrietta Temple. He recognizes upon it her magical initials, worked in her own fine dark hair. A smile of triumphant certainty irradiates his countenance, as he rapidly presses the memorial to his lips, and imprints upon it a thousand kisses; and holding this cherished testimony of his felicity to his heart, sleep at length de-

scended upon the exhausted frame of Ferdin-But the night that brought dreams to Ferdinand Armine, brought him not visions more marvellous and magical than his waking life. He who loves, lives in an ecstatic trance. The world that surrounds him is not the world of working man : it is a fairy land. He is not of the same order as the labouring myriads on which he seems to tread. They are to him seems to bear an intimate relation to the being we adore; and as to us life would now appear intolerable, a burthen of insupportable and wearying toil, without this transcendent sympathy, so we cannot help fancying that were its sweet and subtile origin herself to quit this inspired scene, the universe itself would not be unconscious of its deprivation, and somewhat of the world's lustre might be missed even by the most callous.

The morning burst as beautiful as such love. A rosy tint suffused the soft tremulous sky, and tinted with a delicate hue the tall trees and wide lawns,] freshened with the light and vanishing dew. The air was vocal with a thousand songs; all was bright and clear, cheerful and golden. Ferdinand awoke from delicious dreams, and gazed upon the freshing harbinger of a shower that clears the | scene that responded to his own bright and glad emotions, and inhaled the balmy air, ieved in an instant the intensity of his over-burthened feelings, and warm, quick, and gushing dowed the words that breathed his fervid adoration. 'Yes!' he continued, 'in fairer still. Beautiful, beloved Henrietta, I mosphere as brilliant as its own plumes. Forcan repress no longer the emotions that, tunate the youth, the romance of whose existsince I first beheld you, have vanquished my | ence is placed in a scene befitting its fair and existence. 1 love you, I adore you: life in | marvellous career ; fortunate the passion that your society is heaven; without you I cannot | is breathed in palaces, amid the ennobling sweet lady; I am not worthy of you, but object of its fond solicitude amid perfumed who can be? Ah! if I dared but venture to gardens, and in the shade of green and silent effer you my heart, if that humblest of all woods! Whatever may be the harsher course possessions might indeed be yours, if my of his career, however the cold world may adoration, if my devotion, if the consecration cast its dark shadows upon his future path, he whom this graceful destiny has fallen, and amid the storms and troubles of after-life may look back to these hours, fair as the dawn, beautiful as the twilight. with solace

pathy, gloomy where all was light, still he

Business, however, rises with the sun. The speak again. Yet, let me walk with you. morning brings cares, and although with re-Cease not to be my companion because I have been too beld. Pity me, pity me, dearest, dearest Henrietta. If you but know how I struggle with the harassing brood, still, Fer-only dry lots maintained prices. The bulk have suffered, if you but knew the nights that dinand Armine, the involved son of a ruined of the business in Mark Lane consisted bave suffered, if you out knew the inguts that have brought no sleep, the days of fever that have baen mine since first we met, if you knew how called consciousness after repose, without a hard, dry foreign wheats as a substitute I have fed but upon one sweet idea, one sacred pang. Nor was there indeed magic withal, for, or mixture with, the English. Business image of absorbing life, since first I gazed on in the sweet spell that now bound him, to in Mark Lane has been depressed, as in view your transcendent form, indeed I that that preserve him from this black invasion. of America's large surplus, buyers were con-you would pity, that you would pardon, that Anxiety was one of the ingredients of the tent to satisfy immediate requirements; and

is throned in her soul. She who had moved were yet touched by the living beam, was the and so devoted. He drives his mother in the world so variously, who had received bathed with lucid beauty and luminous soft- from his thoughts. It is of another voice so much homage, and been accustomed from her childhood to all that is considered accomplished and fascinating in man, and had passed through the ordeal with a calm, clear spirit; behold, she is no longer the mistress of her thoughts or feelings; she had fallen before a glance, and yielded in an instant to a burning word !

> But could she blame herself? Did she repent the rapid and ravishing past? Did re-gret mingle with her wonder? Was there u pang of remorse, however slight, blending its sharp teeth with all her bliss? No! Her love was perfect, and her joy was full. She offered her vows to that Heaven that had accorded her happiness so supreme; she felt | natural outcome of the misgovernment of only unworthy of a destiny so complete. She | centuries and of the standing feud bemarvelled, in the meekness and purity of her tween England and Ireland are a matspirit, why one so gifted had been reserved for ter of course. The general philosophy her, and what he could recognize in her im- of land tenure is sure to come perfect and inferior qualities to devote to

them the fondness of his rare existence. Ferdinand Armine! Did there indeed evel breathe, had the wit of poet ever yet devised, a being so choice? So young, so beautiful, so lively and accomplished, so deeply and variously interesting! Was that sweet voice, indeed, only to sound in her enchanted ear, that graceful form to move only for the pleasure of her watchful eye ? That quick and airy fancy but to create for her delight, and that soft, gentle heart to own no solicitude but for her will and infinite gratification ? And could it be possible that he loved her, that she was indeed his pledged bride, that the accents of his adoration still echoed in her ear, and his fond embrace still clung to her mute and trembling lips! Would he always love her? Would he always be so fond ? Would he be as faithful as he was now devoted ? Ah ! she would not lose him. That heart should never escape her. Her life should be one long vigilant device to enchain his being.

What was the five days past? It is possible that she lived before she met him ? Of what did she think, what do ? Could there be pursuits without this companion, plans or feelings without this sweet friend? Life must have been a blank, vapid and dull and weary. She could not recall herself before that morning ride to Armine. How rolled away the day ! How heavy must have been the hours ! All that had been uttered before she listened to Ferdinand seemed without point ; all that was done before he lingered at her side, aimless and without an object. O Love! in vain they moralise : in vain

they teach us thou art a delusion; in vain they dissect thine inspiring sentiment, and would mortity us into misery by its degrading analysis. The sage may announce that gratified vanity is thine aim and end ; but the lover glances with contempt as his coldblooded philosophy. Nature assures him to be had, but there are very many important thou art a beautiful and sublime emotion; and, he answers, caust thou deprive the sun of its heat because its ray may be decomposed : or does the diamond blaze with less splendour because thou canst analyse its effulgence.

(To be Continued.)

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The British Grain Trade.

Lospon, January 13 .- The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade, says : " In consequence of the comparatively favorable weather, farmers have been actively engaged with arrears of sowing. Consequently threshing was somewhat neglected, and the deliveries of wheat at the principal markets have diminished. The condition of the majority of the offerings, however, only dry lots maintained prices. The bulk for, or mixture with, the Linglish. Business

IRELAND'S CHRISTMAS.

Lost Opportunities of the English Government-Famine and "Souperism"-More Prudence Among the Lana Agitators-Protestant Feeling.

(From the N. Y. Herald.)

DUBLIN, Dec. 27, 1879. No difficulty, no grievance, no agitation over arises inIreland in which, as in a microcosm, the expert may not trace all those neculiarities which make up the general outlines of what is known as the Irish question. Mutual misunderstanding and mistrust, the up sooner or later, about which some special traditions and views prevail here which tenaciously defy alike combative arguments and hostile facts. Then there are the antagonisms of race of all kinds and upon all topics. And at no very late stage of the business the spirit of religious bitterness is certain to come upon the stage, disclosing often very sordid motives for apparently noble deeds, and making fusion impossible and peace and harmony mere phantoms. Be-sides all this we have the un-principled knaves "on both sides of the hedge," who fan embers of discord merely in the hope of making some selfish profit for themselves out of the general confusion. We have all this and much more manifest to the most undiscerning eye in the present condition of Ireland, as has been already made pretty plain in the columns of the Heral.1. There is great and widespread distress, the extreme pressure of which, however, is felt only in the western districts of

the country, from Donegal down to Kerry and southwest Cork.

THE DIRE DISTRESS.

The bulk of the population in the seven western counties will find it next to impossible to live through the winter and spring unless helped by money or provisions coming from an extraneous source. Whence is the money and the food to come? Those benevolent persons who have not cast all considerations of prudence and political economy to the winds deprecate the idea of wholesale charity. They protect against transforming the whole population of this great district into an army of paupers. Poor they always have been and must continue to be, but let them be industrious poor, supporting themseives and earning the maintenance of their families by honest toil. Husbandry work in the ordinary sense is not and useful works of general and permanent public utility which might be taken in hand, giving wages to the able-bodied men, who will otherwise have no employment. Many of these are real salvage works, such as drainage of thousands of acres, which at present are periodically under water six months in every year; embank-ment of some rivers which regularly overflow and render useless some very fertile land, and opening up roads in districts now deprived of all communication with the outside world. Private benevolence will have ample field for almost boundless effort in allaying unavoidable distress. But the nonemployment of able men upon useful work is a thoroughly avoidable evil. To support them for seven or eight months upon charitable alms when they are able to earn their bread would be to demoralize them, to degrade them, to impair their producing power for

THE GOVERNMENT'S APATHY.

future time.

But the Government either cannot be perstuded of the greatness of the emergency or the cry of actual death from hunger sends up they lack the energy and courage necessary to its verdict, as it did before, to the high court deal with it. They offered to advance money of the Father of the poor. to landlords who may be willing to undertake certain improvements on their estates; but they will not themselves originate anything. Now, this is useless. In the first place, how can it be expected that landlords will just now, in the face of a raging agitation which aims at revolutionizing the tenure of land, consent to take upon their shoulders fresh burdens? In the next place such works must of their nature be on a very limited scale, and benefiting purely local interests. What are wanted are large works, extending over a considerable line of country, furnishing remunerative employment to thousands at a time. Some landlords have, indeed, in the face of all difficulties, undertaken some local operations : but these can be of advantage to only a small section of their tenantry, and must leave the mass of the people unrelieved. What good can it do to the Galway peasantry to know that King Harman is making improvements on his estate far away in Sligo county? Up to this, however, there is no sign that the Government realizes either its own duty or the magnitude of the danger. PRIVATE CHARITY, Private benevolence is coming forward, and many are already solicitous as to whether it will be for good or for evil. The Duchess of Marlborough, wife of the Lord Lieutenant. has, as you already know, inaugurated a fund for the relief of the distress in the West. The Lord Mayor of London has also opened a great subscription at the Land Mansion House the object of which is to aid the effort of the Duchess of Marlborough. In a few days we are to have a public meeting here in Dublin in order to start a national fund for relief of the distress. Now it is plain that the usefulness of all those efforts must depend on the excellence of organization. But this seems to be almost nil. A small committee of ladies, all of them people of some social importance in Dublin, has been selected by the Duchess to manage her fund. Hardly one of them knows an iota about the state of the West, its needs, its difficulties. They have had no experience in anything of the kind. By one of those marvellous pieces (ingenious perverseness which are not to lefound anywhere out of this unfortunate island, the two gentlemen who have been selected to act as secretaries to this committee of inexperienced ladies are two men who have been conspicuous for their anti-Catholic views and actions, and for their antipathy and antagonism to all Irish aspirations. Now, the great rock on which British benevolence runs the risk of suffering shipwreck in dealing with the starving peasantry of Connaught is proselytism. Thousands of pounds come over annually from England to a couple of societies here in Dublin, which set before themselves the task of converting the benighted Papists of Connaught, not by argument but by the exhibi-

Catholics will hardly be regarded as impartial, by means of registered letters. There can be ultra-Protestant feelings anu anti-Catholic sentiments, and who, on all occasions, praise up everything English and decry and sneer at things Irish.

That distress will be felt widely and sharply, amounting in many districts to ab-solute destitution, admits of no doubt. The government know it from thoroughly independent evidence, and hence their spathy isutterly bewildering. The Bishop of Achonry, a diocese which includes portions of the counties of Mayo and Sligo, Dr. Francis Mc-Cormack, publishes this morning a letter which gives ample food for reflection. He resides at a small town in Mayo, near the borders of Sligo county, named Ballaghade-reen, the population of which is about 1,400

souls. On Christmas eve the bishop's residence was besieged by a hungry crowd of about three hundred, more than a fifth of the total population of the town. He distributed relief to them, giving, as he says, "a little to each." He had received a small sum of \$50 from some charitable persons in Dublin, this sum itself having been remitted from France by some benevolent people there who had been much moved by the narratives they had read of the distress in Connaught. The Bishop says that in distributing his Christmas alms he had not broken in on this hoard, which he had "reserved for a darker and not distant day." What a picture is conjured up by those ominous words. The rest of the letter is a powerful comment on the condition of affairs, and, coming from one who must know well what he writes about it deserves special attention. The Bishop says :-

A BISHOP'S LETTER.

"This little town is the centre of a dense rural population, most of whom are small landholders. Behold the position of many of those small tenants. They will cling with persevering tenacity to their little holdings and houses, and consequently are not duly qualified to share in even the cold and repulsive comforts of the workhouse. The Gregory clause bars them from receiving out-door relief. They can get nothing on credit. The shops and banks have been hauling in as best they can, and are not expected to cast out anew until the coming of better times. What, then, is to become of the poor small farmers and the unemployed laborers if our rulers persist in refusing to employ the waste labor in public or reproductive works? There are willing hands to earn the bread so sadly needed, but no one, not even the State, will employ them. I say nothing of the want of fuel, though I know that bitter privation makes up the double edged sword which smites our poor people. This, then, is the question of the hour-What is to become of our Irish poor? "It is really an outrage upon every feeling of Irish manhood that this addicted nation should in the day of distress have to look across the wide ocean to her children in America, or over the sea to her faithful friend France, rather than to her (so-styled) sister Britannia, who has received, and in yearly receiving, millions of Irish money in taxation. Posen and Silesia are suffering from the effects of a bad harvest and floods, but Posen and Silesia are not thrown upon the world as beggars. The prompt hand of Prussia has been stretched, a generous system of public works instituted, and the wolf turned away from their doors. Who can wonder that discontent and disaffection are rife and ready to speak out in this unhappy land, when the first helping hand hails us from abroad, while a Government whose first and supreme duty it is to save their subjects, look on in cruel apathy awaiting, as it seems, the coroner's jury and refusing to believe in appalling distress until

or free from all taint of proselytism, if the no doubt of the law, and there is money is to pass through the hands of men no reason to fancy that the tenants are unable who have made a boast and parade of their | to pay. Still it will be interesting to see how the law is to be enforced.

NON-CELTIC BACES.

Another case in point is presented by the tenantry of Sir Richard Wallace. His estates, amounting to 61,058 acres, situate in the adjoining counties of Down and Antrim, are valued at £74,189 (\$370,945) annual income. He owns the town of Lisburn, for which place he is member of Parliament. His tenants are almost to a man Presbyterians or Episcopalian Protestants, descendants of Scotch and English settlers imported in the seventeenth century. I am told there are very few Celtic Irish among them, and probably not 100 Roman Catholics. These tenants are admittedly in a very different plight from the wretched peasantry of Connaught. But I am assured by most reliable authority that the men have refused to pay rent. They are persons who not only have no sympathy with Mr. Parnell, but look upon him, his associates and supporters with horror. Yet they have grasped with avidity at the possibility of evading payment of their rents, and reaping the chief benefit of a movement from whose labors and dangers they instinctively keep aloof. These are specimens of the complications and by questions which invariably surround every Irish movement.

THE DISTRESS IN THE WEST.

The reality of the distress in the West is unfortunately not lessened by any exaggerations ofther political or socialistic. The most moderate men, those who hold themselves utterly apart from the Home Rule movement, and still more from Mr. Parnell's agitation, are openly declaring that the whole west of Ireland, from north to south, is doomed, unless the Government step in with an extensive system of really useful public works. To-day's papers contain a memorial from a number of Kerry landowners addressed to the Lord Lieutenant. It describes the destitution of the district, and prays for a system of works which shall give employment. It is worth observing, in this connection, that the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, are the landlords of much of the ground in the locality from which this memorial has gone up. They have raised the ground rent during the last few years by tea and, in some cases, tifty per cent. No mercy was shown to any remonstrants. They were at once turned out if they objected to the increased rent. In the town of Cahirciveen the Board of Trinity College now receive £700 (\$3,509) a year from ground rents which formerly brought to the late Mr. O'Connell only S050 a year.

ROUND THE WORLD.

-During last year seven "Opera Houses" were burned in Texas. They were built of pine boards.

----- You are a revolutionist," said a Bussian official to the editor of the Golos (suspended for five months.) "In that case all educated Russians are revolutionists," was the reply.

-Sir Evelyn Wood's mother lived just long enough to witness his success in South Africa She died Dec 15. Lady Wood was the author of several novels of considerable power.

- It is asserted that the Czar is a regular ender of the leading European papers, which tell him nearly every day what ought to be done, and yet he seems in as pitiable a plight as ever.

-Garibaldi's suit for the aunulment of his marriage with Signora Raimondi, on the ground of illegality, is to be decided by the Court of Appeals at Rome on the 20th inst. The old hero is very anxious as to the issue of his plea.

-It is recorded that on Feb. 2, 1601, Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" was recited before Queen Elizabeth in the great hall of the Middle Temple. The custom was to be renewed

you might even----

'Tell me, is it my fault that you are beaufalls like a spell on my entranced form | Ah! Henrietta, be merciful, be kind !'

He paused for a second, and yet she did not answer; but her cheek fell upon his two women. shoulder, and the gentle pressure of her hand was more eloquent than language. The slight, sweet signal was to him as the sunrise on the misty earth. Full of hope, and joy, and confidence, he took her in his arms, sealed her cold lips with a burning kiss, and vowed to her his eternal and almighty love!

He bore her to an old stone bench placed on the terrace. Still she was silent; but her their movements were still uncertain. hand clasped his, and her head rested on his bosom. I'he gleaming moon now glittered, a faint fond wish that he would return. the hill and woods were silvered by its beam, and the far meads were bathed with its clear, fair light. Not a single cloud curtained the spiendor of the stars. What a rapturous soul way Ferdinand Armine's as he sat that night on the old bench, on Ducie Terrace, shrouding from the rising breeze the tremb!ing form of Henrietta Temple! And yet it was not cold that made her shiver.

The clock at Ducie Church struck ten. She moved, saying, in a faint voice, . We must go home, my Ferdinand !"

THE midnight moon flung its broad beams over the glades and avenues of Armine, as Ferdinaud, riding Miss Temple's horse, re-ontered the park. His countenance was paler than the spectral light that guided him on his way. He looked little like a pledged and triumphant lover; but in his contracted brow and compressed lip might be read the determination of his soul. There was no longer a contest between poverty and pride, between the maintenance or destruction of his ancient house, between his old engagement and his present passion; that was past. Henrietta Temple was the light in the Pharos, amid all his stormy fortunes; thither be directed all the energies of his being; and to gain that unlimited confidence. To him Ferdinand en-port, or sink, was his unflinching resolution. I trusted the duty of bringing, each day, his

In was deep in the night before he again beheld the towers and turrets of his castle. and the ivy-covered fragment of the old Place seemed to sleep in peace under its protecting influence. A wild and beautiful event had happened since last he quitted those ancient walls. And what would be its influence upon them? But it is not for the passionate lover to moralize. For him, the regrets of the past and the chances of the future are alike lost in the ravishing and absorbing present. For a lover that has but just secured the object of his long and tumultuous hopes is as a diver who has just plucked a jewel from the bed of some rare sea. Panting and wild he lies upon the beach, and the gem that he clutches is the sole idea that engrosses his existence.

Ferdinand is within his little chamber, that

charm. He might have forgotten his own in consequence of a weaker feeling on the broken fortunes, his audacious and sanguine part of holders, they have been enabled to do tiful! Oh! how beautiful, my wretched and | spirit might have built up many a castle for exhausted soul too surely feels! Is it my the future, as brave as that of Armine ; but attach little importance to the great specufault those eyes are like the dawn, that thy the very inspiring recollection of Henrietta lative movement in America. Judging from sweet voice thrills through my frame, and Temple, the very remembrance of the the present apathetic state of the grain but the slightest touch of that light hand past and triumphant eve, only the trade and the fact that the stocks at more forced upon his memory the conviction that he was, at this moment, engaged | dom are considerably in excess of those at

also to anothor, and bound to be married to

Something must be done; Miss Grandison might arrive this very day. It was an im-probable incident, but still it might occur. While he was thus musing, his servant brought him his letters, which had arrived the preceding day, letters from his mother and Katherine, his Katherine. They brought present relief. The invalid had not amended; Katherine, ' his own Kate,' expressed even His resolution was taken in an instant. He decided with the prescient promptitude of one who has his dearest interests at stake. He wrote to Katherine that he would instantly fly to her, only that he daily expected his attendance would be required in town, on military business of urgent importance to their happiness. This might, this must, necessarily delay their meeting. The moment he re-ceived his summons to attend the Horse Guards, he should hurry off. In the meantime, she was to write to him here ; and at all events not to quit Bath for Armine; without giving him a notice of several days. Having despatched this letter and another to his mother, Ferdinand repaired to the tower to communicate to Father Glastonbury the necessity of his immediate departure for London but he also assured that good old man of his brief visit to that city. The pang of this unex-

pected departure was softened by the positive promise of returning in a very few days, and returning with his family. Having made these arrangements, Ferdin-

and now felt that, come what might, he had at least secured for himself a certain period of unbroken bliss. He had a faithful servant, an Italian, in whose discretion he had justly trusted the duty of bringing, each day, his letters to his retreat, which he had fixed upon should be that same picturesque farmhouse in whose friendly porch he had found the preceding day such a hospitable shelter and where he had experienced that charming adventure which now rather delighted than perplexed him.

MEANWHILE the beautiful Henrietta sat in her bower, her music neglected, her drawing thrown aside. Even her birds were forgotten, and her flowers untended. A soft tumult filled her frame: now rapt in reverie, she leaned her head upon her fair hand in charmed abstraction ; now rising from her restless seat, she paced the chamber, and

thought of his quick coming. What was this mighty revolution that a few short days, a little chamber where his mother had bid him | few brief hours had occasioned ? How mysso passionate a farewell. Ab! he loves terious, yet how irresistible, how overwhelm-mother woman better than his mother now. ing! Her father was absent, that father on Nay, even a feeling of embarrassment and whose fond idea she had alone lived; from pain is associated with the recollection of whom the slightest separation had once been that fond and elegant being, that he had re- pain; and now that father claims not even her cognised once as the model of all feminine ! thoughts. Another, and a stranger's image,

so on rather easier terms. Buyers appear to the principal ports in the United Kingthe same time last year, while the quantity on passage exceeds 2,250,000 quarters it is improbable that the hopes of the American speculation will be, just at present, realized. The stocks of maize in this country are unusually small. The price, however, has fallen 3s per quarter on the fortnight, doubtless owing to the practically unbounded stock in America. Uats rather favored sellers in consequence of the comparatively light imports. The arrivals at ports of call were moderate, and trade was decidedly quiet. Wheat declined 1s to 1s 6d per quarter. There has been an improved inquiry for maize at a reduction of a shilling per quarter. Wheat for shipment was quiet, buyers still holding off, though some sellers are offering at a shilling to a shilling and sixpence per quarter decline. Maize was neglected at a shilling decline, The sales of English wheat last week were 30,075 quarters at 46s 2d per quarter, against 37,400 quarters at 39s 7d per quarter for the corresponding week last year. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending January 3, were 1,282,794 hundred weights of wheat, and 320,453 hundred weights of flour.

The Pilot.

Have you ever traveled by steamboat down the St. Lawrence River? It is a study of human nature as well as of scenery. The crowds of passengers speaking various lan-guages, is one feature, and the diversities of landscape, another. In the little barroom may be seen the lethargic German calling for his "brandwein;" the lymphatic Frenchman for his "Eau de vie," the Englishman for his "ale," and the American for his "Bourbon straight.' Little groups discuss the prices of lumber, cattle and lands. This cabin is filled with tobacco smoke so thick that you can cut it with your finger. Above this is the cabin filled with ladies and children lounging about the counters with their photographs, curios and Indian wares. Still higher up is the cabin for the pilot, to whose skillful hands are entrusted all these lives, cool and experienced, guiding the boat to its destination. How much is entrusted to him! He has never failed yet and will not now. So in the family. Some dear one is sick nigh unto Friends are about the bed. DR. HERdeath. RICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS are here the pilot. They have never failed and will not now.

THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE OF

the age .- There is, probab'y, no tamily medicine so favourably and so whiely known as DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER. It is extensive used in India, China, Turkey,---and, in every civilized country on earth, not only to counteract the climatic influences, but for the cure of bowel troubles, Cholera and Fevers. It is used internally for all diseases of the bowels, and externally for wounds, burns, bruises, &c. Sold by druggists generally.

hard cash. CONVERSION BY SOUP.

tion of more solid inducements-food, clothes,

This process of conversion is known by a special name. It is called "Sour erism." from the fact that in the terrible famine years the agents of those socisties distributed meat soup lavishly among the starving Connaught men on Fridays, a day on which strict Irish Roman Catholics never touch mear. The distribution of the fund intended to relieve distress which mainly presses on Roman

"The good and popular Duchess of Marl- this year, but there was little prospect of a borough, whom may God bless, has, to be Queen being present. sure, made an earnest appeal to English —A rumseller at Al bounty on behalf of Ireland ; but will that

prove a cover for the callous conduct of government, who, while they cannot spare money to avert Irish famine, can waste millious in wars of very equivocal morality? Ah! it is sad and sickening. "If the truth must be out, I hesitate not to

say that the Government is to blame for the disloyalty of some of our people. Why, it were a miracle if they were not disloyal, and disloval to the core, in the face of the current and past history of this poor, long suffering country. "We Irish priests and hishops are custo-

dians of morality and order. It is our duty to counsel peace and preach loyalty. But it is hard to instil loyalty and promote peace when there is a question of empty stomachs and an unsympathetic government.

"At the present time it is cast into our face by a hostile press that the Irish peasant repudiates his debts. There is no nation on the globe so characterized for hones: instincts in matters of strict justice as the Irish, and we have the fullest and firmest confidence that they will discharge their just debts to the ntmost extent of their ability. But, admitting for a moment that some have repudiated payment or debts, are they more culpable than their rulers, who fail in discharging a debt of un-questioned justice to Ireland-who refuse to hand back a portion of its own (taxation) to a nation in distress."

When a bishop writes in this strain we can easily understand the fears of far-seeing laymen who tell us that unless the government provide industrial work for the unemployed peasantry without deiny we may expect to see scenes of desporate violence before spring. This Irish land business may well seem an inscrutable problem to those who look from day to day on the constantly changing panorama of facts, which seems to furnish no clew for their classification.

PROTESTANT ANTI-RENTERS.

Yet it is in Ulster that we may be prepared o meet the most determined efforts to evade the payment of rent. Already, indeed, we find instances of this. In Armsgh county the people of a whole district are tenants under the Commissioners of Church 'Temporalities. That is, they are holders of farms which were formerly portions of the estates of the late disestablished church. Most, if not all, of those tenants are Protestants, and not one belongs to the original Irish race; but all are descendants of English or Scotch settlers. They have unanimously refused to pay the root charge on their holdings. They refused to allow legal summonses to pay to be served upon them. The lawyer of the Com-missioners, Mr. Franks, went to the place, and had to secure the protection of a guard of constables. He served one man with notice to pay; but the whole population turned out and refused to let him proceed. He addressed the people, explained the law with great good temper, and pointed, out to them the utter fulllessnes of resistance. But all in vain. They listened to him; but they would neither pay nor take his notices. He had to retire, and upon laying the case before the Queen's Bench Division he obtained permission to serve notices on the refractory tenants

-A rumseller at Allegheny, Pa., suspected his barkeeper of pilfering, and got into the ice box, intending to keep watch through a spigot hole. He gained the desired information, but soon found himself suffocating. When taken out he was nearly dead.

-Adelina Patti, on her recent arrival in Dresden, was met at the railway station by a party of her admirers. Their spokesman, a General, handed her a beautiful bouquet, and was about to deliver an address, when the impressario of the prima donna approached him and said : " Your Excellency, please postnone the agreeable task of addressing Madam, for in the draught she may easily catch a dreadful cold in the head, and every such accident costs me 16,000 marks."

-It is proposed to complete a grand opera house on the Thames embankment by a company with a capital of £160,000, £45,000 to go to the present owners, which is just half what they spent. One hundred stalls are to be put at the disposal of the shareholders, and there being sixteen hundred shares, in sixteen years each shareholder will have one year's right to a stall, which he may let. The sixteen hundred shareholders are to form a tontine, each holder nominating a life of sixty, and the nominator of the surviving life ultimately to have the theatre.

-Robert and Dennis Patterson, brothers, at Huntsville, Ga., quarrelled over the question of dividing some hogs that had just been killed. An immense kettle, full of very hot water, was at the edge of a platform on which they stood, to be used in scalding hogs. Robert was a Methodist preacher, but that did not prevent him from getting furiously angry, and he threatened to throw Dennis into the kettle. Dennis challenged him to try, and he did. The two brothers struggled hard, and finally plunged into the water together, receiving scalds that killed them both.

-A young physician of Charlotte, N.C. had wagered heavily that his gamecock would win in a forthcoming fight. In order to give the fowl a little practice, he and a friendly clergyman obtained a big Shanghar rooster, clipped off his spurs and put him into a pen for the other to kill. The Shanghai was informed that he only had about two minutes to live, but he went at the gamecock with surprising vigor, and at the expiration of two minutes crowed over his dead body. The physician told his story in plain words, but the clergyman expressed his feelings in a sermon on "The Vanity of Human Bopes."

I recollect Endora Lee, Her praises still I lute, And recoilect, yea verily, Her father's cowhide boot. I recollect, with heartfelt glee One pleasant starry night; Full many dainty riugs had she And an awful appetite.

Oh, take me back to memory's isles, In a silk-sailed canoe. Oh, let some widow's pleasant smiles Just thrill me through and through. Oh, have me not serenely flit, And work instead of play, Ob, fix me so that I can sit Eating peanuts all the day. -Ohio State Journal

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANY 21,

CALENDAR.

JANUARY-1880 THURSDAY, 22-SS. Vincent and Anasiasius Martyre, FRIDAY, 23-Espousals of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Joseph. St. Emerentiana, Virgin and Martyr. Cons. Bp. Baltes, Alton, 1870.

1870. SATURDAY, 24-St. Timothy, B.shop and Martyr, 25-Septuagesima Sunday. Epist. 1 Cor. 1x, 24-27 and x. 1-5. Gosp. Matt. xx. 1-16. MONDAY, 25-St. John Chrysostom, Bishop Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. WEDNESDAY, 25-St. Ikaymond of Pennaf Confessor. St. Agnes, secundo. 155.

NOTICE.

Subscribers should notice the cote wa the label attached to their paper, as , it marks the expiration of their term of subsr stription. Subscribers who do not r ecoive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should " semplain direct to our Office. By so doing the be the sooner notified, an d the error, if there be ostal authorities can any, rectified at once. see to it that the paper bears your proper add /ess. Subscribers.

when requesting their ad dresses to be chang ed, will please state the name of the Post Office , at which they have been receiving their p. Apers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

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Teachers. Attention !

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

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

TO OUR READERS.

Is evidence were required to prove the absolute necessity for the existence of such a newspaper as the Post, the stand taken by the press of Canada on the present land agitation in Ireland would easily furnish it. With two or three noble exceptions, for which we take this opportunity of returning our sincere thanks, the daily and weekly newspapers have blindly followed in the wake of the London Times and the ultra British press in their onslaught upon Ireland, and upon its chosenleader, Charles Stewart Parnell. Here in Montreal there has been no exception. All the newspapers of the city printed in the English language, though differing on most all other matters, have united in maligning the struggling tenant farmers of Ireland and misrepresenting their motives. They have been careful to copy editorials and opinions coming from any quarter unfavorable to the Irish cause, while at the same time refusing to insert anything that might express sympathy for them. The letter of the absentee, Lord Dunraven, for instance, has obtained wide publicity in the Canadian press but, except the Post, net a daily paper in the Dominion has given space to the splendid speech of Parnell. Were it not for the Posr, so far as the daily press of Canada is concerned, the popular cause in Ircland would be treated with as profound silence as that of Afghanistan or the aspirations of the African Boers for independence. The cause of Ireland may be absurd, ridiculous and outrageous, but, even in that case the arguments of her advocates should be heard. The Nihilists have their champions in this country, but the Irish have none, or next to none. Now, the Post was never started as an Irish organ pure and simple. It is just as much a Canadian journal as any of our contemporaries as regards general and telegraphic news, although having among its readers, a large number of old country people we naturally give more selections upon Irish and Scotch affairs than most papers. In all other respects, as we have just stated, the Post is a practical Canadian newspaper. In times like the present when Ireland furnishes the chief subject for editorial discussion, we take no more than our share, and feeling that the unhappy people of that country are struggling for their very existence against a powerful Government, and an unscrupulous, semiforeign land aristocracy, we advocate their claims for justice to the best of our ability But while doing this we require both the sympathy and the support of all those who think as we do, not only in Montreal, but throughout the whole country. The Post should be a Canadian as well as a local paper, and the price of it, three dollars a year, sent free by mail, should not prevent its becoming so. It is true it has already a large circulation-a circulation ranging from eight to nine thousand a day-but this does not by any means satisfy us, for we want it doubled

religion when assalled, thumscientiously say in its columns has never appeared a line, of what could be construed into Although, the Evening Post is already re-

spectal de in size, containing as it does twentyeight columns, an increase in circulation such to more useful.

What we have written about the Posr applies with equal force to its weekly edition, now thirty years old, we solicit the same assistance trom our friends.

THE address delivered by the Hon. Mr. Flynn at the St. Patrick's Society concert. Monday night, ought to convince his detractors that he is a thorough Irishman in sentiment. A great many people who had not hitherto seen or heard the Minister of about it : perhaps he took his opinions from Crown Lands, fancied from the Liberal newspaper reports that he spoke broken English. but his eloquent speech of Monday night, delivered in elegantly rounded sentences and in good, pure Saxon, has disabused their minds and convinced them that if he can speak the French language fluently be is also master of the English. The Hon. Mr. Flynn, it is evident, is an acquisition to the Chapleau Government.

WE would impress upon our readers in Cornwall the necessity of using every effort to return Mr. Bergin to Parliament at the approaching election. The element to which he belongs has, at the present time, too few members in the Dominion House to represent them, and if Mr. Bergin be not re-elected they will have still less. But leaving religion and nationality outside the question, and treating Mr. Bergin on his merits a better representative could scarcely be found in all Canada. He is a first-rate speaker, who commands the attention of the house, an honest man, and a man capable of legislating outside party lines for the benefit of his country. There is little fear of his successful return by the constituency he has served so faithfully ; but all the same his friends should work for him early and late till he is placed at the head of the poll.

The country will hear with regret of the retirement from the Cabinet of the Honorable Mr. Masson, Minister of Militia, and when doubt of the result. We appeal, there- lager beer swilling Teuton, unlike his fiery we say the country we include Liberals as well onservatives, for Mr. Masson is a states

under their notice would subscribe for the west. Three menths ago the English it, at present sit down and read press complacently informed the world that their religion, travesties their country and the west; then it leaked out that the south outrages their feelings. The Post gives its was also suffering, while now it is admitted space to the refutation of calumnles against that suffering is general, and a national the Catholic religion, and is always prepared famine is feared. There is an Imperial offito strike a lie on the head the moment it ap- cial called en Irish Secretary, whose business pears in print, and no matter from what it is to look after the domestic concerns of source emanating, no matter what political [Ireland and topeport to Downing Street. The party, for it is strictly non-partizen. We fight official who fills the important position arcinst prejudices and we defend the Catholic | at present is a gentleman styled the Right Honorable James Lowther, out called "Jimmy' by the disrespectful Irish for shortness. Jimmy is of a cheerful disposition, and, like

peared a line, of what could be construct in a function offence agrainst the belief of any other man | Mark Tapley, takes optimist views if man and things, and consequently when his chief, Lord Beaconsfield, asked him if distress really existed he answered no, that the peoas T a may legit mately expect will enable us ple were only joking, or words to that effect. chlarge it and make it, consequently, still It may be mentioned en passant that Mr. Lowther is one of five members who compose what is facetiously termed the Irish executive, perhaps for the reason that four of them the THEE WITNESS, and for this valuable paper, | are Scotch and English, and the fifth is generally that lusus noture an anti-Irish Irishman, but who, no matter what they are, are densely ignorant of the wants of the country. So now it comes to pass that Lord Beaconsfield seeing that all Europe is talking of the famine in one of the British Islands, is angry with Jimmy for concealing the truth, which is very unjust, as he knew absolutely nothing the Dublin correspondent of the London Times. If Ireland had a Parliament of her own, and a real Irish Executive, steps would have long ago been taken to avert a great calamity, which may yet turn out a great catastrophe. One thing plainly observable to | lief that as regards the dissemination of what every one at present-even to the Honorable James Lowther-is that the people are not

> willing to die of hunger without a struggle, as they did in '48.

Is this supreme hour of Ireland's distress the men and women of her blood and race the world over are moved with compassion and indignation-compassion for their suffering countrymen at home, and indignation that Ireland is once more. owing to a brutal land system and an alien Government, obliged to look abroad for eleemosynary aid-Nations are in many respects like individuals' too proud to ask for that charity which they require, the more especially if they feel that it is through no fault of their own an unworthy fate has forced them into a mendicant position. It is, however, scarcely asking charity when one looks to one's own flesh and blood for assistance, and as such, we Irish in Canada should consider urselves in our relations with our kindred at home. Nor is it Celtic Scottish clans are scattered broadcast

through the Dominion, and as thousands of

not a reader of the Post or TRUE WITNESS but | Hunger is no respecter of religions. Distress and godless literature for a change. Extremes to Austria. The causes of quarrel between Heap knew the bible by heart and was a child see a good example at home; if he is inclined to read let him have access to healthy religious book, or let him look upon pious cheerful pictures, but the idea of making a prisoner of him when nature prompts him to

> coout and play with other boys of his age is both absurb and revolting. Eternal weeping and gnashing of teeth are not signs of true religion no more than a knowledge of the old testament. There should then be no repression of a child's desires for enjoyment on Sunday provided it is legitimate In this connection the Catholic Review says :--"Even Catholic Americans are not wholly free from certain prejudices borrowed from their neighbors. Among some of them there is a tendency to turn the Sunday into an inferno for the juvenile members of the James McArran, bookseller..... family. Butler's "Lives of the Saints" and | George Clarke the "End of Controversy" are admirable books; but a great deal of them administered every Sunday is not the best way to make a boy or girl love pious books. Some of the Catholic story-books, generally translations from the French or German, are positively absurd; and absurd religious E. L., Epiphanie, P. Q..... story-books are not commendable." We do not like to be hard upon the Young Men's Christian Associations, but it is our firm bemay be termed Sunday School hypocrisy they do more harm in a week than the good they accomplish in half a century can compensate the world for. There is scarcely a book in their library that is not full of the pious stories which do more to pervert the youth of America than even the writings and speeches of Colonel Robert Ingersoll.

The European Situation.

It seems there must be some one nation in Europe powerful enough to alarm the others. and keep them in a continuous state of alarm and tribulation. That role was formerly played by France, which, from her aggressive spirit and the military prowess of her armies, was a source of trouble to her peaceably inclined neighbors. It is not certain whether that disagreeable duty has devolved upon Russia or Germany at present, but unfortunately there must be a European big boy in the European family of nations, whether it be France, Germany, Spain or Russia, it matto the Irish alone we appeal when speaking of ters not. It was thought at one time, especialblood relations. Representatives of the noble | ly by English philosophical writers of the Carlyle stamp, that if a preponderating influence were vested in Germany, Europe would quiet them read the TRUE WITNESS we have little down in the confidence that the calm, fore, for aid for our suffering brethren Celtic neighbor would respect his weaker Thos O'Keefe.... in this emergency. We have, as will be brother. But this is all a mistake, for the John White..... seen in another column, already collected a gentle Touton is, if possible, more land-Matthew Horner Matthew Byrpe..... through the Montreal Bank by cable to the within the past ten years gobbled up Martin Hart, St. Maurice st..... Archbishop of Tuam. We intend sending a a number of smaller States, and caused significant, will be gratefully received and of France under the marshals of Louis the Fourteenth were driving the allied armies like chaff before them, and extending her conquests in Germany and Italy, the unfortunate millions at home were ground down by the intolerable system which brought about the great revolution. And so it is with Germany to-day. She is almost sated with with glory and conquest. She has spoiled and vanquished in turn Denmark, Austria and France, but yet are her people the most miser. able and unhappy in Europe, except perhaps those of Ireland. But besides her poverty and the abject wretchedness of her population she cannot hope to retain her dearly bought supremacy without a struggle. The ominous shadow of the Slav looms up on her irontier and contests her right to call herself the arbitress of Europe. "You have conquered France and Austria," growls the Muscovite, " you are as arrogant as you are ungrateful, but beware, Russia remains, Russia which annihilated the finest army, led by the greatest cantain the world has ever seen, is not afraid To the Editor of the Post and TRUE WITNESS. of the parcenu of victory." This is in effect what Russia means by the concentration of half a million men near the German frontier, and this is what Bismarck knew was coming when he broke up the triple alliance and formed a close friendship with Austria in its stead. The coldness between the two great powers commenced after the astonishing German success over France, Russia felt during the Berlin conference that the feeling was intensified, when the Russian plenipotentiary saw himself checkmated at every move by the German. After this the boastful German newspapers, swollen with the pride of success, spoke like the lords of the earth. Fatherland, while Russia retained Lithuania, and indulged in such gasconades as disgusted Europe, and excited the hatred of Russia especially; Russia, who had expended

can procure another without difficulty if he is now reported from all quarters-we hear meet, and too far east is west. Who ever met the two great despotisms are, therefore, both or she wishes to help us. Tens of thousands of it, in Cork in the south, Antrim in the the model boy we are speaking of material and sentimental. It may be that of people who, if the Posr were brought north, Dublin in the east, and Galway in in real life? No one, and if anything the impending struggle will not take place approaching to it is observed, go mark him until the accession of the Teuton-hating to be passed to compel several of our Mon. well and you will after a while see him in | Czarewitch, or it may commence next spring, daily some contemptible rag which abuses | the distress was confined to a few districts in | the Penitentiary, for such dreary teaching is | but no matter what time it comes, it is as inunnatural and leads only to hypocrisy. Uriah | evitable as fate itself. It would be premature to speak of the alliances in connection with it. | can never get a coat green enough for a "umble," but nevertheless he did not go out Nations are intensely selfish and may change public banquet or demonstration to act as a as a missionary to convert the Heathen, he | their minds at the last moment if they see a went to the convict prison. If you draw the better chance by remaining inactive or joining pendulum of a clock too much on one side | the "other side." It may be safely predicted the rebound will be in exact proportion. Let | that if Austria takes a hand in the game Italy will oppose her, while France, though a policy of masterly inactivity would suit her best, may be tempted to throw in her lot with Russia.

"True Witness" Irish Relief Fund. The Proprietors and Employees of the Post and TRUE WITNESS \$100 00

A Lady (per Mr. O'Leary) P. S. Gendron, Prothonotary James Duffy.... Francis Kennedy John Kennedy..... Henry Harnett, of St. Vincent de Paul. A Friend..... James Foley, Esq., dry goods mer-20 chant..... Andrew Dunn James Conroy.... A Factory Boy and comrades..... Wm. Conroy..... James O'Mara, Albert street..... Canadian, Grenville, P. Q. John Cantwell, apprentice M. P. Ryan, M.P..... 5 00 M. Heelan..... Thos. Styles..... Patrick Kayanagh + 00 James Looby.... James Lynch, gardener 2 00 J. Lonergan, N.P. 25 00 John B. Murphy..... James Darcy, messenger, City Hall ... 10 00 James Allen..... Lawrence Neil, Gananoque 3 00 Jas. McCarthy, St. Vincent de Paul. Messrs. Dumaine & Halpin 20 00 Martin Price.... J. Kenna.... James Milley..... 1 50 Montrealer (in Portland)...... 10 00 James Heaney Arthur Feron, carpenter Michael Murphy..... Constant Reader..... Patrick Rafferty..... 25.00 Peter Donovan..... 2 00 Mathew Folcy.... Mrs. Burke (widow).....

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Mr. John Scott.... G. M.... Thomas McElligot, 40 Hermine st... Mrs. Elizabeth Shannon..... James Bergin, bookseller James Whelan Mr. John Johnston Miss Agnes Burt.... J. Curran James O'Counor.... A Friend..... Widow Walsh..... Mrs. O., Arnprior..... Lach Macdonald, Cornwall..... Francis Flauigan.... Thomas Clune James Donnelly, carter James Altimas, Longue Pointe

has a contingent fund, and let the respective Presidents tax each member 50 cents, when at one stroke \$1,500 could be raised at once, which would work like a charm. But if seems a special act of Parliament will have do this. The pre. treal Irishmen to sent curse of Montreal among Irish. men is that they are pulled by the nose by a number of patriotic political hacks who cover to their sinister motives. Irishmen of Montreal should beware of such parties and form one grand natural organization irres. pective of creed or party, the same as in Limerick, Ireland. United we stand Divided we fall. This would be the death knell of the backs and hungry place hunters Hoping it will soon occur, I remain.

A LIMERICE MAN Montreal, January 17th, 1880.

Sydney Bellingham and the Irish. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. SiR,-I find it is extensively rumored that one of the political parties in the State intend to bring forward Mr. Sydney Bellingham as a candidate for election to the Federal Parlia. ment. I do not take any active part in 4 00 politics just now, but 1 am compelled to ex-5 00 press the hope that if the said gentleman be 1 00 brought forward, that the Irish electors will 50 avenge the insult he has chosen to 50them in his recent advocacy 2 00 give landlordism in Ireland. No matter how a man styles himself, he is not a Liberal who takes sides with the Jingoes against the people. Mr. 3 00 Bellingham is no doubt a decent person, 00 though somewhat erratic. As a decent per-1 00 son he is admirably fitted to remain in private 50 life; as an erratic one, who in his old days 2 00 forgets the principles of his younger years, 00 he is not "the man for Galway." Liberty is the same all over the world, and the enemy of 00 Liberty in Ireland cannot be its friend in 00 Canada. As a matter of course the Irish 10 00 electors in Argenteuil will remember this 3 00 fact.

I am, yours faithfully, JAMES J. GAHAN Quebec, 15th January, 1880.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post.

00 DEAR MR. EDITOR,-Next to letters from my family your valuable paper is my chief consolation. On reading some of your numer. ous correspondence, I am inclined to think that if talk and writing would feed the hun-00 gry, Montreal would furnish poor Ireland with more than she requires. 5 00

Permit me to relate an incident of the 1 00 northwest, told to me twenty years ago, and may be a good example for many at the present time. On a stormy evening in winter a 1 00 poor Canadian, in crossing the river, broke through the ice, and escaped with the loss of 2 00 his horse and sleigh. He made his way to 0.0 shore, and, after a long and tiresome tramp, 2 00 arrived at a tavern, where my informant and some twenty others were resting. The poor fellow told his sad tale, and all except one man expressed sorrow in words, and that one 1 00 silent man was a poor Indian (bless his big 2 00 heart), who, coming forward, put down S5, saying, "Ugh, white man say very sorry; in-3 00 1 00 dian sorry-five dollars." And, Mr. Editor, 1 00 what was the result of that noble action 5 00 Why, in less than an hour the poor traveller 2 00 rejoiced in the possession of more than he had 2 00 10 00 lost.

Will Montreal be outdone in generosity by the poor red man ? Come along, gentlemen, 1 50 and show the extent of your sorrow. I am 2 00 sorry. \$10, which 1 enclose. 20 00 MONTREALER

Portland 15th Jan., 1880.

A Terrible Picture.

1 00 To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST : 5 00 Sin-With your kind permission I beg to

man without reproach. It was with considerable reluctance Mr. Masson entered the Cabinet, for in doing so he sacrificed his health for his party, not to mention his country. The Cabinet shufile, caused by the withdrawal of the Minister of Militia, gives the like sum, if we receive it, as often as possible others like them to fear for their existence Hon. John O'Connor his old position of Postmaster-General, a post with the detail of which he is perfectly familiar. This promotion will give satisfaction to the Irish Catholic element, and encourage them to think that, as opportunity offers, Sir John will continue to do them that justice which their numbers, and the general support they have given hisparty, warrant them to to expect. We notice, for instance, that out of thirteen deputy ministers there is not one English-speaking Catholic, which is, to say the least of it, a matter for surprise. Of course it cannot be expected the Premier will make room for one by removing one of the present deputy ministers, but when a deputy dies or is superannuated, it would not be too much to ask that his place should be filled by one of the nearly proscribed.

We were beginning to think that the citizens of Montreal were insensible to the sufferings of the people of Ireland until the past day or two, when our subscription list commenced to swell. We are now therefore in a nosition to hope that before very long, if in the meantime a committee be not formed to which we can hand over the amount collected, we shall be in a position to send a draft to Ireland, which may have the effect of assisting our fellow countrymen, which if it only results in the saving of one valuable life the step we have taken shall not have been in vain. The news from Ireland of this morning is of so alarming a nature that we would think ourselves guilty in any longer withholding even the small sum collected. Every moment is precious and a dollar may save the life of a family. On next Tuesday we, therefore, shall cable advice to Archbishop McHale that we have placed a certain amount in the Bank of Montreal to his credit for the Relicf Fund, which he will be empowered to draw from the Irish correspondent of this bank on the same day. We have at present something over two hundered dollars, but hope before Tuesday to have it doubled at least. The sum is small, but, as we have before remaked, one dollar now is worth ton in the future, and we, therefore, appeal to those who can afford it to come forward without delay, and enable us to send something respectable as the first instalment to John of Tuam.

The land agitation in Ireland has spread to and then trebled. This can be done if our

considerable amount, from which we have hungry than the Frank, while not posthis day (Tuesday) taken \$500 and sent it sessing his generous virtues. He has until it is no longer necessary, which we trust | daily-Holland, Belgium and Denmark, for in God will be very soon. In the meantime instance. There is one consolation, howwe would impress upon those desirous of ever, if it can be strictly received as such, helping the famine stricken that a dollar now | which is: that the big European bully is alis worth ten a month hence; a dollar may ways unhappy himself. While his soldiers save a whole family from dying of hunger | are covering themselves with what is called Any remittances addressed to the editor of the glory abroad, the people suffer in an inverse Post and TRUE WIENESS, no matter how in- proportion at home. Thus, when the legions acknowledged.

Sanday School Boys.

When the instructors of youth teach the lesson that to be sorrowful means to be good, they are making a mistake that is becoming too common. It does not follow that because a boy laughs considerably on Sundays or even practises at lacrosse, that he is on the straight road to perdition. And yet this is what the gloomy Sabbatarians of this continent would lead us to believe. Few pious papers or Sunday School books are without a touching story of a good boy who always went round with a small bible in his pocket, and was just in time to read it to a dying sinner, and thereby convert him. Or, perhaps, the boy comes in contact with children of his own age, who, on his refusal to go and rob an orchard, turn upon him and give him a black eye, perhaps two. Under those prinful circumstances, what does the good boy do? Does he defend himself by striking back? Not at all. Does he harbour any resentment in his little soul against those who discolored his optics? Ferish the thought. The ordinary boy whom we see every day, the real boy of flesh and blood, hits out right and left, and, if he is beaten, promises himself better luck next time, when he finds the chief transgressor alone; but the extraordinary boy of the Sunday School book, and of the Witness, acts differently. The sweet child then that danger had come closer, but it was follows his assailants, throwing texts of Scripture after them, until they halt and are converted in spite of themselves. They, in their turn, become sweetly religious, and byand-by. go to India's coral strand as missionaries. You won't catch the model boy skating on the Sabbath Day. No, he They referred to the incompleteness of the stays at home with his grandpa on one 'side of him and his maiden aunt on the other, and edifies them with his knowledge of Numbers and Leviticus. Now, all this would be very fine if it were true, which it is not, and, con-

her blood and treasure in aiding her kindred to sequently, there is a good deal of humbug in emancipate themselves from Turkish tyranny. the north, and the Protestant farmers refuse | Sunday School books, so much so Indeed, that | only to see Germany snatch the fruits of friends will only exert themselves. There is to pay rent by the advice of their clergy, for relief the boy rushes after dime novels viotory from her hands and hund them over siderable sum. For instance, each society was then unanimously re-cleoted President.

John Collins... 2 00 1 00 1 10 00 Wm. Brennan..... Peter Scully.... 4 00 Thomas Dineen..... 1 00 Thomas Stack John Power.... A Friend..... C. Cronin James J. Walsh.... Widow Patrick King 5 00 Frank Green..... S. Carsley 50 00 Patrick O'Reilly..... 1 00 Thomas O'Reilly 1 00 Joseph Doyle..... 1 00 John Brown..... 1 00 Michael Clarke.... 5 00 Edw. Scullion 1 00 Arthur Brennan 20 00 Hugh Curran, William st.... 2 00 Thomas Burns, Longue Point..... 1 00 Edward Moore, Longue Point 1 00 Katie Frances O'Reilly, Calumet, P.Q. 5 00 Mr. P. Allen, Calumet.... 1 00 Gentleman from Quebec..... 1 00 Thomas Finn..... 2 00 M. Feron..... 10 00 John Fox, Prince street 10 00 A Working Girl 1 00 Charles Lynch..... 2 00 John McLaughliu..... 200M. Conway, Superintendent Lachine 10 00 Canal Col. J. Dowker, Paymaster..... 2 00

Thomas W. Harrington, engineer Theo. O'Keefe.... John White.....

CORRESPONDENCE.

Relief for Ireland.

DEAR SIR-Enclosed you will find my subscription of \$3 towards the relief of my suffering fellow-countrymen. Your able and logical leading articles on the Irish question should command the respect and esteem of the Irish race all over the world. The question is often asked : " Have we any Irish in Montreal, and, if so, what are they doing? We are already aware that there are some good men and true here, as also tomperance and benevolent societies, numbering some three thousand or upwards, and that meetings had been called, and resolutions proposed. But frothy decla- that the society was non-political, and that ration is of no use to a starving people. It its object was to advance the industrial intermay be that they are awaiting the advent of ests of the country. Prior to 1861 there had Mr. Parnell, but the overwhelming and incontestable evidence of the existence of actual starvation in Ireland at present should cause us to open our hearts and purses at once to rescue a noble and unfortunate people from an unnatural and untimely death. If we love the old Motherland we ought to help her in her distress, and not wait for the funeral of the bravest and most moral people in the globe.

It is a crying shame that we should be so dilatory in a pressing moment like this. It cannot be said that we could not raise a con-

give in the columns of the Post an extract $2 \ 00$ 2 00 from a letter I received this morning from 1 00 the Nun of Kenmare :---

"Will you, my dear Mr. O Leary, pardon me for writing to you so soon again, but the distress is growing terrible and appalling. 20 00 Father Nelligan was with me this morning. and so was the Bishop, and they say there are at this moment men lying in their straw beds 1 00 all day because they cannot get employment. 1 00 and are trying to stifle the pangs of hunger 2 00 in this way. My God! that any poor crea-1 00 ture should be driven to such a fearful extremity." The great Nun further says :-"There are every day crowding at the convent 5 00 gate crowds of poor women and 50 00 children seeking for bread, and it grieves my heart to say no, which I am sometimes, for the want of means, bound to do. And again she says :- The Connemara convent is likewise assisting the people, and I advised that half the money collected by the League of the Cross in London for me be sent to the Connemara Sisters. I have likewise had a letter from Mr. Sharkleton Hallett, of the Temple, London. Mr. Hallett is a barrister and an Englishman, who has for many years taken a very active interest in Ireland and her affairs. In his letter he says, " I am grieved and shocked at the terrible con dition of the Irish peasantry, and doing all I can to relieve them. Irish landlords must be foolish, nay mad, if they do not accept the conditious of settlement for forming a peasant proprietary, because through American and Canadian

competition, and the farce of economic laws, land is rapidly decreasing in value, and although the poor of Ireland are famishing feudal institutions are dying before the march 6 00 of intelligence, progress and modern civiliza-2 00 tion." Those extracts, I think, sir, will show 2 00 how urgent it is to send relief to those starving peasantry; and, certainly, assistance to the above convents will be immediately utilized in the interest of the famine-stricken people.

I have the honor, sir, to remain, Yours, &c., Peter O'Leary.

Oshawa, January 12, 1880.

performersons answering advertisements, or purchasing from those who advertise with us, will please mention the TRUE WITNESS.

The National Policy in Ontario.

TORONTO, January 14 .- A meeting of the Ontario Manufacturers' Association took place to-day at the Rossin House. Mr. E. Gurney, Jr., opened the proceedings, and pointed out been a few struggling industries in Canada, but they were handicapped by American competition. The American war had brought a period of prosperity to Canada, but, after the war, reaction came, and this country was made a slaughter market for American goods. The National Policy was the remedy for this evil, and Sir Leonard Tilley's policy was the boldest piece of legislation over carried out in Canada. Already it had become a success, and after another twelve months it would be accepted by all. He called upon all to cooperate in perfecting this policy. Mr. Gurney

TRUE WITNESS, should be in the hands of every professional and business man. It is only \$3.00 a year, including postage.



On the 7th January, 1880, in that model Institution, the St. Bridget's Asylum, in a spacious hall, gaily decorated with green banners and ivy entwining the pillars, and distinguished by loving welcomes, expressed in mottoes, such as : "Love," "Hail ! Father of Orphans!" &c., took place a celebration to commemorate events, the thought of which brought moisture to many more manly eyes besides those of the chief personage. It was a tribute of love and gratitude, by the Irish Catholics of this archdiocese, to the Right Reverend Monsignor C.F. Cazeau. Domestic Prelate of Our Holy Father the Pope, V. G, &c., &c., for ne'er to be forgotten services, by him rendered, to the stricken fathers, mothers and orphans of their kindred, and this, on the occurrence of the semi-centennial anniversary of his elevation to the priesthood. The site chosen for this event, looking out upon the countless bleak graves of the victims of ship fever, the sight of other more recent little Irish Catholic orphans, artistically grouped and beautifully arrayed in white and also in colored ribbons, the blue of their Mother in Heaven and the green of their Fatherland (dear little ones to whom the good Sisters are earthly mothers, indeed), the assemblage of the fair sex and the sterner sex of St. Patrick's Congregation, national airs of Erin resounding from her Harp, all anxiously awaiting the appearance on the scene of His Lordship, Monsignor Cazeau, made up a scene truly and deeply impressive.

Punctual to the moment, Monsignor Cazeau, accompanied by Reverend Father Henning, C.SS. R. Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, and by Reverend Fathers Wynn, Walsh and McCarthy, of the same order, assistants, St. Patrick's Church, by Reverend Father John Maguire Pastor of St. Edward's, of Frampton, and by the Trustees, Richard Alleyn, Joseph Archer and Felix Carbray, Esquires, enter the Hall, and take their seats under a slightly raised and splendidly adorned canopy. Instantly, we hear the little orphan girls of St. Bridget's Asylum exquisitely warble a song of welcome to the Prelate, and at its closs, two sylph-like little maidens emerge from the group, each bearing a charming bouquet of people. flowers, and entertain the audience with a the younger for the loss of their buried mother by assuring her little sister that they have the third sylph-like apparition, representing their mother in Reaven; and this scene vanishes. Presently, another sylph-like little maiden gracefully advances and, with an elocution worthy of a pupil of Tully, delivers this charming address to His Lordship. The gesture of this little orator was certainly startling, when, praising, in Monsignor Cazeau, that greatest of all Christian virtues, Charity, and abruptly turning round, pe inted to the word : " CHARITY, visible in mysterious letters, in mid-air. Ye who had not the pleasure of hearing il, please read the splendid peroration of the address of this little angel to His Lordship :

" Venerable Prelate, bearing honors far more glorious than the warrior's car of state, or even the crown and sceptre of the monarch, kindly permit us, little children, to felicitate thee, on this, so peaceful, day thou seest, sweet Sabbath for thy soul. Oh! taste that repose! Thou hast earned it well, after the heat of battle's strife. Let also thy spirit drink at l the fount happiness unalloyed, for thou gazest on a half century of virtuous deeds to grace While fleetly pass those thy placid brow. festive hours, our thoughts still onward go, and from every heart ascendeth the incense of prayer that, Venerable Prelate, unto a loving people, thy life be kindly spared : and yet, my Lord, how foudly shall we gather here, to celebrate each cycle of Your Lordship, as time treads on apace."

The Evening Post, daily edition of the | ing here below, and never-ending happiness in the world to come, we pray your acceptance of these gifts as a trifling acknowledgment of our homage and esteem, and we remain with feelings of the deepest respect and gratitude

Your's etc.

The following reply of his Lordship gives the clearest evidence of the depth of his love for Irish Catholics. Indeed, the great-hearted Prelate, himself, and many of his hearers were | power; but that his dear friend was well redeeply moved, during the delivery of the address and of the reply.

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS,-I thank you most sincerely for the congratulations which your are pleased to address to me, on the occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of my Ordination. I feel flattered by that mark of esteem, coming from a Congregation, with dence from the moment I was admitted to the exercise of the sacred Ministry.

The recollection of the year 1847 awakens in my heart very touching reminiscences. Divine Providence had decreed that I should be charged with providing for the numerous orphans, whose parents, forced by famine to leave Ireland, had, during the voyage, or on their arrival here, fallen victims to a pernicious fever. I accepted the task the more willingly, that I deeply sympathized with the people of Catholic Ireland, in the misfortunes which for centuries had oppressed them. I felt a deep sympathy for that people, so $d\epsilon$ voted in all ages to the Church, and that had suffered so much for our Holy Faith. I must acknowledge that, in the accomplishment of this duty of religion and humanity, I was generously seconded by the Clergy of this Diocese,-at first by the Reverend Mr. Sax, then Vicar at the Cathedral of Quebec, and alterwards by my worthy colleagues, the priests of the country parishes. The latter, especially, it was, who, among their parishioners, found, for our poor orphans, fathers and mothers, full of compassion and charity, who esteemed themselves happy, in thus replacing the parents that those helpless little children had lost.

You recall to my memory the friendship which united me to the lamented Father McMahon, the founder, I may say, of your edilying congregation. I congratulate myself on having been henored by his esteem and canfidence, and on having had it in my power to lend him some assistance, especially in the last years of his precious life, when the state of his health, notwithstanding his great courage, did not allow him to devote himself, as he had previously done, to the care of his beloved flock. I thank the Lord that He has given you, in the worthy Reverend Redemptorist Fathers, inheritors of his devotedness and of his zeal for the spiritual interests of his

I feel very grateful to you, gentlemen and pretty dialogue, in which the elder consoles fellow-citizens, for the prayers that you offer to God in my behalf, and for the magnificent and precious gift that you have been pleased best of mothers, pointing as she speaks to a | to present to me on the occasien of my Golden Jubilee, as a token of your respect and esteem.

I pray that God, to whom the children of Ireland have ever been so faithful, may pour down on your congregation, His graces and favors the most abundant.

Quebec, 7th January, 1880.

Reverend Father Maguire, of West Frampton, then read and delivered, to His Lordship, the following touching Address of Father Magnire's Irish Catholic parishiouers, with, also, a gift from them :--

My Lord, it is with feelings of gratified love and admiration that we, the Irishmen of Frampton, unites with our fellow-countrymen and fellow-Catholics of the Province of Quebec, in offering to you our congratulations on this, the fiftieth anniversary of your ordination to the Priesthood.

Fifty years ago to day, the voice of God proclaimed you "a priest forever, according | to the order of Melchisedech." Fifty summers, with their joys; fifty winters, with their snows, have passed over your venerable head. and each succeeding year has found you still more worthy of that giand and sacred dignity, conferred on him who is called to be a priest of the Most High.

His Lordship, while regretting that he had not enjoyed the opportunity of reading before-hand the warm and welcome address of Fatner-Maguire's parishioners, delivered a most feeling extempore reply. He alluded to the close friendship that had bound him ever to the lamented Father McMahon, whom he styled the Founder of St. Patrick's Congregation, and to whom, in his last lingering illness, he had assisted to the utmost of His Lordship's placed by the Reverend Fathers now in St.

Patrick's Church. He then slightly, but with evident emotion, dwelt on the fact that he had been specially appointed, by the ecclesiastical authority, to attend the fever-stricken Irish Catholics, and on the anguish he had witnessed at the bedside of the fathers and mothers of whom I have had intercourse of mutual confi- some of the 700 orphaus whom he had gathered to his bosom, and fostered, until he had seen them established in life. Suddenly a gleam of pleasure seemed to seize on His Lordship's features, he seemed to gaze in spirit upon some object of his fatherly love, and he exclaimed that one of his orphan boys, now a Priest, was now in this city to assist at the solemn celebration to morrow in the Basilica, and that one of his little girls, now a Nun of the Order of Notre Dame, all the way from Montreal, was now in Quebec to celebrate with him his Golden Jubilee. Then, suddenly and raising up his hands and eyes he oxclaimed that there were others of his dear orphan girls, who being cloistered nuns, were now lifitng up their hands in prayer to God for him.

His Lordship, after a short pause, expressed in conclusion, to Rev. Father Maguire, his deep sense of gratitude to those parishioners who had come so far to greet him.

As soon as His Lordship had resumed his seat, we suddenly perceived three bright eyed, pretty little maidens of the St. Bridget's Asylum, gravely and slowly advancing from the group towards His Lordship, bear ing, one of them, a gilt silver Ciborium, another a gilt silver Chalice with like Paten, and still another bearing a pair of cut glass cruets adaptable to a gilt silver plate, each article beautifully enamelled in places, showing forth the "Shamrock," bearingiBuitable inscriptions in pure Anglo-Sason. Midway the maidens halt, bow, and the bearer of the Chalice and Paten delivers orally the following beautiful address from the fair hands of the bearers. His Lordship received the splendid gift of his admiring and loving Irish friends of St. Patrick's Church :---

My LORD,-Conflicting emotions sway out souls; for an instant, they are raised by the thought that, on children has devolved the sslemn and pleasurable duty of bearing, unto a glorious Prelate the offering of a people. Again how depressed became our souls at the sad recollection of the horrors of 1847, when famine, sickness, death itself stalked unchecked over our devoted island : victims fell fast and thick ; and to the shores of Canada were carried hundreds of helpless orphans, left weeping for their sad fate. Again, a gleam of joy shines on our souls, when we behold a young priest, of sweet, kind words and winning mien, burning with zeal, firmly resolved on saving those little ones hand agitation.--Cork Examiner. from ill. With tender and soothing hand [] The Ducloss of Mathemark he gathered them to his bosom, and was to them a ministering angel. And where dwell those whose places, now, we fill. To man and woman's estate, some have grown under your fostering care; others have reached that better life where changes come no more ; and we, who have replaced them, unite with our

people in offering you a tribute of eternal gratitude. This highly interesting ceremony closed by

the introduction to His Lordship of such of the contributors as were present, and whom he, in most part addressed by name. Thus have we paid an infinitesimal title only of the debt we owe him.

The grand clerical celebration in honor of A correspondent in Ballina writes :- "An the same auspicious event, took place on the unsuccessful attempt has been made by the cinthe; Mgr Raymond, Domestic Prelate ed to proceed turther on his 'bad' mission, of His Holiness the Pope, Superior of the and on his attempting to do so he was severe-

IRISH NEWS.

London Truth hears that the Duke of proscribed." Marlborough has intimated to Lord Beacons-Lord Monteagle writing from Mount Trenfield his wish to retire from the Lord Lieuten-

ancy of Ireland this year, whatever may be the result of the general election. Thomas Brennan, of the Land League, who is out on bail, arrived in Ballina ou the 2nd inst. He was welcomed with torchlight, and delivered a fiery speech full of references to times of violence and armed revolt.

At the Loughrea Petty Sessions recently three men, named Michael Kelly, Michael Burke and Michael Kelly, were charged by Constable Hughes with having roamed about on the night of December 18 with their faces blackened. The defence was that the men, by way of a joke, went to a country wedding to dance in domino. The Bench discharged them, with a severe caution.

A NEW RAILWAY IN CLARE .-- A bill to authorize the construction of a railway ip the County Clare, to be called the Ennis and West Clare Railway, has been lodged. The capital of the company is to be £170,000, to be divided into shares of £10 each, and there are additional powers to borrow asked for. The first directors are to be Messrs. J. Fitzgerald Lombard, W. Martin Murphy, and John Fowler Nicoll.—Limerick Chronicle.

Considerable excitement was created about Galway on New Year's Day in consequence of intelligence received that the passage of a body of mounted constabulary, with baggage, had been interrupted at Carraroe, near Spiddal, some few miles from Galway. A portion of the road was torn up by the people and barriers of stones crected. The police were intended to protect process servers who have processes to serve in consequence of arrears arising out of the prevalent distress.

Dublin Daily Express:-"An influentia deputation, headed by the Marquis of Hamilton, M.P., waited on the Chief Secretary yesterday (January 2) to ask his assistance in obtaining from the Treasury a loan of £35,-000, to be expended in the construction of a line of railway from Donegal to Castlecaldwell. The granting of the loan at the present time was urged chiefly on the ground that it would give employment to a large number of people who are stated to be on the verge of starvation. The Chief Secretary asked that the proposition should be put before him in writing in an amended form."

A NEW IRISH DEPARTMENT IN LONDON .- The Irish Government has determined to establish a detective station in London. With this object in view, Head-Constable O'Shea, of the Bridewall Station, Cork, and Detective-Constable Humphreys, of Queenstown, were ordered to report themselves after the arrival of the first train in Dublin, on Monday last, 22nd inst., at the detective department of the Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle, to receive instructions before their departure for Eng. land. It is understood their principal duties will be to report on the numerous political meetings now taking place in the metropolis and other places in connection with the Irish

The Duchess of Marlborough, in encouraging the development of Irish industries, has given orders that Dublin Castle be draped with curtains of silk figured terry poplin. The design selected is exceedingly beautiful, the chief feature being the royal crown worked over an arrangement of shamrocks. The drawing rooms at Blenheim Palace, the English seat of the Viceregal family, are also being thoroughly embellished with the same fabric. Here the design on the poplin will consist of an arrangement of the ducal coronets and monograms, surrounded by the star of the Order of St. Patrick. The object of this movement is to bring the Irish poplin | notice of the appointment of extra police constables on the estate of Sir Robert Blosse. generally into use as a fabric for upholstery and decoration.

country, and, on the same principle on which arms were proscribed in Ireland, hob-nailed shoes in England should have been equally

chard, Foynes, says :--- " It is incontestable that there is more poverty in Ireland than across the Channel. It is also an undoubted fact that there is less pauperism. There is certainly an intense feeling of attachment to the home and the unity of the family here which heightens the dislike to "the house," but if outdoor relief were given on the same principles as in England I fear that family affection, if not also the love of home, would suffer, and I think it would be very hard to say where the applications for such relief would stop. It is illegal in Ireland to give outdoor reliet to any able-bodied person, even if destitute, as long as there is room in the workhouse. The rule by which we are guided in this union is that we only give the relief thus sauctioned by law (i. e., to sick and infirm) where the medical officer certifies that the person cannot be removed to the workhouse, or where the disablement is temporary and removal would break up the home. And I am happy to say that in this union, in spite of accumulated misfortune suffered this year, we have not hitherto had occasion to relax our rule."

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund was held on the 31st ult. at Dublin Castle. The Duchess presided. Among the subscriptions were Mr. Gladstone, £50, and the Duke of Northumberland, £100. The Duchess of Marlborough read a letter from Cardinal Manning, in which he stated that he deeply sympathized with the object Her Grace had in view, and that he had already collected £1,300, which he had forwarded to the Bishop of Galway for distribution in the dioceses of Galway, Kerry, Tuam and Ross, and that that fact alone prevented him from making a further collection in aid of Her Grace's fund. A letter from the Agent General for South Australia was read, conveying an offer of assistance from Hon. W. Morgan, Chief Secretary of South Australia. Communications from various distressed districts in the West of Ireland were received and considered, and several local committees appointed. The names of the Countess of Westmeath, the Countess of Mayo, Lady Bloomfield, Lady de Freyne, Lady Constance Bellingham, Lady Mary Burke, Lady Anna Daly, Mrs. O'Connor, Mrs. Cogan, Mrs. Gerald Dease, Mrs. Edmund Dease and Mrs. Blake were added to the General Committee, and the committee adjourned until Friday next The Dublin Gazette contains a proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant, offering a reward of £200 for information which shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons who, on the evening of the 7th of December, fired three shots at the door of the house of Patrick Timmons, at Fordstown, county Meath. one of which penetrated the door and grazed

the arm of the said Patrick Timmons, and a reward of £100 for information which shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons who on the night of the 10th stole or maticiously threw into the sea from off the cliffs at Kanrowar and Toonadooravaun, county Galway, ninety-six sheep, the property of Michael O'Neill; ten sheep, theproperty of Patrick Halloran, his herd : four sheep, the property of Patrick Nee: two sheep, the property of Thomas Nee; two sheep, the property of Michael Conneely, and fourteen sheep, the property of Mr. H. C. Smith. The Gazette also contains a notice from the Board of Works including the poor law unions of Athlone, Limerick and Kilmallock in the list of unions to which special facilities for loans for public relief works are conceded. The Gozette repeats a

His Life Sketched for Yankees.

has correspondent in Ballina writes i=6 Au matercessful attempt has been made by the process of locates of Poxfuel district, court Mayo, to serve a number of processes for some of the town traders on a contry district. He was met utiside the villages by a number of women, who told him he would not be allow-end on his attempting to do so he was ever-sent attempting to do so he was ever-ted to proceed utither on his 'Dad' mission and on his attempting to do so he was ever-end control with the trades and account in the town. He here obtained the assistance of Constable Walshe and a force of constable was ever-bed to reaching the village they found the house locked and the inhabitants departed for a time to a more friendly locality, and has mob in a place called Cashel, near Tubber-curry, where he hadgene of wices agent and he was met and here in the dimers and the states of the subsect of the subsect of ever rough handling from and his so near the for the subsect of the subsect and here in and his wife some transmitting a single process." Intelligence reached Sigo on the 2nd in a place called Cashel, near Tubber-curry, where he hadgene for work some pro-ters is some at due to some some pro-ters is some at here and some is some some pro-curry where he hadgene for work one provise the subsect of the work is and the subsect on the subsect of the work is and the subsect on the subsect of the work is and the subsect on the subsect of the work is and the subsect on the subsect of with hours to efficit guike was made. The police have made to here and section the is and success. On Christians morning a riot occurred at the town. In the own with the was the subsect of the seven reaches with the subsect on the subsect of the seven reaches when the subsect on the subsect of the seven reaches and the subsect on the subsect of the seven reaches and the subsect of the seven subsect. The subsect of the seven reaches to subsect with the tow was the subsect of the seven reaches the soft were rough to the subsect on th The following sketch of the life of an Irish ab-sentee proprietor appears in the Irish World, published in New York :-

100 The English-speaking Catholics of Canada have now a first-class daily paper in the Montreal Post. Every one who desires a daily paper should subscribe for the Post. Only \$3.00 a year, including postage.

5

THE BATTLE OF LANDEN

Was fought on the 19th of June, A.D. 1693, between the Prince of Orange, or William the Third of England, who commanded the English, Dotch, and German armies, and the Duke of Luxemburgh commanded the French army, and the famous Patrick Sarsfield commanded the Irish Brigade, and fell bravely fighting for the glory of France, instead of the land he loved so well, and where his memory will be for ever cherished with enthusiasm. The battle of Landen is one of the most desperate recorded in the annals of history. William entrenched and protected his entire armies behind earthworks that were considered impregnable, and his courage and generalship on that ever-memorable day cannot be forgotton. At six o'clock the French advanced, and the battle raged along the whole line ; in the centre the Duke of Luxemburgh again and again led the white-coated French infantry with warlike shouts and colors flying; but again and again they recoiled before the withering fire that ceaselessly rattled over the rude earthworks, and when they retreated for the last time over lines of their own dead, it seemed as if all was over, and that William must triumph. Galloping to a point that commanded a view of the entire battle-field, he summoned a few officers to hasty council; they counciled with animation for a brief period, and then each repaired with determined courage to his perilous post. It then became known that the decision of Luxemburgh was that Neerwinden must be stormed, and that the hitherto invincible household troops of France and the Irish Brigade must lead the way. They advanced in a manner worthy of their high renown and ancient reputation for headlong valor. And now, once more the roar of battle was deepening amidst the clouds of smoke and dust that completely enshrouded Neerwinden. The favorite general of William the Elector, of his beloved Hanover, who made a most determined attempt to resist the onward wave of the French, was doubled up and driven to the river Gette, where, fortunately for him, he succeeded in obtaining possession of the bridge, otherwise his gallant army would have been entirely destroyed. This was about five o'clock in the afternoon, when the white banner of France was waving over Neerwinden, and the whole allied armies had given way in the wildest confusion and destruction reigned supreme everywhere. William had two of his horses shot, and was drifted on the tide of devastation. Standards, arms and drums were cast away by the flying allies on all sides, the horse rode down the foot, the artillery abandoning one hundred cannon to the victorious enemy. The bridges and fords of the river Gette were choked with the dead and wounded, and thousands perished miserably amidst its placid waters; and so vast was the number of standards taken and sent to France after this combat, that Luxemburgh was known in Paris as the boss upholsterer.

On the first of July, 1690, William crossed the Boyne in triumph, which triumph was the cause of the stamping out of the last vestige of the civil, religious and political liberty of the Irish people for many generations. On the 19th of June, 1693, he crossed the river Gette in disaster, which disaster was the cause of saving all Western Europe from the same dark fate; for after five hours of the most unavailing bravery one of the grandest armies ever marshalled under the hanner of old England was defeated. But the inexorable and determined courage of William did not forsake him, for after collecting the remnants of his armies he feel back on Dormell, pursued and harrased by the French horse. But the French

This gifted little orphan's address was followed by the reading and delivery, to His Lordship, by Richard Alleyn, Esquire, of the following beautiful and touching address, written on purchment, and signed, on behalf of the Congregation, by the the Reverend Pastor and the Trustees of St. Patrick's Church :-

To the Right Reverend C. F. Cazeau, Domestic Prelate of His Holiness the Pope, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Quebec.

MONSIGNOR.-We, the Irish Catholics of this City, beg to unite our congratulations with those of your other friends upon the celebration of the liftieth auniverary of your ordination to the sacred ministry, as we, even more than they, have known and esteemed the priestly virtues, which adoru your character, and which during half a century of untiring Inhors in your Divine Master's service, have ripened and borne worthy fruit for His Kingdom. It is still fresh in our recollection that when the fever-stricken emigrant, fleeing from pestilence and and starvation, closed his dying eyes in that sleep from which only the sound of the Angel's Trumpet will awaken recommended with the last prayer of his aching heart his soul to His Maker, and his helpless orphans to their Heavenly Father, you, Monsignor were the ministering angel sent by God to take care of those little ones; and we know how nobly you fulfilled that heroic duty. No wonder, then, that we feel towards you the sentiment, which, in days of persecution and famine, our forefathers felt for the priests who shared their sufferings and shrunk from no sacrifice in the path of duty; we can well understand how deep was the friendship between you and the late lamented Father McMahon, which not only united you in life, but is prolonged beyond it in the Communion of Saints, which links the Christian on earth with his friend in Heaven. Nearly twenty years ago, the zealous and learned Dr. Cahill bore testimony, in our name, to your claims upon our eternal gratitude. That voice has since been bushed in the silence of death, but the feelings it rekindled. in every Irish bosom are as tender to-day as ever, and while Irishmen remember their benefactors, you will not be forgotten.

Amongst those who entered with you to labor in your Master's Vineyard, many have long since rested from their labors, and few the hope that you may long be spared to us, the trials you have undergone almost forbid the expectation that your reward can be much longer deferred. But come when it may, we trust that the close of your career will be a be caim and serene—a foretaste of the bliss-ful eternity beyond it. And if the intercesthose "little ones," or if their own prayers or those of their kindred upon earth, can bring you help or consolation in your last hour, rest assured that you will not be deprived of it, in this life or in the next.

Wishing you, then, every grace and bless- John Brennan, Patrick Henesey.

Fifty years ago, you consocrated the bloom of your manhood to the service of God and the salvation of souls. How nobly you have fulfilled those vows, Catholic Quebec proclaims to-day in the many-tongued voice of Catholicity, pointing out, to public admiration, the virtues manifested by you, My Lord, during your long and useful career.

It is peculiar to our holy religion to designate the ministers of our faith by the loving title of "Father"; for indeed the Ca-tholic priest is truly a father, mindful not only of the spiritual, but even of the temporal wants of his flock. By none, My Lord, was this paternal characteristic manifested more admirably than by you, and particularly in your noble charity to our poor countrymeu, who, some thirty years ago, found themselves cast on the shores of Canada.

It pleases Providence to permit foreign oppressions to create a famine, with its attendant pestilence in Ireland ; her soil was covered with dead bodies of the starved peasantry; and those, who could, fled to foreign lands. But hunger and postilence had already claimed them as their victims; thousands were cast into the deep, where the whitened pathway of their bones stretches across the bottom of the Atlantic, from the Old World to the New. Thousands reached the shores of this Continent to find graves on the sea-beach, and a large portion of the hapless exiles died at Grosse-Isle, leaving little helpless orphans to call upon fathers and mothers who could answer them no more. But God had not abandoned them. for He sent them, those who would be to them both father and mother. You, my Lord, were the foremost among those ministering angels. Perils to body and soul threatened those fatherless and motherless waifs ; but you were like another Raphael sent by heaven to protect them in their lifes journey. You nursed their childhood, you guarded their youth, and their maturer years found them still watched by your loving eves, until the little Irish exiles grew up into sturdy Canadian men and women, the fathers and mothers of happy Canadian homes, wherein are perpetuated the blended virtues and noblest qualities of France and Ireland.

As a priest and prelate of our Holy Church, we receive you; but for your great charity to our helpless kindred, my Lord, we love you. When you became the father of Ireland's exiled orphans, a link of love was forged that binds you to every Irlsh breast. With this now survive; so that, while our hearts cherish grateful love, burning in our hearts, we rejoice with you to-day on the golden jubilee of your priesthood; and it is with this sentiment that we present this gift to you as a testimony of the love and regard we bear you. And while offering it to you, my Lord, we pray happy one, that the evening of your day may | the Almighty to preserve your health for many years to come, until, the measure of your virtues being full, like a treasure-laden sion in Heaven of the fathers and mothers of ship sailing down the tide of time, He will guide you to the haven of eternal rest.

Signed.-J. Maguire, P.P., Michael Fitzger-ald, Jean Brochu, Thomas Fitzgerald, John Duff, Michael Duff, Thomas Duff, John Doyle, Denis Cullen, John Redmond, James Redmond

Lafleche, Three Rivers; Mgr Langevin, Rimouski; Mgr Racine, Sherbrook»; Mgr Duhamel, Ottawa; Mgr Moreau, St Hya-Seminary of St Hyacinthe; Very Rev C O Caron, Three Rivers; Very Rev Edm Langevin, Rimouski; Very Rev N Doucet, Malbay; Very Rev M E Methot, Vice-Rector L U; Very Rev A Bayle, Superior St Supice; Rev Father E P Cazeau, S Ĵ, Montreal; Rev Father E Autoine, OMI, Provincial, Montreal; Rev Father Mathieu, Prior O P, St Hyscinthe; Rev Father J Tieleu, C SS R, Ste Anne de Beaupre ; Rev Father Sache, S J, Quebec; Rev Father Tortel, OMI, Quebec Rev M Bruchesi, Bishop's Palace, Montreal. Quebec Diocese :- Revds J Auclair, F X Delage, J D Deziel, F Boucher, F X Tessier, F Pilote, C E Poire, N F Hevert, Geo L Le-moine, F Walsh, C SS R, Cypr Tanguay, P Roussel, N Beaulieu, J B Z Bolduc, C Laflamme, E Frenette, Geo Drolet, F X Cote, R P A Larcher, S J, C Bacon, Ans Deziel, E Halle, Ls Halle, Jos Marquis, Geo Talbot, C S Richard, T E Beaulieu, G Tremblay, E Bonneau, & Grenier, O M I, C Lagies, O M I, N Ouellette, O M I, Chs Beaumont, L Provancher, F Garneau, J Sasse-ville, S Paquin, C SS R, A Gauvreau, F Morisseite, D Martineau, P O Drelet, Chs. Pouliot, A Beaudry, N Gadbout, A Campeau., E Marcoux, U Rousseau, L Rousseau, D M Lemieux, E Moise, J A Bureau, L Hamelin, J T A Chaperon, J Lagueux, F X Plamondon, N Cinq-Mars. F H Belanger, F Dumontier. Cleop Gagnon, J A Relaville, O Lepine, T Houde, J O'Farrell, B C Guy, P 'T Begin, A Godbout, H Desjardins, A Bernier, F Laliberte, Fafard, J E Maguire, O'Connor, C SS R, O E Mathieu, E E Hudon, G McCrea, H Tetu, C A Collet, C A Marois, J Ballantyne, L B Chabot, Atch Vallee, B Bernier, T Montminy, J Girard, F A Oliva, E V Dion, Andre Pelletier, J Hoffman, George P Cote, P M O'Leary, P Roy, Raym Casgrain, O Godin, A Legare, V Leg Rene Casgrain, Cyr Berube, H Paquet, N Jos Sirois, G P Legace. L Lournier, L O Gauthier, J Saxton, F X Gosselin, F Faguy, E Lamontagne, Ph Lessard, E Nadeau, F M Labrecque, C Bourque, E Grondin, T G Roulcan, Ls Beaudet, Nap Laliberte, A A Blais, Geo Casgrain, J B Villeneuve, Ludger Blais, Ls J Gagnon, G Auclair, N Leclerc, A Papincau, L Sanfacon, A Wynn, CSS R, D Pampalon, A Bergeron, F X Methot, G Giroux, Arth Belleau, Montreal Diocese-Rev Messrs N Trudelle, Ant Labelle, E Smith, S J, Quinlivan, S S, Geoffrion, C S S C, Lefebvre, O M I. St Hyacinthe Dio-cese-Rev F Sentenac. Trois Riviere Diocece-Rev Messrs N Bellemare, Superior of Seminaire de Nicolet, L Aubry, H Suzor, VF, E Genereau, J Boucher, G Brunelle, S Rheault, E Lang, A Dupuis, J Douville. Ottawa Dio-

cese-Rev Mr Thos Cuton. Sherbrooke Diocese-Rev P Quinn. Rimouski Diocese-Rev Messrs J Dumas, Cypr Gagne, J Rioux, Thos Berube, J J Monge. London (Opt.) Diocesc-Rev J Connoily. Ogdensburg (U.S.) Diocesc-Rev J F Pelletier.

B Every Catholic who wants a daily paper should subscribe for the Montreal Post; only \$3.00 a year, postage included.

infantry and Irish Brigade remained on the ground, which for years afterwards was known as the terrible battle-field of Landen, and they laughed and they sang and talked exultingly of the past day's glory and danger, and drank to each other in goblets of wine. Nor were the wounded forgotten; friend and toe were treated alike, and many a brave fellow took his last drink in peace and awoke no more on the field of Landen.

The most remarkable feature of this important combat was the minuteness in physical vigor of the two men who were the great souls of their vast and hostile armies : that is the hunchback dwarf who hurled forward the fiery onset of France, and the asthmatic skeleton who covered the slow but sad retreat of England.

A good story is current of Prince Alexander Holland. The Prince, a young man of of Holland. staid and literary tastes, paid a visit to Berlin last summer and a review was given in his honor by the Imperial Court. Military pageants form an integral part of every grand reception in the Prussian capital ; but Prince Alexander, with little inclination for soldiery, sat in silent contemplation while the troops were defiling before him. All at once the Crown Prince drew his guest's attention to a Uhlan regiment, with the remark that they were "a fine body of men." "Yes," replied Prince Alexander, "but they are not tall enough." This reply, delivered with a traditional Dutch phlegm, a little surprised the interlocutor, who, however, mercly observed, Very well; then you must see my cuirassiers." The cuirassiers, erect in their saddles like men-at-arms of the Middle Ages, went by in breastplates and plumes. "Well, what do you think of them?" asked Prince Fritz. "Splendid men, but not tall enough." "Still more piqued than astonished at this unexpected response, the heir to the Crown of Germany exclaimed, "Indeed; then wait till you see the regiment of the Guard." In due time these magnificent six-footers made their appearance, and the same query fell from the lips of the Crown Prince. "They are not tall enough," very quietly returned Prince Alexander, adding gently but meaningly. "We can flood our country, when we choose, twelve feet deep."

SEEING THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD .- Dr.

the

AGRICULTURE.

6

FARM DRAINAGE[Continued.]

FARM DRAINAGE [Continued.] It will be a good crop—a very good one—Oh such land as we are describing ("naturally cold" land) that yields fifty bushels of corn and two tons of todder, worth \$57 50—or about 10 per cent. on the investment of \$550. By precisely thesame manuring and cultiva-tion, on the same land, after thorough under-draning, (say at a cost of \$100 per acre, although this is too high.)In a season that would yield the above crop on the undrained land, we should surely get seventy-five bushels of corn and three tons of fodder, worth \$\$6 25, or thirteen and a third per cent. interest on an investment of \$660.

tons of fodder, world \$30,20, of interest and a third per cent. Interest on an investment of \$660. The difference of crops, (an increase of fifty percent., costing only the interest on the outlay for draining, which is as permanent as the land itself, is not more than may be expected under average circumstances; yet we have stated only a part of the argument on which the spostles of drainage justly depend for the advancement of their ideas. Land that remains wet so far into the spring as often to delay the plowing until it is time to plant, may, after being drained, often be plowed in March instead of May; when the seed is planted, it will never be rotted in the ground and call for a new planting, if the water can find its way to the drains below. Weeds, which grow in Wile the land is to clanmy too be heed, and get beyond our control, so that when the ground is dry hoes and horse-hoes have to wage an unequal warfare agatest them, may, on drained land, be attacked on almost any sunny day and killed with little work; and when the time comes for hauing off the crop, as in spring in hauling on manure, it will not be necessary to wait weeks for the ground to be solid enough for the teams to work, nor will the ground be so much injured in the operation. In short, work can be done in proper season, done in a proper manner, and done with a definite certainty of a fair return, and with very much less dependence on the weather than when the water of heavy rains has to lie soaking in the soil until dried up by the sun and wind.

wind, Li may be objected to the above calculation that it is unfair to capitalize the annual cost of cultivation, manure, etc., because these expen-ditures come from the yearly income of the farmer, and do not represent the interest on his capital. If this view of the case be taken, it will surely fair to charge the cost of draining by its annual interest, and not by its gross amount, for it benefits not only the crop of the first year, but of all subsequent years- and often in an in-creasing degree-while it is subject to no deter-ioration, out remains as permanent and as safe an investment as is a mortgage on a neighbor's farm.

What is needed is that we have more general information on the subject, more practical ex-amples of the beneficial effects of draining, and cheaper draining tiles. All of these will come slowly at first, but they are conting surely; and they cannot fail to increase in rapid progres-sich, by the very effect of their own influence. What is needed is that we have more general

UNDERDRAINING VETSUS DROUGHT.

UNDERDRAINING Persus DROUGHT. That land should be made damper by being made more dry, that underdraining should be one of the best preventives of the ill effects of drought—this is the apparently anomalous pro-position on which one of the strongest argu-ments in favor of draining is based. When we see a field baked to the consistence of a brick, gaping open in while cracks, and thirsty plants, it seems hard to believe that the simple laying of hollow tiles four feet deep in the dried-up mass would do anything at all toward the improvement of its condition. For its would, and for every senson thereafter, and in increasing degree, so long as the tiles continued. In a set as effective draining, and the unfor

increasing degree, so long as the tiles continuel to act as effective drainage. The baking and the cracking, and the upfer-tile condition of the soil are the result of a pre-vious condition of entire saturation. Clay can-not be monided into bricks, nor can it be dried into lumps, unless it is made soaking wet. Bry or only damp clay, once made fine, can never again be made lumpy unless it is first made thoroughly wet, and is pressed together while in its wet condition. Feither can a considerable heap of palverized clay, kept covered from the rain, but exposed to sun and air, ever become even apparently dry except within an inch or two of its+urface.

two of its surface. Underdraining, if the work is properly done Underdraining, if the work is properly done of course, after it has had time to bring the soil for a depth of two or three feet to a thoroughly well-drained condition, will equally prevent it from becoming baked intolumns, or fram being, for any considerable depth below the surface, too dry for the purposes of vegetation. In the dirst place, the water of neary spring rains, in-stead of lying soaking in the soil until the rapid drying of summer bakes it into coherent clods, Bettles away and leaves the clay, within a few hours after the rain-fall ceases and before rapid evaporation commences, too much dried to crack into masses.

nual meeting of the above Society the following members were present :--- Messrs F Gaudet, J M Browning, Alex Sommerville, S N Blackwood, L Beaubien, M P.P ; A Marsan, of 'Assomption ; JN E Faribault; A Guilbault, P B Benoit; G Ouimet, Superintendent of Education ; the Rev F Pilette, Ste Anne de la Pecatiere ; the Rev S Tasse, Ste Therese ; and A Cassavant, St Dominique; Hon Mr H Cochrane, and L H Massue. Mr. Massue was re-elected President. and Mr Gaudet, Vice-President.

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 cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables 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 subile malades are doating around us ready to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our-selves well fortlifed with pure blood and a pro-perly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled--"JANES EPPS & Co., Homeopathle Chemists, London, England

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Mysterious Society Holds Another Dinner and Explains Miself-Confederation **Bidicaled** and Legislative Union Proposed as the Saviour of the Conntry.

The Society of Political Economy enjoyed dinner in the Ladies' Dining Hall of the Windsor Hotel, Jan. 14th, and discussed the objects which it had in view and the purpose for which it was formed. About fifty of the members, sat down to the menu, which was excellent in every respect. Among those present were Rev A J Bray, Dr Wanless, W H Kerr, A McGoun, C J Doherty, E Tremblay, A P Globensky, F D Quinn, D Barry, etc. Mr. W. H. KERR having announced that

the subject which brought them together was

Rev. Rr. BRAY arose and said that at the last meeting he had stated the objects of the Society and what were their purposes. He was glad to see so many present after all the abuse that had been heaped upon them by the press; they had not been scared by the opprobrious names which had been applied to them. They had been

ACCUSED OF TREASON,

but to those who uttered the accusation they wished to say that being men of reason and judgment they desired the liberty of free speech. For two weeks past the newspapers had literally lived on them by means of the sensationalism they extracted from the existence of the Society. In this respect the New York *H*-raid was prominent. The press had tried to kill the infant association, but as the child was not still-born it was strong enough to refuse burial. The present duty of the members of the Society was to choose a President, and for that office he proposed Mr. Kerr, who, if elected, would hold the position for the next twelve months.

Mr. L. O. DAVID took great pleasure in seconding the nomination. Mr. W. H. KERR was declared elected

amidst loud applause. The newly-elected President, in returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him, said that now he could state, authoritatively, so to speak, what were

THE PURPOSES OF THE SOCIETY.

The sole object was to afford the people, who become members, an opportunity for the free discussion of all those questions which presented themselves to the Canadian public. He claimed the right to discuss those ques-

into masses. Of course, this is only the beginning of the operations of improvement. It is merely the foundation, but on heavy soils it is the neces-sary foundation, of the processes (natural and artificial) by which the improvement is effected and made permanent. The only direct effects of draining are to prevent the soil from ever be-ing completely saturated for any considerable time, and to removed would be evaporated from the surface. ing completely saturated for any consideration itme, and to remove from below writer, which it not so removed would be evaporated from the surface. The formation of a crust on the surface of the ground is in direct proportion to the quantity of water that is removed by evaporation, and the crust constitutes a burrier against the admission of air in direct proportion to its thickness. Con-sequently, the arget the quantity of the water that is removed by the drains the smaller is the obstacle oriered to the entrance of air. The more constantly the lower parts of the scene, sind the more frequently will the air of the deposit of dew-on the surface of uring the night, and on the surfaces of the particles of the lower soil be changed—the solf gets its indisture the device in admostly will the surface a larget is molecular dimension. Market and the more frequently will the air of the deposit of dew-on the surface a during the night, and on the surfaces of the particles of the lower soil be changed—the solf gets its indisture the device of one landly, and night or a hor July day, Illustrates the manufer in which son become sulficent in the sum and wind on a hor July day, Illustrates the manufer in which son become sulficent in the sum and wind on a hor July day, Illustrates the manufer in which son become sulficent in the sum and wind on a hor July day, Illustrates the manufer in which sulfies the the one sulface of the previous if with which it comes in contact. A box and cooler particles. Let many the growth and cooler particles. Let many if a first on the surface of the speech in the Province of unit would, under the same diremisment is compared with water and less of summer words and two sulfar with water and less of the growth is compared with water and less of summer words is compared with water and less of summer words is compared with water and less of the isof me consistent is compared with water and less of the isof me consistent is compared with water and less of ous. It is the same in the field. A heavy clay soil, saturated with water, dries up to a condition of aler is aturated with water, dries up to a condition that will not admit of the circulation of air. Even if the thin surface-soil, containing much vegetable matter, is loose enough, it is soon heated to such a depth that the little molature it freedives during the cooler parts of the day is dried out by the midday sun, while the compact subsoil is impervious to all atmospheric in-fluence. Plants grow well enough during the drought sets in—the roots being only in the sur-rated subsoil—vigorous vegetation ceases, and we accuse Providence of having sent us a scourge for our sins. As well blame Providence to drain away the water that places us at the arity growth will be less precarious and more utiform, and the roots of low and marrow for it we underdrain the land, even without the carly growth will be less precarious and more utiform, and the roots of molify on revis, but in time we shoald find, as the writer has but in time we shoald find, as the writer with lid, all through the dryest summer, enough molsture ry side bare, has little power to diminish our crops. mitted, in opening the subject, that he was amount, and render the direction of affairs much more efficient.

THE COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.-At the an- | Liberal at that, but he intended to speak his | fewer incorrigible children brought forward views freely without desiring to offend any- on this occasion than have been seen at forone. By becoming a member of the Society he did not intend to leave his party ism behind him, and he did not suppose that his Conservative friends intended to do so either. He tell his French Canadian fellow-citizens that it would not tend to destroy their institutions, language, or nationality; and for proof he could point to the Legislative Union which existed in Quebec between the years of 1841 to 1867. The most serious question they had to face was the financial burden by which the country was oppressed. Canada was a young and a comparatively poor country, and yet Canadians were paying \$10,000,000 for charges upon the national debt, while their revenue was only \$24,000,000. In England £26,000,000 was paid in charges upon the national debt, but the revenues amounted to three times that sum. Canada was a young country without an accumulated revenue, and yet it was going to indulge in the costly luxury of a Pacific Railway. The financial outlook was serious and alarming; it was not sufficiently considered. In fact all the Provinces, excepting Ontario. were even now trying to outrun the bailiff. It did not matter which party was in power, if they maintained their present rate of expenditure they would have to increase the taxes. They wanted reform to cut down the expenditure, and he believed Legislative Union would effect that purpose. With a population of 4,000,000 they were paying \$32,000,000 to carry on the Government, while in the United States, when that country contained a population of 20,000,000, they paid only one-half per head what Canada was paying now. Repudiation of their national debt seemed probable, and such an act would be a national degradation. If he lived in a country which repudiated its debt he would feel very much inclined to leave that country. Instead of one Parliament, which would be costly enough in any case, they had eight centres of extravagance, or expenditure if the mild term was preferred. The temptations and opportunities for intrigue were thus eight times multiplied. He considered that the mimic court of the Governor-General, with the salutes of artillery whenever he moved around, was out of place in this young country. He was democratic enough to say that he did not believe in political shams any more than he did in individual shams. They were over-governed, and this fact was enervating the people. At the present time no one could make a road or

construct a bridge without looking for Government pap. Before the revolution the whole expenses of governing the 13 States of America was not half what was paid by Canada. In the former country, at the time mentioned, there was practically no Government, but the people were thus taught to rely upon themselves. Therefore he wanted Legislative Union, and he believed it would come in time. Stern facts were carrythem irresistibly to that period. ing With Legislative Union the expenses of government would be cut down enormous-He doubted if it could be brought about ly. without a great deal of difficulty, but he believed the Province of Quebec would start the idea, as it would be the first to feel its necessity. Ontario, the only prosperous province in the Dominion, would, perhaps, oppose it, as also would the numerous officials who were now obtaining good livings by the present system of government. Mr. J. N. GREENSHIELDS attacked the Globe

for the slurs which that paper had cast upon the society, and he was followed by Mr. Tremblay, who delivered a very able address. Mr. Barry, Rev. Mr. Bray, and Mr. T. D. Irwin also addressed the meeting at considerable length, after which the debate was adiourned.

mer meetings; such, however, as were dealt mitted. THE PROPOSED SUNDAY TRAIN CONNECTION

WITH GREENOCK .- We understand that a large and influential dep_tation, comprising nany of the I a log gentlemen of Greenock, had recently an interview by appointment with the directors of the Caledonian and Glasgow and South-Western Railway Companies, and submitted many urgent reasons why the prayer of the memorialists who so largely and of larger profits. representatively signed the petition for a Sunday connection with Greenock and the South should be granted. The directors of both companies received the deputatio very cordially, and, having heard statements from several of the members, intimated that the matter would receive their best attention. The gentlemen of the deputation, after thanking the directors for their courtesy, then go directly to the source of the evil, thrust withdrew.-Glasgow Herald.

THE GAS REPORT .- The following is Dr. Wallace's report on the illuminating power of the gas supplied in Glasgow during the week ending 20th December :-

	W. & N. Dis.	E. & C. Dis.	South'n. Dis.
Illuminating power average	26.70	26.70	26.03
Illuminating power maximum	27.33	27.25	26.75
Illuminating power minimum No. of days below 23	26.12	26.15	25.30
candles	· · · · ·		
gas (Fahr)	. 550	57 0	50 C
pressure		39,36 C	30.33 ອ

What Eviction Means in Ireland.

It is impossible to understand the Irish land question of to-day without knowing what that threatened "eviction," which hangs of the genuine article-Be sure you get like the sword of Damocles over the head of ["Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every every Irish tenant, means. The following is | tin. a narrative of one of those harrowing scenes, which occurred but a few years sincedin the County Meath, related by the Most Run Dr. McNulty: "Seven hundred human Mings," says Dr. McNulty, "were driven from their homes on this one day. The Sheriff's assistants employed on the occasion to extinguish the hearths and demolish the homes of these honest, industrious men, worked away with a will at their awful calling until evening tell. At length an incident occurred that varied the monotony of the grim and ghastly ruin which they were spreading around. They stopped suddenly and recoiled, panic stricken with terror, from two dwellings which they were to destroy with the rest. They had just learned that typhus fever held these houses in its grasp, and had already brought death to some of their inmates. They, therefore, supplicated the agent to spare these houses a little longer; but he was inexorable and insisted that they should be torn down. He ordered a large winnowing sheet to be spread over the beds in which the fever victims lay, and then directed the house to be unroofed cautiously and slowly. The wailing of women, the screams,

terror, the consternation of children, the speechless agony of men wrung red edge, \$1.00. MARTINET. Institutionum Theologicarum tears of grief from all who saw them. 1

vo. \$2.75

saw the officers and men of a large police quarta seu Theologia Moralls; 4 in Svo, S6.60, force who were obliged to be present on the occasion cry like children. The heavy rains that usually attend the autumnal equi-noxes descended in cold, copious torrents throughout the awful night, and at once re-triplex expositio; 3 in Svo, S2.03. throughout the awful night, and at once re-4 in Svo SUAVINI. Theologia Moralis universa ab mentem M. Alphonsi de Liguoris; 4 in 12m, bound, 85 75. SCHOUPPE. Adjumenta Oratoris Sacri, seu Divisiones, Sententae et Documenta; in 8vo, vealed to the houseless sufferers the awful realities of their condition. I visited them next morning, and rode from place to place, administering to them all the comfort and consolation I could. The landed proprietors in a circle all around, and for many miles in bou every direction, warned their tenants against night's shelter

Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocoa. This article in its pure state, scientifically treated, is recomwith promised to reform. Some of the mended by the highest medical authority as parents wished to take advantage of the Day the most nourishing and strengthening beve-1850 Industrial School, and promised to make ar- rage, and is strongly recommended to all as believed in Legislative Union, and wished to rangements with the view of having them ad- an article that will tone and stimulate the most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize medal Rock Cocoa is the only article in our markets that has parsed the ordeal to which these articles are all submitted by the Government'analyist, and is certified by him to be pure, and to contain no starch, farnia, arrowroot, or any of the deliterious ingreidents commonly used to adulterate Cocoa. When buying be particular and secure "Rowntree's."

Other kinds are often substituted for the sake 11-G MONTREAL DAILY POST HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .-- With the darkening days and changing temperatures the digestion NOW IN ITS becomes impaired, the liver discorded, and the mind despondent, unless the cause of the THIRTIETH YEAR irregularity be expelled from the blood and body by an alterative like these Pills. They 13 THE out all impurities from the circulation, reduce distempered organs to their natural state, and correct all defective and contaminated secre-OLDEST CATHOLIC PAPER tions. Such easy means of instituting health, strength, and cheerfulness should be in the possession of all whose stomachs are weak whose minds are much harassed, cr whose brains are overworked. Holloway's is essenti CANADA ally a blood-tempering medicine, whereby its influence, reaching the remotest fibres of the 28-wg frame, effects a universal good. AND IS THE "The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed CHEAPEST CATHOLIC PAPER without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyist on Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this ON 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," CONTINENT that is mustard mixed with farnia etc.,-and do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS WEEKLY 11-G Books. BOOKS! BOOKS! \$1.50 PER ANNUM ACTA ET DECRETA SACRO SANCTI (ECH-MENICI CONCILII VATICANI; in \$vo, \$1.75. BOUVIER. Institutiones Theologica ad usum Seminarium; 6 4h 12m, boucd, \$6.30 BREVIARIUM ROMANUM; totum; in 12m, bard effective \$100 During the year 1880 great improvements will be inroduced into the TRUE WINNESS, such as additional reading matter, brilliant Editorials on the most interesting current events of the day at home and abroad, particularly interesting to our large and grow-ing Catholic population; the best selections from the periodical literature of this Continent and of Europe; the latest News items up to the hour of going to press, from all parts of the World; full and accurate reports of the home and foreign Markets, Finance, Trade, interesting stories by the most refined and moral authors. dcc, and an instructive Agricultural Depart-ment. BREVIARIUM ROMANI'M; totum; in 12m, bound, gilt edge, \$4.00. CRAISSON, Manuale tottus juris Canonlei; 4 in 12m, \$4.85. FERRARI, Samma Institutionum Canoni-carum; 2 in 12m, \$2.90. JOANNIS DEVOIT. Institutionum Canoni-carum; 2 in 8vo, bound, \$3.95. GURY, Casus Conscientize in Practonas Quostiones Theologiae Moralis; 2 in svo, \$1.30. GURY. Compendium Theologiae Moralis, Accommodata a R. P. Henrico Dumns; 2 in Svo, \$2.75. Svo, \$2,75. HUGUENIN. Expositio methodica. Juris Canonici studiis clericalibus accommodata; 2 in 12m bound, \$2,20. KENRICK. Theologia Moralis; 2 in 8vo, bound, \$2,40. ACENTIUK, Theologia Moralis; 2 in 8vo, bound, \$2,40.
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Newspapers.

THE

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crops.

KINDS OF SOIL WFICH ARE GENEFITED BY TILE-DRAINING.

All soils which are so retentive that the water of rains is not at least during the season of growth.) absorbed as it fails, and carried readily down to a point below the ordinary reach of the root- of crops-say to a depih of at least three lect-will be benefited by draining. With the exception of actual swamps, the soils which de-rive the greatest advantage, are, of course, those which, during the spring and fail, are complete-ly saturated with water, and during the theat of summer, are baked to a hard crust and brok-n with fissures; but all heavy loams, friable soils, which rest on impervious subsoil (or bard pan). —indeed all bat sands, and the lighter deep loams and gravels are very much benefited by such a removal of their excess of water as can be economically effected only by tile-draining. (To be continued.) All soils which are so retentive that the water

(To be continued.)

Mr. L. O. DAVID followed with an address in French, in favor of independent legisla-

l tion. Mr. W. TRENHOLME was the next speaker. He desired to say a tew words with regard to their right of free speech. He would have at tended the meeting if only to vindicate his rights as a man, because the press had tried to crush the Society of Political Economy. It was said that some parties were trying to make political capital out of the Society, brt there was no room for such a proceeding, for the members were men of a'.1 He himself was a strong party man, and a proper quarter for assistance. There were

LIGHTED BUOY ON THE CLYDE .- The Clyde Lighthouse Trust have placed a buoy lighted by gas on Roseneath shoal in the Firth of Clyde.

SCOTCH NEWS.

CLUB AND PUBLIC HALL FOR THORNLIEDANK. -The village club and new public hall of Thornliebank, presented to the inhabitants by Messrs. Crum, were formally opened on Saturday, when addresses were presented to the donors, in the presence of a large assemblage of friends and employees.

GLASGOW MUSEUM AND GALLERIES OF ART. -The number of visitors to the Kelvingrove Museum and to the Corporation Galleries during the week ending 20th December was as follows :- Museum (open free, daily, 10 till dusk) 1,502: Galleries (Saturday, 10 till 9; other days, 10 till dusk, and 6 till 9), 1,433. Total for both institutions, 3,045,

THE USEMPLOYED. - Applications during week, 63; orders given for work, 28; referred back to work department, having been previously at work, but had left for various reasons, 19; refused, 7; referred to parish, 2; made no appearance at committee after apapplication, and being visited, 7-total, 63. plications last week, 150; total applications to date, 1,917; and of these 1,366 have received orders for work, but only 311 are at present working.

DIKE OF HAMILTON'S BOUNTY .- Instead of meat, bread, sugar, and tea, this year it has been decided that the ducal bounty will take the form of presents of coals to the poor. and to distribute it through the agency of the churches. A cheque for ± 25 has also been forwarded to Provost Forrest with the explanation that it is "for the purchase of coals to such of the poor of Hamilton as will not be reached by the donations sent to the various clergymen in the town."

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN SCOOLS .--- At a meeting held in Edinburgh on the 22nd ult. the committee of the proposed Association for Aiding the Inspection of Religious Instruction in Board Schools, a report from the subcommittee was read, which recommended that the sphere of the association's labors be limited to quarters where the end desired could not otherwise be obtained. A specia' sub-committee was appointed to prepare a plan for the construction of the association.

NATIONAL SECURITY SAVINGS BANK .- The forty-fourth annual report of the National Security Savings Bank, adopted on the 21st December at Glasgow, showed that during the past year £1,948,702 63 6d, had been received in 258,119 sums, that the sums repaid amounted to £1,067,128 18s 6d, and that the balance due on 104,167 accounts on the 20th November last was £3,089,230. The depression of the past year was visible in the diminished deposits and increased payments. compared with 1877, which might be taken as a normal year, the actual deposits displayed a falling off £73 592 6s, and the repayment. an increase of £42,644 16s 11d.

SCHOOL BOARD OF GLASGOW-DEFAULTING PARENTS .- This Board met on Monday in Kennedy Street Public School, St. Rollox. with 130 defaulting parents. Among this number there appeared a great many who were careles; and neglectful of their children in regard to their education and instruction. Some severe cases of poverty presented them. races and creeds and politics. selves, and these were recommended to the

them to even Remitting Many of these poor people were too poor to emigrate. After battling in vain with privation and pestilence, they at last graduated from the workhouse to the tomb, and in little more than three years nearly a fourth of them lay quietly in their graves." Substitution of the main state of the same partners of the same partners of the same partner of the same

THE AVERAGE BOY and a good-sized lump of

THE AVERACE BOY and a good-sized lump of maple candy form the materials from which we might deduct self-evident conclusion regarding the facility with which attachments are formed in early life, when the circumstances are at all favorable. Among other good illustrations we might also particularize the case of the little fellow, who, as an inducement to his indulgent maternal relative to make an addition to his customary doee of Romisson's Phosenconter to a focus by exclaiming, appealingly: "Just gim me one more teaspoonful and l'il go right off to sieep."

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with the above :al is with church goods gene rally. Cassoci mi hing ; specialty. 17-G

Quite Inconginguit.-V, hat's in a name? Pennsylvania has a town named Congruity and a family there were recently poisoned by Jrink ing cider in which a copperhead snake hud been drowned. It is not easy to think of a more in-congruous beverage than that.

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Rheumatism, Neuralgia No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract. Our Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbaro, Pains in Back or Side, &c. Our Ointment (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is incou-venient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases. Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the L u n g s. Stomach. Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our Maani Byringse (Si cents) und In-halers (SI 00) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding. Diphtheria & Sore Throat. The the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. De lay is dangerous. Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific Catarrh. for this disease, Cold in Head-ke. Our "Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the Extract; our Namil Syringe invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and unextensive. Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is inc, cooling and cleansing. Use our Olutment in connection with the Extruct ; 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 dressing of our Ointment will aid in healing and prevent posed in 1871 :--Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest four of harrs, quickly allaying all inflammation and sorelies without pain. Earache, Toothache and Faceache. When the Extract is used according to direc-Piles, Bind, Bleeding, or Itching. Piles, It is the greatest known remedy : rap-idly curing when other medicines have falled. Pond's Extract Medicated Paper for clear use, is a preventive against Chains and The. Our Ontment is of great service where the removal of elething is improvement. For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extract is so close that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our dutiment is the best emothent that can be applied. Female Complaints. No phys-bo called in for the majority of female disease if the Extract be used. Full directions account any each better English. Scotch Pond's Extract Has been imitated. the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the star-and our protuce trademark on surrounding that wrapper. None other is rounding. Always issue on having Pond's Extract. Take to other is paration. It is merer sold in bulk, or by masse Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Orders for \$2 worth, carriage free, as receipt of \$2.25. Orders for \$5 worth, carriage free, on receipt of \$5, if addressed to is Murray Street, New York. **90** CATHEDRAL STREET, 26-39-2 OFL. S. A., LONDON, ENGLAND,

ADDRESS OF THE HON. E. J. FLYNN AT ST. PATRICK'S CONCERT.

(Owing to the fact of our reporter being doubtful of the statistics mentioned in this address, we were obliged to hold it over until we had them verified by the speaker, which accounts for it not having been inserted last week.)

The Hon. Mr. Flynn, Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Quebec, delivered the following address at the there exists a similarity between the Irish-St. Patrick's concert in Montreal on the 12th man and the Canadian which renders this instant :---

Iontreal to deliver an address on the occasay at the time of receiving it I was not quite

Total population of Province of Quebec. 1,191,516 Do. Province of Ontario. 1,629,511 RACES. Irish. Born in Ireland. Forn in Province of Quebec 123,475 85,828 87,650 English Forn in England Born in Province of Quebec 19,822 12,371 57,451 Scotch Born in Scotland Born in Province of Quebec 11.25) 38,195 ONTABLO. French 1,082,359 1781, 810,111

Total population of four Provinces... 3,486,761

There has been a considerable diminution in Irish immigration to Canada since 1851. Up to that year there had settled in Lower Canada, 51,499 native Irish, and in Upper Canada 175,093, from 1851 to 1861, in Lower Canade 50,357, in Upper Canada 191,231, while from 1861 to 1871 there were but 35.-828 in all in Ontario and Quebec. Irish emigration fell off visibly after 1861 both to Canada and the United States, what is called the surplus population being drained off. though a good many well informed people seem to consider there should be no surplus population at all in such a fertile country. As early as the beginning of the nineteenth century there was a steady stream of emigration from Ireland to Canada, chiefly from the northern counties, for we find that from 1809 to 1819 13,000 settled in Quebec Province, and 40,000 in Ontario, and from Province, and 40,000 in Ontario, and from unforeseen circumstance, such as a vast English - Pa," said a little boy, "a horse is worth a 1819 to 1825 68,534, while from the last or German immigration may turnish will great deal more, isn't it, after its broke." "Yes, named year to 1831 Canada received over 50,- present it. But it matters not, men from my son. Why do you ask such a question?" "Yes, and compare the Emerald Gem of the west- all computing are welcome to our hospita-600 from the Emerald Gem of the westfigures, which may be considered perfectly what nature intended her to be, a great. reliable, it will be seen that, not counting the a prosperous and a liberty loving years anterior to 1800, and those which have nation. (Cheers). I may say that what we sells his cattle by weight drives them through the instruction for this purpose is colonization. era-to us the eastern-world. From these, ble shores to enable us to makeof Canada Rev. Mr. Decarte, Montreal College, cured of seventy-five thousand Irish immigrants had squint in one minute: Mr. Pegneu, St. Ann's landed on the shores of Canada, which large Market, squint removed : Rev. Pere Desnoyers, of Sacre Cour, c. red of deafness : Mrs. Wilson, of Formatr 20 works in the shores of the Canadian works of the construction works of the construction work of the construction works of t of the great elements of the Canadian population-(applause)-and, mind you, ladies and gentlemen, I have not spoken of those energetic men of our race who sought their homes in other sections of the Canadian Confederation. in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland or Prince Edward Island. Ireland, then, has helped to build up Canada, ladies and gentlemen, and if I have quoted the foregoing figures, it is to shew that the voice of the great Irish element is entitled to be heard, and to be heard with the respect com-Been in general use for 20 years. Every-where proved the most Safe, Simple, Eco-nomical and Efficient Medicines known. while proud of our lineage, our race and our They are just what the people want, saving religion, it would be well to remember that we are now all Canadians, French Canadians. British Canadians, or Irish Canadians, it may be, but Canadians, nevertheless, who should be proud of our country. (Cheers.) After all, the great majority of our people have been born on the soil, while the children of those who were not drew their first breath in Canadian cities, in Canadian prairies, in Canadian forests. (Applause.) For my own part, I am free to confess I like to dwell upon the name: I imagine it rings of freedom, of prosperity, of tolerance. (Great applause.) 11, therefore, Canada be not the land of the nativity of all of us, it is at least the land of our adoption, and while not forgetting the traditions of the country of our foretathers, we must realize that our first and chiefest duty is to the free land of Canada (Cheers.) I see amongst you, ladies and gentlemen, many whose hair has grown gray, who have belield with their own eyes the green fields, the smiling valleys, the pleasant hillsides of Erin, whose ears have listened to its flowing waters. There are also, doubtless, some among you who have witnessed the tribulations of MAIN SPHINGS OF LIFE. They are confi-fidently recommended as a never-failing remedy an unfortunate country, who have personally suffered, as what Irishman has not, the oppressions practised upon her people, but who cling to her all the more fondly in her afiliction, and will continue to cling to her till death summons you before the power which judged nations as well as individuals (applause). To you, of whom I thus speak, can be applied the words the post puts in the mouth of the Greek dying far from his native land, "et dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos," or like the heroic Irish General Sarsheld, who, expiring on the glorious field of Landen, after helping to secure victory for the French, exclaimed as the life-blood dropped slowly into the palm of his hand, "Oh that this bright blood were shed for Ireland (great cheers). It may be truly said that the man who does not love his native land cannot be true to his adopted country. If such you meet in your journey through life beware of him, he is neither a faithful friend nor a good citizen. The fact is there is no love so pure, so noble, so sublime as the love of country, so noble, so sublime as the love of country, and the more unfortunate the country the truer and put his the love and devotion borne it by the patriot. Hearken to the words of the patriot. Hearken to the Dear is the te that links the anxious sire To the fond babe that prattles round his fire; Dear is the love that prompts the gratefal youth

Dear all the charities of social life: Nor wants firm friendship holy wreaths to bind In mutual sympathy the faithful mind. But not the endearing springs that fondly move To filial duty, or parental love; Not all the fiest bat kindred bosoms bind. Nor all in friendship's holy wreaths entwined, Are half so dear, so potent to control The generous workings of the patriot soul, As is that holy voice that cancels all These ties, that bids him for his country fall.

Hence I maintain, and the audience will agree with me, that a good Irishman makes a good Canadian. But, irrespective of duty, man and the Canadian which renders this loyalty to our adopted country less difficult.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-It | When Nouvelle France was taken possession was with pride and pleasure I received an in- of in the name of faith and king, the first step vitation from the St. Patrick's Society of taken by the famous French voyageurs and missionaries was the conversion of the abion of their annual concert, though I may original races, and if they failed in their benevolent intention it was because of the certain of being able to respond, because of chequered career of their successors and the the heavy business connected with my de- political troubles which followed the wars partment. Nevertheless, knowing a refusal and struggles between two great nations for would be ungracious, and hoping that I could empire and supremacy. In my yonth, al-compensate for lost time by harder work, I though you can perceive I am not yet a man accepted (applause), though, now that I am venerable from age (laughter) I read of here, I almost regret it, feeling, as I do. that the great Irish saints Patrick and Columbkill, should have at least made some preparation and Brendan Bridget and Senanus, and my before appearing in front of such an intelli- heart has glowed with pride over the memory gent audience, which, however, will, I of the saints and sages, the bards and wartrust, excuse my failings and shortcomings. riors of the land of my ancestry. (Cheers.) Now, as this is a representative Irish society. 1 have also pored over the history of the and as a public man should at the very least beroes of later times, the O'Neils and the be in possession of statistics, and as I have O'Donnells, the O'Briens and the Desmonds, given the matter a little study I shall take in their struggles for Irish faith and freedom, this opportunity of parading a few facts and and those of a still more modern period, figures on ethnology and more especially on Burke, Sheridan, Grattan, Curran, O'Connell, that part of it relating to the Celtic race in and others whose oratory and patriotism illu-Canada, a race to which most of us here pre- minate whole pages in the world's history. sent have the honor to belong. The follow- | But here in Canada we have also had to struggle ing figures taken from Government sources, for liberty and right, as the names of Baldwill serve to shew of what races the people of win and Papineau, Motin and Lafontaine, Canada (then Ontario and Quebec), was com- can testify. The Irish have taken no insignificant part in this drama of Canadian history, or, indeed, in the history of La Belle France,

the founder of Canada. The army commanded by the heroic Montcalm had in it a brigade largely composed of IIIbernians, and who has not read of the deeds of Irishmen in their generation as victors at Almanza and Landen, Cremona, Steinkirk and Fontenoy. (Chers.) As regards the part Irishmen have taken in developing and building 12,371 up Canada, hewing down her forests and 57,451 adding lustre to her literature, I need only mention the names of Governors Carlton, Baldwin, () Sullivan and McGee. I could

enlarge for hours in mentioning the noble efforts made by men from the isle beyond the sea clearing the forest, building up the structure IN FOUR PROCINCES INCLUDING NOVA SOUTIA of our civic life, in defending the country, AND NEW DRUNSWICK. in battling for our liberties, in developing our resources, in spreading enlightenment, and encouraging the culture of literature and art, in 519,943 kindling the sacred fires of religion and in sweetening the cares of life. I but regret I have not the time to spare, even if you had the patience to listen. 1 may, however, before I close my short address, refer to the subject I mentioned in the beginning of my few remarks, and that is the ethnology of Canada. In conversation with gentlemen of my acquaintance the question of race is often debated, and it has been asked which element will predominate in Canada. There is no doubt the population is at present largely Celtic, owing to the prepondenance of the French, Irish and Scottish nationalities in the population. There is even a large Celtie percentage among men of English blood and race, who have made this country their home, in fact, more than three millions of our people belong to that great historic branch of the human family, and from its prolific genius I don't see why such a preponderance should not continue, unless some untoreseen circumstance, such as a vast English all countries are welcome to our hospita- gave me this morning.

Abraham Lincoln and the Soldiers.

Abraham Lincoln and the Goldiers. Whata genuine man Abraham Lincoln was, exclaims Joseph Howard, jr., in the Spirit of the Times. The day after the terrible Bull Run scare I was in the camp of a German regiment from New York. General McDowell, in a forag-ing cap, his boots and clothes covered with mud, Sat on his borse listening to a report from the adjutant, when word was brought that the President and Mr. Beward were driving up in a carriage. In a few minutes they were there. I think Mr. Lincoln wore a stove pipe hat, black clothes and black gloves, and Mr. Seward had on a light suit and a broad-brimmed hat. After talking some time with Gen. McDowell, the two dignitaries left the carriage and strolled toward the men, who were drawn up in companies in double tank. The President booked at them. They were dirty, solled and stained. Without a word he took off his hat, placed it on the ground, and advanced to the end of the double rank. To the man on his left he gave his right hand, to him on the right his left, and so down the entire line he passed, shaking each heartily and say-ing: "God bless you, God bless you." Down the line he wert, followed by Mr. Seward, who did as his leader did. Up the next line he came, his honest face aglow; "God bless you, "dow bless you," at every shake, and on until the last man in the regiment had been thanked and bless you," at every shake, and on until the last man in the regiment had been thanked and bless you, "at every shake, and on until the last man in the regiment had been thanked and bless you," at was a little thing. Years hater it would have been an absurdity. But it told the story of A braham Lincoln's heart and purpose better than a volume of culogy. better than a volume of culogy.

Odd Binner Customs in Sweden.

Odd Dinner Castoms in Sweden. The Swedes have a queer way of locomotion at their meals. They often filt about like files, from one table to another, and sometimes seen to turn the menu topsy-invey when they order a repast. It is no rare thing to see them begin with cheese and biscuit, next proceeding to ham and said, with a slice of meat to follow, and then suddenly start up in the middle of their dinner to swallow, while they walk about, a plateful of pea soup. A habit which they have of beginning each repast with what they call a "smorgos," not merely leads to much unitdliness at meal-time, but makes them seem contented to live on bits and scraps. The smorgos consist of little dishes, such as slices of smoked reindeer, and eavier, and sardines, with plokles, cheese, and other whets provocative of thirst. These are fished out with a fork of general utility, and laid on thumb pleces of rge cake, thickly smear-ed with batter, which scree by way of plate. Then they are bitten into, regardless of the frag-ments which may fall on other dainties (for your true smorger cater seldom sits to his re-past), and they are finally washed down with a glass or two of spirits which is tand handy by their side. Such a prelude to a meal is not merely uncleanly, but must vitiate the palate, and injure the digestion. Indeed, I feel con-vinced that were the smorgsbord abolished, not merely would the cookery in Sweiten soon im-prove, hat very many of the people would be gradually weaned from their weakness for strong drink. strong drink.

Miscellaneous.

The God of Lawyers-More-fee-us.

An orator expects fair sailing when h + has be-fore him a sea of upturned faces.- New theleans Picanna.

The Order of the Garter owns its origin to Edward III., who conquered France and Scot-land, and brought their Kings prisoners to Eugland.

A citizen of Chicago started with 320, and in three weeks made 82200. He did it with faro and bunko and cheat-o, and he is now in jail-o. *—Free Press.*

The sale of valuable art objects that belonged to Plus 1X, has been authorized by the Vatican authorities. French museums are nogotiating for them for them.

A Peoria woman sneezed her jaw out of place hately, and the married men of the place have been buying shuff ever since.—Boston Commer-cial Bolletin.

The small boy never wishes he was twins ex-cept when two different Sunday school Christ-mas trees are being held the same overlag.-Marathon Independent.

The deepest well in the world is at Buda Pesth, Hungary. The total depth is \$,200 feet, and the temperature of the water it yields is nearly 160 degrees Fahrenheit.

On the day that Senator Bayard was first elected to the United States Senate, his father James A. Bayard, was reelected to the same body, the only instance of the kind in the history of the country.

The Pointadelphia Rull-tin is afraid that with Dan Rice and Talmage both in the pulpit it might seem as if there were danger that the business of propagating the Gospel by the comic method would be overdone.



and most effectual preparation for the destruc-

maployed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have. insolicited, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to diddren of most tender years.

CAUTION-The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious multations; it will be necessary, therefore, to be genuine, stamped " DEVINS."

LLE by mail, prepaid, to any address on

Will Drive this Parasite from the System



of Farnham, 29 years blind, went home cured in three weeks. April 26, 87-9

THE MILD POWER CURES HUMPHREYS'

time, money, sickness and suffering.

H. HASWELL & CO., MCGILL STREET MONTREAL WHOLESALE AGENTS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine Banks Amongst the Leading Necessa-

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

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels,

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all allments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughoat the World.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE TEROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it

Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s, and 35s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.-Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 1: and 4. or hy letter.

youth His sire's fond cares and drooping age to soothe. Dear is the brother, sister, husband, wife;

Irish fellow-countrymen that than agriculture nothing is so useful, so agreeable or so ennobling. As Commissioner of Crown Lands it may not be out of my line to inform you that there are in the Province of Quebec alone available for colonization purposes at present 103,000,000 acres of land, of which 6,196,000 have been surveyed. Thus, irrespective of manufacture, trade and commerce we are in possession of a basis for them all, and that is an almost unlimited supply of land. There is room enough then for all, for Celt and Saxon, for Latin and Teuton on the broad hosom of Canada. There is ample scope and verge enough for the existence of a mighty nation to the north of the United States, which may serve for the development of that inste willien between radicalism and reaction which may encourage a fusion of races that in the time to come will form a grand whole, glorying in the proud name of a Canadian nationality, that will dispel the phantoms of the past, and kill the narrow prejudices and petty quarrels of old Europe; that in a word will result in that legitimate equilibrum which makes nations great and free, happy and prosperous, which, by enabling its citizens to look on the past with pride, will also guarantee them a future commensurate with the genius of its found-

ers and the means of their successors. (Great applause.)

A Compliment to Belleville.

At the Mayor's Dinner at Belleville, on the 12th inst., Vicar-General Farrelly spoke as follows in response to the toast of the clergy, proposed by the Mayor :---

He said that Mr. Robertson was one of his first acquaintances when he came to Belle ville nine years ago, and that gentleman had treated him so kindly, that he had respected him ever since. All he then knew of Belle ville was that the Orange Grand Master lived here, and he was advised not to come here; but he found the Grand Master not only not so thundering a fellow as he had feared, but he wished that more were like him. He had learned to love, respect and esteem the gentlamen of Belleville, and he loved the city, for there was no bigotry here, and the people were most generous and liberal. They had elected as members of their Council five members of his flock, which was nearly one fourth of the Council, whereas the Roman Catholics numbered but about 2,000, or onesixth of the population. He hoped that Belleville would go on and prosper, and become the great city of Outario. When we had such men as Mr. Robertson to lead usmen who had respect for all classes-we would have a prosperous city. He hoped he would never prove himself unworthy of the esteem of the people of this city.

Practical Relief for Ireland.

HAMILTON, January 14 .- A cable telegram was sent this morning to the Duchess of Marlborough, Dablin, authorizing her to draw on the Treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund here for the sum of £250 sterling. A large amount is yet expected.

We know a man who wouldn't allow his children to go into a drug store on Third avenue just because there were porous plasters in the window. He was opposed to secret societies, and thought they were Odd Fellows' apron8thought they were Sunday Desputch.

The following are among the prominent sales The following are finding the prominent sales of theoroughbreds for the year: Falsetto, \$18,000; Wallenstein, \$9,000; Lord Murphy, \$10,000; Wallenstein, \$9,000; Sty Dance, \$5,000, and Wistake, \$5,000, besides many transfers ranging from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each.

The origin of electing members by balls may be traced by the Greekans. When a member was to be elected everyone threwa little pellet of bran or crumb hito a basket carried by a servant on hits head around the table, and whoever dissented flattened their pellet at one side.

Mary Anderson received a Christmas present Mary Anderson received a thristmas present from her company at Elmira, consisting of a gold horseshoe, which is an exquisite jewel, set with diamonds, and is made to be worn either is a pendant or pin. In the place of the horse-shoe nails were seven diamonds worth \$100

Cach. Gioncester, Mass., is a town of widows and orphans—a place of sighs and tears. This year the sea swallowed up thirty of its vessels and 210 lives; and those 210 deaths made thirty-eight widows and 219 orphans. Since the year 1830 the losses of Gioncester have been—vessels, 405; men, 2,118.

Salt, in the East, is a symbol of fidelity; a man who has partaken of salt with you is bound by the laws of hospitality; and thus bread and salt are eaten at the ratification of a barguin or treaty, to make it blading on all partles. Salt is also an emblem of desolation; conquered cities vere sown with salt.

They met, 't was on the street-"Oh! such a bonnet!" thought the one-The other thought: "What feet!" Yet they did talk-Together walk-And kissed each other's chocks-and chalk. D. W. Howells.

Under this 'ere heap of stones Lie the remains of Mary Jones; Her name was Smith, it wasn't Jones, But Jones was put to rhyme with stones. —G. W. Childs.

I'm sitting in the glen, Mary, Benenth the old oak trees, And every other minute, Mary, I cough, and snort, and sneeze.

I know that you will meet me, My heart says you are true: But please to hurry up, Mary. And hear me go "Ker-choo!"

Love's voice is in the air, Mary, I feel it in the breeze; But unless you get here soon, Mary. I certainly shall freeze. John G. Whittler.

"A pun my soul !" a punster cried, "Some pan inflames my brain !" "Then o-pun not," a friend replied, "That pun-kiln-shell again !" —Bret Harte.

the young man who pointed a gun At his dear little sister in fun, Was as sure the next minute There was no lead in it As the minute before it was done. -Joaquin Miller.

Only a bit of lemon peel, only three fingers o

rum Only some water and sugar, the rest you know, yum, yum."-2 emperance Journat.

Only a breath like a buzzard, only a stammer, and (hle); Only a head that is muddled, only a tongue that

s thick." Eetemupagain .- John B. Gough.

Only a wife like a fury, only a broomstick and

(hlc); Only a head that's belabored, which sobers him pretty d— qulck. -Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor

One of the most successful and benign combinations ever effected is that of the six medicinal oils of which THOMAS' ECLECTRIC Oil is composed. This matchless compound not only possesses remedial efficacy of the highest order, but, inasmuch as it contains no alcohol, its influence is not weakened by evaporation, which is the case with a great many oils of doubtful efficacy, which have an alcoholic basis. It is an incomparable specific for affections of the throat and lungs, remedies chronic hoarseness and feebleness of the voice, and is a superb remedy for that harrassing, obstinate and consumption-breed-ing malady-catarrh. Swelling of the neck, tumor, neuralagia, lame back, rheumatism, piles, and other diseases which can be effected by outward treatment, yield to its operation with greater promptitude and certainty than to that of any other remedy, and, when used inwardly, it is equally efficacious. Dysentery, kidney troubles, piles, excoriated nipples are among the complaints which it eradicates. For ulcers, sores, burns, frosted feet, and contusions it is immeasurably the best remedy in use. All medicine dealers sell it. Price, 25 cents.

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FINANCE & COMMERCE. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE,

Tuesday, January 29. Financial.

The local financial position remains un changed; money remains decidedly easy to all who can offer good security. Commercial paper is discounted, as previously reported at 7 per cent. for first-class, and at 8 for renewals, but the demand for accommodation continues light. There is a comparatively small business being done in loans on good collateral security, at 5 them.

per cen; on call, and 6 on time. Sterling Exchange, which has been much unsettled during the past week, in sympathy with foreign markets, is now very quiet; buyers and sellers are apart, there being about ! differ ence between them, and there is scarcely any business being done. We quote rates at about 8½ to 85 premium for round amounts between banks, and 83 over the counter. Gold drafts on New York quiet at 1 prem.

-The Moncton Sugar Refining Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$200,000, divided into 2,000 shares of \$109 each.

-The Ontaric Farmers' Bank, with a capital of \$1,000,000, seeks incorporation at the Travellers are now going out on their regular next session of Parliament, with powers and privileges of banks as now usually constituted, except the power to discount promissory notes or to take ' personal security and | with powers and privileges of building societies and loan and savings companies, and with certain special privileges.

-The total value of imports at the port of Trenton. Ont., for the quarter ending December 31st last was \$3,407, again st \$0,306 for the corresponding period of 1878. The amount of duties collected during the same period of 1879 was \$57,628, against \$54,885 for the like period of 1878. The total value of exports from Trenton during the quarter ending December 31st last was \$186,717, a gainst \$143,543 for the corresponding period of .'878.

-The TC: onto, Grey and Bruce Railway tr, M-fic maker as for the past week shows an increase, of Stally as compared with the corresponding week r (1859.

T ac traffic receipts of the Great Western Ball-ar for the week ending Jan. 9 amounted to \$99.-decompared with \$59,248.01 for the correspond-g week last year, an increase of \$10,625,61.

-At the annual meeting of the London and -At the annual meeting of the London and Port Stanley Railway Company, held yester-day, it was resolved to petition the Government for the removal of the harbor tolls at Port Stan-ley of we atom on coal coming from Cleveland, and also to induce the Government, if possible, to make an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CITY WHOLESALE TRADE. TUESDAY, JANUARY 20.

Now that the holiday fever has died out, and wholesale grocers and others have completed stock-taking, business in most branches of our wholesale trade is beginning to show signs of life and increased activity, accompanied by a strong upward tendency in values. The iron trade is just now through a period of activity, passing eclipsing anything of the kind that has been experienced for years. The exportation of leather from this city to Great Britain continues, with healthy effects, and an improvement in the lumber trade is another new feature of this year. The wholesale butter feature of this year. The wholesale butter market is becoming more interesting; during the week there have been considerable sales, but stocks here now are too small to permit of many large purchases, and to-day the market is depressed by unfavorable Eng-lish and American advices, the foreign mar-kets being generally easier. Breadstuffs in this city are very dull, the et-fect of the grain blockade in Chicago just $\iota \sigma w$ being to render operations here almost im-paraticable, Spring extra flour sold here to-day at \$5.921, and strong bakers at \$6.50.

day at \$5.921, and strong bakers at \$6.50.

Following are the city wholesale prices for flour :-ec 00 e 0

	Superior Extra	20 20	ø	02
	Extra Superfine		Ø	61
	Fancy		ø	00
	Spring Extra, new ground	590	Ø	60
	Superfine	5 651	Ø	5 7
1-	Strong Bakers	625	Ø	65
	Fine	520	Ø	52
0	Middlings	4 45	Ø	-1 50
1	Pollards"	3 20	Ø	-3^{-3}
-	Ontario Bags	2 50	0	3 00
i , i	City Bags (delivered)	3(2)	Ø	3.2
•	Oatmeal, Ontario	4 70	Ø	-4.75
8	Cornmeal	2.90	Ø	3 00
-	ASHES There has been a f	urther	de	clin
8	established this week in prices			
e	sold yesterday at \$1.25 per 100) lbs.	ľ	earl

nominal at \$5.50 to \$6; nothing doing in DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- This market continues quiet and firm ; travellers are placing orders from country dealers fairly well, but prices are unchanged, and, with no

activity in any particular line, there is nothing new or special to note. Remittances are reported fairly satisfactory. DRY GOODS .- The city trade has been somewhat interfered with by the late extra-

ordinary "break" in the weather. Our wholesale dealers, from all we can learn, are well pleased with the success of travellers so far this month, and, as higher prices are certain to be asked for all kinds of goods as the season advances, western buyers have been the more readily induced to purchase. spring trip, anticipating a healthy trade being done. Remittances have improved since our last reference, and, on the whole, the feeling in the trade is better than at the corresponding time last year.

HARDWARE AND IRON.-The iron trade continues excited, and prices remain firm, with a still upward tendency, and a further advance has been reported for some lines of goods. We have to put prices for all kinds of tin plates up another 50c this week, the advance having been warranted by the activity of the demand, and the higher prices in England. Pig iron is also steadily advancing, and country dealers now ordering quite freely, but transactions have to be made without reference to preceding sales ; holders, in fact, are reluctant about naming prices, and all offers to sell are quickly taken up. The demand is almost equally active for all kinds o.f general hardware. English advices con-

tinue favorable to sellers.

PIG ISON, per ton		
Gartsherrie	94 M) tz	5 32 50 J
	10 00	32,50
Langloan	29.00	- 50 (0)
Eglinton	29.00	- 39-140
	29 00	30 00
	29 00	- 30 00
Hematite	S5 00 -	- 00 00 1
BAR, per 100 lbs :		
Scotch and Staffordshire	2 50	2 75
Best do	2 75	3 00
Sweden and Norway	4 25	5 00
Lowmoor and Bowling	6 25	6 50
	0.67	0.00
CANADA PLATES, per box :		
Glamergan	5 00	0.00
Garth & Penn	5-00	- 0.0.1 [
F. W. & Arrow	5.00	- 0 00 l
Totton	4 75	0 10
Hatton	2 10	
TIN PLATES, P DOX-		
) Charcoal, L.C	9 50	0.00
Bradley. Charcoal, I.X.	10 (0)	0.00
(howood) I V	11 25	0.00
$[$ Unarcoal, 1 , \mathbf{X}	9 00	- ŏ öĭ l
Charcoal, D.C.,		
Coke, I.C., Tinned Sheets, No. 28, Charcoal, Cookley, K. of Bradley, per in	8 50	0.0
Tinned Sheets, No. 26, Charcoal,		
Cookloy K of Bradley nor in	0 13	0 00 1
Galvanized Sheets, best brands, No.	0 10	
	C =0	0
28 Hoops and Dands, # 100 lbs	8 50	- 8 75
Hoops and Dands, 🖗 100 lbs	3 60	0 00]
Sheets, best brands	3 50	0.001
Boller Plate, \$ 100 lbs	3 50	0.00
Doner Flate, P 100 105		
Best do	3 75	0.001
Cut Nails, per 100 lbs. 3 in. to 7 in.	\$ 35	0 00
Do do 21 to 21 in	3 65	0 00
Shingle do	4 Cu	- ŭ õo 1
	4 75	ំ លំ លំ រ
Lath do		
Pressed Spikes	3 5)	1 02
LEAD-		}
Pig, per 109	5 00	5 25
Sheet	50	6 00
Bar	0.5_{1}	- <u>0 5</u> j
Shot	6 00	7 00
STEEL-		
Cast, P lb	0 11	0 12
Cally T Design of the second second second second	3 75	
Spring, # 100 lbs		0.00
Best, do warranted	5 00	0.00
Fire, do Stelgh Shoe	3 50	- 4 00 1
Stelgh Shoe	3 09	- 0 CO
Tagent (Plus	028	- ŏ 39
Ingot Tin		
_do Copper	0 20	0 21
Proved Coll Chain, ; in	3 50	4 00
Proved Coll Chain, 1 in.	5 00	5 25
Anchors	5 (0	6 69
Anchors	0.08	6 10

THE FARMERS' MARKETS. Bonsecours and St. Ann's-Prices at Farmers' Sleighs, etc.

TUESDAY, January 20.

TUESDAY, JEDUAY 20. The supplies of farm and garden produce at the city markets to day were not as large as on Friday last, still there was sufficient of every-thing apparently to meet the wants of buyers, who owing probably to the unfavorable change in the weather were not as numerous as usual. Oats were plentiful on Jacques Cartier Square, and sold at 70c, 73c and 75c per bag. Other kinds of grain were less abundant at unchanged prices. Potatoes were offering at 50c per bag. Beef quarters plentiful and chenp at 4/c to 5/c per lb for hind, and 8/c to 6 for forequarters. Dressed hogs sold singly at \$6.90 to 7.25, and in lots at \$6.75 and \$8.80. Dressed poultry and game were of course, scarce, and in good request at our quotations. The following are the prices, corrected up to The following are the prices, corrected up to

Foc per gallon; California winter pears at situate per box; grapes, Malaga, \$6.50 to 7.50 per keg of 50 lbs.
GRAIN, ETC.—Oats, 70c to 75c per bag; buck-wheat, 45c to 50c per bushel; peas, 80c to 85c per bushel; soup peas, 90c to \$1.00 per bushel; barley, 40c to 65c per bushel; barn, 70c per cwt.; cornimeal, \$1.20 to 1.25 per bag; Corn, 75c to 80c per bush; Canadian corn, \$1.20; monile, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bush; Canadian corn, \$1.20; monile, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag; Corn, 75c to 80c per bush; Canadian corn, \$1.20; monile, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag; Corn, 75c to 80c per bush; Canadian corn, \$1.20; monile, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag; Corn, 75c to 80c per state at the state of the sta

12]c; bass and dorey, ide to 50e per bunch; olivet, 12]c per 1b; lobsters, 10e do; perch, 1te to 30e per bunch; rock bass, 15e per bunch; smoked cels, 25c to 40e per couple.

during the week. On the Corporation market a pair of bay carriage horses, 7 years old, weigh-ing 1,150 pounds each, were sold for \$225. At the weekly auction sale yesterday very inferior stock was offered, for which there was no de-mand scarcely, and no sales of any importance

mand scarcely, and no sales of any importance were made. Following is the list of shipments from this city to the United States, entered at the office of the American Consul here during the week :--January 12-19 horses at \$1,100 : 20 do at \$1,827.50; 14 do at \$1,15.50; 7 do at \$352. January 18-17 horses at \$1,244; 17 do at \$1,149; 20 do at \$1,720; 20 do at \$1,644.50. January 14-22 horses at \$1,277.

New York Live Stock Market. Trade in horned cattle was slow in New York last Wednesday ; the herds due did not arrive on time, and at 1 p.m. several carloa is were un-sold; values are also weak; qu lity coarse to good. Including a good a fair proportion of fair quality beeves. At Sixtieth street Yards prices prices were Sic to 10 per 1b, weights 51 to 10 cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices ranged from 7c to 10ic per 1b, weights 51 to 9 cwt. From 54 to 57 lb has been allowed net; general sales on 55 lb net. Milch cows slow of sale at \$35 to 60 per head, calves included. Meal fed-calves sold at 3c to 4jc per lb; lean veals at 5c per lb; fair quality veals, 7c to 8jc per lb. The demand for sheep and lambs was fair, but not brisk; prices were unchanged. Sheep sold at 4jc to 6jc per lb; lambs, 6c to 7jc per lb; mixed flocks, \$5.85 to 6.75 per cwt; owes, \$5.90 to 5.37 per cwt; bucks, 4c to 4jc per 1b. Quality as above re-ported poor to choice; in the aggregate fair to good. Live logs held on sale; city dressed opened in moderate demand at 6jc to 6jc per lb, extreme weights included; general sales at 6jc to 6jc per lb. Canada lambs were in good demand, and sold as high as 7jc per lb. New York Live Stock Market.

as high as 7]c per lb.

Montreal Hay Market.

Montreal Hay Market. SATURDAY, January 17. Large quantities of hay have Leen brought to the city markets during this week from the surrounding country districts, the greater part of it, however, having been teamed across the river, on the ica. The total receipts of hay and straw at the College street market during the week are estimated at between S00 and 900 loads, the great bulk of the offerings being hay. Yes-tentay (Friday) the market was nearly glutted, there being upwards of 40 loads on the square. The demand has been only fair, ad prices are caster, the best Timothy hay now selling at \$3 per I(U bundles, (a fail of 50c on the price last saturday) and common hay is sold freely at \$4.50 to \$6.50 per 100 bundles. as to quality. We learn that several American buyers have recently been buying up the good hay held by farmers through-out the Eastern Townships, and shipping it from St. Joins to Boston. Straw is not much enquired for in this market, and prices rule nominal at \$2 to 4 per 100 bundles. The demand for pressed hay and straw is reported dull; prices are steady at \$3 to 10 per ton for hay, and \$5 to 7 do for straw, as to quality. There is a ready sate for orts for feeding purposes, how-ever, at 35c per bushel of 32 bs.

Montreal Fuel Market.

ever, at 35 per bushel of 22 lbs.
ever, at 35 per bushel of 22 lbs. **Houtreal Fuel Market. Houtreal Fuel Market. Hout Carl Market. Hout Ca**

decline. Flour was sixpence per sack cheaper. The transactions in corn were very limited at a half-penny reduction."

A Virtue Little Known.

A Virtue Little Known. All women glory in a fine complexion, and many men who are not at all conceited are proud of a clean and healthy looking skin. It is an established fact that Cod Liver Oil not only ourse consumption, alleviates dyspepsia and saves the sickly little ones, but the constant use of it renders the skin soft and blooming, and at the same time wonderfully improves the general staminn of the system. Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver thi with Hypophos-phites of Lime and Soda possess all these virtues at the same time the oil is deprived en-tirely of its nauseous properties.

The Comic Papers. [From Punch.]

COIGN OF 'VANTAGE. - A penny with two beads.

THE COMMISSABIAT .-- Our bandmaster (to purveyor of refreshments)-We must hev beef sangwitches, marm! Them ham ones make the men's lips that greasy they can't blow !

BROTHERS AND SISTERS. -Grown up Sisters -Oh, Charley, if you must go away, can't you introduce me to one of your schoolfellows, to look after me till you come back? Charley -Ob, no! it would not do! It would be so rough on a fellow to fag him cut like that!

A VERY DIFFERENT MATTER. -Southern Loid (staying at Highland Castle)-"Thank you so much, 1-ah-weally enjoy your music. I

think of having a piper at my own place. Sandy the piper-"An' fat kin' o' a piper would your lord lord be needin ?" Southern Lord-"Oh, certainly, a good piper like yourself Sandy." Sandy (sniffing)-"Och! inteet! ye might easily fin a lord like your lordship, but its no sae easy to fin' a piper like me whatever!"

(From Fan.)

JACK AT HOME.-Our youngest boy from Harrow says :---

"Oh ! wouldn't it just be jolly. If only the Christmas holly-days Could last as long as the holly !"

"CALL US PAID AS PAID."-(Old Saw)-The Great Unpaid—The Magistracy. The Great Underpaid—The Civil Service Writers. The Great Overpaid-Usurers.

CURISTMAS EYE .- That obliging fellow, young Willinghorse, who has walked ten miles through the snow, loq .- "I've brought you a ery particular message from my sistersabout to-morrow, y' know." Chorus. "Ob. thank you so much ! What W.--"Haven't is it?" the remotest idea ! Thought it better not to trust to my own memory, so I got 'em to write it down. Here it-Good gracious! I've lost the note !"

(From Judy.)

"The bourn which no traveller returnswith regret.-Hol-born.

ONLY A LITTLE ACCIDENT .- Extract from an impetuous young lady's letter to another young lady-"You remember Hannah, Mr. Robinson' cook, who took the wine, don't you ? Well, such an awful thing happened the other day Poor Mr. Boodles, who got married again lately, brought his new wife with him -such a strange-looking person, and Maud said that she was Mrs. Robinson's cook, and we all thought so all the evening, and let her see it too. And all the while it was not she, only some ones just exactly like her, and rather more common." Extract from reply-" You were probably not aware when you wrote to me that the wife of poor Mr. Boodles, as you] G call him, is My Aunt Marx."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA, With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA, Is combined in a perfectly palatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nausea. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. Itre-stores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections or the Broad and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at \$1.00 per bottle. BCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont. Belleville, Un!.

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Serinons for all Sundays of the Year

I	Spiritual Reflections on the Passion	90
ĺ	The Spirit of St. Liguori	.35
	The Love of Our Loid	- 35
ļ	Reflections on the Passion of Jesus Christ	3.5
	Distortations Apportaining to Eternal Life	55
	Instructions on the Commandments and	
	Eaeraments	. 15
	Spiritual Works.	.90
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	Christ	18
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With Fractical Reflections and a Prayer at the end of each Chapter—Cloth. 45c; Cloth. Red Edge, 65c; Honn, Ghi Edge, S5c; French Morocco, \$1.00; Turkey Morocco
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HOLY WEEK BOOK.

The Office of The Holy Week in Latin and English, with instructions when to stand and when to kneel. Cloth, 55c: Cloth, Red Edges, 70c; French Morocco.\$1,00

BOOKS FOR MONTH OF ST. JOSEPH.

The Month of St. Joseph ; or, Exercises for

of the narror. —The carnings of the Dominion Telegraph Company increased \$23,000 during 1879. The proportion of business obtained by the Montreal Company in 1875 was 70 per cent., and by the Dominion Company 21 per cent., while in 1879 the proportions were respectively 71 per cent. and 29 per cent.

Business Troubles.

Alphonse Racine has been attached for \$250 by L. J. Lefaire ; F. X. Cochu, asssignee.

A writ of attachment has been issued against Mr. Frank Gooden, general dealer, Bate Verte. Thomas F. O'Brien has been attached by Pat-rick Sheridan for \$428; Bury and Evans, assiguees.

Joseph O. Gullmette has been attached by the Consolidated Bank for \$389.14. P. S. Ross, assignce.

Walter Reed has attached James Mitchell, Montreal Steam Dye Works, for \$350. S.C. Fatt, assignee.

-Alfred Truteau, hotel keeper, has been at-tached by La Banque Ville Marie for \$25. L. A. Globensky, assignee. -A writ of attachment has been issued against uneshae Poirier for \$25 at the instance of Robert Moat. L. S. Dupuy, assignee. Massir Cassils Stimeon & Co have taken out

Messrs, Cassils, Stimson & Co. have taken out a writ of attachment against Andrew Lonnon, trader, for S33. Samuel Jonnston, assignce.

-The SL John barque Kate Irving, at Balti-more last week, was attached by the Bank of New Brunswick for indebtedness of one of the owners. On Tuesday a preliminary injunction foroiding the detention of the vessel was issued by the United States Circuit Court, and the ves-sel proceeded on her voyage to Bordeaux. News has been received since that she had to put back to port, having been damaged by a collision with a tug-boat.

A. Racine has been attached for \$225 by Jacob Limoges. F. X Cochu, assignee.

At a meeting of creditors held Thursday Mr. A. Bourbonniere was appointed assignce to the estate of J. Alphonse Duval, of this city.

-Angus McLean, tailor, Moncton, N.B., has assigned in trust to Mr. D. O'Reagan, and is willing to pay forty cents on the dollar.

--W. O. Schwartz, grocer, Moncton, N.B., has assigned in trust to Mr. Humphrey Gilbert. Liabilities about \$7,000; assets about the same.

-Gaius S. Turner, shipbuilder and general storekeeper, Harvey, Annapolis County, N.B. has gone into insolvency. Liabilities about \$17,000 : assets about \$7,000.

-Lorenzo Baker, of Hart's Falls, clother and private banker, has failed, with liabilities estimated at \$50,000. He has transferred a his property to preferred creditors.

The creditors of J. Lloyd Hoig, the forge met yesterday, representing claims aggrega ing to \$500,000, when Hoig proposed to hav his business carried on by trustees, and thu pay all his indebtedness.

A writ of attachment has been issue against Antoine Hamilton and Denis Papi neau for \$2,343.13 at the instance of Loui Permult, L. J. Lajoie, assignee.

-At a well-attended meeting of creditor. of the Midland Railway held at Lindsay of Tuesday a resolution was passed unanimousl expressing satisfaction at the explanation ill passed.

0 10 0 00 HIDES AND SKINS-The demand for green hides from butchers continues fair at unchanged prices, \$10, \$9, \$3, for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, respectively, but the offerings during the week were apparently in excess of require. ments, and prices are expected to give way a little before long. For No. 1 inspected tan-ners are paying \$10.50 to \$11. Sheepskins are firm but unchanged, quoted at \$1.30 to \$1.59 each. Calfshins nominal at 10c per lb.

LEATHER-The shipments of sole and black leathers from this city to England by a prominent wholesale dealer, previously referred to have been continued, another large lot having left here vesterday. The advanced prices in England are being well maintained, and as stocks are now pretty low here, prices are held firmly but at unchanged figures as yet. The local demand is reported very

light, so far this year, and there are no large transactions to note.

all	Sole, No. I, B. A., per 1b 0 28		0 29
	Do. No. 2 B. A., Do 0 26		
	Buffalo Sole, No. 1 0 23		0 21
er,	Do. do. No 2 0 22		0 23
٠.	Hemilock Slaughter, No. 1 0 26		0 32
it-			0 42
∨ย่		••	0 40
us	Do. do. heavy 0 36	••	
นล	Grained Upper, light 0 36	••	0 42
	Splits, large 0 20	••	0 34
	Do. small 0 23	• •	0.27
ed	Calf, 27 to 36 lbs., per lb 0 55		0.65
<u>, i</u> -	100. 18 to 26 lbs., per lb 0 45		0 55
	Sheepskin Liniugs 0 30	••	0 40
118	Harness 0 26		0.32
- 1	Buff Cowper foot. 0 14		0.17
	Enamelled Cow do 0 16		0.18
rs ļ	Patent Cow do 0.16		0.18
n (Pebbled Cow do 0.13		0 16
· · • 1	Rough Leather do 028		0 324
iy			
M. 1	WOOL There is very little	dan	anetio

WOOL.—There is very little domestic given by Mr. Cox, as to the condition of the | wool under offer in this market, and prices road, and the proposed application to the remain unchanged at 29c to 30c tor unassort-Legislature, and recommending all those edpulled, and 31c to 32c for super-nominal, present, and the creditors generally, to sign The market for foreign wools rules firm at the petition and use their influence to get the | 22c for greasy Cape, and 30c to 31c for Aus-I tralian.

hogs to Messre. Head & Price at \$5.20 per cwt, and the cattle, 13 head in all, to butchers at about \$20 each. R J Hopper sold 6 head for \$210; 2 do for \$75; 3 do for \$96; and 3 do for \$98. Jas Eakins sold 20 head, altogether, to different butchers at about 3c per Ib, and he had quite a number of cattle left over form last week, unsold. Several head of cattle were bought up for the Montreal Packing Co., at 2c to 3c. The range of prices paid to-day was from 20 to 31c, live weight.

AT VIGER MARKET

to-day the receipts of live stock comprised about 200 head of cattle, of which 160 head were from the St. Gabriel market, and 10 or 12 sheep and lambs. The quality of the cattle on the whole was very fair, there being a good sprinkling of fat beeves, but the supply offering just now is considerably in excess of the wants of butchers, and accordingly business was dull. Sales were made slowly, and geuerally at lower prices; dealers complained ot losing money on their stock. The average range of prices paid for cattle was from 22c to 32c per 1b., live weight. Robert Cochrane, Guelph, had a carload under offer, and sold only 3 head to Failures in 1879. The figures presented by Dun, Wiman & Co's. Mercanille Agency show a healthy condition of business. According to the statistics presented in the Annual Circular, it appears that the mer-canille failures in the States for 1879 were 6,653 in nuabler, compared with 10.478 in 1878, a de-crease of 3.82). But it is in the amount of the liabilities that the decrease is the most marked. In 1875 the indebtedness was 231 millions of dollars, while in 1879 the Habilities were only 98 millions. The following table gives the failures and ligbilities since 1872:-Mr Bourassa at 3c per lb. Wm Roberts sold 8 head out of a carload at about 21c per 1b, or \$22.25 each. Louis Delorma sold 6 out of 11 head, at about \$41 each ; W H Reid, Kingston, sold 20 head out of 27 at from \$14 to \$28 each; N Taillefer sold 3 head cattle for \$96; Geo Patterson, Guelph, sold 20 head at \$32 each, and P H Dardis, Morrisburg, 16 out of 28 head at from \$17 to \$34 each. There was a good lot of cattle yet to be sold at noon Lambs brought from \$4 to \$5 each, and a few ewes changed hands at \$4 each.

Montreal Horse Markef.

Hontreal Harse Market. SATURDAY, January I7. There has been a good enquiry in this market for horses for slipment during the week ending today, and accordingly a considerably larger bushiess has been done than during any single week for a considerable time past. The week's shipments comprise 156 horses, at a total cost of \$11,60550, against only 64 horses valued at \$4,665,50 for last week. There have been a good "many American buyers staying at the American House during the week's but some of them compluined to us on the market to-day that the offerings this week comprised the boorest tot of horses they have seen here for three months. They state that they want good, large-sized "drivers," and good heavy "workers," but that these classes do not appear to ba in this Pro-vince at the present time; one American dealer stated to-day that he went out to St. Johns yesterday to look at some horses, but that hose offering here. Mr. Baker, of Boston, also stated that he found it much slower work filling his orders now than for some time past; he had only secured 6 borses since the beginning of the week, and these were scarcely up to his standard. Sellers, on the other hand, argu-that this complaint about the poor quality of horses offering has become chronic, and buyers resort to it with a view to furthering their own dinanchal intorests in buying and selling, and the value of their stock. Some six carloads have been silpped from these vards to different parts of the Sudes of Maine, Penusylvania. New York and Mass., during the week, and the stables are now thil of horses, read, for ship ment nextweek by the several American buyers now in the market. A few days agoing they stay the stables of Maine, Penusylvania, New York and Mass., during the week, and the stables are now will of horses, for slip. Must have been slipped from theses are to different parts of the Sudes of Maine, Penusylvania, New York and Mass., during the week, and the stables are now will of horses for bl SATURDAY, January 17.

were accepted,

London Grocery Market. Lownon, January 16.—In Mincing Lane this weet the markets were inanimate and specula-tion inconsiderable. The home and ex-port demand, was slow, but quotations exhibit little alteration. Plentation Ceylon Coffee ad-vanced is to 2s per ew., but common kinds were unchanged. A telegram from Brazil yesterday gave a firmer tone to business here, and holders are not sellers at the recent low quotations. The shipments to Europe from July 1 to the erd of December were about 26,00 tons less than during the corresponding period of the previous year. The future descination of the large stocks at Rio and Santos will, therefore, have an important effect on this market. A few transactions are re-ported in low Brown Sugar at about last quota-tions. West India refining kinds continue drm; but Crystalized, of which the supply, is still very ample, barely supported the previous rates. The official returns from France, showing a decrease of 50,000 tons in the production of beet sugar in December, as compared with the same time in 1575, caused more inquiry for Austrian. Refined here and in the Ciyde Valley has been quiet Faris loaves were dearcs. In the Tea market there has teen a continuance of the demand for Common Congou. Black Pepper was rather quiet, but White was firm, with a good demand for spot and to arrive. The rice market was in-active, new Burnah for spring shipment was mather casier. For Saltpetre to arrive lower rates were accepted, London Grocery Market.

Now ready, the Revised Edition of the Immi-gration Parishist, published by the CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU of Minnesota, U.S., under the auspices of the BIGHT REV. BISHOP IRELAND Copies of the above pamphlet can be had free, post paid, by applying by letter or otherwise to the POST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., NO. 761 Craug stree, Montreal. 17 C

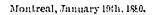
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Copies of EVENING POST and TRUE WITNESS bearing following dates to complete our fyles, viz :--

TRUE WITNESS, 1 copy, 9th October, 1878; 1 copy 13th Novem ber, 1878; 1 copy 12th February, 1879. EVENING POST.

l copy 6th July, 1879; l copy 7th July, 1879; I copy 12th September, 1779; 2 copies 23rd Septem-ber, 1879,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 1799. Superior Court. The Honorable Pi-rre Fortin, Plaintiff. versus L. Den's Duvernay et al, Defendant. On the thirty-first day of January instant, at ten of the clock, in the forenoon, at the residence of the said De-fendar', and at his office, at one o'clock of the afternoon. In the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Detendant, selzed in this cause, con-sisting of plano, library and household furni-ture, ac. Terms cash. A. C. SAUVE. A. C. SAUVE, B. S. C.





name The distance of the A. Sayre, said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient :)- " As you ladies will use them. Incommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of Skin prepara-tions." Also Boudre Subile removes super-itu us hair without injury to the skin.

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Be moderately careful in your diet, avoid fatty and indigestific food, follow the directions which are given on each box and the treatment will allord - peedy and Lasting Relief. The CENTICURE PLASTER relieves internal prin. Pills, 25c. Plasters, 25c. To be had of all Drugglets, and Wholesale by UCDURE Widgestift, and Wholesale by

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Any of the above books will be sent free, by post, on receipt of price. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Catholic Fublishers and Booksellers. 275 NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL. WEEKLY TEST. GOING AHEAD. Our Annual Cheap Sale at reduced prices is going ahead splendidly. The principle reason is that the public scent to be alive to the fact that all classes of goods are likely to be very mucn higher in prices for the spring trade. We are selling at a reduction from the cid low prices.

COTTONS! COTTONS!

S. Carsley's for Cottons.

Strong Grey Cotton Sheeting reduced to only

Be yd. Strong Bleached Cotion Sheeting reduced to

niy 🕮 yd Henvy Twilled Bolton Sheeting reduced to only

20c yd Heavy Bienched Twilled Cotton Sheetings re-duced to 27c yd.

GOOD USEFUL BLEACHED COTTONS, 7e YD.

Dundasor Hochelaga Grey Cottonsonly 6}c yd. Very good soft dinish Bleached Cotton only 9c

USEFUL COTION TOWELS, He EACH

Good All-Linen Bleached Huck Towels, Sc

Heavy Loom Huckaback Towels, 1 le cach USEFUL BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, 2010 YARD,

Good Bleached Table Damask, 46c yd. Fine Bleached Table Damask, 67c yd.

DAMASK DINNER NAPKINS, 51c EACH.

Good All-Linen Damask Napkins, 72e doz. Colored Fringed Napkins only to each. Tuckey Red Frieged Napkins, 5c each.

STRIPED COTION TICKING, 1010 YD.

Double-fold Striped Linen Ticking, 10c yd. 🦻 Strong striped Cotton Ticking, 12½ yd. FRINGED TOILET COVERS, 15c EACH.

Fine Fringed Tollet Covers, 21c each. Colored Fringed Tollet Sets only 18c set.

GOOD WHITE TOILET QUILTS, \$1 EACH.

Good large Bleached Toilet Quilts reduced to

Si lö each. Splendid assortment of Terry Quilts, in white, blae, pink, and buff, all reduced in prices.

COLORED QUILTS, \$1 EACH.

Large Colored Quilts reduced to \$1.20 each. Good large and heavy Colored Quilts reduced

CERTICURE.

All sorts of wheat on passage are difficult of sale at lower prices. At the Liverpool market to-day business in wheat continues limited, and sellers accept a penny to twopence

and ligbilities since 1872:-CANADA. UNITED STATES No. of Am't of No. of Am't of Failures, Ligbilities, Failures, Ligbilities, 1875....1389 25,813,965 7.740 201,660,753 1876....1721 25,517,941 9.092 191,117,786 1877....1892 25,523,963 8,872 150,69,958 1879...1,992 29,347 10,478 231,283,142 1879...1,992 29,347,937 5,553 94,149,053 Number in Percentage Amount of Business, of Failures, Linbilities United States....702,157 1 in 105 393,149,052 Dom. of Canada...5964 1 in 23 29,917,937

was dull early in the week at rather easier prices. Since Tuesday there has been renewed activity, with considerable business at hardening rates, and quotations show an ad vance. American was in good demand, and after fluctuations, quotations are 1-16d higher. Sea Island continues in moderate demand and

several other large lots, have lately been sold at good prices. -Last week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says : "Cotton

Failures in 1879.

quotations are unchanged. Futures were quiet throughout the week. The final rates show an advance of 1-32d." -A leading Liverpool grain circular says . The wheat markets have been uniformly dull at a reduction of sixpence to a shilling per quarter on both English and foreign de-

scriptions. There has been a better inquiry, at somewhat easier prices, for cargoes of American red off coast, chiefly for the Continent.

Finance, Commmerce and Trade. -The lumber market is said to be booming, especially for deals. The Montmorenci cut of next season, 500,000 Quebec standard, and