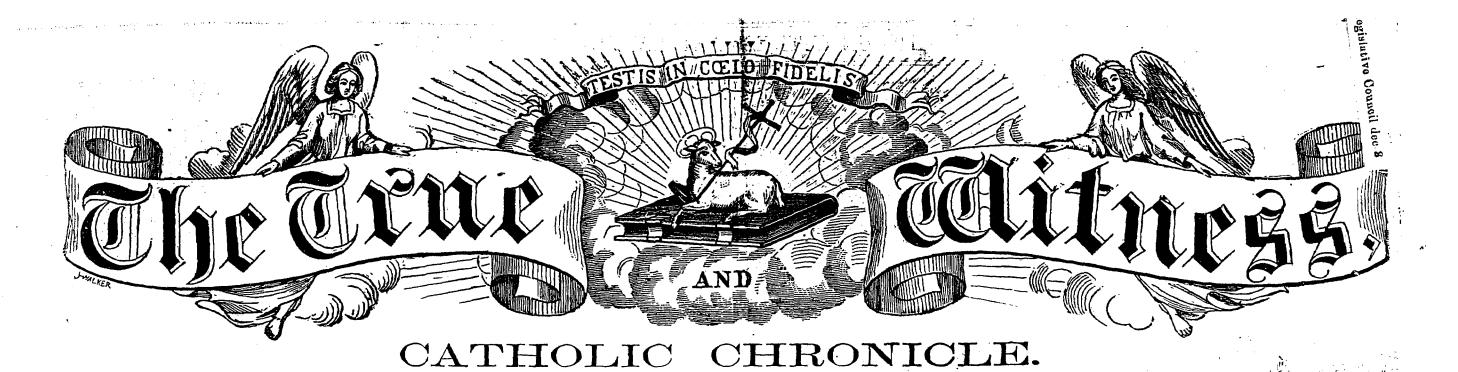
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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XXX.---NO. 28.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1880.

A FAMISHED CHILD'S APPEAL.

O brothers and sisters of happier lands ! Who do not the sad weight of misery know, O children of comfort ! I lift up my hands Above th.a dread torreat of famine and woe, I lift up my hands, and oh ! list to my call, O listen ! and God will be pleased. I am sure,— The great God above, who created us all, The happy, the wretched, the rich and the poor.

O pardon the tears that are wetting my cheek. I know that you will, when you hear what I

My bones are all aching, I am sickly and weak. Ah yes, and my teeth have been chattering all day: For cold winds come creeping thro, crevice and

crack, I feel not the glow of the hearth's happy light: Our freside, -God help us!-is cheerless and black,

I watched its last ember die out in the night.

I'm hungry! Ah, brothers and sisters, I fear You know not (God keep you so ever 1 pray), You know not the pain of the words that you hear, The fierce gnawing paugs that I suffer to-day. Ah! you who love dainties, and hear this ap-

Your hearts will be touched by my story, I

trust, Who gladly would prize, in the craving I feel, The stalest of crumbs, and the mouldlest crust.

The clothes on my back are all tattered away, In spite of poor mother's attention and care, To church I can't go, and from school I must

stay, I'm cheerless and footsore, I'm ragged and

I'm cheerless that housing, I'm happed what bare,
And mother is ill, could you see where she lies, So pale and so worn, in this cold, cheerless place,
The beautiful light is gone out of her eyes,
And oh ! something awful has changed her sweet face.

And father, poor father, in cold and in wet, He wandors and searches, aye day after day, For bread and for work-alas! nefther he gets-And the strength of his manhood is fading

away. And now, there are wild dreadful things that he

Says, Last night, at my prayers I crept up to hisside, And fiercely he muttered, with terrible gaze, Then covered his face, and oh, think it, he cried.

O brothers and sisters, my story is told, It flies o'er the ocean like agony's wall, A story of darkness, of hunger and cold, A cry from the wretched, a famished child?

tale. O help us I pray ! be not deaf to my call, O help us ! and God will be pleased I am sure, The good loving God who has died for us all, The happy, the wretched, the sick and the proor.

E. A. SUTTON Quebec, 17th Feb. 1880.

THE LUCAN TRAGEDY.

The Preliminary Examination:

LONDON, February 21.-The prisoners under

across towards the stairs and got out and fo'stair door when I saw her; I could only see the front of the stairs from where I lay when in bed; I could see a couple of the steps, but no more; I first saw her at the door of the stairway; after I got to the door she shut it and I run back; the light of the candle showed light in the front room; the candle was in the kitchen; Tom ran out of the front door and I got under the bed again, and then they caught him there and hammered him with sticks; I don't know how many followed him outside, but heard them

HAMMER HIM WITH STICKS ;

they carried him in and threw him down at the front door; I could see his feet out of the door; I could hear something rattle when they threw him down; one fellow said, "Hit that fellow on the head and break his skull open," and then they hit him three or four blows on the head with a spade; saw the spade when they were carrying it passing the door; they had the candle, and one fellow said, "Fetch the candle here," then they did something to him, and I saw John Purtell and Thomas Rider as I looked out from under the bed; I know Purtell and Rider well and Carrol; when I saw them they were standing around Tom; I saw one dressed in woman's clothes, and some with faces blackened, but the three I mentioned

WAD NOT THEIR FACES BLACKENED ;

then one of them asked "Where is Bridget?" and another said "She is up stairs;" then a lot of them went up, but I heard no noise; they came down again and put coal oil on the bed; one of them said "The coal oil will burn out and not take fire at all ;" they had a lamp which they laid down on the window when the bed was on fire; they all ran out; I was under the bed; I got cut from under the bed, got my coat and tried to quench the fire, but did not succeed; then I looked out, saw Tom lying in the room and the old woman near the kitchen door; I tramped on her as I went out; I saw Tom lying in the front room; the two I saw were breathing, but I was too much frightened to see the state they were in; I ran to Mr. Whalen's, who lives a little up across the road, about 50 yards from Donnelly's house; I rapped at the door and Mrs. Whalen said "Who's there?" and I said "Mr. O'Connor's boy;" she was up at the time, and I whispered to her that Donnelly's house was on fire; the door shook when I knocked, and I pushed it open; then Mr. Whalen got up and told me I was dreaming; I said a whole lot of men had come in, hunted the Donnellys out, and I thought

THE OLD WOMAN AND TOM WERE KILLED; I can't remember, for I was very frightened : 1 told them to call up the boys; she said, "No, if they went over there they'd get killed"; then Mr. Whalen put on his boots and went down to Jack Whalen's; Jack lives resolved on by the Crown in justice to the on the same side of the road, and not far prisoners as well as to bring the case to a away; I stayed in the house till he came back, and when Joe and I went over to the fire, the old man and Jack were there; Mrs. Whalen gave me a pair of shoes and a pair of stockings; I had run over bare-footed: when we got over there the whole place was in a blaze; stayed for a while, and Mr. Whalen said, "He thought he saw one of the bodies inside"; we then went around to the front door, saw a big patch of blood, and went back to Mr. Whalen's; then Mrs. Whalen put me to bed; I stayed there until about 7 o'clock or near 8 a.m., when we got up, and, after break fast, went over to Donnelly's; the house

I could not hear what they were talking about; Mrs. Donnelly got up to start the fire, I think, for she called to Bridget to get the Donnellys who lit the candles; the candles were on the kitchen table; I only think it was one of the Donnellys who lit the candle; I saw the light in the front room from the kitchen; when the old man got up he stayed in the door to dress himvery well, and saw him at the door; I don't know where Carrol got the candle; the old man never asked me to get up and drees ; I never said the old man asked me to get up and dress; I do not remember telling the Coroner and the jury so at Lucan ; when the old man got up he threw the clothes on me; I looked right at Carrol and recognized him; he was at the door when the old man asked for his coat; he doot when the old man backet public tak the faw in show man hands and for his coat; he called out, "Does any one punish the gilty The Donneliys mur-know where my coat is," and Mrs. Donnelly dered and robed and burned and answered, "That she did not;" I rose up and found that the coat was under my head. CARROL WAS IN THE FRONT ROOM CARROL WAS IN THE FRONT ROOM

CARROL WAS IN THE FRONT ROOM

when the old man came to get his coat; I did not see him put on his coat in the bedroom; I saw Carrol walking around the room with his cap on; it was a black felt hat; I don't know if he had an overcoat on or not; he had a black coat, but I don't know if it was an overcoat; he had on grey pants; they were made of flannel; I only said he had on grey pants at the inquest; I often saw them on him and know them to be the same; they were like the trowsers young Mr. Maher has on now; when the old man got up Tom and the old woman were talking in the kitchen; I don't know if anyone tied the old man; I never remember telling any-one that they tied the old man's hands, but a couple of days after the murder some one told me so; I did not say it was the case; was told it out of my father's house; I could not say who it was told me so; they were talking in our house, and some one asked me whether it was true they had tied the old man's hands; I don't know who it was told me; I don't know whether my father was there, but think my sisters were; it was in the day time, but am not certain; it was not my mother who mentioned it to me, nor was it on the day of the murder; it was not one of our own family; when the old man left the bedroom I heard

him sa**y** "TOM, ARE YOU HANDCUFFED ? '

and Tom said "Yes, he thinks he's smart;" I as to what he had told them after the I didn't know the old man and Bridget were had often heard them talk about handcuffs at murder. nome; I had never seen a pair; I heard the

the front room, and the old man said, " Hold | It will be remembered that on the 24th of lowed her; the people were in the kitchen; I the light here while I dress;" he did not call May, 1876, Mr. Kent was attacked in his own saw her run from the kitchen; she was at the him by name; I heard Tom talking to Mrs. yard by several men halling from Biddulph, stair door when I saw her; I could only see Donnelly in the kitchen at the same time; on account of his having interfered to stop a fight in which they were engaged with one of his workmen. One of the men was Michael fire, I think, for she called to Bridget to get Howe, who, in the melee which followed, re-up and help light the fire; I think it was ceived a blow which terminated his life six weeks afterwards. Another of the Biddulph party was a man named Kennedy, who is involved in the Donnelly tragedy, Mr. Kent was arrested, but the Grand Jury found no true bill, and he was discharged. An action of damages was then brought on self, and did not go out to put on his by Howe's widow, and a verdict for a large clothes: I don't know all the Carrols in that neighborhood; I know James Carroll trial, which was granted. The case has by Howe's widow, and a verdict for a large since been lost sight of. This explanation is necessary to outsiders to understand the letter Kent received this morning, as follows ---Lucan, Ont., Mr. C. Kent, Sir-I sap-pose you have heard of the taking away of the Donnellys and reason why when men commit crimes and use their influence to eskape puntshment then it is the duty of the publick tak the law in their hands and

> yers and doctors and jurimen and by them mens escaped the Gallas which you well deserved but we have our eyes upon you and your dome is fixed Sooner or later there is no eskape for you but there is one way in which you may lengthen your days a little turn out that old — and her daughter that you are living with and give a hundred dols to Bishop Welsh for the repose of the Soul of Poor Howie and prepare for your end which must Come before long Do this before the 24th of May poor Howies deathbed or your will join the Donnellys before a month and stood before a coort where money wont bribe doctors nor jurimen blood for blood do this now or you will be found sum morn with a pistol ball in you and no one will no who put it their. Their will be no arrests this time we will do things better next time. Practese improves; we have work to do and we intend to do it; when we

> admitted telling several untruths the next day, as he said he did not wish to be taken up as a witness. At the close of his evidence, Mrs. Whalen and Mrs. O'Connor were examined, and they corroborated the boy

LETTER FROM LACHINE. THE OPINIONS OF MR. MYLES O'REGAN, ESQUIRE.

MR. EDITOR,-After the grand dinner party at which I played such a prominent part last week, I felt a little indisposed. I am not accustomed to champagne, and consequently had such a pain in the head next morning that I concluded to lie over for a day or two. While in this frame of mind a friend of mine i suggested that the two of us should go to Ottawa (at his proper expense) and make an effort to procure Government situations. The idea was an excellent one, and l cheerfully consented. It is true, my political influence is very small, having only voted once for the Grit and once for the Tory candidate, but I trusted that a little effrontery, and the chapter of accidents which follow it, might pull me through and enable me to bid a long farewell to the pick and likewise the shovel. We arrived in Ottawa the morning after the opening of Parliament, that is to say we arrived in Hull and had to walk across several bridges in the grey of the morning before we entered the Capitol. Ottawa is by no means remarkable for its size and graudeur. Its public buildings did not strike me as being as magnificent as those of Paris, and its population is chiefly composed of contractors, civil service employees and those, like myself, wishing to become employees. I felt, therefore, quite at home in the metropolis of Canada. It would make an excellent suburb to Lachine. The Parlia-ment buildings are not a bad looking pile but are as much out of place as would be the pyramids of Egypt. I understand the Government intends transferring the Montreal Geological Survey to this renowned village. This I take to be a step in the right direction, as giving employment to a few more of the inhabitants. I observe that the people here carry a profoundly scientific, intellectual expression around with them, and I am sure they will be delighted with the stones and fossils of the Geological Survey, as an addition to the rare collection of fossils they have in the Senate already. After taking break-fast I went straight to the buildings, deteranother murderer—blood for blood. Remen-ber befors the 24th May or you are dead in a my place immediately. Parliament was in month—Sgd—Vigilance, Mr. MacMahon's searching investigation failed to shake the boy's story, although by the drawing of admitted tailing and there until they managed to get hold of their patron. The poor mem-bers dodged round in all directions If you _____ bers dodged round in all directions to avoid their friends from the country, but that are simply improving the men who that was simply impossible, the men who did the State some service being just as art-ful dodgers as the successful candidates whom they had returned. I could not help hearing such expressions as the following "All right, Mac, come to-morrow," I've been speaking to Sir Charles." "Yes, yes, your name is on the list." "There is no vacancy on the customs, but—"I have have been promited a place in the Inland Revenue for your nephew, Mr. Smith," and so on. I noticed that the members were well served. There are two janitors at each door, one to open, and one to close, and the doors are, I fancy, innumerable. There is a man for each clothes peg, two healthy boys to each wash stand, a small army round the bathhouse. If a member want a piece of soap, three or four able-bodied males are ready to spring forward and lift it up to his hands. Just fancy Myles O Regan delving away at Lachine ten hours every day with his spade and muttock for the consideration of one dollar, while that old sinner in yonder corner gets \$300 for the session sleeping and opening a door occasionally with his little finger to let Senators pass. "Friend," said I, good naturedly, "I don't like to have the sleep of an old cuss like you disturbed so often during the day. I would suggest that you go home, capture a mouse, train it to open doors, and then you can slumber away your five senses without interruption. See here." I blew my breath, and behold the green balze-covered door flew open and revealed my friend, Sir John A. Macdonald. I say my friend advisedly, for does he not serve, aid and assist (as well as govern) every man in Canada? The old janitor lisped forth "Sir John," opened both his eyes, and fell off to sleep again, while I followed the renowned author of the National policy, K. C. B. "Sir John," said I, "pardon me for interrupting you, but the fact is I want a situation in the Inland Revenue." The prototype of Lord Beaconsfield threw a sharp glance at me, and seeing the fire of genius burning in my left eye, stayed his forward step. "And pray, who are you ?" asked Sir John,

I did not like this business bryatting off at all, and so made a last effort for a present and permanent sit, more especially as you, Mr. Editor, are about to knock the Commissioners into a cocked hat and dry up their resources.

TERMS:

"Sir John," said I, grasping his hand "illustrious Canadian Chief, I am not ambitious, give me the place of your sleeping janitor, and superannuate him. What I want is a rest, and time to think ."

"Oh," exclaimed Sir John, "there,s Tilley entering the saloon ; wait a moment, business you know," and off he started.

It was now growing late, and I went to my boarding house, determined to renew the at-tack in the morning. While at dinner I was considerably annoyed by the bold, disjointed chat of a man on my right, who kept continually harping on the awful effects of intemperance. He took away my appetite altogether. He told us that three thousand of the most eminent physicians in Europe were of the opinion that liquor taken even in moderation was injurious in its effects. "I," he said, "was at one time a drunkard myself, and know the difference. I was shunned by my fellow men; I lay in the gutter; I was an outcast from society, while now I am re-spected." I turned round in my chair to take a good look at this great temperance reformer and observe the change his fierce principles had wrought in him. After the inspection the conclusion I came to was that if he had ever been any uglier than he was just then Nature had performed a miracle in moulding him. Three hairs and a half garnished the top of his head, and these were almost coloriess. One of his eyes was what is commonly called "swivel;" his face was thin and wizened ; his mouth was straight across, never curving either one way or the other, just as if nature had framed him in a hurry, and when she saw his mouth had been forgotten, just made a gash across with a sharp knife, as a shoemaker makes a slit in a piece of leather he is working up. His chin and nose jutted out in parallel lines, one almost as far to the front as the other, and taken altogether, this apostle of temperance was not as handsome as the statue of Apollo, Belvidere. When he saw me looking at him he said :---"Young man, I hope you are not addicted to the vice of intemperance. I see by the Montreal Hypocrite that your countrymen consume a terrible amount of liquor, and I am greatly afraid you are not an exceptional case. Liquor is the ruin of mankind. If

are going too tast. There may be excess in enting as well as drinking, in sleeping as well as working, in blinking as well as thinking. countrymen, it is true, have the crodit of drinking more than their share; if it is correct, which I doubt, it is a shame for them, but they don't eat five times a day like you Englishmen, and gluttonize themselves till they burst. You say a drop of brandy hurts one's eye. It will certainly never hurt yours, but you just put a loaf of bread in your ore, or swallow a barrel of water at a draught, and you will see the results. Why don't you go out and preach to the drunkards, my emaciated filend, instead of lecturing people he,"e who have never been dragged out of the gutte.r. You strongly remind me of the Montres. Missionary Society, whose members sneak inte cortain districts and preach against the Co tholic religion with impunity, knowing they we have a subjects of Cetewayo or to give the subjects of Cetewayo or other subjects ho would give them other savage tribes, a would give them heavy blows and small salaries, a wide berth." At this indignant p. tionert the temperance apostie grew in "ignant, and declared his feelings were outraged, b. those present only laughed, and I got off with fly, ing colors. I went next day to the Parlu-ment buildings, and called upon my friend Sir John, who received me cordially, and said he would advise me if anything turned up that suited me. So here I am, Mr. Editor, at Lachine safe and sound, and hopeful of my future political prospects. I herewith enclose another dollar for the Relief Fund.

arrest for the Donnelly massacre were brought before Squires Peters and Fisher for preliminary examination. The proceedings were held in the Court House, which was well filled by people from the neighborhood of the tra gedy and citizens. This examination was speedy focus, and so avoid the uncertainties attending the inquest held on the spot. Patrick and Robert Donnelly were in atten. dance. Messrs. G. Hutchinson, Crown Attorney, and E Meredith are associated in the pro secution, and Mr. MacMahon appeared for the defence.

The first witness called was the boy, John O'Connor, who testified as follows :-- I live with my father and mother; my father's name is Michael O'Connor; I was acquainted with James Donnelly and his family, who lived in Biddulph ; went to Mr. James Donnelly's house on the eve of the murder; went with Mr. Donnelly and Thos. Donnelly, and went there for the purpose of minding the I could not distinguish who they were then pigs while they were in Granton; Mr. Donhouse, sat down, ate a few apples, talked for harness on the horse and went to Whalen's to get a cutter to go to Granton next day; then we went out to feed the pigs; Tom gave me a blanket to put on the horse and a whip to keep the pigs away ; then we fed the horse, done up the chores and went his voice; the old man and I went to bed tosleep after hears' Freely ; Tom wanted me to 2 o'clock ; know it was was 2 o'clock when I Carrol standing in the room door holding a | to tell any one; but candle for the old man to get up; the old man asked what he had against him now, and he (Carrol) said he had another charge against him; then, when the old man got dressed, he was looking for his great coat ; it was under my head, and I said "here it is," and he took it; then the old man went out in the kitchen and asked him if he was handcuffed, and Tom said "Yes, he thinks he is smart;" Tom said, " Read the warrant," and in a minute a crowd rushed in and started hammering him with sticks; I was still lying in bed; they came in and then I jumped out and crawled under the bed, but when I saw Bridget run upstairs I ran after her; when they rushed in I got under the bed; from, where I was lying under the bed I could see out into the front room ; the bed was near the end of the room opposite the door.

Mr. MacMahon suggested to Hutchinson to indicate where the bed was. A diagram was produced and the witness pointed out the respective positions of the bed and himself,

the stairs and where Bridget ran from.

FOUR BURNT RODIES ON THE GROUND

was burnt down, and we saw

Joe and I got a horse and came up home to nelly and Thomas came for me and I went | Lucan; I found my father and mother there with them; John and Thomas put the I first saw my two brothers, who came out to horse in; after I came in they came into the put the horse in; I went alone to Lucan; I went in the house, where I saw my father and n while, and then, after supper, John put the mother and three sisters ; my mother started kitchen to run up stairs ; there was no one in laughing at me when she saw me with a big | the front room when Bridget ran up stairs; I hat on my head; Theresa Whalen gave me the hat; she asked me where my overcoat was, and I said it was burnt; she said, "Oh! is the barns burnt?" and I said, " No; Tom and Bridget and the old man and woman are killed into the house; then we got a few more and burnt with the house;" then my father apples, and the old man and I went to bed in went up town and told the people around the the fiont room; Bridget and the old woman town; after I came back from town the were in the house, besides 'Tom and I; they second time I told my mother all about it, stayed in the kitchen; after that we went to and mentioned the three names; I told b.d, and I think Jim Freely came in; I heard nearly all when I came home; I was with my father nearly all the time, but went into gether; Bridget and the old woman slept in John Fox's on my way home; my father was the middle room next to us; Tom slept in the with me every other place; I think I told kitchen, wher, there was a bedroom ; went to | Carrol's name to Mr. and Mrs. Whalen ; when go to bed why b him, but the old knew any of them;" I did not tell her for a man said "Come to bed with me;" long time, and asked her at last, "if I went to bed with the old man; went to bed with the old man is went to be whether she would not tell any I came home my mother asked me, "if I to sleep: I waked up between 12 and one else;" when pa came in she told him I refused to tell my mother the names went over to Whalen's; the old man waked because I did not want her to tell any me when he was getting up; I saw Jim | one; I don't ki ew why I did not want her

> I DID NOT WANT TO GET INTO TROUBLE; when the crowd left Donnelly's house they went out the kitchen door in the direction of the school-house : I could hear their voices I saw one of the sticks out from under the bed; they were cordwood sticks whittled off to a handle; the bottom end was chopped and the sides were sharped.

> Cross-examined by Mr. MacMahon-I had slept at Donnelly's before, and was in the habit of going there; I slept there when they were at Granton before; I don't know how long before, but think about a week; I slept with the old man and Jack at that time; I don't know when Freely went away; I went asleep a short time after getting into bed; the head of the bed was towards the front of the house, and there were no curtains around it; the first I heard was the old man getting up, but he did not call to me; "I was quite nwake; the old man never spoke to me, nor I to him; while he was dressing

Witness continued-I saw Bridget running but was not there when I awoke ; he was in anonymous source, through the post-office. ments in letters.

old man say "Jim, what have you got against me now?" and Carrol said "I have another charge against you;" I don't know what that meant; Tom said "Read the warrant," but I did not know what that meant; my sister got one once; when the conversation took place in our place about the old man's hands being tied. I don't remember anything being said about the warrant; I had just gone into the house, and went out again ; I don't know who was in besides our family; when I lifted up my head to get the old man's coat I could see into the front room ; I don't think I saw Carrol then; he could have seen me; I don't know if Carrol knew me; I knew he was a constable, because I heard about him arresting people did not see him the day he went with a warrant for my sister; I was awake in bed at this time, but the candle was not in the front room; I think there were about twenty of them ran into the house; I saw them from under the bed when they were looking at Tom ; I don't know how many came in after ; I only saw one of them dressed in woman's clothes; I had just got under the bed, and run out when Bridget came to the stairs ; the old man and woman, Tom and Bridget, were all in the kitchen; Bridget came from the went back into the room and got under the bed behind the clothes-basket; it was one of these big baskets, a little lower than the bedcords; there was about half a foot between

THE BED AND THE BASKET ;

when I ran back there was no lamp in the front bedroom; they had a candle lit in the kitchen; the Donnellys had two glass lamps, but none of them were lit the night before I could see Tom's feet at the door and heard him groaning; I don't know how many ran after him; they knocked him down outside, and, after carrying him, threw him on the floor; I could not see whether it was a candle or a lamp they had; they had a candle when Tom was thrown down; I could not see up high enough to see the candle unless I got from under the bed; I saw John Partell and Thos. Ryder there; I have no doubt about it being them; I think they were taking off the handcuffs when they were around him; I could see the light shining, but cannot say how high they were holding it;

THE DAY AFTER THE MURDER,

when I went to Lucan, no one spoke to me about handcuffs; nothing was said about tak-ing handcuffs off; Tom Partell was standing right beside Tom's body then; he was standing up straight ; knew Partell and Ryder very well; knew them as well as I did Carrol Partell was dressed in black clothes, but I did not notice what kind of cap he had on : Tom Ryder had on a peaked cap; well I did not notice his clothes; it was a cloth cap; I did not notice the color, the lugs or ear laps around it were cloth, but I do not know whether the rest of it was cloth; the ear-laps were up, not down over his ears; they were tied up over the top of the cap, and he wore it just the same as he had worn it before at Lucan, where I had seen him have it on before; the lugs went from the peak around behind the ears; it was not cold in bed that night that I knew.

JAMES CARROL WAS STANDING AT THE DOOR, this morning by Mr. Chas. Kent, from an Redpath met in Dublin, confirm the state-

The trial was further adjourned till next Thursday. Mrs. Maher was released on bail, herself

in \$1,000 and two surcties, and Whalen and Cairns in \$500 each. No defence will be offered at the inquest.

House of Commons.

OTTAWA, February 20. RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

Sir J. A. MACDONALD moved the House into Committee to take into consideration the gracious message of His Excellency the Governor-General on the subject of the relief of the distress in Ireland. The House went into Committee, Mr. Caron

in the chair.

Sir J. A. MACDONALD said the Government bought that the amount named in the resolution would be a substantial recognition of the distress in Ireland, and would not press heavily upon the resources of the country. He then moved the resolution, seconded by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie. The intention of the Government was to forward the money to the Right Honorable Secretary of the Colonies, to apply it to the Object named in the resolution

Hon. Mr. ANGLIN hoped that a larger amount would have been granted. It was to be the gift of a great nation, and to be given out of the abundance of this country. He would have been pleased had the amount been fifty thousand pounds, which would have been commensurate with the needs of the distressed people. The amount proposed was a hindsome and generous gift, but he would rather it had been greater. He was sorry that the Government did not see its way clear to send the amount to the Mansion House Committee of Dublin, as it was the body that possessed the confidence of the larger portion of the people of that country. The English Government had not moved with that alacrity that the circumstances demanded. It was for that reason that he regretted the sum was not to be sent to the destination he had indicated. He returned his thanks to the House on behalf of his fellowcountrymen for the sum the Government had shown their disposition to grant. Mr. WRIGHT thought that, under the cir-

cumstances, the Government had done a wise and generous act. The committee reported the resolution as

adopted, and the report was then concurred Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, an address to His Ex-

cellency on the subject. Carried. Hon. Mr. BLAKE suggested that the amount should be accompanied by a request that the money should be applied for the im-mediate reliation the sufferens.

Sir Joun At MACDONALD said the Government would do so.

A Dublin paper publishes a cable despatch that American contributions will now pro-bably cease, because it is reported from Dublin that there is sufficient to prevent further suffering?. Mr. Redpath says no such fund exists in Publin, and unless liberal contributions continue, he believes that hundreds, probably thousands, of families will perish. This Free Press this evening puplishes the Pilests and prominent laymen from different following letter verbatim et literatum, received districts of the west of Ireland, whom Mr.

whereupon I presented him with my card. "Hem, Myles O'Regan, Esquire, shoveller correspondent, etc. Mr. Regan, what country man may you be?"

"Well, Sir John, I passed a few years of my lifs in the West of England (which is true you know), but I have lived at Lachine : number of years past dedicating my whole abilities to the great Conservative cause. Sir John paused.

"Well, Mr. O'Regan, I don't know of any position I could offer you that would be worth your acceptance. I can appoint no more emigration agents at present. But if you know any vacant situation, just say the word and in you go."

I deliberated with myself for a moment or so but could think of nothing, and was about giving up in despair when an inspiration of genius seized me like a flash. "Sir John," I answered, "make me a Montreal Catholic School Commissioner?"

The Conservative leader knit his eyebrowe Come, Mr. O'Rafferty, what are your qualiffcations ?"

"It is true I ain't much of a scholar, but I can superintend contracts, sell dobentures, manipulate City Councils, dine and wine members of Parliament, respect the rich, grind the poo"-"That is quite enough. I shall write to my

friend Chapleau about you; you may go home and rest content till you hear from me. Lu revoir."

Yours, respectfully, MYLES O'REGAN, ESQUIRE.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS WILL find "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any exertion of the vocal organs. For Coughs and Colds THE TROCHES are effectual.

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BOWEL COMPLAINTS ARE MOST DAN-GLROUS, and frequently fatal They pull a man down sooner than any other disease. Buy a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANA OEA and Family Liniment, and follow directions. The derangement causing the discharges is removed, and the patient is saved pain and danger.

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MOTHER."

(This powerful and pathetic piece was 5' agreed-ed by one of the many painful incident's of the memorable Irish famine of 1846. The ditle was the last request of an Irish lad to his mother, as he was dying of starvation. She found three grains in a corner of his jacket, and gave them to him. It was all she had. The whole family were perishing from famine.]

Give me three grains of corn, mether-

- Give me three grains of corn, mether-Only three grains of corn; It will keep the little life I have Till the coming of the morn; I am dynz of hunger and cold, mother-Dying of hunger and cold-And haif the agony of such a death My tips have never told.
- It has gnawed like a wolf at my heart, mother,
- It has grawed like a wolf at my heart, no A wolf that is flerce for blood-All the livelong day, and the night beside, Gnawing for lack of food. I dreamed of bread in my sleep, mother, And the sight was beaven to me,-I awoke with an cager, famishing lip, But you had no bread for me.

How could I look to you, mother – How could I look to you– For bread to give to your starving boy, When you were starving, too" For I read the famine in your cheek, And in your eye so mild, And I felt it in your bony hand As you laid it on your child.

The queen has lands and gold, mother. The queen has lands and gold, While you are 'orced to your empty breast A ske'clon babe to hold.— A babe that is dying of want, mother, As I am dying, now, With a ghastl look in its sunken eye.

And famine upon its brow.

What has poor Ireland done, mother, What has poor Ireland done, That the world looks on and sees us starve, Perisblue, one by one? Do the men of England care not, mother, The great men and the high, For the suffering sons of Erin's Isle, Whether they live or die?

There is many a brave heart here, mother, Dying of want and cold, While only across the channel, mother, Are many that rolling gold, There are rich and proud men there, mother, With wondrous wealth to view, And the bread they filing to their dogs to-night, Would give life to me and you.

Come nearer to my side, mother, Come nearer to my side, And hold me fondly as you held My faiher when he died, Quick, for I cannot see you, mother, My breach is almost gone; Mother dear i mother i ere I die, Cher we divergence works of serve Give m e three grains of corn.

HENRIETTA TEMPLE

At length they arrived at his palace. statues, ascended a magnificent double staircase, and entered a range of saloons. One of them was furnished with more attention to was the cabinet of urns and vases his lordship had mentioned.

'This is little more than a barrack,' said Lord Montfort; 'but I can find a sofa for Miss Temple.' So saying, he arranged with great care the cushions of the couch, and, when she seated herself, placed a footstool near her. 41 wish you would allow me some day to welcome you at Rome,' said the young marquis. It is there that I indeed reside?

Lord Montfort and Mr. Temple examined the contents of the cabinet. There was one vase which Mr. Temple greatly admired for the elegance of its form. His host immediately brought it and placed it on a small pedestal near Miss Temple. Yet he scarcely addressed himself to her, and Henrietta experienced none of that troublesome attention from which, in the present state of her healfh and mind, she shrank. While Mr. Temple was interested with his pursuit Lord Montfort went to a small cabinet opposite, and brought forth a curious casket of antique gems. 'Perhaps,' he said, placing it by Miss Temple, 'the contents of this casket might muse you,' and he walked away to he ing?' father. In the course of an hour a servant brought

GIVE ME THREE GRAINS OF CO BN. Prince Esterhazy. Henrietta was amused German politics and society led to German literature. Lord Monttort, on this subject, seemed completely informed. Henricits could not refrain from joining in a conversation for which she was fully qualified. She happened to deplore her want of books. Lord Mont- Montfort; 'thanks to his destiny and his temfort had a library ; but it was at Rome: no matter; it seemed that he thought nothing of sending to Rome. He made a note very quierly of some books that Henrietta expressed a wish to see, and beggeti that Mr. Temple would send the memorandum to his servant. 'But surely to-morrow will do. 'said Mr. Temple. 'Rome is too far to send to this evening.

'That is an additional reason for instant departure,' said his lordship calmly. Mr. Temple summoned a servant.

'Send this note to my house,' said his lord-'My courier will bring us the books ship. in four days, he added, turning to Miss Temple. I am sorry you should have to wait, out at Pisa, I really have nothing.'

From this day Lord Montfort passed every evening at Mr. Temple's house. His arrival never disturbed Miss Temple; she remained on the sofa. If she spoke to him he was always ready to converse with her, yet he never obtruded his society. He seemed perfectly contented with the company of her father. Yet with all this calmness and reserve, there was no air of affected indifference, no intoler- | suffused with tears. Lord Montfort took the able nonchalance; he was always attentive, always considerate, often kind. However apparently engaged with her father, it seemed that his vigilance anticipated all her wants If she moved, he was at her side; if she required anything it would appear that he read her thoughts, for it was always offered. She found her sofa arranged as if by magic. And if a shawl were for a moment missing, Lord Montfort always know where it had been placed. In the meantime, every morning brought something for the amusement of Mr. Temple and his daughter; books, prints, drawings, newspapers, journals of all countries, and caricatures from Paris and London. were mingled with engravings of Henrietta's favorite Campo Santo.

One evening Mr. Temple and his guest were speaking of a celebrated Professor of the University. Lord Montfort described his extraordinary acquirements and discoveries, and his rare simplicity. He was one of those eccentric genuises that are sometimes found in decayed cities with ancient institutions of learning. Henrietta was interested in his description. Almost without thought she expre-sed a wish to see him.

" He shall come to-morrow,' said Lord Montfort, 'if you please. Believe me,' he added, venerable Italian received them. They in a tone of great kindne-s, that if you could passed through a vast hall, in which were prevail mon veneral to cultivate Italian prevail upon yourself to cultivate Italian

society a little, it would repay you. The Professor was brought. Miss Temple was much entertained. In a few days he comfort than an Italian cares for, and herein came again, and introduced a friend scarcely less distinguished. The society was so easy, that even Henrietta found it no burthen. She remained upon her sofa; the gentlemen drank their coffee and conversed. One morning Lord Montfort had prevailed upon her to visit the studio of a celebrated sculptor. The artist was full of enthusiasm for his pursuit. and showed them with pride his great work, a Diana ihat might have made one envy Endymion. The sculptor declared it was the perfect resemblance of Miss Temple, and appealed to her father. Mr. Temple could not deny the striking likeness. Miss Tearple smiled; she looked almost herself again; even the reserved Lord Montfort was in raptures.

"Oh! it is very like,' said his lordship Yes! now it is exactly like. Miss Temple dees not often smile ; but now one would believe she really was the model.'

They were bidding the sculptor farewell. 'Do you like him?' whispered Lord Mont-

fort of Mies Temple. • Extremely ; he is full of ideas.' Shall I ask him to come to you this even-

drive from a city ?' said Lord Montfort. 'Indeed,' said Henrietta, ' if there be peace in this world, one would think that the

dweller in that beautiful villa eujoyed it.' 'He has little to disturb him,' said Lord per.

'I believe we make our miseries,' said Henrietta, with a sigh. 'After all, nature always offers us consolution. But who lives here? 'I sometimes steal to this spot,' replied his lordship. "Oh! this, then, is your villa? Ah! you

have surprised us ! 'I only aimed to amuse you.'

'You are very kind, Lord Montfort,' said Mr. Temple, 'and we owe you much.'

They stopped, they ascended the terrace they entered the villa. A few rooms were furnished, but their appearance indicated the taste and pursuits of its occupier. Busts and books were scattered about; a table was covered with the implements of art; and the principal apartment opened into an English garden. 'This is one of my native tastes,' said Lord Montfort, 'that will, I think, never desert me." The memory of Henrietta was recalled to the flowers of Ducie and of Armine. Amid all the sweets and sunshine she looked sad. She walked away from her companions; she seated herself on the terrace ; her eyes were arm of Mr. Temple, and led him away to a bust of Germanicus.

'Let me show it to Henrietta,' said Mr. Tem-

ple; I must fetch her.' Lord Monfort laid his hand gently on his companion. The emotion of Henrietta had not escaped his quick eye.

'Miss Temple has made a great exertion,' he said. 4 Do not think me pedantic, but 1 am something of a physician. I have long perceived that, although Miss Temple should be amused, she must sometimes be left alone.'

Mr. Temple looked at his companion, but the countenance of Lord Montfort was inscrutable. His lordship offered him a medal and then opened a portfolio of Marc Antonios.

"These are very rare,' said Lord Montfort ; I bring them into the country with me, for really at Rome there is no time to study them. By the bye, I have a plan.' continued his lordship, in a somewhat hesitating tone; 1 wish I could induce you and Miss Temple to visit me at Rome.'

Mr. Temple shrugged his shoulders, nd

41 feel confident that a residence et Ro would benefit Miss Temple,' said his lordsh-in a voice a little less calm than usual There is much to see, and I would take care that she should see it in a manner which would not exhaust her. It is the most delightful climate, too, at this period. The sun shines here to-day, but the air of these hills at this season is sometimes treacherous. A calm life, with a variety of objects, is what she requires. Pisa is calm, but for her it is too dull. Believe me, there is something in the blended refinement and interest of Rome that she would find exceedingly beneficial. She would see no one but ourselves; societ

"My dear lord,' said Mr. Temple, 'I thank you from the bottom of my heart for all your considerate sympathy; but I caunot flatter myself that Henrietta could avail herself of your really friendly offer. My daughter is a great invalid. She---'

But here Miss Temple joined them.

We have a relic of a delicate temple here, perhaps, was worshipped some wood-nymph, or some river-god.'

The first classic ruin that she had yet beheld altracted the attention of Miss Temple, It was not far, and shoacceded to the proposition of Lord Montfort to visit it. That little

Could you believe we were only two hours' their own masters, and not trouble themselves filled with dancers. Lord Montford apabout him any more than if they were at Pisa, he shock them by the hand, and bade them in the paince you have never yet visitet,' he ciate the value of your character better than good-night.

It must be confessed that the acquaintance | first time.' of Lord Montfort had afforded consolation to Henrietta Temple. It was impossible to be insensible to the sympathy and splicitude of should it be denied that this homage, from one of his distinguished rank, was entirely without its charm. To find ourselves, when deceived and deserted, unexpectedly an object of regard and consideration, will bring baim to most bosoms; but to attract in such a situation the friendship of an individual whose deferential notice under any circumstances must be flattering, and to be admired by one whom all admire, these are accidents of fortunes which few could venture to despise. And Henrietta had now few opportunities to brood over the past; a stream of beautilul and sublime objects passed unceasingly glow. before her vision. Her lively and refined 'Do taste, and her highly cultured mind, could not refrain from responding to these glorious spectacles. She saw before her all that she had long read of, all that she had long mused over. Her mind became each day more serene and harmonious as she gazed on these ideal creations, and dwelt on their beautiful repose. Her companion, too, exerted every art to prevent these amusements from degenerating into fatiguing expeditions. The Vatican was open to none others. Short visits, but numerous ones, was his system. Sometimes they entered merely to see a statue or a picture they were reading or conversing about the proceeding eve; and then they repaired to some modern studio, where their entrance made the sculptor's eyes sparkle. At dinner there was always some distinguished guest whom Henrietta wished to see; and as she theroughly understood the language and spoke it with fluency and grace, she was tempted to enter into conversations, where all seemed delighted that she played her part. Sometimes, indeed, Hearietta would fly to her chamber to sigh, but suddenly the palace resounded with tones of the finest harmony, or the human voice, with its most felicitous skill, stole upon her from the distant galleries. Although Lord Montfort was not himself a musician, and his voice could not pour forth those fatal sounds that had ravished her soul from the lips of Ferdinand Arnine, he was well acquainted with the magic of music; and while he hated a formal concert, the most eminent performers were often at hand in his palace. to contribute at the fitting moment to the de-

light of his guests. Who could withstand the soft induence of a life so elegant and serene, or refuse to yield aild distraction? The color returned to guid eye: her form regained its airy spring of health; the sunshine of her smile burst forth once more.

It would have been impossible for an indifferent person not to perceive that Lord Montfort witnessed these changes with feelings of no slight emotion. Perhaps he prided himself upon his skill as a physician, but he certainly watched the apparent convalescence of his friend's daughter with zealous interest. And yet Henrietta herself was not aware that Lord Montfort's demeanor to her differed in any degree from what it was at her life; she certainly spoke more to him than she used, but then, the spoke more to everybody; and Lord Montfort certainly seemed to think of nothing but her pleasure and convenience and comfort; but he did and said everything so quietly, that all this kindness and solicitude appeared to be the habitual impulse of his generous nature. He certainly was more intimate, much more intimate, than during the first week of their acquaintance, but scarcely more kind; for she remembered he had arranged her sofa the very first day they met, though he did not

proached Miss Temple. 'There is one room said, 'my tribune ; 'tis open to-night for the

Henrietta accepted his proffered arm. And how do you like the princess? he said, as they walked along. It is agreeable to one so highly gifted and so very amiable. Nor live in a country where your guests amuse themselves.'

At the end of the principal gallery, Henrietta perceived an open door which admitted them into a small octagon chamber, of Ionic architectme. The walls were not hung with pictures, and one work of art alone solicited their attention. Elevated on a pedestal of porphyry, surrounded by a rail of bronze ar. rows of the lightest workmanship, was the statue of Diana which they had so much admired at Pisa. The cheek, by an ancient pro- to such an engagement. cers, the secret of which has been recently re. gained at flome, was tinted with a delicious

'Do you approve of it ?' said Lord Montfort to the admiring Heuristia. 'Ah, dearest Miss Temple,' he continued, 'it is my happiness that the rose has also returned to a fairer check than this.'

The reader will not perhaps be much surprised that the Marquie of Montfort soon became the declared admiter of Miss Temple He made the important declaration after a very different fashion from the unhappy Ferdinand Armine; he made it to the lady's father. Long persuaded that Miss Temple's illness had its origin in the mind, and believing that in that case the indisposition of the young lady had probably arisen, from one cause or another, in the disappointment of her affections, Lord Montfort resolved to spare her feelings, unprepared, the pain of a personal appeal. The beauty, the talent, the engaging disposition, and the languid melancholy of Miss Temple, had excited his admiration and pity, and had finally won a heart capable of deep affections, but gifted with great selfcontrol. He did not conceal from Mr. Temple the conviction that impelled him to the course which he had thought proper to pursue, and this delicate conduct relieved Mr. Temple greatly from the unavoidable embarrassment of his position. Mr Temple contented himself with communicating to Lord Montfort that his daughter had indeed entered into an ensagement with one who was not worthy of her affections, and that the moment her father had been convinced of the character of the individual, he had quitted England with his daughter. He expresed his unqualified approbation of the overture of Lord Montfort, to whom he was indeed sincerely attached, up the spirit to its gentle excitement and its and which gratified all those worldly feelings from which Mr. Temple was naturally not enricita's cheek and the lustre to her lan exempt. In such an alliance Mr. Temple recognized the only mode by which his daughter's complete recovery could be secured. Lord Montfort in himself offered everything which it would seem that the reasonable fancy of woman could

desire. He was young, handsome, amiable, accomplished, sincere, and exceedingly clever; while, at the same time, as Mr. Tem ple was well aware, his great position would source of happiness, and which would, at all time. It was unnatural to suppose that ontimes, subdue any bitter recollections which | so young and so gifted as Henrietta could ut-Pisa. She had never been alone with him in | might occasionally arise to cloud the retro- | timately maintain that her carcer was terminspect of his daughter.

lt was Mr. Temple, who, exerting all the arts of his abandoned profession, now indulging in intimations and now in panegyric, conveying to his daughter, with admirable skill, how much the intimate acquaintance with Lord Montfort contributed to his happiness, gradually fanning the feeling of gratitude to so kind a friend, which already had been excited in his daughter's heart, into one of zealous regard and finally seizing his opportunity with practised felicity, it was Mr. Temple

proud. You have offered me a heart of which I know the worth. No one can appromyself. I dojustice, full justice, to your virtues, your accomplishments, your command_ ing talents, and your generous soul. Except my father, there is no one who holds so high a place in my affection as yourself. You have been my kind and true friend; and a kind and true friendship, faithful and sincere. I return you. More than friends we never can

be, for I have no heart to give.' 'Ah, dearest Miss Temple,' said Lord Mont. fort, agitated, " I ask nothing but that friend.

'You deserve a better and a brighter fate, I should not be your friend if I could enter it.

'The only sim of my life is to make you happy,' said Lord Montfort.

'I am sure that I ought to be happy with such a friend,' said Henrietto Temple, (and] am happy. How different is the world to me from what it was before I knew you! Ah, why will you disturb this life of consolution Why will you call me back to recollection-that I would fain bacish? Why----

"Doarest Miss Temple,' said Lord Montfort. 'do not reproach me! You make me wretched. Remember, dear lady, that I have not sought this conversation ; that if I were presumptuous in my plans and hopes, i at least took precautions that I should be the only sufferer by their non-fulfilment.'

"Best and most generous of men ! I wonk! not for the world be unkind to you. Pardon my distracted words. But you know all Has Papa told you all? It is vy wish.'

wish not to penetrate your sorrows, but only to soothe them.'

"Ob, if we had but met earlier," said Henriotta Temple; 'if we had but known cach other a year ago! when I was, not worthy of you, but more worthy of you. But now, with besith shattered, the lightness of my spirit vanished, the freshness of my feelings gone. no, my kind friend, my dear and gentle friend my affection for you is too sincere to accede to your request ; and a year hence Lord Montfort will thank me for my denial.'

'I scarcely dare to speak,' said Montfort, in a low tone, as if suppressing his emotion, . if I were to express my feelings, I might agitate you. I will not then venture to reply to what you have urged ; to tell you I think you the most beautiful and engaging being that ever breathed ; or how I dote upon your pensive spirit, and can sit for bours together gazing on the language of those dark eyes. 19 Miss Temple, to me you never could have been more beautiful, more fascinating. Alas: I may not even breathe my love ; I am unfortunate. And yet, sweet lady, pardon this agitation I have occasioned you; try to love me yet: endure at least my presence ; and ! let me continue to cherish that intimacy that has thrown over my existence a charm so inexpressible.' So saying, he ventured to take her hand, and pressed it with devotion to his lips.

Lord Montfort was scarcely disheartenes ensure that reasonable gratification of vanity by this interview with Miss Temple. His from which none are free, which is a fertile lordship a devout believer in the influence of ated because her affections had been dissappointed by an intimacy which was confessedly of so recent an origin as the fatal one in ques-tion. Lord Monfort differed from most men in this respect, that the consciousness of this intimacy did not cost him even a paug. He prefered indeed to gain the heart af a woman like Miss Temple, who, without having in the least degree forfeited the innate purity of her nature and the native freshness of her feelings. had yet learnt in some degree to penetrate the mystery of the passions, to one so untuwho at length ventured to communicate to tored in the world's ways, that she might have bestowed him a heart less experienced indeed, but not more innocent. He was convinced that the affection of Henrietta, if once obtained, might be relied on, and that the paintul past would only make her more fin ily appreciate his high-minded devotion, and amid all the dazzling characters and seducing spectacles of the world, cling to him with a firmer gratitude and a more faithful fondness. And yet Lord Montfort was a man of deen emotions, and a very fastidious taste. He was a man of as romantic a temperament as Ferdinand Armine; but with Lord Montfort, life was the romance of reason ; with Ferdinand, the romance of imagination. The first was keenly alive to all the imperfections of our nature, but he also gave that nature credit for all its excellencics. He observed finely, he calculated nicely, and his result was generally happiness. Ferdinand, on the contrary, neither observed nor calculated, His imagination created fantasies, and his impetuous passions struggled to realise them. Although Lord Montfort carefully abstained from pursuing the subject which nevertheless engrossed his thoughts, he had a vigilant and skilful ally in Mr. Temple. That gentleman lost no opportunity of plending his lordship's cause, while he appeared only to advocate his own; and this was the most skilful mode of controlling the judgment of his daughter. Henrietta Temple, the most affectionate and dutiful of children, left to reflect, sometimes asked berself whether she were justified, from what she endervored to believe was a mere morbid feeling, in not accomplishing the happiness of that parent who loved her so well? There had been no concealment of her situation, or of her sentiments. There had been no deception as to the past. Lord Montfort knew all. She told him that she could only bestow a broken spirit. Lord Montfort aspired only to console it. She was young. It was not probable that her death which she had once sighed for would be accorded to her. Was she always to lead this life? Was her father to pres the still long career which probably awaited him in ministering to the wearisome caprices of a queralous invalid? This was a sad return for all his goodness; a gloomy catastrophe to all his bright hopes. And if she could ever consent to blend her life with another's what individual could offer pretensions which might ensure her tranquility, or even happiness, equal to those proffered by Lord Montfort? Ah 1 who was was equal to him? so amiable, so generous, so interesting ! It was in such a mood of wind that Henrietta would sometimes turn with a glance of tenderness to that being who seemed to breathe only for her solace and gratification. If it be agonising to be deserted, there is at least consolation in being cherished. And who cherished her? One whom all admired; one, to gain whose admiration, or even attention, every woman sighed. What was she before she knew Montfort? If she had not known Montfort, what would she have been even at this present? She recalled the hours of anguisb, the long days of bitter mortification, the dull, the wearlsome, the cheerless, hopeless, uneventful hours that were her lot when lying on her solitary sola at Pisa, brooding over the romance of Armine and all its passion ; the catastrophe of Ducie, and all its baseness. And now there was not

sighed.

shall be at her command it she desire it?

said Lord Montfort, directing her Laze to another window. 'You see it now to advantage ; the columns glitter in the sun. There,

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in some fruits and wine.

'The grapes are from my villa,' said Lord Montfort. 'I ventured to order them, because I have heard their salutary effects have even in Italy they are rare. At least you cannot accuse me of prescribing a disagreeable ch ir, which suited her delightfully. remedy,' he added with a slight smile, as he handed a plate to Miss Temple. She moved to receive them. Her cushion slipped from behind her, Lord Montfort immediately arranged them with skill and care. He was so kind that she really wished to thank him; but before she could utter a word he was again conversing with her father.

At length Mr. Temple indicated his intention to retire, and spoke to his daughter.

'This has been a great ezertion for you, Henristia,' he said ; 'this has indeed been a busy dap.'

'I am not wearied; and we have been much pleased.' It was the firmest tone in which she bad spoken for a long time. There was something in her manner which recalled to Mr. Temple her vanished animation. The affectionate father looked for a moment happy. The sweet music of these simple words dwelt on his ear.

He went forward and assisted Henrietta to rise. She closed the casket with care, and delivered it herself to her considerate host. Mr. Temple bade him adieu; Henrietta bowed, and nearly extended her hand. Lord Montfort attended them to the gate; a car riage was waiting there.

Ah! we have kept your lordship at home, said Mr. Temple.

'I took the liberty of ordering the carriage for Miss Temple,' he replied. 'I feel a little responsible for her kind exertion to-day.

'And how do you like my friend, Henrietta? said Mr. Temple, as they drove, home.

'I like your friend much, papa. He is only person I have seen since I quitted England who has not jarred my nerves. 1 felt quite sorry that I had so long prevented you both from cultivating each other's acquaintance. He does not interfere with me in the least.'

'I wish I had asked him to look in upon us in the evening,' said Mr. Temple, rather enoniringly.

'Not to-day,' said Henvietta. 'Another day dearest papa.

The next day Lord Montfort sent a note to Mr. Temple to en juire after his daughter, and to impress upon him the importance of her eating his grapes. His servant left a basket, The rest of the note was about cinerary urps. Mr. Temple, while he thanked him, assured him of the pleasure it would give both his daughter and himself to see him in the evening. This was the first invitation to his house that Mr. Temple had ventured to give him, though they had now known each other some time.

In the evening Lord Montfort appeared Heurietta was lying on her sofa, and her father would not let her rise. Lord Monfort had brought Ma. Temp'e some English journals, which he had received from Leghorn. gentlemen talked a little on foreign politics; and discussed the character of several of the most celebrated foreign ministers. Lord Montlort gave an account of his visit to | senses.

Yes, do !' And so it turned out that in time Henrietta found herself the centre of a little circle of eminent and accomplished men. Her health improved as she brooded less over her sorrows. It gratified her to witness the pleasure been marvellous. Besides, at this season, of her father. She was not always on her sofa now. Lord Montfort had sent her an English

> They even began to take drives with him in the country an hour or so before sunset. The country around Pisa is rich as well as picturesque; and their companion always contrived that there should be an object in their brief excursions. He spoke, too, the dialect of the country; and they paid, under his auspices, a visit to a Tuscan farmer, All this was agreeable; even Henrietta was persuaded that it was better than staying at home. The variety of pleasing objects diverted her mind in spite of herself. She had some duties to perform in this world yet remaining. There was her father; her father who had been so devoted to her, who had never uttered a single reproach to her for all her faults and follies, and who, in her hour of tribulation, had clung to her with such fidelity. Was it not source a of satisfaction to see him again comparatively happy? How selfish for her to mar this graceful and innocent enjoyment! She exerted herself to contribute to the amusement of her father and his kind friend, as well as to share it. The color returned a little to her cheek; sometimes she burst for a moment into something like her old gaiety; and though these ebul-litions were often followed by a gloom and moodiness, against which she found it in vain to contend, still, on the whole, the change for the better, was decided, and Mr. Temple yet hoped that in time his sight might again be blessed and his life illustrated by his own brilliant Henrietta.

Oss delicious morning, remarkable even in quite as quiet as you said ; he is almost the the south, Lord Montfort called upon them in his carriage, and proposed a little excursion. Mr. Temple looked at his daughter, and was charmed that Henrietta consented. She rose from her seat, indeed, with unwonted animation, and the three friends had soon quitted the city and entered its agreeable environs. 'It was wise to pass the winter in Italy,' said Lord Montfort, ' but to see Tuscany in perfection I should choose the autumn. I know nothing more picturesque than the carts laden with grapes, and drawn by milkwhite steers.'

They drove gaily along at the foot of green hills, crowned ever and anon by a convent or a beautiful stone-pine. The landscape attracted the admiration of Miss Temple. A palladian villa rose from the bosom of a gentle elevation, crowned with these picturesque trees. A broad terrace of marble extended in front of the villa, on which were ranged orange trees. On either side spread an olivegrove. The sky was without a cloud, and deeply blue; bright beams of the sun illuminated the building. The road had wound so curiously into this last branch of the Appenines, that the party found themselves in a circus of hills, clothed with Spanish chestnuts and olive trees, from which there was apparently no outlet. A soft breeze, which it was evident had passed over the wild flowers of the mountains, refreshed and charmed their

ramble was delightful. The novelty and the beauty of the object greatly interested her. It was charming also to view it under the suspices of a guide so full of information and

feeling. "Ah !' said Lord Montfort, "if I might only he your cicerone at Rome !'

"What say you, Henrietta?' said Mr. Temple, with a smile. 'Shall we go to Rome?'

The proposition did not alarm Miss Temple as much as her father anticipated. Lord Montfort pressed the suggestion with delicacy; he hinted at some expedient by which the journey might be rendered not very laborious. But as she did not reply, his lordship did not press the subject ; sufficiently pleased, perhaps, that she had not met it with an immediate and decided negative

When they returned to the vills they found a collation prepared for them worthy of so elegant an abode. In his capacity of a host, Lord Montfort departed a little from that placid and even constrained demeanor which generally characterised him. His manner was gay and flowing; and he poured out a goblet of Monte Pulciani and presented it to Miss Temple.

'You must pour a libation,' he said, 'to the nymph of the fane.'

ABOUT a week after this visit to the villa, Mr. Temple and his daughter were absolutely induced to accompany Lord Montfort to Rome. It is impossible to do justice to the tender solitude with which he made all the arrangements for the journey. Wherever they halted they found preparations for their reception; and so admirably had everything been concerted, that Miss Temple at length found herself in the Eternal City with almost as little fatigue as she had reached the Tuscan villa.

The palace of Lord Montfort was in the most distinguished quarter of the city, and situate in the midst of vast gardens full of walls of laurel, arches of ilex. and fountains of lions. They arrived at twilight, and the shadowy hour lent even additional space to the huge halls and galleries. Yet in the suite of rooms intended for Mr. Temple and his daughter, every source of comfort seemed to have been collected. The marble floors were covered with Indian mats and carpets the windows were well secured from the air which might have proved fatal to an invalid, while every species of chair and couch, and sofa, courted the languid or capricious form of Miss Temple, and she was even favored with an English stove, and guarded by an Indian screen. The apartments were supplied with every book which it could have been supposed might amuse her ; there were guitars of the city and of Florence, and even an English piano; a library of the choicest music; and all the materials of art. The air of elegance and cheerful comfort that pervaded these apartments, so unusual in this land, the pright blaze of the fire, even the pleasant wax-lights, all combined to deprive the moment of that feeling of gloom and exhaustion which attends an arrival at a strange place at a late hour, and Henrietta looked around her, and almost fancied she was once more at Dueie. Lord Montfort introduced his fellow-travellers to their apartments, presented to them the servant who was to assume the management of their little household, and then reminding them of their mutual promises that they were to be entirely lies, and at length the principal saloons were deed an honor of which any woman might be

even remain to receive her thanks,

One day a discussion rose about Italian society between Mr. Temple and his host His lordship was a great admirer of the domestic character and private life of the Italians. He maintained that there was no existing people who more completely fulfilled the social duties than this much scandalised nation, respecting whom so many silly prejudices are entertained by the English, whose travelling fellow-countrymen, by-the bye, seldom enter into any society but that tainted circle that must exist in all capitals. 'You have no idea.' he said, turning to Henrietta, 'what amiable and accomplished people are the better order of Italians. I wish you would let me light up this dark house some night, and give you an Italian party."

'I should like it very much,' said Mr. Tem-

Whenever Henrietta did not enter her negative Lord Montfort always implied her assent, and it was resolved that the Italian party should be given. All the best families in Nome were present,

and not a single English person. There were some, perhaps, whom Lord Montfort might have wished to have invited, but Miss Temple had chanced to express a wish that no English might be there, and he instantly acted upon her suggestion.

The palace was magnificently illuminated. Henrietta had scarcely seen before its splendid treasures of art. Lord Montfort, in answer to her curiosity, had always playfully depreciated them, and said that they must be left for rainy days. The most splendid pictures and long rows of graceful or solemn statues were suddenly revealed to her; rooms and galleries were opened that had never been observed before; on all sides cabinets of vases, groups of imperial busts, rare bronzes, vivid masses of terselated pavement. and Over all these choice and beautiful objects a clear yet soft light was diffused, and Henrietta never recollected a spectacle more complete

and effective. These rooms and galleries were soon filled with guests, and Henrietta could not be insensible to the graceful and engaging dignity with which Lord Montfort received the Roman world of fashion. That constraint which at first she had attributed to resorve, but which of late she had ascribed to modesty, now entirely quitted him. Frank, yet always dignified, smiling, apt, and ever felicitions, it seemed that he had a pleasing word for every ear, and and a particular smile for every face. She stood at some distance leadwas they whom he wished to catch. came up to Henrietia and said, 'I wish to in- ple relired. treduce you to the Princess --- She is an old lady, but of the first distinction here. I would not ask this favor of you unless I thought you would be pleased?

Henrietta could not refuse his request. Lord Montfort presented her and her father to the princess, the most agreeable and important person in Rome; and having now provided for their immediate amusement, he had time to attend to his guests in general. An admirable concert now, in some degree, hushed the general conversation. The voices of the most beautiful woman in Rome echoed in those apartments When the music ceased, the guests wandered about the galler-

his daughter the overture which had been confided to him.

Henrietta shook her head. I have too great a regard for Lord Montfort to accede to his wishes,' said Miss Temple. He deserves something better than a bruised spirit, if not a broken heart.' But, my dearest Henrietta, you take wrong, an impracticable view of affairs. Lord Montfort must be the best judge of what will

contribute to his own happiness." 'Lord Montfort is acting under a delusion.' replied Miss Temple. 'If he knew all that had occurred he would shrink from blending his life with mine.'

Lord Montfort knows everything,' said the father, ' that is, everything he should know.' 'Indeed!' said Miss Temple. 'I wonder he does not look upon me with contempt; at the least, with pity.'

'He loves you, Henrietts,' said her father. 'Ahl love, love, love! name not love to me No, Lord Montfort cannot love me. It is not love that he feels

'You have gained his heart, and he offer you his hand. Are not these proofs of love? Generous, good young man !' exclaimed Henrietta; 'I respect, I admire him; I might have loved him. But it is too late.

' My beloved daughter, oh! do not say so For my sake, do not say so,' exclaimed Mr Temple. 'I have no wish, I have had no wish, my child, but for your happiness. Lean upon your father, listen to him, be guided by his advice. Lord Montfott possesses every quality which can contribute to the happinezs of woman. A man so rarely gifted I never met. There is not a woman in the world, however exalted her rank, however admirable her heauty, however gifted her being, who might not feel happy and honored in the homage of such a man. Believe me, my dearest daughter, that this is an union which must lead to happiness. Indeed, were it to occur, I could die content: I should have no more cares, no more hopes. All would then have happened that the most sanguine parent, even with such a child as you, could wish or imagine. We should he so happy | For his sake, for my sake, for all our sakes, dearest Henrietta, grant his wish. Believe me, believe me, he is indeed worthy of you.'

'I am not worthy of him,' said Henrietta, in a melancholy voice.

'Ah, Henrietta, who is like you!' ex-claimed the fond and excited futher.

At this moment a servant announced that Lord Montfort would, with their permission, wait upon them. Henrietta seemed plunged ing on her father's arm, and watching him. in thought. Suddenly she said, 'I cannot Suddenly he turned and looked around. It rest until this is settled. Papa, leave me Mr. Tem-He with him a few moments alone.'

A faint blush rose to the cheek of her visitor when he perceived that Miss Temple was alone. He seated himself at her side, but he was unusually constrained.

'My dear Lord Montfort,' said Miss Temple calmly, 'I have to speak upon a painful subject, but I have undergone so much suffering, that I shall not shrink from this. Papa has informed me this morning that you have been pleased to pay me the highest compliment that a man can pay a woman. I wish to thank you for it. I wish to acknowledge it in terms the strongest and the warmest I can use. I am sensible af the honor, the high honor that you have intended me. It is in-

Continued on Third Page.

a moment without kindness, without sympathy, without considerate attention and innocent amusement. If she were querulous, no one murmured; if she were capricious. everyone ylelded to her fancies; but if she smilled, everyone was happy. Dear, no le Montfort, thine was the magic that had worked this char ge! And for whom were all these choice exertions made? For one whom another had trifled with, deserted. I e rayed! And Munifort knew it. He dedicated his life to the consolution of a despised woman Leaning on the arm of Lord Montfort, Henrietta Temple might meet the eye of Fe dinand Arnine aud his rich bride, at least without feeling hanself an object of pity !

Time had flown. The Italian spring with all its splendor, illumined the glittering palaces and purple shores of Naples. Lord Montfort and his friends were returning from Canua in his galley. Miss Temple was seated between her father and their bost. The Ausonian clime, the beautiful scene, the sweet society, had all combined to produce a day of exquisite enjoyment. Henrietta Temple could not refrain from expressing her delight. Her eye sparkled like the star of eve that glittered over the glowing mountains ; her cherk was as radiant as the sunset.

. Ah! what a happy day this has been ! she excitationed.

The gentle pressure of her hand reminded her of the the delight her exclamation had afforded one of her companions. With a trembling heart Lord Montfort leant back in he galley ; and yet, ere the morning sun had dupg its flaming beams over the ciry. Henrietta Temple was his betrothed.

ALTHORON Lord Montfort was now the received and recognised admirer of Miss Temple, their intended union was not immediate. Henriett, was berself averse from such an arrangement, but it was not necessary for her to urge this somewhat ungracious desire, as Lord Mo itfort wis envious that she should be introduced to his family before their marriage, and that the ceremony should be performed in his native country. Their return to England, therefore was now meditated. The event was bastened by an extraordinary occurrence.

Good fortune in this world, they say, is seldom single. Mr. Temple at this moment was perfectly content with his destiny. Easy in his own circumstances, with his daughter's future prosperity about to be provided for by an union with the heir to one of the richest peerages in the kingdom, he had nothing to His daughter was happy, he entertained the greatest esteem and affection for Lis future son-in-law, and the world went well with him in every respect.

It was in this fulness of happiness that destiny, with its usual wild caprice, resolved 'to gild refined gold, and paint the lify;' and it was determined that Mr. Temple should wake one morning among the wealthiest commoners of England.

There bappened to be an old baronet, a great humorist, without any very near relations, who had been a godson of Mr. Temple's grandfather. He had never invited or encouraged any intimacy or connection with the Temple family, but had always throughout life kept himself aloof from any acquaintance with them. Mr. Temple indeed had only seen him once, but certainly under rather advantageous circumstances. It was when Mr. Temple was minsiter at the German Court, to of the manufacturing interests in Loudon. It which we have alluded, that Sir Temple Dever-nx was a visitor at the capital at which Mr. Temple was resident. The minister had shown him some civilties, which was his duty; and Henrietta had appeared to please him. But he had not remained long at this place; and refused at the time to be more than their ordinary guest ; and had never, by any letter, message, or other mode of communica-tion, conveyed to them the slightest idea that the hospitable minister and his charming daughter had dwelt a moment on his memory. And yet Sir Temple Deverevx had now departed from the world, where it had apparently been the principal object of his curver to avoid aver memory. And yet Sir Temple Deverevx had their generation. They have a collection like that of Mr. Wermnick in "Great Ex-pectations." This mercure is a like that of Mr. career to avoid ever making a friend, and had left the whole of his large fortune to the Right Honorable Peiham Temple, by this bequest proprietor of one of the fluest estates in the county of York, and a very considerable personal property, the accumulated savings of a large rental and a long life. This was a great event. Mr. Temple had the most profound respect for property. It was impossible for the baronet to have left his estates to an individual who could more throughly appreciate its possession. Even personal property was not without its charms; but a large landed estate, and a large landed estate in the county of York, and that large landed estate flanked by a good round sum of Three per Cent. Consols duly recorded in the Rotunda of Threadneedle Street, it was a combination of wealth, power, consideration, and convenience which exactly hit the ideal of Mr. Temple and to the fascination of which perhaps the taste of few men would be insensible. Mr. Temple being a man of family. had none of the awkward embarrassments of a parvenu to contend with.

THE PRINTER TO HIS BRIDE.

('ome to my arms, you lovely "quad," My charming little Nell; M. bride, J'll " set " you in " bourgeois," Trimmed around with " nonparell."

Your "form " is beauteous to behald, And ruddy is your "face;" Your " color " glows just like to on Returning from the "class,"

O, had I "space" to tell you all The charms that, when a girl. You did possess, and gave the "proof" In "agate" and in " pearl."

I could not a "column" write, Of "pice" or "brevier," The measure of your matchless worth, Or "justify" you, dear,

" Long primer" it wou'd take to do, Yong pleture and not flatter; The "copy" to my heart 1'd " press," For lack of other matter.

Were youarrayed in costly "dress," A "d amond" to your bair, Orstripped just hae a "galey" slave, You'd beto me as fair.

And should a "minion "round you fawn On him I'd put a "head." And with my trusty "shouling stick" I'd fill him full of "head."

Happy through life-in every "case" This "rule" we'd rest upon; I'd te your true manhoads "type," And you my "paragoo."

Echoes from Abroad.

Professor Fredrich has succeeded the late Professor Messmer as editor of the Old Catholic organ, the Deutsche Merkur, at Munich.

- Leo XIII, has suffered slightly from cold during the present rigorous winter at Rome, but otherwise his health, it is said, never was better.

A sequel to Mr. Jenkins' last pamphlet, "A Blot on the Queen's Head," has been issued in Loudon. It is entitled "B-n Changes the Motto," and is illustrated with fanciful designs by Linley Sambourne, the eccentric diaughteman of Punch.

The Whitchall Review states it is informed that at the last meeting of the Cabinet Council the question was definitely before the Council of a scheme for the confederation of the British Empire, and the direct representation in an Imperial Parliament of all colonies and dependencies.

The Whitehall Review contains the names of the following gentlemen for whom peerages are to be provided :- Mr. Chaplin, Col-onel Taylor, Sir R. Wallace, Sir C. Mills, Sir Lawrence Polk and Viscount Galway, in addition to a whole posse of conservative borough members. Among the latter, it is said, will be found the name of one or two representatives of a western seaport.

A number of Irishmen hold commands in the armies both of Chili and Peru. The chief officer of the Peruvian artillery is a Col O'Hogan, and, according to the gazette of Lima, there are five Majors, thirteen Captains, and over two score of utilizers of inferior grade either Irish by birth or descent, fighting in the army of Peru, while the Irish element in the victorious forces of the hostile republic is even greater.

A unique suggestion for aiding the Irish distress is made by Industry, a weekly organ thinks that the Goverument should authorize the establishment of a lottery similar to that organized in France for the benefit of the sufferers of the Spanish inudations, and that a million of money could easily be raised by such an expedient if some such authoritative body as the Corporation of London were allowed to take it in hand. Something of the kind was hinted at after the collapse of the unfortunate Glasguw Bank, but the legal authorities set their foot on it.

The police of Geneva seem to be wise in

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

WEDNERDAY.

10,000 Persian troops are approtenting Merv. A Hamilton hotel-keeper is wanted for

forgery. Three of the five children born at Egypt,

N. S, have died. Citizens' rights are demanded by the Miami Indians of Kansas.

German protectionists are agitating a further increase of duties.

The Russian fleet at Cronstadt has been ordered to the Pacific.

The proposed demonstration at Phoenix Park has been postpoued.

Fifty persons were injured by a railway collision near San Miguel, Cuba.

The controversy between Dr. Russell, war correspondent, and Sir Garnet Wolseley waxes warmer daily.

At a debate in the Cortes it was shown that Cuba's revenue sufficed for everything except war expenses.

Lieutenaut-Colonel Marino and Mariano Torres, two hated insurgents, have surrendered to the Cubans.

Frost and Wood's agricultural works at Smith's Falls had a narrow escape from being burned yesterday.

A number of Turcomans, believed to be under Abdul Rahman, have penetrated into Afghao Turkestan.

Book and paper men in the United States oppose the bill asking for the decrease of the duty on their goods.

The general feeling among the operatives at Burnley, Eng., is that the difference is not sufficient to warrant a strike.

Blackburn operatives have accepted a conditional advance of 10 per cent by instalments, as offered by the masters.

The British authorities at Larnaca, Cyprus, have detained the Austrian mail steamer, on account of the captain having resisted arrest. Lord Beaconsfield stated in the Upper House last night, in answer to a question from Lord Granville, that the tripartite treaty of 1856, guaranteeing the independence and autonomy of Belgium, had ceased to operate.

THURSDAY.

The "Blue Noses" are emigrating to Manitoba. Spain wants free trade with the United

States.

A Dairyman's Convention is sitting in Kingston.

One thousand four hundred and seventy. three arrests in St. John, N B., Inst year. The steamer Canopus, from Boston, lost

247 head of cattle on the voyage to Liverpool, Three persons were arrested in Prescott

yesterday for the "Sickle grinding machine" swindle. Cuba has paid to the United States \$967,000

out of \$26, 30,000 claims of American citizens for damages sustained during the insurrection.

The Turcomans have resolved to strenuously oppose the Russian expedition; a levy of 60,000 men has been ordered, and aid will be asked from Persia and India.

Probably the heaviest freight train that ever passed over the Grand Trunk strived at Belleville on Wednesday murning from Toronto. It consisted of twenty-seven loaded cars, drawn by one of the new six-wheeled locomotives.

PRIOAY.

Lieut.-Governor Wilmot has arrived at Fredericton.

for St. Petersburg.

MR. PARNELL AND HIS FORE. FATHEBS.

Though the contest for Dublin county was from the first a hopeless one on the Home Rule side, it was nevertheless deemed judicious to hold a public meeting in Dublin in support of Mr. Parnell's candidature. If such a meeting could attain no other useful purpose it would at least introduce the young and unknown politician to the people he was so eager to serve. Accordingly the council of the Home Rule League convened a meeting in the Rotundo, for the afternoon of the 9th of March, 1874. On the occasion the room was tilled, early as was the hour; the platform was thronged with an influential and representative assemblage, including many members of Parliament.

C. S. PARNELL'S FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE.

As at this meeting Mr. Parnell made Lis first appearance before the public, it is worth a of some notice in this narrative. Among the M. P.'s present the most prominent were Honest John Martin; Isaac Butt, then in reality as well as in name the trusted leader of the Irish people : A. M. Sullivan, Mitchell Henry, and Richard O Shanghnessy. It was pretty generally known by them that Charles Stewart Parnell was a scion of the family which had produced Sir John, the stout and self-sacrificing foe of the Union, and Sir Henry, the life-long advocate of Catholic equality; so there was great enthusia-m among tuose assembled on that day in the Rotundo in favor of the relative of those two worthies, who had come forward to identify himself with the people and their cause. The popular instinct, which is so seldom wrong in public affairs, had seized on the fact that the young man was the inheritor of great reputations and unsullied memories, and interred from it that he would follow in the footsteps of his honored predecessors, and that, in whatever else he might fail, he might be relied on for honesty of purpose. This was the reason why the room was thronged at an hour when men in the city are usually minding their private business, as well as why so deep an interest was taken in the object of the meeting.

To Mr. A. M. Sullivan was committed the duty of proposing the first resolution, which warmly approved of the candidature of Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell. The speaker i ad uttered but a few sentences when there occurred one of those striking coincidences, dramatic in their effect, which dwell forever in the memory of beholders. Mr. Sullivan was expressing the delight that should be felt and the hope that should be inspired by seeing the bearers of historic names like that of Parnell coming back into the ranks of the people, when, just as the sentence was finished, a tall, slender young man came through the doorway, and, looking neither to the right nor the left, began quiefly making his way through the crowd towards the platform. Of those in the room prohably not a score had ever seen him before, nor ever heard his personal appearance described; yet, by some subtle process of in-mition characteristic of the Irish mind, it at once became known among the mass of the large gathering that the new arrival, so unos tentatiously moving up the room, was the very bearer of a historic name to whom Mr. Sullivan had just referred. It was like the work of magic in its wonderful suddenness. Every eye was fixed on the young man; people stood on tiptoe, and craned their necks to get a view of him; while cheer after cheer resounded through the spacious hall, loud and long-sustained, and threatening, if not to raise the roof off the place, at least to split the ears of all in the assembly. Such a scene of enthusiastic but not disorderly animation is but rarely witnessed. Eyes brightened, faces beamed, hats and handkerchiefs waved in the air, voices were making themselves

hoarse, yet all the while the object of the Grand Dute Nicholas leaves Paris to-day demonstration, with bent head and downcast ever, quietly pursued his way, as if unconsci-St. Gothard tunnel will probably be ous of the honor paid him-or, if conscious, as though he felt it unfitting to receive popular rewards before he had done enough to deserve them. Yet it was plain that his feelings were deeply moved by his reception; for when he stepped on to the platform he was pale, and indeed exhibited the appearance of agitation. When, after the last burst of cheering, Mr. Sullivan, resuming his interrupted speech, confirmed the instinct of the audience by saving that literally as well as figuratively his friend Mr. Parnell had come among them, there was another enthusiastic outburst, prolonged and deafeuing; and before it was over some of the education. thoughtful present were asking themselves if a great public career lay not before this modest-looking, youthful politician, whose very presence, unberalded, unannounced, could take captive public confidence in a manner so remarkable. As for the mass, they waited with impatience for the speech they expected him to deliver. The time came for him to speak, and he rose to his feet to make his first public deliverance, amid a tempest of cheers. All present saw that he was laboring under strong emotion, for his color came and went, and his breast heaved perceptibly. We can fancy the thoughts which stirred the fountains of feeling within him to their veriest depths. He had resolved to devote himself to his people, to work for them with all his might; and here, at the very outset of his career-before, as it were, he had yet actually put his hand to the plough .- was he receiving an earnest of the gratitude which the Irish county." people are ever ready to lavish on who have even tried honestly to serve them. No doubt he knew the good deeds of Sir John and Sir Henry Parnell had payed the way for him to the core of the people's hearts; and no doubt, also, he only resolved at that moment that he would leave behind him at least the repute of being as much "a man of integrity" as any one of his forefathers. At all events, whatever his thoughts may have been, he was considerably upperved ; for when he began to speak it was in broken sentences, and in a voice that faltered with excess of feeling. It was a scene to be long remembered. There, on the front of the platform, by the chairman's table, he stood, tall, slender, pale, lofty of forehead, his lips unquivering, his chin firm and resolute-looking, his bosom laboring, his brown eyes flashing over the throng, his back well set up, and indeed with a carriage that suggested a military trainng Aud while in the excitement of that moment-an excitement the exact like of which he could never again know-his tongue grew unwilling to express his thoughts, and forced him to hesitate and to pause, a painfully intense silence fell on the inxious audience. In the chair was O'Gormau Mahon, sitting with soldierly erectness in spite of hisadvan ed years, with a piercing gaze fixed on the falt-ring novice. From the right of the platform kindly as well as " honest" John Martin surveyed the young Protestant patriot, with a benignant smile illuminating his grave, sweet countenance; the homely genial face of Isaac Butt beamed with overflowing good nature; the grey eyes of Alexander Sullivan glowed in eager sympathy, while his whole

the left of the platform, ext. ibited an unmis. takably kindly interest in the young speaker, whose native modesty and excited feelings combined to impair his delivery of the very eye was riveted on him, both from the platform and the floor of the hall, and, though a great many were criticizing unfavorably his first efforts as a public speaker, it must be admitted that there was something in his appearance which impressed every one favorably, for every one, undoubtedly, cheered him vithout stint. When the meeting broke up there was a

ood deal of discussion among groups of the candidate's success in public life. The verdict of many, who had noted only his falter-

young man. It will come out in time. Wait | an expressive Irish phrase. and see." Which section was right all know now.

The Dublia county election at which Mr. Parnell was a candidate is hardly worth reterring to further now than to say that, as was expected, he was beaten. The Tories of that county look carefully after the Parlia- of what has since been called "Obstruction mentary register, year by year; while, on the other hand, hundreds on hundreds of men possessing popular sympathies, and having Irish members of Parliament to prevent any the needful electoral qualifications, are too Administration from having everything its apathetic to take the trouble to attend at re. own way. That struggle further showed that vision sessions to secure their undoubted right to vote. It must suffice to say that at least prevent anything approaching to bad when the polling day had come and gone, and the votes cast had been counted, it was Mr. Parnell afterwards to prove that good found that Colonel Taylor had received 2,122; that Mr. Parnell's tally was only 1,141; and consequently that the former had been roturned by a majority of 981.

One feature of this contested election must still retain a strong interest for the reader. We allude to Mr. Parnell's candidatorial address to the constituency. Few people have over

set it cannot but be important to know on what publicly announced principles he began his political career. They furnish a safe test both of his honesty in adopting them and his consistency in adhering to them. We have pleasure therefore in reproducing the main portions of this address :-

" Upon the great question of Home Rule 1 will by all means seek the restoration to Ireland of our domestic Parliament, upon the basis of the resolutions passed at the Nawhich I am a member.

"If elected to Parliament I will give my cordial adherence to the resolutions adopted at the recent conference of Irish members, and will act independently alike of all English parties.

"I will earnestly endeaver to obtain for Ireland a system of education in all its branches-university, intermediate, and primary-which will deal impartially with all religious denominations, by affording to every parent the opportunity of obtaining for his child an education combined with that religious teaching of which his conscience approves

"I believe security for his tenure and the fruits of his industry to be equally necessary to do justice to the tenant, and tr. promote the prosperity of the whole community. I will therefore support such an extension of the ancient and tenant-right of Ulster in all its integrity, to the other parts of Ireland, as will secure to the tenant continuous occupation at fair repts."

In addition he promised to work for "a complete and unconditional amnesty;" and, atter a graceful reference to the efforts made by his relatives, Sir John and Sir Henry, for the good of the Irish people, he concluded : " If you elect me I will endeavor, and think I can promise, that no act of mine will over discredit the name which has been associated with these recollections." No need to ask now whether any act or his has since discredited that name, He has ful-filled both in letter and spirit those early pledges given when a young, untried man. He has sought the restoration of Ireland's domestic Parliament "by all means." He has acted "independently alike of all English parties." He has not been idle in reference to the land question, nor is he "behind the door" in regard to the amnesty. He neglected not the cause of religious equality in After the Dublin election nothing was heard of Mr. Parnell by the public till John Mitchel came over from America, alter his long exile, to beard the British lion in his den by seeking the representation of Tipperary county. Two circumstances in connection with the event roused Charles Parnell to active sympathy on the rebel candidate's behalf. One was the opportunity given of striking a resounding blow against British domination in Ireland; the other was the indomitable, unconquerable spirit of Mitchel himself, so near akin to Mr. Parnell's own. On this occasion he merged from the privacy into which he had retired after the Dublin county election, in an admirably written letter to the papers, announcing his hearty approbation of Mitchel's course, and giving £25 towards the expenses of the contest which Mr. Stephen Moore of Barna forced on "the premier Tipperary put Mitchel at the head of the poll by an immense majority, but he died. alas! in the arms of victory. At his funeral his brother-in-law, political colleague, and fellow-convict, John Martin, was setzed with a mortal illness, and within a week followed him to the grave. John Martin's death took place on the 29th of March. '75. Ireland was stricken with sorrow; but Meath county bewailed a special loss, for in gentle John Martin she had a representative as honest and earnest. as upright and firm, as ever championed the cause of "Ireland a nation" in the London House of Commons. To find a fitting successor for such a man was no easy task; but by a happy stroke of fortune Chas. Stewart Painell, baving been recommended by the council of the Home Rule Lengue. was adopted as the popular candidate by a large representative meeting of the electorate. Another Home Ruler, a solicitor of much local influence, opposed him ; and a Tory gentleman of the county, beholding a prospect of division in the national ranks, and fancying that he might be able to slip into the seat through the split, also took the field. When, on the 19th of April, 1875, the votes having been counted, the declaration of the poll was made, it was found that the members were-Charles Stewart Parnell, Home Ruler, 1.771 ; J. L. Naper, Tory, 902; J. T. Hinds, Home Ruler, 138, from which figures it will be seen that the mass of the electors refused to play the game of the common enemy by fighting among themselves. There was tremendous rejoicing in Roral Meath over the victory. Enthusiastic crowds assembled in thousands to give vent to a common feeling of delight; bonfires blazed air indicated to observers a powerful desire in many quarters; and the populace of Trim, to spring to the aid of the speaker, and to in which town the declaration of the poll invest him with his own power of apt and had been made, having discovered Mr. Par- Aby/sinia, from Liverpool.

uuent expression; Mitchell Henry, too, from nell walking down from the parochial house to his hotel, taid lovingly violent hands on him, carried him in triumph round their own special bonfire in the Market square, and finally set him on the head of a cask to speak thoughts surging in his brain. Indeed, a few words to them. To those acquainted with the Irish nature it is unnecessary to say that no such wild familiarity would have been taken with him if, during the course of his canvas, he had not become a popular darling Mr. Parnell did not delay to receive congra-

tulations on his success. Parliament was in session at the period of his election, and, moreover, the Government had just then in hands a Coercion Bill for Ireland. Mr Joseph Gillis Biggar had determined that this proassemblage concerning the chances of the posed tyrannical enactment should be met with a stiff resistance. Therefore the new member for Meath, who meant work, not ing utterance and his broken sentences, was, pleasure, hurried over to London, formally " That young man will be a failure. He took his seat, and was in good time to record can't speak." But the shrewder, who had his first vote against the Coercion Bill on the noted the tirm set-up of his back and there- 22nd of April, 1875. As he was in Trim on solute firmness of mouth and chip, more the night of the 19th, it is plain that he "did sagely observed, "There is something in that | not let the grass grow under his feet," to use

The struggle over the Coercion Bill was stout and prolonged. Mr. Biggar began it, with the famous four hours' speech which drove the assembled Commons at Westminster into alternate flushes of rage and despair. That struggle was the first taste they had got -a word which merely expresses briefly that it is within the power of even a few resolute even a score of resolute Irish members could measures for their country. It remained for measures could also be obtained by a continued pursuance of the same method.

Only on the 11th of Apr'l did the bill get through the House of Commons, after a consumption of Government time which caused in Great Britain a feeling of positive dismay. There were, of course, a large number of divisions over the various amendments prodreamt of referring to it since his defeat; and posed; and it is to be recorded to the credit of Charles Stewart Parnell that, even at the very outset of his parliamentary career, he was present, and took the Irish side in every one of those divisions. Others there were of his colleagues, much more advanced in years, infinitely better known to the public, and possessing the full confidence of too confiding constituencies, who were absent again and again with no better cause than a desire to take their pleasure in London drawing-rooms. But he stood up to his work with a diligence from which tional Conference last November, and the they might have taken example. The rost of principles of the Home Rule League, of the session passed over without anything rem irkable being done by the " Irish party " in Pacliament ; and during that period Mr. Parnell was by far more constant in his attendance than the majority of his fellow members. He did not address the House, but employed himself much in mastering its cumbrous and intricate forms, and the rules which guide its course of procedure.

Now there was a representative of Cork city, who, having been a hot revolutionist in 48, had taken refuge under the stars and stripes, and dwelt in America for many yeass, in the practice of his profession of civil engineer. Having amassed a fortune, he returned to his native land, and set up his habitation on the banks of the beautiful Lee. He had profited by contact with the shrewd American mind; and when he had observed the London Commons for some time, he came to a conclusion which he expressed in pretty much the following fashion :---

"You will never get them to listen to you until you begin to take as active an interest in English affairs as they take in Irish ones. am too old to have the necessary energy for the work. Why don't some of you young fellows try it?"

The man who said this was generally spoken of with affectionate familiarity as "Honest Joe Bonayne." Peace to his ashes! He died in the spring of 1876. He loved Ireland well, and served her well too, and will be long borne in her grateful memory. Charles Parnell heard the saying, and pondered deeply on it. The more he thought of it the more it appeared like a revelation, until at length he determined that, since the practised speakers among the Irish members seemed to shrink from the labor involved, he himself would test the wisdom of Joe Ronayne's dictum. And with this view he set himself to looking out for some Government measure in which he could take a tremendous interest. He selected the English Prisons Bill, which proposed to hand over the management of local prisons to the executive; and he made the selection with a view to first modifying it to his desires, and afterwards insisting that the Irish Prisons Bill which was to follow should be modelled on the precedent thus afforded. For it occurred to Mr. Parnell that the time of prosecutions for sedition in Ireland had not yet passed away, and that it would be wise to prepare for occurrences of the kind, to the extent at least of saving those convicted of sedition from the indignities and maltreatment to which heretofore they had been invariably subjected in Ireland.-Pilot. British Grain Trade. IANDON, February 17.-The Mark Lanc Ex-press in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says:-"The wonther during the past week nas been sensonable. The rule was not excessive, and ploughing has actively pro-ceded. It is still feared that some autumn-sown wheat has been frosted, as many fields where it should have appeared are nearly bare, aud in many where it hus appeared it is neither strong nor forward. Threshing has proceeded rather more freely, though the damp unfavor-ably affected grain, and the slight advance in price which has taken place only applies to dry samples. Last season's co pi so dustion that already in some paris of the country the stocks of home-grown wheat in fermors' hands are stronger reeling in foreign wheat, particular-ly inst Monday, when a brisk and healthy divance of a spector of a shilling per quarter on the week. This improvement was due to the legitimate effect of small invorts, a diminution of stocks and an acknowledged scarely of wheat in free was lack of animution, both in London and in the provinces, in consequence of the week there was lack of animution, both in London and in the provinces, in consequence of the week there demands of the holders, but Monday's British Grain Trade. in France. Toward the close of the week there was a lack of animation, both in London and in the provinces, in consequence of the ex-treme demands of the holders, but Monday's prices for reit and white wheat were fully maintained. Maize on the spot, owing to its extreme scarcity, improving sightly. The arrivals at ports of call have been very light. There was great firmness in the early part of the week, a large cargo of red winter fetching 5% for the continent. There has been a quieter tone since, owing to advices of easier prices from America and the continent. Maize has been in standy demand at 2% 8d for mixed American, and the coast was cleared of it at that price Wheat for shipment bas been in active request, and a carger busi-ness was done in it than for some time past, particularly in Australian. The quoisitions in a merica for red winter are still above the level of thisma ket. There was an active inquiry for maize at about 25s. The sales of Enclish wheat inst week were 80 160 ors at 4% 7d per gr. against of inisma kei. There was in address the solution of the main and the solution of the solution flour." -The total number of immigrants landed at Castle Garden, New York, during the past week was 1.742, of which 640 arrived Saturday; 320 on the France. from Havre, 245 on the Westphalia, from Hamburg, and 75 on the

To be Continued.

POSTERS.

A telegram from Brazil states that the new coffee or p is good and anundant: that of coulon is estimated at 4,259,000 bales.

It is estimated that nearly \$39.900,000 were paid duringing the year 18.9 through the twenty-two clearing houses of the United States.

South American newspapers are started by rich old chaps who want to hit the Governme a lick. They therefore contain nothing b polities and death notices.

The penalty for during in Louisiana is two years' imprisonment and \$200 flue, but the editors who missed each other at ten paces the other day are not likely to be punished to that extent. They deserve as much as that for mak-ing such poor exhibitions of marksmanship.

Ten pounds of powder and four pounds of lead were squandered in fighting duels in France last year, and the undertaking business was uon-augmented a single corpse. A French duel and a Peruvinu-Chil battle are principally remark-able for an absence of bloodsked.—Norristown Herald.

A Chicago clergymen found fault in an irri-tated manner with some of his co gregation who had a babit of coming late. Some of these people became angry and said that for the future they would not come at all. Others were not so growing displeased, and said that they would me late as often as they p'easod.

Mr. Ruskin is quoted as saying: "You fancy you are sorry for the pain of others. New, I tell just this, that if the usual course of war, instead of unroofing peasants' houses and rayaging peasants' fields, merely broke the china upon your own drawing room tables, no war in civil-ized countries would last a week."

A c'ergymap recently said that many a one, while apparently singing with all his might the lines. "Were the whole realm of nature mine, that were a present far too small." was diligent-ly engaged with one hand in his pocket in scrap-ing the edge of a three-cent piece to make sure that it was not a dime.—*Breakwater Light* It is protonously true that the the the scrape

It is not a time.—*Breakwater Light* It is not around true that the black haborers are preferred in the would before any class of white laborers: 'bat in Tennessee and some other couthern states it is not a "rare issue" for a black non to vote as he pleases; and that even in Mississippi there are less white people who believe it a "rare issue" for a black citizen to vote as he sees fit than there were a year ago.—*Memphis Avalanche*.

ago.-Memphis Avalanche. "My dear" sho se hi, as they sat at breakfast, who is Hi o Pedro?" When The Saked an ex-planation, and she told him that he had talked: i his sleep so much about him, he tried to awallow some imaginary object in his hirath a murmured something about reading Brazili in history and b-ing decidy inter ted in the Em-veror, whose name was Hilo Pedro; and, bless her con she believed it.- Fleksburg Herald.

three years by a public sale. Amateurs now know where to look for the relice of the il-Instrious unfortunate. Many would give a fancy price" for Peace's fiddle or for the revolver of the same burglar. The Geneva col lection includes daggers, jimmys, skeletou keys, noiseless drills and lite preservers. Thus any young cracksmon starting in business has a capital chance of buying, at a moderate outlay, the implements of his craft. He not only will purchase cheap but historical weapons, rich in inspiring associations.

A new contract has been made between the Treasury of Cuba and the Spanish Bank of Havans, and has been approved by the Supreme Government. The Treasury will draw bills of exchange on the Colonial Ministry to the amount of \$1,700,000 to the order of the Spanish Bank of Havana, and the bank will indurse the hills to the order of a firm of bankers in Havana, who will take them in the name of respectable Madrid bankers aud will pay the amount into the Treasury prior to March 5. The draft will be guaranteed to the bank by a pledge upon stamps and stamped paper. There is said to be another contract between the Treasury and the Spanish Bonk, and it is only awaiting the sanc-

tion of the home Government, to advance \$2,000,000 in paper money upon the security of the lottery?

Whitehall Review :- " Much anxiety is felt at headquarters in India with regard to the movements of General Abramoff, who, three months ago, made his way with gaus through the Karah Kazak Pass (14,000 feet) and advanced across the Pamir. Nothing has since been heard of him, but the return of either himself or his force to Ferghana has not been announced in the Russian papers. As Abramoff is one of the ablost of the Central Asian generals this is rightly considered to be a matter of great importance, more enecially since the Muscovite proteges, Mr. Baha and Abdal Rahman, have been let slip. As the distance from Faiz-bad to the border of Cashmere is less than one hundred and fifty miles it would be impossible. for the Viceroy to show indifference to movements in this quarter, for Cashmere is, it must be remembered the key and silent angle of the whole Indian frontier."

London Haily News :-" Before leaving England Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. Marchioness of Lorne, was present at Mrs. Gould's concert on behalf of the Victoria Huspital for Children. Her Royal Highness was attended by Lady Sophia Macna-

mara. Among others present were Count Munster, General Sir Hastings Doyle, Colonel Sir E, Y. Henderson and Mrs. Frenke. Au admirable musical programme testified to the hearty exertions made by Mrs. Gould in aid of the children's institution. At her call a goodly number of able 'artists had come forward to render their gratuitous service. Mrs. Gould herself executed with Mr. F. Cowen. the accompanist, a two-piano duo from Doniz-tti, and prominent among the treats of the evening was a new song by Mrs. Gould, called "The Time of Roses." To Mrs. 'Gould's music Mrs. Osgood did every justice. The Princess Louise on leaving the concert, which she sat out from beginning to end, expressed her satisfaction with the entertainment, and desired Mrs. Gould to dedicate the new song to her.

finished in ten days.

Thirty-two thou-and Turcomans await the Runsiana at Geoktepe.

Ottawa has a Mr. Adams, who has not slept wink for eight months.

A Bittery will be removed to Quebec on or about the 10th of February.

Russian agents are looking in the United States for counterfeiters of the rouble.

Capt. Labelle has been a pointed General Passenger Agent on the Q., M., O. & O. Railway.

Sir G. Colley has been appointed to succeed Sir Garnet Wolsely in the command of the troops in South Africa.

A number of sewer pines, seized by the Customs authorities at Sarnia for undervaluation, have been sold by auction for S1.500.

Hon. Frank Smith has declined to appear before the Public Accounts' Committee of Untario, on the ground that he is a Domision Senator.

In the French Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Agriculture, speaking against the tax on wheat, said the importation of foreign breadstuffs had prev nted famine in Franco.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, February 17.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

A message was read from the Governor-General, recommending the propriety of granting \$100,000 for the relief of the present great distress in Ire'and.

Sir John A. MACDONALD gave notice of motion that on Thursday next he would move that the House do resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on Friday next to reply to the message of His Excellency.

The House then adjourned at 4 p.m.

Canadian Convent Schools.

"I am more especially pleased with what I saw at two of the most aristocratic educa. tional establishments of Canada-Hochelaga Convent, some three miles north of Montreal, aud the Villa Maria, two miles south of it. The Hochelaga Convent is under the immediste direction of Mother Scholastique, Lady Superior. She has some three hundred pupils of all ages under her care, and is a real mother to them all. They are educated in all branches and accomplishments, and for all necessities. Each branch of the school is in perfect discipline. Some of the most wonderful specimens of ladies' handiwork were shown me. In one circular music-room were fifeen planos ranged around it, and the pupils played upon them with such perfect harmony that it seemed as if I heard but one. The Villa Maria is in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame. One of the buildings was the former residence of Governor-General Mouk. The institution could not be more favorably or elegantly situated, overlooking Lachine Rapids on the west, and looking down upon a neautiful city east. Immense additions are being made to it, as it is to be the . Mother House '-the home of those Sisters who have distinguished themselves by long lives of devotion and sacrifices and at last become incapacitated for more severe labor."-Chicago Tribune Letter.

MELBAINPINE MANA HINAHSSMARUD CATHOLIC-CHRONICLE

The Trne Witness **ÅND** CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, ←ĂŤ− 761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL. BY THE

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25.

CALENDAR. FEBRUARY.

THURSDAY, 26-Feria. FRIDAY, 27-The Holy Lance and Nails. SATURDAY, 28-Feria. SUNDAY, 29-Third Sunday in Lent. Epist. Eph. v. 1-9; Gosp. Luke xi. 14-28. MARCH. MONDAY, 1-Feria.

TOESDAY, 2—Feria. WEDNESDAY, 3—Feria. Bishop Rosecrans trans-ferred to Columbus, 1838.

NOTICE

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

28 Subscribers, when requesting their addresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been receiving their papers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

Address all correspondence and make money orders payable to the POST PRINTING and PUB-LISHING Co., Montreal.

Mr. M. H. O'RYAN, as our authorized agent is prepared to receive subscriptions for the Evening Post and TRUE WITNESS for Sillery Cove, Que., and vicinity.

WE are happy to be able to state that the Princess Louise is recovering from the rather severe injuries she received by the late runaway accident. Dr. Grant may now surely hope to be knighted for his skill. We doubt, however, if the unlucky accident will increase the liking of Her Royal Highness for living in Canada another winter.

GENERAL ROBERTS is making another attempt to make peace with the Afghans, but with little prospect of success. Peace with the Afghans can be only of a precarious nature, but it may afford the British a chance to retire from the country without loss of prestige. The cablegram says the Afghan chiefs are willing to come to terms, but it as "Barkis," willing.

On Sunday, February 15th, in compliance with a circular issued by His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, the sum of \$82 was collected in the parish of Vankleek Hill, towards relieving the distress in Ireland. This is very creditable to the people of that com paratively new parish and is worthy of imitation in localities like it, removed from populated centres, but which yet has taken an initiation of its own in behalf of the sufferers from famine in Ireland.

pay His Honor's "whiskey bill." The Honorable Mr. Fraser, in defending the Government, administered a scathing rebuke to Mr. Truly, our legislators and newspapers are growing more vulgar each day.

THE British Government has been given chance to show what justice they are about to deal out to Ireland. This time the Irish members have not asked money to stay the march of an artificial famine; they have not requested measures of Home Rule; they simply moved, from their places in Pailiament, that the franchise in Ireland would be assimilated to that of England and Scotland. Nothing, one would think, could be more just, nothing more simple and in accordance with the ideas of "British fair play" we hear so much disjointed talk about, more especially when the world is so persistently informed that Ireland is really an integral part of the British Empire. But nevertheless, this just demand of the Irish members was refused on a division by a majority of forty-four Liberals voting for the motion and the Jingos dead against it. Those Irishmen-and they are numerous-who look to England being embroiled in the coming European conflict and the opportunity thereby afforded them of carbe glad at this scornful refusal of justice, while the Constitutionalists will be driven to despair of Parliamentary agitation.

AT a meeting of the Irish Societies, held In New York on Wednesday night, it was decided, after a stormy discussion, that the merly a talent for fighting and playing on usual parade would take place on St. Patrick's Day by a vote of 71 to 38. It is no- duello was then the rage, and an Irish lawyer iceable that the most prominent Irishmen were against the parade, among them being Richard O'Gorman, General Thomas F-Bourke, Dr. Mulcahey, Eugene Kelly, Judge Quinn, Thomas Clarke Luby, and others. The 69th Regiment has also resolved to abstain. It is possible those who went in for the procession may have substantial reasons, but until they are known the general public will think it strange that while Ireland is starving, her children abroad are rejoicing in all the pride, pomp and circumstance of a his second, but Lord Palmerston, his chief glorious procession. It may be that it is the who prevented him fighting, and thus saved intention to appear in mourning, with bands playing the Dead March in Saul; but even

so, it will appear weird and ghastly. Besides, all the world knows that the Irish Societies in New York, or elsewhere, would wish to see British misrule atolished in Ircland, and we doubt if a funeral dirge will improve the position. If the majority of well as Irish patriots, we shall be greatly mistaken. Nevertheless, it is just well to be cautious in pronouncing seems to us it is General Roberts who is, like an opinion on such a delicate subject. We shall be much surprised, if, when we learn the names of the majority of the New York delegates, they do not turn out to be Ward politicians, mostly saloon-keepers, who will appear in glory on horseback for at least

wants to know if the Province is going to tion, elmost without difficulty, in order to drown the voices of the Obstructionists. Indeed, one member was so enthusiastically obstructive towards the Obstructionists that McMaster, who finds, able and all that he is, he (according to the English papers) turned that the Provincial Secretary is still his mas- his stomach and had to leave the House. ter in sarcasm and force of eloquence. The clubs were made too hot for the Irish members, and a Home Ruler was sure to be excluded. If they were savage, or even semi-barbarians like most of the members composing the new Bulgarian Parliament, they might be excused; but when it is understood and acknowledged by such papers as the London Daily Telegraph that the Home Bulers are, as a body, the most brilliant party in the House, one is at a loss to account for the hostility of the Englishman except it is the ancient hatred and prejudice which he cannot restrain. He finds that the Irishman is superior to him in manners and in debate, and it angers him, and in his anger he insults him, and has very often to apologize. We presume the quarrel which has led to the present challenge was somewhat of this nature, and that the Irish gentleman, seeing he could not obtain Parliamentary protection, has decided to resort to the ancient method of adjusting differences. As a rule, the English members are not fortunate in their quarrels with the Hibernians. The last little excitement of a belligerent nature arose from the quarrel between The O'Donoghue and Sir Robert Peel during the American war. There was a meeting held in the Rotunda, Dublin, to sympathize with the North, at which O'Donoghue spoke and used words which displeased

the baronet, who was then, we believe, Chief Secretary for Ireland. This position is of course filled by an Englishman, and forthe fiddle was the chief qualifications, as the would ask no better start in life than the honor of winging an English Irish Secretary. Sir Robert Peel called the O'Donoghue a mannikin traitor and deprived him of the commission of the peace; the O'Donoghue challenged him and Sir Robert accepted. All went lovely for a while, and it was understood the duel was to be fought in Belgium. But Sir Robert destroyed everything by his awkwardness. Whom of all the world did he ask to be him from the pistol of the Irish member. A discussion arose on the matter in Parliament,

in which The O'Donoghue pictures Robert as seeking protection behind the petticoats of Lord Palmerston. He also said in answer to the taunt that duelling had gone out of fashion, that the acts which provoked them should also have gone. There is no doubt duelling delegates are not American politicians as is a bad practice, but that if there be an excuse for it at all, it is that there are some people so thick-skinned, and at the same time so insulting that nothing else will tend to make them change their conduct, and this applies more particularly to the English county members.

Seed Pototoes.

We do not know the exact meaning of Major Nolan's Seed Potatoes bill which has either the case has not been thoroughly un-

propriately termed the potato-landlord sys-

tem. The British conquered Ireland, and

minating the ancient race. As this race did

live, but how was the problem to be solved.

Manufactures or commerce there were none;

the alien Government took particular care of

that, so they had to confine themselves

solely to agriculture. This would have been

occupations than that of farmer, but as has

been seen they had no lands to cultivate,

them to do, seeing they persisted in desiring

to live, than to resolve themselves into a

masters they had received, on condition that

to wear. These, in fact, were all they were

entitled to, according to the penal laws, which

did not permit them to own a horse worth

the conquerors had monopolized them.

as they are now; they lived on their property for the most part and spent money in the districts, some of which crept into the pockets of the tenants. It was when the Irish emerged from the state of helotry and became freedmen, and had votes and talked of emancipation and repeal of the union that the landlords became thoroughly disgusted, rackrented and went to live abroad. It was then that the tuber became the staple food of the people altogether, not through choice, for they are as partial to good beef and mutton, and oaten and wheaten bread as their neighbors, but through sheer necessity, as being the only root which would bring such a large return in a limited space, as would enable them to pay the ever-increasing rents, which had now to sustain agents in a style befitting gentlemen, and at the same time the landlords proper, who abroad had contracted princely habits. The failure of the potato crop, therefore, meant a famine for the people, while not materially affecting what might be called the landlords' crop. Hence it stands to reason that if potatoes had not become the staple food of the peasantry, the Irish historians would not have to record so many famines in one of the most fertile countries in the world. Ireland contained a large population in the time of Brian Boru, but we hear of no famine in those days; on the contrary, we are told that a heautiful lady went through the island on foot with a gold ring on top of a white wand without molestation. She would not go so far now; the landlords would rob her! After King Brian's time came the English, the Reformation, potatoes and famines. France has no famines to record in our days; and why? Simply because she has abolished the feudal sys

tem, has a French Government, trade commerce and prosperity. France, fair and fertile as as she is, would see her children die, as she saw them die before the Revolution, if the same system prevailed as in lreland. Why should the man that tills the soil give three-fourths of the produce thereof to a man in London whom he has never seen, while his children are dying of hunger? "It is the law," it may be said. Well, it is a bad one, and should be abolished. The owner can be compensated as were the slave owners of the West Indies. Either the landlords or the people will have to quit when the struggle now going on is over. In either case let us hope that we shall hear no more of Government granting money for seed

CORRESPONDENCE.

Parnell's Land League Fund. To the Editor of the THUE WITNESS and POST. Sin,-To allay the sufferings and remove the twinges of hunger from which my fellowcountrymen and kinsmen are now suffering, I have quietly given my mite. But this does not satisfy my Irish conscience; I would do my share towards removing the cause that so long, and with such death-dealing effect, oppresses the national heart.

I have for some time been studying the subject and making a diognocis of the lisease. Into my laboratory have I laken the different remedies from time to time prescribed by the doctors, who for years-I might add ages-waited on the patient. and the analysis proves, at least to my own satisfaction, that

"True Witness" Irish Relief exploded, and the opinion prevails in official Fund.

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Brought forward Edward Crowe, Peterboro, Ont.... Robert Richardson Chinaman James Mack..... Myles O'Regan, Lachine Peter Brady, Merrickville..... Patk McCabe, Jr., " John Brislan, Francis D Lieson, " Harry Reynolds, Edward Wynne. Will McCarney, John Mills, Robert Bates. Patk O'Hara, Sr., Samuel Jakes, John Gill, ******* Jas McKibbon Edward Brennan, " Thos Murphy, Barnabee River, N.B. Wm O'Brien Mrs Wm Minister, Point St Charles

Treasurer of the Irish Annual Ball Joseph Dunn, Cote St Paul (per Wm Wilson, Esq.)

PARNELL LAND LEAGUE FUND

M. Mullin, lumberman..... M. Fitzgibbon.... Thomas Foy..... Thomas O'Kcefe John White..... Montrealer, from Portland..... Henry Sheehan F. W.....James Allen (second subscription). An Ontario Priest.....

> City Connell Meeting. IRISH RELIEF FUND.

When this order of the day was taken up for discussion.

Ald. GRENIER arose to a point of order. He wished to explain to the members present how, through a misunderstanding, Ald. DONOVAN had left his seat before this important question. The absent gentleman before leaving had enquired if the report was adopted, and was answered in the affirmative. Ald. McShane did not desire to oppose any report of the Finance Committee, but he members of the diplomatic corps in this city thought that Montreal as a city should do something worthy of her name. If a grant was made be did not think a single ratepayer would murmur.

Ald. MULLIN regretted that the Council could not appropriate a small sum. He was informed that the city charter would not allow of any such means of relief. They had on many occasions infringed it, and for precedents he would point to Chicago, where \$50,000 was paid, \$5,000 to St. Hyacinthe, and a grant to Chief Penton.

Ald. NELSON stated that in the case of Chief Penton a medical certificate had been produced to prove that the Chief's death was experienced by extra labor in the service of the city. In the present instance there could not be a case of more alarming symptoms to appeal to the charitable; but the city must stop somewhere, and the present was time to ignore former precedents. the them on every possible occasion, and now he would advise them to "take the bull by the horns." He continued in the same strain, remarking that the close alliance existing between Montreal and Chicago would be sufficient apology for any any measures, no matter how strong they were. He was sorry that any money had been granted St. Hyacinthe, but still he favored the St. John appropriation of \$10,000. He concluded by hoping the Council would take the present opportunity to check the practice.

Ald. McShane could not conceive

circles that they will be found not to extend beyond the walls of the palace. The addition of this fresh shock, following so swiftly upon the trying experiences through which he has passed, is said to have made a profound im-

1 00 pression upon the Czar, who was already HALF CRAZED WITH FEAR AND APPREHENSION. 2 00 It is believed that within a very short time the Czar will either announce his abdication

00 in favor of the Czarewitch, or issue a procla-00 mation convening an assembly of the notables 1 00 of the empire, for the purpose of framing a constitutional form of government. In official circles it is believed that the forme: alternative is the more probable.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 19.—Official in-quiry into the cause of the explosion at the Winter Palace developed the fact that the mine was composed of dynamite and gun cotton, and has been traced to the fuel cellar in the inner court. Since the official inquiry commenced the workmen who were engaged in the room immediately beneath the guard room, the scene of the explosion, have fied.

THE CAUSE OF THE DELAY OF THE CZAR

in entering the dining hall was owing to his reception of Prince Hesse, who had just arrived to take part in the 25th anniveraary of the Czar's accession to the throne. Enormous and enthusiastic crowds surround the palace, and cheer lustily for the Czar, and the city is gaily decorated in honor of his escape from death. Thanksgiving services were held in all of the churches, which were crowdød.

Loxoox, February 18 .- No fresh details of the plot for the destruction of the Emperor and his family have been obtained. The police pretend they have plenty of clues, but despatches from St. Petersburg say that the event has thrown the whole court party into consternation, and that it is universally believed that the conspirators are at this moment inside the palace. A person has been arrested in Paris who is suspected of having been connected with

THE ATTEMPT UPON THE CZAR'S LIFE

on the railway near Moscow. The feeling at St. Petersburg, excited by the attempt in the Winter Palace, is strongly conflicting. People are in a state of great excitement, and asking each other what is to come next.

ST. PETERSAURG, February 18 .- During all the excitement consequent upon the explosion the Czar and the Duchess of Edinburgh remained remarkably self-possessed. All the have unitedly congratulated the Czar upon his narrow escape from instant death. Congratulations from all parts of Europe continue to be received, and indicate that the ex-citement through Europe at the dastardly attempt upon the life of the Czar is intense. No arrests have been made thus far. The Russian press have been permitted to publish

official news only of the explosion. ST. PETERSBURG, February 19 .- During the investigation now in progress in connection with the explosion at the Winter Palace it has been found that several household servants are missing, which fact is regarded by the police as prima facie evidence against them. The police are sparing no efforts to capture these servants, as it is not doubted that a clue to the prime movers in the plot can be obtained through them. Many arrests have been made, including several exalted personages, who are suspected of having The Chicago fire fiend had been thrown up to spirited away the missing servants and of keeping them in hiding. The whole basement in which the mine was laid is undergoing a thorough examination with a view of discovering some clue to the perpetrators on or about the tragments of the mechanical portion of the mine. No facts have thus far been ascertained to direct suspicions against any person living outside the palace. The Czar is much more calm than at any time since the explosion. The Czarina, who was sleeping at the time of the explosion, is quiet, efforts having been successfully made to keep her in ignorance of the occurrence and the proceedings resulting from it. LONDON, February 19.—Forty officials of the Imperial Court at St. Petersburg were arrested at the Winter Palace on Monday night, soon after the explosion took place, but notwithstanding the extent of the plan for the plot, it was carried out so nearly to success that the greatest difficulty is experienced in obtaining trustworthy details respecting not only the explosion itself, but the events which have followed after it. The Russian telegraphs are at present practically shut for all news purposes, and the European Embassies are kept as much as possible in the dark. The most trustworthy information respecting the plot and the events which followed its developments have come through certain cipher despatches which the Austrian Ambassador sent to his Government early on Tuesday, and later on during Wednesday. There can be, from these reports and such other information as has been obtained. no doubt that the plot was contrived by per-sons residing in the palace, and up to that time high in the confidence of the Emperor. The mechanical work of excavating for the men laying the wires connected with it and arranging the electrical battery which discharged it, is said to have been accomplished by five or six workmen, who were introduced into the palace by one of the subordinate officials, under a pretence of repairing a sewerage drain, and of laying some new gas pipes. These men have not been seen since the explosion, and there are reports that they were sent away early on the morning of the day when the explosion took place. They have in all probability, by this time crossed the frontier, and are hiding either in Switzerland or Germany.

THE City Council of Montreal is growing tired of its princely generosity, and is determined to vote no more money away. It is perhaps just as well it came to this conclusion, which is equivalent to saying Montreal shall be laughed at no more for its magnificent intentions. It was scarcely to be expected that a Council which refused to assist its own countrymen of St. John would care about relieving people beyond the seas, who, let us trust, will manage to pull through all and the men who have not taken anything the same.

INTELLIGENCE of increasing distress comes once more from Ireland, and also of evictions and attempts at eviction. Those best acquainted with the state of the country say the distress and the disease brought on by unwholesome food, or the lack of food altogewith interest. We print to-day the receipt song was written:

sum of money, and will go a great way. Ire- lets evaporate on a certain day. land will have reason to think of Canada with gratitude for ever more, and whatever gratitude cannot be reckoned among them. The present Canadian Government, has acted

They are at present having lively times in

one day in the year. It is time the procession was stopped, not only in New York but been read a third time in the British House in Montreal and the world over. It does no of Commons and become law (except the good, it never did any good, but it is harmful. Lords throw it out), but suspect that it retheir demands; will the British Government the Government to the tenantry of Ireland. relax its vulture grasp because of a proces- Tradition has it that it was the great Sir sion a hundred miles in length? It is some-

thing sterner than processions which oblige toes into Ireland, and only they would, tyranny to succumb to justice. Sensible peowe suppose, have come anyway, we could wish, both for the sake of Sir ple are beginning to look upon processions Walter and Ireland, that the ship as being absurd and ridiculous, and they are right. Fancy little children of tender years that brought him and them across would trudging wearily through the snow and have sunk to the bottom of the sea. This sleet of a March day in Montreal. Cui bono? would have certainly saved Sir Walter a dis-Thousands upon thousands of people line graceful death on the block, and perhaps the streets to see the show, and the saloons millions of Irishmen, women and children stand invitingly open, for the weather is cold death from famine, which is still worse, because more painful with prolonged agonies. for a year enjoy themselves on such festive It is, of course, possible that the diabolical occasions. Alas, St. Patrick's Day has been | land laws would have produced great dis-

the death of a great many men, women and children, one way or the other. Attending of the Irish people, but it is improbable that Grand Mass in the morning, and attend- famines like those of 1819, 1822, and the tering a concert or lecture in the evening is a more rational way of celebrating Ireland's national holiday. The men who are enthuther, will be most severely felt in May and | siastic on St. Patrick's Day are not those pre-June, and we learn by mail accounts that the pared to make the greatest sacrifices for took possession of the lands after landlords are preparing for wholesale evic- Ireland. There was a time when it was a struggle which lasted unintermittingly for tions also in those months. A letter from an almost treason for an Irishman to display his five hundred years, but fortunately, (or un-Ontario priest in another column will be read | love for his country, the time for which the | fortunately) they did not succeed in externot consent to die it follows that it had to

from Archbishop McHale for our first instal-ment of the Irish relief fund. For there's a bloody law against the wearing of the Green.

The sum of money voted by the Canadian But that time has passed away, and it is now Parliament for the relief of the Irish sufferers no sign of courage to march in processionby the famine will be of great benefit to it is merely a sign that one is possessed of those it is intended to succor. It is a large an unusual amount of patriotism which he all well and good, for there are less profitable

The age of chivalry is not altogether fied the faults of the Irish people may be, in- though it is flying fast, ch, so fast, that we There was, therefore, nothing left for can only see its shadow, or rather the shadow of its shadow. We learn by cable, for inpromptly, gracefully and generously in the stance, that an Irish member of Parliament | pauper peasantry and till the soil for the new matter and deserve credit. We had hoped a has challenged an English member for Canadian Commissioner would have been probably some gross insult offered to the they obtained enough to eat and something sent to distribute Canada's gift, but let us not | country of the former. It is not at all ungrumble, it will reach its destination, and the common for a chaw bacon English Squire to farming people will be told whence it came. | blurt out something in the House of so dis-

more than five pounds, which prevented them gusting a nature that gentlemen pretend going to school or to church, which, in not to hear it. Reporters ignore it the Ontario Legislature discussing the esti- altogether as being too filthy for perusal. fact, made them slaves. They rented pieces mates. One item of \$450 spent by the During Parnell's obstruction season Irish of land from the lords, and, as potatoes went a good way, they raised them and lived Lieutenant-Governor on his trip west on gentlemen were insulted in every way duty is the subject of hot debate, though His and in all possible direction by the rabble upon them almost altogether, dedicating Honor offered his own cheque for the outside as well as by their betters inside the the bulk of the land to pasturage, hay, amount. Mr. Donald McMaster, member for House of Parliament. While Messrs. Parnell, wheat, oats and other cereals, which Cornwali, who is just rising into prominence, O'Connor Power, Biggar or O'Donnell were they sold to pay the rent. It would be exaghad-and we are surprised at it-the bad speaking, the English country membersgeration to say that they did not save sometaste to refer to the Lieutenant-Governor's the Squirearchy-barked like dogs, mewed thing themselves all this time. The landtry as a "month's carouse," while the Mail like cats and imitated other beasts to perfec- lords were not such a bad kind of people then | valuable horses have been los by it.

derstood, or that the faculty which administered the medicine was composed chiefly of quacks, or that the text-books were from the London College-the British Parliament. Will the Irish landlords abate one penny of lates to the granting of potatoes for seed by The doses given were mere narcotics, superinducing a restless slumber, and the fearful canker that gnaws her very vitals, the land laws and absentee landlord system-remained Walter Raleigh who first introduced potauntouched.

potatoes.

Now, sir, to my mind a surgeon capable and willing to grapple with the difficulty has taken her case in hand. He is a son of the soil, loves his dear mother, Ireland, and will not, if his filial hand can sustain, allow her to perish. With lancet in hand is he prepared to risk his reputation, his all, on the operation. Should he not then be supported in his mission of love for fatherland by every Irishman in Dominion; yea, in every quarter of the globe? The very life of Ireland is the question of the moment, and will not her children uphold the hand raised to save her? Away with the base idea of such ingratitude to our national mother! Forbid its Irish instinct and Irish love of country! Her tress no matter what formed the staple food

cherished son, who now appeals to us, studied her case from his childhood under her own eyes, from her has he his diploma, and save her he will if Irishmen are but faithful to rible famine of 1848 could have occurred lim under any other than that which may be ap-

I am happy to know, sir, that you are proving true to the cause for which your paper was established; that Montreal, notwithstanding the back-sliding of a degenerate descendant of France who bappens to occupy the civic chair, is preparing for him. Cead mille fuilthe. May the reception be worthy of him, and of the Irishmen of your

city. I enclose \$10 for the " Parnell Land League Fund," and hope that many of the cloth will go and do likewise. The laity, I am confident, will be to the fore. By a united effort we can effect wonders, and our cause is a holy

You will likely hear from me again. In the meantime

I am yours, AN ONTARIO PRIEST. Ontario, February 20th, 1880.

John of Tuam's Receipt for Our First Instalment. ST. JARLATH'S, TUAM,

February 2nd, 1880. My DEAR SIR -Allow me to acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of £100 (one hundred pounds) through the Montreal Bank in London, on the part of the "Post Printing and Publishing Co. of Montreal," in behalf of our afflicted people. The receipt of this large contribution has been publicly acknowledged, in conjunction with another contribution of £150 from the Parish of St. Bridgid's, in the Dublin Freeman's Journal of 26th of January, 1880.

In return, I beg you and the members of the "Post Printing Co." to accept my warm acknowledgments, and believe me, your faithful servant, † Joun, Archbishop of Tunm.

John P. Whelan Esq., Manager.

There is a disease now very prevalent among horses in Inverness Co. C.B., supposed to be a virulent form of straighten. Several

of any one reproaching the Chairman of the Finance Committee with ameliorating the sufferings of the distressed. The Dominion Parliament had set a good example by voting \$100,000 of the country's money. He would move that the motion now before the Council be referred back to the Finance Committee with instructions to report to this Council that a certain sum be voted to the relief

of the people suffering in Ireland. Ald. HOLLAND was happy to state that the suffering had greatly diminished since their last meeting, and the necessity of assistance not being so great, he would oppose the amendment. The motion, being put to the members, was defeated by a vote of 6 to 10. YEAS-Proctor, Mullin, McShane, Fairbairn, Thibault and Kennedy.

NAYS-Gauthier, Jeannotte, Hagar, Greene, Allard, Hood, Holland, Grenier, Nelson and Laurent.

ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR'S LIFE

The Czar Again Escapes by Almost Miraculous Dispensation.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 17 .- There has been an abortive attempt to kill the Imperial family by laying a mine in the winter palace. Five soldiers were killed and 25 wounded.

The mine was laid under the guard room of the winter palace, which is immediately under the dining hall. Owing to accidental delay the Imperial family had not entered the latter at the usual time. The explosion made a hole in the floor of the dining hall 10 feet long and six wide.

VIENNA, February 18 .- A cipher despatch received here from St. Petersburg says that as the details of yesterday's attempt upon the life of the Czar are more fully made public the escape of the Emperor and entire Imperial family from instant death scems the more remarkable. The force of the explosion tore up a larger hole in the floor of the dining-room than was at first stated, the wrecked portion being not less than 15 feet in length by 12 in width; fragments of timbers were thrown all over the hall, and had the Czar and his family been seated in their accustomed places at the time, they must have been destroyed. There is a great deal of comment and surprise over the fact that despite the supposed vigilance of the guard around the Imperial Palace, the mine was laid. Since the receipt by the Emperor of warnings that, after the failure of the attempt upon his life on the railway near Moscow on the 5th of December, the Winter Palace and himself would yet be blown up into the air,

the palace has been GUARDED BY THE POLICE.

the adjoining streets patrolled night and day by a picked force, the grounds brilliantly illuminated at night by electric light, and all persons found wandering in the vicinity and unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves have immediately been placed under arrest. Owing to the seeming absolute impossibility of outside parties placing a mine within the palace without detection, it is generally believed that persons high in authority and in the Czar's confidence were concerned in the conspiracy. Attempts are now being made to trace the course of the

electric wires by which the dynamite was Post and TRUE WITNESS in Valleyfield, Que.

LONDON, February 23.

Reports from St. Petersburg say the Czar for the past two days has refused to see any callers. It is believed that the exciting events through which he has just passed have brought on another attack of nervous prostration, from which he recently suffered so severely. He still receives bourly reports of the progress of the investigations, and issues orders respecting the search for and arrest of suspected parties. Speculations are revived concerning the probable early accession of the Czarewitch to the throne.

The present state of things in Ireland, says the Chicago Tribunc, presents some strange anom-alies. One-third of the island is in the jaws of famine, and the people of the United Rataces are publicly and privately contributing not less than \$100,009 per week to assnage hunger and prevent starvation to death of the landlords' tenant farmers. And, while this inflow of American charity is going on to alleviate dis-tress and avert death, there is an outflow per week of \$1,000,009 worth of animal and vegetable food of Irish production to pay landlords' rents on the farms equitably and rightfully belonging to the occupiers. The Irish farmers are actually at this time selling \$1,000,000 worth of food per week to pay such rents to merciless English landlords, while the benevolent people of America are sending over there \$100,000 pr week to keep these same farmers from eviction and out of the poor-house or paupers' graves! Such is the land-system of Ireland. Stop this outflow of \$1,000,000 a week of Irish agricultural food products to pay absentee landlords for the priviledge of living in their own country, and the Irish people would want no charity from this or any other country. They would have money themselves to lend or donaic to the needy. The present state of things in Ireland, says the

J. McIver & Co, are our authorized agents for

IRELAND!

Hearts are failing, mothers wailing, Hope is drooping over the land; God of mercy! help dear Erin, Stay the famine with thy hand. Clouds are gathering, darkly gathering, Fast the tide of woe rolls on; Help dear Erin, oh ye people! Till the wave of want is gone.

Help us! help us! or we perish, Is the cry from o'er the deep; And the billows of the ocean Chant a lonely dirge and weep. Help dear Erin ! help dear Erin ! Sounds a tocsin from the dead, Sounds the voice of armied martyrs That a nation's glory led.

They are dying ! they are dying ! Sighs the breeze upon the stream ; They are dying ! Erin's childreh, Oh my God ! is this a dream ? In the midst of wealth and plenty, Hunger knocking at the door, Shrouds of pity, shrouds of mercy Wrap the dead forever more !

Cold the night and chill the morning, Cold the night and chill the morning, Dies the fire upon the hearth, Dies the bope in Erin's children, Faint each ember quenched by dearth. Woe is Erin ! woe the people ! Famine darkens o'er the land ; Tears of sorrow bathe the nation— Suffering Erin—faithful band !

They are dying ! they are dying ! They are dying ! they are dying ! Sighs the harp across the deep. They are dying ! Erin's children Chant the psalm of death in sleep. Tears and sorrow—hope to-morrow— Beads of woe in silence told— God of Erin ! God of mercy ! Take the dying to thy fold.

They are dying ! they are dying ! Oh affection ! can it be That the homes of happy childhood Sink beneath the work leas? They are dying ! De Profundis ! Lay them gently 'neath the sod, Misserer' ! faithful Erin ! Live forever with thy God ! T. O'HAGAN.

Belleville, Feb. 11th, 1880.

ARDINAL NEWMAN

A Lecture on the Catholics of England.

The Catholics of Birmingham held their Wenty-sixth annual reunion in the Town Hall the attendance was vast. The great hallmileries and floor-was crammed, and those Greaney, Oscott College ; H Walker, Kenilott College ; A L Chattaway, Bishop's House; Nock, Nechells; H J Taylor, Spetchley; G Smith, Stone; P Holden, Walsall; A B Crane,

us) we have never kept a register of Protestant scandals, as our enemies had kept of ours, and in consequence were in no condition to show that what there had been evil or faulty in times past in our body was to be laid to the human nature, we were at a great disadvantage; and even good and well meaning Pro-testants got to entertain a bad opinion of us, to violent acts. Things are very different years, and a great deal of ill-will feit to-now with us, and we have cause to be grate- wards us in consequence, nevertheless that of those among whom one lives is i others far worse than it; bad words break no their hatred of us; and I will say how. but, though popular disfavor, if it does not go further, is not an extraordinary trial, the good there is hardly a family but has brothers, opinion of others-their respect, their good or sisters, or cousins, or connections, or membered and recorded-a matter for con- the sister island, and such an interpenegratulating each other upon, and rejoicing in, tration of Catholics with Protestants, cspe-So far as we have it. And certainly there is a cially in our great cities, could not take very striking contrast in the sort of welcome, place without there being a gradual accumugiven by Englishmen to the late Cardinal to England in Michaelmas, 1850, and and what they really are in character, and sent time. The contrast is striking, and I concerns and intercourse of life. And I fancy may be allowed, perhaps, to set before you | that Protestants, spontaneously and before one or two causes of the change of which that | setting about to form a judgment, have found which I am about to make, and especially in acts of my countrymen, I hope I may say nothing which can be taken as inconsistent | thize with, and interchange good offices with, with the true affection and esteem which I feel for them, or with my gratitude to that great aggregate of ranks and classes which constitute what is called the public, from whom, though sometimes unfair to me, I have of late years, and now again recently, received such abounding marks of good will. First, the adverse sentiment was too violent, too unjust, sometimes too extravagant, to last. No wonder there was so widespread an alarm, and no on Tuesday evening. Usually the proceed- wonder again it was of such short continuance, ings commence with tea, but on this occa- when we recollect what it was that was said son the tea was dispensed with. There was, about us. For instance, in a village which I however, an excellent concert, which was happen to know it had been prophesied, even thoroughly enjoyed. We need hardly say that | at an earlier date, that if the Papists got the upper hand the streets of the village would flow with blood. A statement of a less proho sat on the lofty platform surveyed digious character, but one far more crucl in perfect sea of faces. To the inexpres- its action on an unoffending and defenceless sple delight of all present, his Eminence class, came from a high ecclesiastical quarter Ourdinal Newman presided. With him were in the Establishment, and was to the effect in the Establishment, and was to the effect and to make short work, and once for all, of the Earls of Denbigh and Gainsborough, that Protestant families would do well to be jount Metternica, Right Rev Dr Ilsley, on their guard against Catholic servants, for who hitherto stood in their minds for erv Rev Canons Longman, O'Sullivan, these were spies on their masters and mis-Whanlon and Northcote; Right Rev Abbot | mistresses, and told all that happened in-Smith, US B, Revs W P Neville, the Oratory; doors to their priest. Such extreme say-**T** A Pope, the Oratory; H I Ryder, the ings-and they were not few - would Oratory; W A Hutton, the Oratory; H A necessarily lead to a reaction, and thereby Mills, the Oratory; Very Rev Bernardine do us a service, though not so intended; Garosi, O S P C; Fathers Seraphin, Edward, and, in fact, in a little time the public Leo, Bede, Jerome and Ildephonsus, OSPC; did begin to be ashamed of saying them and Bev E J Stutter, Stratford-on-Avon; J Rob-inson, Bishop's House; E F Fenn, St Cath-hearted people at bottom, when they have erine's; J Hawksford, D D, Oscott College; W | not gone mad, which, alas! they do every now and then. Accordingly. in a little time, worth; G Duckett, Wolverhampton; J. Ab-bott, llandsworth; P A Davies, Bloxwich; J Sweeney, D D; S Johnson, Wednesbury; F Bad nothing to do with the cause of the W Boulton, Bishop's House; J Caswell, Os- quarrel, for they had no need of a hierarchy of the college : A L Chattaway, Bishop's House; of bishops, having had one from time immemorial-after the act of Parliament, I say, they felt a satisfaction and relief, and calmed Auneaton; C A Wheatley, St Peters; J Keating, Cannock; A Hall, Staf-trd, W Hall, Wolverhampton; T Keates, Mary's; J Sherlock, St. Michael's; P Fogarty, J Fox, J Delerne, L Torond, J Wache A Calman L Dirky A District T State Control of the state of the Bughes, A Calman, J Rigby, A Platsler, T ago. It is an instance of the opera-Dickinson, J Parker, V Holcroft, G Ryder, T tion of the psychological law that re-Whelan, H Norris, Messrs Basil Fitzherbert, action of mind follows on great excitement. | country may dislike their relations being con-Acton. Newderate. Perry, J Powell, J B | There was a second reason for a change, E Wilson, Haigh, J Buggins, Dr | which followed close upon the first, and that Chirk, B Wareing, F Wareing, G Hardman | was the experience which came to the nations as time went on that, after all, their alarm somehow had been unnecessary. Their Act of Parliament did not hinder us having Diocesan Bishops and Chapters, Cardinals and orders of religious men. How could it ? It could only hinder us using certain names, calling our bishops bishops, and carrying out the duties of our religion with certain solemnities. But Holy Church is intangible ; nor could they touch her children, unless, indeed, they meant to proceed to actual prosecution. This they did not dream of ; and soon they made the second discovery that, as they could not touch us, neither could we touch them ; that we and they belong to different spheres of life, that their objects were secular and ours religious. I don't mean to say that there could not be usurpations on our side or on theirs; but, while what might be called a concordat was observed between temporals and spirituals, there might indeed be small collisions between the regale and pontificate; they might injure us indirectly, as by now and then troubling us by their legislation : and we might employ our civil rights in a way they did not like, in the interest of the rights of conscience as other religious bodies do. But this was all; there was no reason for the grave prophecies of danger, and the panic fright, and the stringent measures on the part of the Executive of the country, of which we had been the subjects and the victims. We wished to live in peace with our countrymen, and there was no reason why they, too, should not be friendly, and cherish good will and act charitably towards us. As time went on, this was felt more and more by candid minds, and even those who had been prejudiced against us began to see that there was no reason why the Church of Rome should not have clergy for its people in England any more than the Protestant missionary bodies of England should refrain from sending their clergy and ministers to Africa or New Zealand, which is sometimes a great offence to the English Establishment in foreign parts, and causes great quarrels, as in | edge; lastly, he it was who, in the beginning Ceylon now. But you may say that of his reign, was the author of that very in thus speaking I am not mending measure which raised such a commotion matters, because this was just one of among us, yet his personal presence was of a our great offences in the eyes of our country- kind which no one could withstand. I men thirty years ago-viz. : the insult of proposing to convert Englishmen as if they were ment of the animosity felt towards us heathen, and such intention was a great source of irritation. This was, I need hardly say, a great misunderstanding, and thus I am brought to what I consider to be a third and most remarkable instrument in the change of feeling in our favor which has taken place of late years among Protestants. That change has risen in good part from that very consequence which they auticipated and so much dreaded, and which has actually taken place -the conversions-which have not been few. Of course it would be very absurd in us, and, I may say, very wicked, if we said that this was a heathen country, and needed conversion as a heathen country needs it. There is a widespread knowledge of Christianity among us, a love of its main truths, a zeal in their behalf, and an admirable prodigality, as I may call it, of contributions in furthering them. There are a great many reainst them, if we tried, especially since ligious, a great many actively benevolent men his true eloquence, and the resources he had

with our holding that they only know half temptations and opportunities to act wrongly than they had had. And since (bad luck for the whole, not merely the half, this is a good Catholics, even though they be not heathen. Catholics, if we could by fair and honest charge, not of our religion, but of depraved means. On the other hand, it is but natural that they should oppose us, be angry with us, and be afraid of us. True, and a great prejudice, distrust and dislike of I believe to be the remarkable fact, is that, us was diffused through the country, and an whereas there have been many conversions | Yet, I believe, wonderful as was the mode animosity, leading in many cases to cruel and to the Catholic Church during the last thirty and the effect with which Pius preached ful to the inhabitants of this great town that ill-will has been overcome, and a feeling of corous to praise the living; it is not so it is. Not that the ill opinion positive good-will has been created instead modest to panegyrise those whom rather one in the minds of our very enemics by means the worst of trials; there are of these conversions, which they feared from bones, and calumny is generally short-lived; The Catholics in England fifty years ago were an unknown sect among us. Now wishes, their sympathy, their kindness-is a friends and acquaintances, or associates in very great pleasure, a very great gain; and business or works of that religion; not to therefore I think it quite a point to be re- mention the large influx of population from lation of experience, slow, indeed, but there-Wiseman when he came as Cardinal fore the more sure, about individual Catholics, their conduct towards us at the pre- whether or not they can be trusted in the contrast is the evidence; and in the remarks | them to be men whom they could be drawn to like and to love quite as much as their fellow any criticism I may incidentally pass on some Protestants might be-as human beings in when they could be interested and sympabefore the question of religion came into consideration. Ferhaps they even got into intimacy and fellowship with some one of them before they knew he was a Catholic, for religious convictions in this day do not show themselves in a man's exterior; and then, when their minds turned back on their existing prejudices against the Catholic religion, it would be forced on them that that hated crecd at least had not destroyed what was estimable and agreeable in him, or at least that he was a being with human affections and human tastes, whatever might be his inner religious convictions. Perhaps the particular specimen of a Catholic which I have supposed might only go half way in possessing this sort of ethical appeal to the good will of others, or a quarter way, but he would have enough to destroy their imaginary notions of what a Catholic, and, much more, a priest must be, that Guy Faux or Duke of Alva sort of Papist the normal representative of a Roman Catholic.⁷ I have been speaking of those ordinary and visible traits of character, of what is human merely, what is social in impersonal bearing, which, as a moral magnetism, unites men to each other-of those qualities which are the basis, the sine qua non of a political community-of these qualities which may be expressed by the word "neighbourly;" and I say that Catholics, as a body, are, to say the least, quite as neighbourly as Frotestants, as attractive, as capable of uniting in civil society; and I say that in consequence their multiplication in England, by making them visible, tangible, sensible, must, as an inevitable consequence, create a more kindly feeling to them than has existed hitherto; and it has. I have not spoken of social virtues such as make a man respected and honored, for that was not necessary for my purpose, though, whatever our failings may be as sons of Adam, I trust that at least we do not fall below that standard which is received in our country as the condition of a good name. And I might have eularged on verted to a religion not their own, and angry as they may be with them at first, yet, as time goes on, they take their part when others speak against them, and anyhow feel the cruelty as well as the baseness of the slandors circulated against Catholics, when those slanders include those dear to them, and they are indignant at the slanderer, and feel tender towards the slandered, from the very fact that among the subjects of such calumnious treatment are persons who, as their experience tells them, so little deservo it. And now, had time admitted. I might have gone on to the other distinct causes of that change which I have taken for my subject : but, since this cannot be, I will content myself with referring to another kind of knowledge of Catholics, which has operated in their favor-a knowledge not to any great extent experimental and personal, but public, coming to the population at large from special witnessesperhaps few and only on special ocsions-and by means of the periodical press and the trustworthy informants of whose testimony it is the vehicle. And as an instance of what I mean, I will notice the great figure presented in this way to the whole world by the late Pope Pius IX., and its effect in favour of Catholics. This surely is a fair and striking instance of knowledge of Catholics, telling in their favour. If there is any representative of the Roman Church from whom Protestants ought to shriek, it is her head. In their theory, in their controversial publications, in their traditions, the Pope is all that is bad. You know the atrocious name they give him ; he is the embodiment of evil and worst foe of the Gospel. Then, as to Pope Pius, no one could, both by his words and by his deeds, offend them more. He claimed, he exercised larger powers than any other Pope ever did; he committed himself to ecclesiastical acts bolder than those of any other Pope; his secular policy was especially distasteful to Englishmen : he had some near him who put into print that kind of gossip concerning him which would put an Englishman's teeth on believe one special cause of the abateby eur countrymen was the series of tableaux, as I may call them, brought before them in the newspapers, of his receptions of visitors in the Vatican. His mistortunes, indeed, had something to do with his popularity. The whole world felt that he was shamefully used as regards his temporal possessions; no foreign Power had a right to seize upon his palaces, churches and other possessions; and the justice shown him excited a wide interest in him ; but the main cause of his popularity was the magic of his presence, which was such as to dissipate and utterly destroy the fog out of which the image of a Pope looms to the ordinary Englishman. His uncompromising faith, his courage, the graceful intermingling in him of the human and the divine, the humour, the wit, the playfulness with which he tempered his severity, his naturalness, and then or our very greatness, we have vastly more among Protestants. (bis is not inconsistent at command for meeting with appropriate

words the circumstances of the moment, the Gospel; and, as we are sure that we have overcame those who were the least likely to be overcome. A friend of mine, a Protestant, reason why we should wish to make them a man of practiced intellect and mature mind, told me, to my surprise, that, at one of We never conceal that we would make them | the Pope's receptions at the Vatican, he was so touched by the discourse made by His Holiness to his visitors that he bust into tears, and this was the experience of hundreds; how could they think ill of him or but what 1 wish to show, and what of his children when his very look and voice were so ethical, so eloquent, so persuasive? our holy religion, we have not lost by wards us in consequence, nevertheless that his being taken away. It is not deshould obey; but in the successor of Pius I recognise a depth of thought, a tenderness of heart, a winning simplicity, a power answering to his name, which keeps me from lamenting that Pope Pius is no longer here. But I must cut short what has been already too long, though I have not reached the end. I will only say, in conclusion, that, though viduals, I see nothing to make me think that they are more friendly to our religion. They do not, indeed, believe, as they once believed, that our religion is so irrational that a man who professes it must be wanting either in honesty or in wit; but this is not much to grant, for the great question remains to decide whether it is possible for a country to continue any long time in the unand thinking well of believers in it. One would expect that either dislike of the relitowards its followers, or friendliness towards its followers would ensure good will towards the religion. How this problem will be solved is one of the secrets of the future. Cardinal Newman was frequently applauded during the delivery of his address. IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Meldon (Home Ruler) introduced a motion in favor of the equalizing of the franchise in Ireland with that in England and Scotland. He said the existing inequality was distinctly a breach of the Act of Union.

Mr. Gray (Home Ruler) seconded the mo tion

Mr. Lewis (Conservative) moved an amendment that it is inexpedient to deal with the question. In the course of his speech he charged Mr. Parnell with inciting the people to break the law.

The Speaker called Mr. Lewis to order.

Resuming his remarks, Mr. Lewis said the House knew his meaning. The Home Ruler, once a harmless snake, was now a poisonous serpent. The House ought to hesitate before granting the extension of the suffrage among a class holding Home Rule views. Mr. Justin McCarthy (Home Ruler), and

various Irish members, supported Mr. Meldon's motion. Mr. Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland,

said it was inopportune to re-open the question of Parliamentary reform. Mr. Shaw (Home Ruler) pointed out that Government, by refusing reasonable demands, were playing into the hands of the extreme

party in Ireland. Mr. Meldon charged Mr. Lowther with neglecting his duties to attend races.

Mr. Waddy (Liberal) said if they desired to avoid Home Bule, they could only do so by granting such a legitimate demand.

Sir William Harcourt declared the motion only set forth the principle of equality on which the union of the two countries was based. When that ceased to be the principle he should cease to be in favor of union. Mr. Gibson, Attorney-General for Ireland,

sought to show it was impossible to deal with this-that, much as members of a Protestant | the franchise before legislation was had on the redistribution of seats.

guage in his handbill reflecting on Sir W Russell and Mr. Onslow. He said he had con-vinced himself that Sir W. Russell and Mr. Onslow had acted from no wish to obstruct his Bill for loading grain in bags.

Sir W. Russell said since it was no longer a personal question but one affecting the privileges of the House, he placed himself in the hands of the House.

Mr. Onslow asked the House to accept the ap logy. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, while

accepting the apology, thought the House should take notice of the matter as a question of privilege.

The debate then proceeded.

The Chancellor moved that the publishing of printed placards denouncing two members in the House was a breach of privilege, but that in consideration of Mr. Plimsoll's apology further action was unnecessary.

Sir Vernon Harcourt, supported by John Bright and others, held the House ought not to create a weapon for stifling free discussion. He moved the previous question, which, in British Parliamentary practice, is equivalent Englishmen are more friendly to us as indi- | to an indefinite postponement of the subject. Sir Stafford Northcote's motion was adopted by 182 to 116.

Sir S. Northcote will move on Monday a resolution regarding obstruction.

The House went into Committee on the Irish Relief Bill. The remaining clauses were agreed to.

The Government has decided strenuously to oppose the amendment to the British Renatural position of thinking ill of a religion | lief Bill, by which Mr. Biggar proposes that no person receiving out-door relief shall forfeit any franchise he may possess. It is calgion would create an unfriendly feeling culated that as the Bill at present stands several thousand voters would be disqualified by accepting relief.

London, February 23.

Earl Cairns, Lord High Chancellor, introluced bills simplyfying conveyancing, and facilitating sales and leases of lands and generally increasing the powers of owners for life Seed and Potato Bill passed in the Commons.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir Stafford Northcote gave notice that on Thursday he would move a resolution that whenever any member was named by the Speaker or Chairman of Committees as disregarding the authority of the Chair, or abusing the rules of the House by persistently the question, without debate, amendment, or adjoufnment, that such member be suspended during the business of that day's sitting.

Subsequently Mr. Sullivan (Home Ruler) meved that Earl Cadogan, for speaking at an before the Bar of the House for a breach of privilege, as no Peer is allowed to interfere also summoned to the Bar, as he, at the same mendicants and tramps, who wish to turn a meeting, characterized the Home Rulers as a despicable band of Irish rebels.

Sir Stafford Northcote pointed out that the meeting was an ordinary meeting of the Conservative Association.

Sir Vernon Harcourt opposed the motion by moving the previous question, but said the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to thank himself for it by his course in the Plimsoll affair.

The previous question was adopted by 229 to 15.

Mr. O'Donnell (Home Ruler) proceeded to raise another question of breach of privilege.

Mr. Sullivan, in his speech on his motion, incidentally expressed his intention of raisnewspapers [These proceedings are, doubtless, in retaliation for the motion against ob-struction.] power will, when required, be always made

Mr. O'Donnell, in raising the question of of France, the sainted son of a saintly reach of privilege, brought under vetice B mother do not stand in need of

ister. The attempt under various guises by the modern spirit of irreligion to rob the church of her right, either to bind or loose marriage ties, must be resisted by the whole Catholic world.

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Miss Gladstone, like Miss Stanley, another distinguished lady convert who died a few weeks ago, expired far from the home of her childhood, and desired that her body might be taken there for its last rest. The funeral of each lady—the one at Alderley and the other at Fasque-was attended by the brother who in each case has made the name borne by the deceased lady famous. And Mr. Gladstone, like Dean Stanley, was united to his Catholic sister by ties of very close affection. Having resided for some years at Cologne, she was less known in English Catholic circles to-day than during the rule of Cardinal Wiseman, whose great friend she was, and under whom she laboured in the cause of charity and of religion with a zeal in which worldly prudence had no part.

One of the last straws on the back of Cardinal Newman's Anglicanism in old days was the appointment of a Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem, when that city was already an orthodox see. And the same difficulty in another form appears to have presented itself to the Duke of Norfolk the other day. The Right Rev. Dr. Barclay, accompanied by his wife and family, has just lett England to rule the heretically created diocese of Jerusalem : and before he left he made an application, if the Record may be believed, to the Herald's College for the coat-of-arms of the Bishop of Jerusalem. To this request the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal and head of the College, has declined to accede, alleging that there is already a Bishop (a Catholic one) in possession of that see, and that to him alone belongs the right of using the immemorial arms attached to his office.

Great crowds of people continue to frequent the chapel at Knock. On Monday and on yesterday the gathering was exceedingly great. The piety of the Catholics of this to improve the land. The principal one of province appears to be awakened by the ovent these bills passed its first reading. The and by the circumstances narrated in connection with it. It is not the province of any public writer to state more than that which is told as news, and which is generally attested as true by those living in the district where the events occur. As mere news we state that we have been assured by the best authority, that the apparition of the 21st August last has been attested by fifteen different witnesses. Regarding the miracles that have been reported by those who visit the place of obstructing business, the Speaker shall put | the apparition, if one out of every twenty were true and real, it would amply suffice to show that the source of such surprising events is really supernatural. The subject regarding the miracles said to be wrought has not been brought under the notice of any ecclesiastical authority; all that is known regarding them electoral meeting at Chelsea, be summoned is, that the people who visit the place say that they have witnessed what to their eyes and ears appear miraculous in with the elections, and that Major Jocelyn be their character. It is quite certain that penny on everything that turns up, will strive to make a few shillings by their visit to Knock, and report themselves that they have been cured of lameness that they never had, or of blindness that never came over their bodily eyes. It would be a miracle if such impostors had not a good deal to do at public gatherings at Knock, or any other place. The best way to deal with such pretended pions pilgrims is, not to give a penny to any such characters. Not one of that class should receive money at Knock, because if it is found that money is given, impostors, like flies in the summer, are sure to spring up. All well instructed Catholics do not require the evidence of modern miracles to know that in the Church of ing the question of breach of privilege by God the power which Christ gave her has not ceased ; and that from time to time such

> confirm their faith. The monarch replied when, on one occasion, he was asked to see the Infant Saviour visible in a consecrated host_"let those," said he, "go to see it whose faith in the mystery of the Eucharist require it: as for me, my faith could not be made firmer by such a proof of the reality of His Divine presence there."-Tuam News.

Hardman, W Bowen, J B Lucy, Baker, Brunner, Willm, Knill, &c.

Cardinal Newman, who was greeted with loud applause, addressed the meeting as follows:-It was natural, my dear friends, when I found myself honored by your request to preside at this great annual meeting of Cathocs, being aware, that, according to custom, I hould address them, that I should be anxious find some subject which was both seasonble in itself and interesting to my hearers. But how could I hope to hit upon any topic which had not been anticipated by those who have preceded me in this chair? It has for more than twenty years been filled succesfively by men conspicuous in various lines of minence-by great ecclesiastics, by noblemen and statesmen, by men of high position and distinguished name, by country gentlemen, men of high talent or wide experience, he have made this one of the most remarkle Catholic gatherings in the country. And ese former presidents have had the pick of l subjects, and the judgment and tact to ect those which were most suitable to the casion. This reflection came to me with eat force, and I felt that it would serve as y apology if I failed in finding a subject ual to the duty which lay upon me. Hower, I am not so hadly off as it may appear first sight. The lapse of time is itself a hbject, and I shall find one to-night far arger than 1 need-nay, one which rather is embarrassing from its very largeness, in I remind you of the circumstances you began these social der which meetings, and the great change which has ken place in our condition as Catholics since en. Not long before these annual gathergs commenced, and close upon thirty years , Catholics had suddenly become very unpular both in Birmingham and through the ole country. I am not proposing to enter into the history of an unhappy time. The sfortune to us arose from a singular misuderstanding which Catholics would have hindered by anticipation could they have onjectured that it would take place. It was denerally fancied that in some way or other our authorities at Rome were conspiring towither against the religious liberties of Engnd, and that by appointing an English Irdinal and English Bishop they intended or hoped, in some unjustifiable way or other, to propagate in this country the Catholic religion. was thought also to be a great insult to the igion of the country not to recognize that re was established here already a Christian rarchy, and that to set up another, as it its stead, was a great offence. And when Government of the day, or at least some v distinguished statesmen, took the same w, the excitement became extreme. We re thought very ill of, and very unmindful the tolerance already extended to us; and en, as it will happen at such a time, all the stories against us were brought out anew put into circulation, and as we have ted 1,800 years, and the Protestant sects und us only 300, it need not surprise anye if more could be said by our enemies ainst us-truths or falsehoods, exaggeraons or misstatements-than could be said

Mr. John Bright supported the motion. He pointed to the treatment of Ireland in other matters. He said the Chief Secretaryship was held by a man who was steeped with Tory prejudices against freedom.

Mr. Meldon's motion was finally rejected, by 242 to 198.

This evening, the Seed Potato Bill passed a third reading, after the rejection of an amendment offered by Mr. Henry (Home Ruler) to extend its provisions to artificial privileges of the House, and handed in the manures.

LONDON, February 19.

The Bill authorizing the parchase of seed potetoes for the Irish tenant farmers at cost or under, or credit, was read a first time.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has given notice that he will move on Monday for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into loans for Public Works from the Consolidated Fund.

The Under-Secretary for India admitted that a confidential report was made in 1876 by the Indian Assistant Quartermaster-General concerning the despatch of troops to Armenia.

The House went into committee on the Irish Relief Bill. An amendment to the third clause was moved by Mr. Shaw (Home Ruler) for the purpose of permitting Boards of guar dians to execute under the loan, and with the sanction of the local Government Board, works of drainage, improvement of waste lands, widening and deepening rivers, &c., was negatived by 189 to 89.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

London. February 20.

The Duke of Argyll moved for the correspondence found at Cabul between Shere Ali and the Russian authorities.

Lord Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, refused to produce the papers. A debate ensued.

Earl Beaconsfield said the British Government considered the time had arrived when they should settle forever who should possess the great gates of India. The policy of the Government, distinctly and repeatedly declared, had not swerved for a moment. Complete command of the great gates of the Indian Empire had been obtained with absolute success. Many things had occurred which Government had not contemplated, but nothing had occurred which for a moment could induce them to modify or change their policy. They had been asked why, if they had completed that policy, they had not withdrawn from Afghanistan, but they could not leave people in a state of comparative anarchy. That, however, was not the condition of the whole of Afghanistan. Parts thereof, and notably the district of Candahar, were in a state of absolute peace and great prosperity. Lord Beaconsfield said, in conclusion :--" Let us be firm, resolute and determined. Let the people know this country is ready to be just, but that it has resolved to be obeyed, and the difficulties of complications will immediately disappear. The Duke of Argyll then withdrew his mo-

tion for the production of the Afghan correspondence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, February 20. Mr. Plimsoll read an apology for the lan-

number of newspaper articles which he com. plained contained a series of gross, scandalous libels upon the Irish members. He read from the World, Advertiser, Daily Telegraph, Pall Mall Gazette and Liverpool Courier, and interpreted their denunciation as part of the conspiracy to fasten on the Liberal leaders a charge of complicity with the obstruction. He moved that these articles violated the newspapers mentioned for the passages to which he had made reference to be read by the Clerk.

The Speaker said it would be trifling with the House to read the extracts.

Sir Stafford Northcote said the articles were inoffensive, and moved, as an amendment, that the House proceed to the Orders of the Day.

Lord Hartington seconded the motion and congratulated the Government on adopting the right course, but he said there could be no doubt some newspaper passages read by the member for Dungarvon were serious

breaches of privilege. Mr. Shaw (Home Raler) recommended the withdrawal of Mr. O'Donnell's motion. Mr. O'Donnell expressed his willingness to

do so. His motion was then negatived without di-

rision.

An amendment to proceed to the Orders or the Day, moved by Sir Stafford Northcote, was agreed to.

The Irish Relief Bill was then read a third time.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

His Lordship Bishop Cameron recently dedicated a chapel at Arichat, N.B., when he was presented with a purse of \$100 towards defraying his expenses to Rome.

The Irish College and the French Seminary at Rome are preparing to take a great part in the solemn act of homage which will be made to His Holiness the Pope on the 7th of March next. Several distinguished persons, including many eminent philosophers and thelogians from Spain, are expected to be present on the occasion.

MEMORIAL WINDOW. -The Roman Catholic Literary Association of Brockville gave a successful entertainment at the Opera House there, the proceeds to be devoted to the erection of a memorial window to the late Bishop O'Brien. This, so far as we have heard, is the first step towards the erection of any monument to the memory of the good Bishop.

There is a rumor afloat, says St. Luke, that movement is taking place amongst the converts to the Church of Rome in this country for the purpose of erecting a large Catholic cathedral, at a cost of a quarter of a million of money, on the banks of the Thames, not unworthy of such ecclesiastical structures as St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, in the immediate neighborhood.

A Rome despatch says the Papal Encyclical against divorce favors the removal of the rite of marriage from all civil jurisdiction whatsoever. It traces the history of marriage from the patriarchal to Catholic times, and declares that Ohrist elevated it to a sacrament, which only His Church can admin- of Mayo has increased 25,000 in two weeks.

TELEGRAMS.

London, February 19 .- The publisher and J. & E. Judd, printers of the Sporting and Dramatic News, appeared in Court to-day to answer a charge of libel preferred by Mr. Gray, Lord Mayor of Dublin, in publishing the following :- " How that mischievous, ill-conditioned burlesque of legislator Gray is descended, we don't know, nor seeing his character so apparent does it much matter. Guests, who had been obliged to accept his invitation to the Mansion House, are to be warmly congratulated on their escape from such a humiliating business as this dinner must have The article insinuated that fear been." existed the Mansion House Relief Fund would be misapplied.

NEW YORK, February 22 .- The Herald's special cable from Dublin says :- The distress in Ireland grows more widespread every day; it is only through the adminable machinery of distribution organized by the Mansion House and Marlborough committees that actual starvation is checked. The famine will probably intensify during the coming fortnight, after which for short periods it will probably be less severe, in consequence of employment of labor in the sowing of crops. This done, the worst crisis will follow. Jonathan Pell, who is famous for his labors in 1847, says that the worst time would be the last fortnight in May till through June and the first fortnight in July. This is confirmed by experience; it is also the opinion of every authority on the subject. Charles Kennedy, an active member of the Mansion House Committee, says that he believes the present committee could manage the distress for a considerable time, but their funds would be nearly if not quite exhausted when the most crushing crisis arrived. He would advise that the Herald American fund be made as large as it could, and then husbauded as far as possible, so as to step in when other funds were low. America would then be the actual saviour and mainstay of the people.

Much doubt is expressed regarding the Government measure for relieving the distress by lending money for improvements. These works have been given to contractors who cannot be obliged and therefore will not employ the rent-ruined and enfeebled poor for whose benefit the works are meant, but only men who can do the best work for their wages. The temptation to bad landlords to wring a profit from the tenants is shown by the notice issued by a Derry landlord who received a grant from Government for improve-ments. The landlord announces that money will be advanced to tenants for improvements on their holdings, but the tenant must agree to one shilling for every pound spent being added to his rent. The distressed receiving relief in Donegal have increment to 66,000.

ในสารรักษณ์ให้เสร็จ เป็นสารรักษณ์ เป็นสารรักษณ์ 19 **-** 1 16 2 di 17

The number of destitute persons in the county

AGRIOULTURE.

Farm Drainage-Continued.

FARM Drainage—Continued. The position and size of all underground silt-basins should be carefully noted on the map. In the event of the stoppage of any drain, (which will be indicated by the wetness of the ground), dig down to the first silt basin below the break and the cast will generally be tound to be the accumulation of silt beyond the capacity of the basin, and, by taking up a few these each way from it, until they appear free fr-m deposit, the difficult, may be remedied in far less time than would have been necessary if the silt had been allowed to deposit itself through a long stretch of the drain. If the soil is very "silty," [ron-taining layers of running quicksand, the ditch immediately over the silt basin should be left open for a short time after the drain is laid, so that by simply removing the stone cover, the deposit of silt may be watched and removed, until it cancer to accumulate, when the ditch

the by a start of silt may be watched and removed, deposit of silt may be watched and removed, may be permemently filled in. YILLING IN THE DITCHES.—As fast as the tiles are laid, they should be securely covered, in order that they may not be broken by stones failing in from the banks, and that their position may not be disturbed by the water running in the disturbed.

re haid, they should be securely covered, in order that they may not be broken by stones failing in four the banks, and that their position may not be disturbed by the water running in the dileth. The best covering to place immediately over dited, because this compacts more readily than any other inaterial, and allows less of its ther particles to enter the tile. It is a mistake to sup-pose that here is the least necessity for placing a porous material next to the tile. Especially should solv, or other covering which contain organic matter, be avoided, as affording a less form packing around the tile and, on the decay of the organic parts, furnishing loose particles to enter the join s. Throw in the clay,—drop ping it genity about and over the tiles, unfit they are well covered, and then fill into a depth of ek these inches with elsy. This filling should now be trampled down with the feet, and then rammed with a worden manil until quite firm. By this process, the tile will be securely observed where, the young drains r need site hunself no trouble. To use the harrings down soon the water, the young drains r need site hunself no trouble. To use the harrings down soon the water will learn how to get in, even if strong ray is rammed that over the pipes." After the ramming is completed directions for the laying withing to complete directions for the laying withing was thrown to one slide, be mixed with the substit thr upthout the entire depth. This and co nplete directions for the laying withing the arming all that is to be learned for the work, and no one should undertake ri-withing the arming all that is to be learned for the work, and no one should undertake ri-withing the arming all that is to be learned for the work, and no one should undertake ri-tion body as its firting as compared with the solut and making of the drains, such as would suffice for any farmer contemplating the infor-tion when it is impossible to do any out of four and making of the drains, such as would suffice for any farmer contemplete

STONE DRAINS.

Stone drains, when well built, may last a very long time, but they are not so reliable as the drains, for the reason thet they cannot be so made as to keep the water flowing through them made as to keep the water howing through them in a sino the current, nor so as to entirely pre-vent it from flowing over the earth, which it may wash up and deposit where it will obstruct the chaumel. The ara, also, more liable to b-reached by water from the surfac-, running down through fissures in the soil-sach water being the best possible destroyer of ary drain, stone or tile, on account of the earth it carries with it

with it. Contrary to the general idea, stone drains are usually much more costly than t ladrains; they require a much wider trench to be due, and re-dilet, and it frequently costs more than the price of the illes to lay the some properly, after they have been deposited at the side of the trench.

two in two out, plowing in breaks, etc., all that the land now needs, in order to efficient cultiva-tion, is, according to Mr. Smith, of Woolston, a 'smashing up;'and it is to land drainage as per-mitting a d eper rough tillings before whiter, and to steam plows and steam cultivators as enabling it, that the most striking lesson of re-cent experience in land cultivation is due." Plowing has the following objects:--J. To destroy existing vogenation. 2 To loosen the soil and prepare the socd bed.

bed. 8. To allow the lower parts of the surface soll to be prepared for the better use of plants by the action of sumospheric influences. 4. To deepen the surface soll. 5. To cover manures, green crops, of dung. 6. By a combination of the foregoing efferts, to admit air and water more freely amoug the roots of plants. The first and fifth of these objects are best at-tain dy such regular thering of the furrows as shall completely lowert the soil, or at least as shall turn it over so far that the harrow will leave only the lower soll on the smoothed surcave only the lower soil on the smoothed sur-

The others do not require such nicety of work, and, indeed, they are better accomplished by such treatment, as will more thoroughly break up the furrow.

such treatment, as will more thoroughly break up the furrow. In powing grass land, i think that a carefully intraced flat furrow,—that is, the laying of the grass side of the furrow-silce flat upon the bot-fom of the plow track, or turning it completely over like a board,—is conductive to the most rapid rotting of the sod, while it renders it less liable to be form up by the harrow, which at the same time acts more uniformly on the freshly turned earth. In turning in green crops, the flat furrow has the same advantage. In plowing in farm-yard manure, however, it is quite as ad-vant geous,—perhaps more so,—to mist it more thoroughly throughout the whole depth of the plowed sell by adopting the lay-furrow. The chief objections to the flat furrow system seem to be that with a given amout of power, the plowing cannot bo so deep ; that the sod is less broken up ; and that less sir is admitted among the particles of the soil. These objections wre enough to condemn the practice, except for the accouplishment of the two purpases re-ferred to above. For all but these it is better to plow with lap furr ws, and better still to so crush the furrow in plowing, that it is not turned over in any definite shape ;--simply pul-verize it as much as possible, and push it out of the accouplishment of the two purpases re-ferred to above. For all but these it is better to plow with lap furr ws, and better still to so crush the furrow in plowing, that it is not turned over in any definite shape ;--simply pul-verize it as much as possible, and push it out of the way, to make room for the next bite. As a merely mecha-ical operation the plowing of pure sand, which it is impos-ib e to turn in a regular furrow, affords the best medal, and any arable soil wonlo be improved by being made as fine as sand, so that it would not turn in a regu-lar furrow fur the same row in a set in a set in a set in the sole sole would be the side of the sole sole in a set if the sole is a turn to a regular furrow. fine as sand, so that it would not turn in a regu-

the as eand, so that it would not turn it a rega-lar furrow. The English use, very extensively, an imple ment called a grubber, which is a stronger and deeper cultivator, loosening the soil more com-pletely than any plow for a depth of 5 or 8 in-ches, when drawn by horses. Its teeth project forward like the point of a plow, so that their action is more upward than that of the harrow, while they hold better to the ground

The Kind of Plow to be Used

A single manufacturer of agricultural imple ments in New York city advertises over a hun-drod varieties and sizes of plows, there we hun-

ments in New York city advertises over a hun-dreds of other large manufacturers and dealers in the country wao would add immensely to the number from which we may select. In choosing a plow for light land or heavy; for sod or subble; for shallow work or deep ; f r sand, clay, gravel, or plastic mould. there are many considerations which should influence us, most of which are familiar to all practical plowmen, and none of which area owell defined that they can be made the basis of of any estab-lished rule. Lightness of draft and unformity of work are the great things sought after, and they are very important; but s me lightness of draft may be very well sacrificed to complete-ness of the pulverization of the furrow sile-a d uniformity—except in plowing grass land br aking. In a 1 the investigations that have been made concerning the draft of plows, from the time when President Lefferson submitted to the French Institue bis paper on the true shape of the mould board, and throughout a long course of mathematics! philosophizing on the subject, the only thing of universal application that can we said to be established as a rule, is, that on work more easily gener-lip. After the world in shere supp.1-d for inreequarters of a century with diagrams and formula on the direction in which the furrow-sile move the advention of the moule board. After the world not be clogged up, a wheel on the from the true shape of the moule board. After the world not be clogged up, a wheel on the from the art of all plows. and makes them work more easily gener-lip. After the world in shere sup.1-d for inroe-quarters of a century with diagrams and formule on the direction in which the furrow-sile move the advantage of a contart.—all of which prove the advantage of a w th diagrams and formulae on the direction in which the furrow-slice moves over the monid-board,—sli of which prove the advantage of a holl-w form, so regulated that a straight edge may be laid across any part of it, at right to the line of moti-u, touching at all points,—there comesa "convex mould board" plow, (on which a straight edge so placed will touch only a single point, which is claimed to be in all ways super-formed very satisfactorily; and the "cylinder" plow, on which it would touch at only two points.

boints. This is, it must be confessed, a humiliating fact and it at least shows that science has thus far failed to appreciate all of the resisting forces which come into action in the process of plow-ing : and it conveys to the farmer the inimaing; and it conveys to the farmer the initma-tion that he should attend even more to the completeness with which a fair expenditure of the force of his team will break up his land than to the ease with which he can do a certain amount of work. It is not quite true that the iar test plowing does the most good; but, as above stated, some heaviness of draft is well compensated for by more complete pulveriza-tion. ab-ve stated, some heaviness of draft is well compensated for by more complete pulveriza-tion. In making a selection of plows, therefore, we can hope for builittle ad from books, and, more than in almost any other department of our work, must depend on practical experience and a judicious observation. Obviously, that plow is the best which will do the work as it ought to be done with the least expenditure of force. Plowing is the fund-mental work of cultiva-tion, and yery much of the success of all culti-vation depends upon its being done when the conditions are such as to produce the best result. No matter how hurried the work may be-especially in the case of heavy clay soil,--more will be lost than gained by plowing when the land will up uddled and packed by the pre-sure of the mould-board and of the feet of the team. Light and dry soils may be worked without in-jury at any time, though even these get a better "weathering" if plowed in the sucumn. The first condition, and by far the most im-portant of all, is to plew when thesoil has only enough moleture in it to make it crumb e when moved. If it is to break down and which it will take years to break down and which it will take years to break down and which it will take years to break down and which it will take years to break down and which it will take years to break down and which it will take years to break down and which it will take years to break down and which it will take years to break down and which it will take years to break down and which it will take years to break down and which it will be difficult to make fine. Still it is better to plow when the land is very dry than when it is ve y wet. The second condition is to plow in autumn, or furrow silee will contain lumps which it will be difficult to make fine. Still lise better to plow whet. The second condition is to plow in autumn, or as scon as convenient after the crops are off the ground. Mon can, after all, do only a partof the work of cultivation, the meast important is art is done by nature, and we should aim, so that so possible, to aid her. She works at the processed of pulterization. sweetening, and ori-in the summer she is busy at other things, but in winter she takes hold of every lamp of the block oxid+ of iron into iron rust, sets free the post work of cultivation the inter and spring. In the summer she is busy at other things, but in winter she takes to add and the set of the state of the data was read to work of a sume shall set and to the state of the fruits of the 1 rishmen were forms such wonders in mechanics and delemistry ar man can never hope to equal—wonders which thave made the work what it e, and which at they and is suturated with water in the autumn, and lies soaking all winter, the acid, and the plowing would aurely do barm, but with proper there is nothing to equal full plowing—which fall is a saving of time in the spring, filled with air-there is nothing to equal full plowing—which fall is a saving of time in the spring. The saw of the land to men whose fall is a saving of time in the spring, and does far is production of crops. Spring plowing—except in plowing grassiand for orn-should be done as early as is consis-tent when weit must, but at first in the subsequent weathering to prepare the land for the rodue time of crops. Spring plowing—except in plowing grassiand for when the aptor of crops. Spring plowing—except in plowing grassiand for when the spring to the sake of getting so much subject it was as certain to produce the with a proper regard to the sake of getting so much if the work out of the way, but to give the appring. If the naw subject it was as certain to produce in the mation, reinvesting the in produce the way but to give the appring. If the law

t average depth of the furrow-slice in all the United States is certainly not over four inches, there are very few readers of agricultural books who need to be told that the country would be vasily richer, and would get its income with much greater certainty, if the average were eight inches. I would not recommend that it be attempted to reach the extra depth at once,—if experiment shows that this can safely be done as it very often will, well and good,—but in many solis the end must be gained gradually. A little of the uncultivated, raw subsoil must be brought up each autumn, and prepared by the winter's frosts, to be mixed with the surface, or elso a long course of subsoiling and cultivation must first amelioriate the sarth that until now has been locked against the circulation of air.

Rusting. (To be Continued.)

Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. Wo believe the schedule for visits is \$3.00, which would tax a man confined to bis bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the \$1,000 and all the year's sickness.—Post.

Scotland and Ireland.

As it is possible that the question propounded in the following note has arisen and remains unanswered in the minds of some of our readers, we give it this publicity together with the reply :-

ALBANY, N. Y., February 12, 1880. To the Edutor of the Brooklyn Eagle :

Several admirers and readers of the Eagle in this locality were discussing your earnest appeal in behalf of the Irish Relief Fund. when a Scotchman happened in, and propounded the following query :--How does it happen that Scotland with a harder soil to till than that of Ireland, living under the same form of government, and the people on an average as poor as those of Ireland, are never compelled to ask aid of any country at home or abroad? None of the party were able to answer this conundrum, and all agreed to refer the question to the Eagle. Please reply.

Yours truly,

F. E. CLARK. It will be observed that there are three assumptions indulged in this interrogatory, namely: First-That the people of Scotland are, in the main, like those of Ireland, depen dent upon the soil for subsistence. Second-That in modern times, at least, they have been living under the same form of Government. Third-That wealth is distributed in the same ratio. By substituting truth for these erroneous assumptions, we may get at the correct reason of the distress in Ireland, as contrasted with the comparative confort of the other land. Let us take these points up in the order stated :---

First-Scotland is essentially a manufacturing country, and Ireland is essentially agricultural. The Scotch would starve to death if dependent on their soil, a great part of which is irreclaimable rock. The policy of the British Government since the days of the Tudors until very recently, was to crush out the manufacturing interests of Ireland, while, since the union effected under Queen Anne, at least, the Scotch have enjoyed all the liberty and privileges extended to English enterprise. It thus happens that even if the land laws and the conditions under which the profits of the land are used were the same the one country would be exposed by the failure of harvests to famines, from which the other, by the diversity of its industries, is largely exempt. It is worthy of attention that half the population of Scotland is embraced in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Paisley, Greenock, Stirling, Kilmarnock, Ayr and Perth, a fact which shows that the Scotch are a manufacturing and trading rather than an agricultural people. If it may be inquired why the industries of

tressed condition. For information on these and kindred matters we refer our readers and correspondent to Swift, Moore, Barke, Hallam, Froude, Gladstone, Bright, Mill and Lecky.

In disposing of these two points we have also disposed of the third erroneous assumption, namely, that the people of Scotland are on an average as poor as those of Ireland. This assertion shows that the Scotch querist knew little about the condition of either country. The British returns show that the wealth of Scotland is double that of Ireland, and the savings banks' reports show that the common people of Scotland have more than double the savings of their Irish brethren. The marvel is not that there are faminos in

Ireland, but that there is a peasantry left in the country to feel the pangs of hunger .-Brooklyn Fagle.

SCOTCH NEWS.

The Paisley thread manufacturing firms announce an advance on prices of from 8 to 10 per cent.

HEALTH OF LEITH.-The deaths in Leith last week numbered 29, equivalent to an annual mortality of 26 per 1000. The births numbered 48, of which 1 was illegitimate.

A RARITY .-- An emu, belonging to Mr. that gentleman, and sent from the West Indies last year), laid an egg a few days ago. The egg weighs 16oz.

SALE OF THE OLD EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN STIR-LING -The site and building of the old Episcopal Church in Barnston Place, Stirling, have been sold privately to Messre. M.Ewen Bros, grocers, King street, on condition of the church being taken down.

SIR WILLIAM CONINGRAME AT ORAN. -Sir William Cuninghame addressed his Oban constituents on the 7th, and at the close of the meeting a vote of no confidence was proposed amid acclamation, but was lost, and a vote of confidence was passed.

CIPTURE OF A WHALE .- Two men going in a small boat across Holm Sound, Orkney, to the cod fishing, fell in with a whale a little distance from the rocks off the Island of Lambholme. They succeeded in driving it ashore, and another boat coming up shortly atterwards with a lance, the whale was killed. It measured 21 feet in length.

THE CZAR'S YACHT .--- A model of the yacht presently being built by Messrs. John Elder & Co., Govan, for the Czar, was recently made by Mr. Comeron, modelmaker at Fairfield Works, and forwarded to His Imperial Majesty. The model gave great satisfaction at Sta Petersburg, and Admiral Popoft has presented Mr. Cameron with a gold watch and appendages in recognition of that gentleman's excellent workmanship.

COLLISION AT DUMBARTON .- Major Marindin, reporting on the collision at Dumbarton on the 6th December, when the rear of the 9.15 a.m. passenger train from Cowlairs to Helensburgh was run into by a light engine, ascribes the accident to want of proper caution. and adds that the collision shows that even careful and experienced men cannot always be depended upon, and that safety lies, not in any elaborate code of regulations, but in a proper mode of block telegraph working.

A meeting of the Kilmarnock Burns Committee was held on the 24th January, for the purpose of passing the final accounts. It was found, after the settlement of all claims. that there remained a surplus of £143 14s, to which will fall to be added any unpaid subscriptions which may yet be received. The disposal of the surplus came up for consideration, and it was remitted to the Building Committee, with the addition of Mr. Charles Reid, to meet with the architect, and confer as to the cost of completing the balcony of the monument, according to the original design, and report On Monday afternoon Mr. James Biggar sr., of Chapleton, was entertained to diquer in the Town Hall, Castle-Douglas, in ac knowledgment of the service rendered by him to the farmers of the county in proceed. an exposure of the second fallacy namely, ing to Canada to report upon that country as that they have been living under the same a field for agriculturists. Mr. James McQainn, form of government. Let us proceed in of Crofts, occupied the chair, and Mr. Andrew Montgomery, Boreland, Balmaglin, and The second point is that they have not only | Mr. Andrew Lusk, Howwell, Kirkcudbright,

Keltic Blood in England.

The critic of the New York Sun, in a review of Brether Azarias's new book on "The Development of English Literature." says: "We have read with especial attention an other chapter of this volume, in which the author endeavors to measure the extent of Kettic influence upon the life and thought of he invading race. It will be remembered that a recent historian, Mr. Green, accepts the current notion that the incomers drove their

Keltic kindred into the mountains of Wales and Cornwall and northward, beyond the Lothians. All arguments from analogy would make this supposition grossly improbable, and it is not confirmed by local antiquarian researches. In many districts, where a kind of compact was effected, the Kymry lived on terms of equality with the English; in others, although subjugated, they remained as seris adscripti glebre. In the course of ages these native tillers of the soil regained their independence, and were amalgamated with heir conquerors. Thet, with Keltic blood and Keltic genius and spirit, were infused in a wider measure than either people was conscions of seems to be now conceded by the majority of competent inquirers. About forty years ago W. F. Edwards examined the matter in its physiological aspect, and came to the conclusion that there was a much larger Keltic e ement in the present English nation than is indicated by names Craib, Stonehaven (one of a pair presented to Mr Henry Murley has studied the question from a purely literary point of view, and thus announces the results of his investigation :--The Kelts do not form an utterly distinct part of our mixed population. But for the early, frequent and various contact, however, with the race that in its half barbarous days invented Oisin's dialogues with St. Patrick. and that afterwards quickened the Northmen's blood in France, Germanic England would carcely have produced a Suakespeare." Mr. Matthey Arnold has put forth a somewhat minilar judgment: "If I were asked," he says, where English poetry got these three thingsits turn for style, its turn for melancholy and its turn for natural magic, for catching and rendering the charm of nature in a wonder-

fully clear and vivid way,-I should answer, with some doubt, that it got much of its turn of style from a Keltic source ; with less doubt that it got much of its melanoholy from a Keltic source; with no doubt at all that from a Keltic source it got nearly all its natural magic.' It is certain that the remnants of Kymric lore which have come down to us in the bardic precepts and maxims known as liads, reveal an admirable knowledge of human nature and of the laws of composition.'

EMPEROR WILLIAM INJURED.

BERLIN, February 17 .- The Emperor Wiliam, after having paid a visit to the Academy of Vo al Music on Saturday, while passing town a flight of stairs, was suddenly seized with giddiness, and as he was walking in trent of his suite, as is his custom, fell down the staircase. He was immediately taken home to his privatespartments, and the court physician summoned, when it was ascertained that His Majesty had sustained no. njuries beyond several contusions on his head and limbs. The accident was not positively known till to-day, because of a strenuous attempt made to suppress all the facts concerning it at the palace, although reports of the mishap had been circulated about the. city. The return of the alarming symptoms

which have several times before produced similar results, causes much anxiety in court and Government circles. Fears are entertained that the Emperor may meet with a fatal casualty from this source.

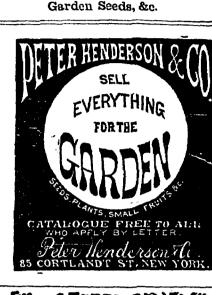
Emil Rerghoff, a Polism refugee, was for several years a pennile-s wan bree in the West. White non-unally destitute, in Colorado, recently, he received news that a relative had died in Russia, lea ing him a fortune. He had endoyed only a few nays of elation when he received in formation that the Russian Government had confacated the property. This blow took all the spirit out of him and he is now insanc.



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require a much wider trench to be due, and re-filei, and it frequently costs more than the price of the illes to lay the scones properly, after there there is a stone deposited at the side of the trench. Assessing drain, which an "eye," "threat," or "trunk," as the changel for the water is call d, but there are two important principles cou-nected with such drains, which are usually not known, or are disrearded. Assessed of the short drains, which are usually not known, or are disrearded. Assessed of the scone drain emoties the other part is hald with they because if the scone drain emoties the other part is hald with they because if the scone drain emoties the other part is hald with they because if the scone drain emoties the other part while if a stone drain is not as an outlet for the drain it will peretry lessen their permanent value by its own liability to become closed. 2. No promos malerial—neither small stones, straw, sode, brush nor shavings—should b-placed on the top of the stones forming the channel. It is not from above that any drain about receive its water. The water that i drained away from a saturated soil always ris-into the drain from be ow. The amount flowing in from the sides is hardly worth notice, and any that might come directly down from the state, a doan only obstruct the drain is a filter as spring water. (is spring with it marters which would choke the channel—that which rises into the boltom of the drain is a filter as spring water, is spring water in one send, a doan only obstruct the drain by wash in from the side as that if flows over in its corrse through the drain. It is very well to cover the stone-work with the smal est quantity of shavings or leaves that will preven the earth with which the trench is filted from ratiting into the "go," but thus should be immediately covered with the stiffest subsoil at hand, which should be tranmied or ramed down so solidly that no streams of mark they can only do harm; but below it, where they protect the eattine agained the strue of the

A very good way to get rid of useless stone walls is to dig a trench at one side of them and throw them in-finishing off the top as above directed.

PLANE, BRUSH, AND POLE DRAINS.

PLANE, BRUSH, AND POLE DRAINS. When 2-luch planks or slabs ran be cheaply procured, a good drain may be made by outting the bottom of the ditch so as to leave a shoulder at least three inches on each side, and iay across —resting on the shoulders—pieces of plank or slab sawed to the proper length, to reach from one side of the ditch to the other, and fitted as closely as possible a' the relges. For the smaller drains—not more than six inches across, be tween the shoulder, common hemlock board one tach thick will suffice, and will last for a long time. In all cases the world should be thoroughly soaked befor laying, so that it will not be necessary to leave joins to allow for sw-lling. In a clay subsoil, such a drain would last ong enough to commical. In quickand it would be good for nothing. The grain of the wood must run across the ditch. If a ditch is filled with brush (especially cedar) to 'is top, commending at the upper end, and laying the butts toward the mouth of the drain, and the brush then presed down as closely as possible, and covered with well compacted earth, it will make a very good "make-shift" drain-so much better than noue at all, as to commend itself highly to those who cannot afford to make stone or tile drains. Small poles laid evenly in the ditch, with just

stone or tile drains. Small poles lad evenly in the ditch, with just enough fine covering to keep out the loose dirt of the filling will often prove very good. When either the poles or the brush decay, the earth itself will often preserve the channel for a loog impact.

long time.

Plowing, Subsoliing, and Trenching.

Plowing, Subsolving, and Trenching. A few years ago a "Young Farmer" in Eng-land w ote to the "London Gardeners' Chronich and Agricultural Gazette," asking Information concerning the "Art of Piowing," The follow-ing was the reply of that very able paper:-"The nicettes of this subject are no conger of the importance they once possessed. Well-drained land should be 'smashed up'-that is the proper way to treat it. If you want to know al-the mysteries of the subject, as it used to be practically carried out, consult "steven's Bool of the Farm.' The whole yocabulary of the once terious subject has bee me obsolete i place of gathering up, crown and furrow plow log, casting or yoking, or coupling ridges, cast ing ridges with gore furrows, cleaving down ridges, with or withent gore furrows, plowing

Now 10 Plo #.

the smaller island have been so greatly developed while those of the more fertile domain remain inert, the answer is to be found in the kind of government to which they have been respectively subjected, and this leads to order :

not been living under the same forms of officiated as crouplers. The toast of the even-government, but forms of government more ing was proposed in highly complimentary radically different cannot be imagined. That | terms, and replied to at some length by Mr they have been governed alike is inferred by he indiscriminating from the fact that they have been under the same Crown. While the Scottish manufacturers were being called into existence, mines opened, shipping extended, and the innumerable inventions applied that have made the Clyde known to the merchants of the world, four-fifths of the Irish people were prohibited from teaching school, entering college, practising law, exerclsing the suffrage, sailing a ship, owning a horse worth more than five pounds, buying, inheriting or receiving real estate as a gift, or conducting any trade or business which involved the employment of more than two apprentices. Nine-tenths of the land was confiscated by the English conquerors, and bleeding. It will, doubtless, be said that the laws referred to have for many years been either repealed or of non effect. Well, the

Biggar.-Glasgow Herald. A melancholy accident occurred on 24th of January on board the schooner Bloomer, of Dumfries, John Kerr, master and owner, while on her voyage from Ardrossan to Inverary. When off Killean Bay, between Tarbert and Ardrisbaig, Kerr went forward to put up the side lights, when, by a sudden swaying of the boom, he was knocked overboard. There was only a lad on board, who threw him a broken spar, but he tailed to reach it. The lad endeavored to let go the little boat, but was unable to do so, or to put the schooner about in time. He saw Kerr swimming, and then lost sight of him, but though he cruised about for some time all search for the unfortunate man was unsucces-

ful. The body has not been recovered. Kern was unmarried, and a native of Arran.

On the 23th January, the Customs authorities at Leith apprehended a German named Conrad Ratze, described as a commission agent, and residing in Leith, on a charge or smuggling 110 lbs, of cigars and 4 lbs, tobacco, upon which duty had not been paid. It appears that four casks, consigned to a "Captain A Hansen," and containing biscuits, were landed from the steamer Prague, which arrived at Leith from Hamburg a few days ago. The casks were examined in the usual way by the Customs officials, and one of them was found to contain the smuggled goods, the top and bottom of the cask being laid over with biscuits. As no person came to take away the casks they were allowed to lie on the quay till Monday morning, when a carter came and paid for their freight, and put them on to a lorry and conveyed them to a yard in Dock street. Two Customs officials at once followed the lorry to the yard in question, and there apprehended Ratze. The accused, who was convicted 12 months ago for a similar offence, was in the course of the day brought before a magistrate and remanded till the 31st pending the decision of Her Majesty's Board of Customs.

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MONTREAL. 49-g.--July 22.



Traveller. Dr. Newman on Images. A Protestant blames Catholics for nowing honor to images, yet he does it himself. And, first, he sees no difficulty in , mode of treating them quite as repugnant to his own ideas of what is rational as the practice he probation and criticism, prise and blame, go together. I do not mean of course, that you dishonour what you hesour; but that the two ideas of honour and dishonour so go together that where you can apply (rightly or wrongly, but still whee it is possible to apply) the one it is possibleto apply the other. Tell me, then, what is mant by burning Bishops, or Cardinals, or Popes in enigy? Has it no meaning? Is it not plainly intended for an insult? Would anyone who was burned in efligy feel it nousult? Well, then, how is to honor an image, if it is not childish to dis- Montreal Pilot. honor it? This only can a Protestant say in defence of he act which he allows and practices-that he is used to it; whereas to the other hets not used. Honor is a new idea; it comes strange to him, and, wonderful to say, he does not see that he has admitted it in pinciple already in admitting dishonor, andafter preaching against the Catholic who crewns an image of the Madouna, he compheently goes his way and sets light to a traw effigy of Guy Fawkes. But this is not all : Protestants actually set up images to represent their beroes and they show them honour without any misgiving. The very flower and cream of Protestantism used to glory in the statue of King William on College-green, Dublin; and though I cannot make any reference in print, I recollect well what a shrick they raised some years ago when the figure was unhorsed. Some profane person one night applied gunpowder and blew the king right out of his saddle, and he was found by those who took interest in him, -Removes -Removes Tan, Pim-ples, Moth-Patches and every blem-shon brau-cy, It has the" and "him" of a crucifix, and would

stood the test of 30 years, and is so hannless we of Catholics," p. 180) Epps's CocoA-GRATEFUL AND Confourting, -" By a thorough knowledge of the natural haws 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 judicions use of such articles of diet that a constitution nay be gradually built up until strong enough to attack wherever these is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our-selves well fortified with pure blood and a pro perly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette, Sold only in packets labelled--"JAMES Errs & Co., Homeopathle Chemists, London, England

terfeit of similar name. The dist newshed Dr. L. A. Shyre, said to a lady of the head ton (a patient :)- " As you ladies will use them, Frecommend 'Fouraud's Cream' as the least harmfal of Skin prepara-tions." Als , Poudre Subtile removes super-flu us hair without injury to the skin.

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A Cross Baby. Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at orrelief, most acceptable to the palate and one hundred years ago, and the people have the house of a married friend and being kept ine same time effectual. It is an unfailing rot lost their love for the old output have

awake for five or six hours by the crying of a 'remedy for the nansea of temales incident cross baby. All cross and crying bables need to certain periods of married life. It is 20 Chromos, with name, loc. Nassau Card only Hop Bitters to make them well and the entirely different from all other preparations to remember this of Magnesia. Can be had at all Chemists.

Crucity to Animaia:

order will find in MILK OF MAGNESIA & SOURCE

There are societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. But men and women grow pig-headed when their stomachs are de moralized. They insist upon eating at all hours of day and night whatever their perverted and abnormal appetites crave, until they become incurable dyspeptics. They will enlarge feelingly on the theme of "cruelty to animals," and then retire to the dining room and gorge huge masses of indigestible food. Which is worse, cruelty to animals or men? Every house should keep as a life blessing a quantity of DR. HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, which will remedy this evil of cramming down indigestible food until we reel lightheaded from the table or suffer from paralysis. They carry away the offel and renovate the system. Sold by all druggists.

1223 We are glad to learn that the PAIS-KILER is having so large a sale in our city. is not absurd to seel pain at being disbonoured | We have every reason to believe it to be an in effigy, net abourd to feel pleasure at being | almost never-failing cure for pain, and is a honoured in elligy ? How is it childish medicine that no famil, should be without .-

> Cases in which the heart is weak and irregular in action, are soon restored to health and regularity by Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites. As persons whose heart's action is feeble are most susceptible to the influence. of cold, it is in the advent of the cold season its use is especially advised.

ATROPHY ARBESTED - FELLOWS' COMPOUNT Syarp of Hypornoscures .-- Wasting of the tissues of the body is arrested, the muscles made firm, and the nerves regain their power by using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

Irish Belief.

A Newburyport (Mass..) paper says :- The Col. Robert's wing of the Fenian Brotherhood Association, which has been in existence in this city for the past fifteen years, held a meeting on Thursday evening last, and voted to dislike Dagon, on the ground. You might have solve. It was also voted ananimously that thought the poor senseless block had life, to all the money now in the trensury should be see the way people took on about it, and how forwarded to the Nun of Kenmare, for the benethey spoke of his face and his arms and his ti' of her orphan children. This was a noble egs; yet those same Protestants, I say, would disposition of their funds and speaks well for at the same time be horrified had I used the Fenian Brotherhood, and in these days of defalcations when the most prominent men call me one of the moneters described in the in our financial circles are serving out terms Apocalypse did I but honor my living Lord in the State prison, its honest treasurer, Mias they their dead king .- (" Present Position | chael R. Kelly, held the funds intact and has proved himself an honest man. We are pleased to notice this instarce of fidelity and

the goodness of heart manifested by the brotherhood in the disposition of their charity. The funds were forwarded to Ireland this morning by their treasurer.

Glory be to Heaven-the police are better to us than the Christians !" once exclatined an old Irish beggar woman on receiving alms from a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary. There is no reason why an officer's uniform should not cover a charitable heart, and here we find that the police of our city are about doing collectively what many to our knowledge have already done individually. A New York police fund for Irish relief is being formed. Yesterday, as we learn, Superintendent Walling and Inspector Thorne conterred together at police headquarters as to the TRUE WITNESS, should be in the hands of practicability of a plan proposed by the Inspector for a common movement of the police force in this city in aid of the sufferers in Ireland. The result of their deliberations was a proposition that each member of the force shall contribute, if he so chooses, one day's pay to a fund to be known as the "Police

reason you have not heard more of the sufferings of Scotlaud is because they are a patient law-abiding people. They bear the greatest insult and injury. They will submit to almost anything before resorting to violent resistance. There are people in this country now who remember the time when 500 houses were burnt over the heads of the people because they would not give up the lands that had been owned by their clans for hundreds of years back, to a new proprietor, who had by some means obtained the ownership of them.

The clans were only entirely broken up about

L.DIES WHOSE DIGESTIVE ORGANS are out of ruler, as they had when they were in clans.

"This was on the land of the Duke of Sutherland. I don't want to see the land seized violently, because it would seem to give excuses for outrages, but I do want to see measures taken to do away with 'the Immense tarms which are crushing Scotland beneath them, and I don't want to see her richest land go to pasture sheep when her peo-There are Engle are dying for want of it. ish which would protect the Scotchman in a degree if they were in force, but certain enact-

ments of Parliament prevent these laws from really having any force at all. A man can come to this country without a cent in his pocket, and in a short time he can own some land and then he may buy more, and as much as he wants. We want something like that in Scotland. Among the people themselves of England, Ireland and Scotland there is a general feeling of sympathy but the English rulers manage to conceal this feeling from the eyes of other nations, and show to the world only what they wish to be seen. Throughout the whole of Britain there is a universal feeling against the present system of land tenure."

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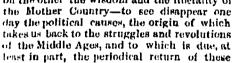
will please mention the TRUE WITNESS.

One-fifth, or 1,000 000 neres, of the vineyards of France will be unproductive this year. This means a loss of \$50,000,000.

Pos d's Extract for Pain. You feldom see much allusion to it in the public prints, yet its sale has extended to all parts of the world.

Irish Relief in the Cauadian Parliament.

Mr. Houde, M. P., and editor of Le Neuveau Mon le, in his speech seconding the address in rej ly to the speech from the Throne, said ... It is for this reason our gratitude should be o much more intense, more sincere, towards Providence, whose designs are unfathoreable, and who often cherishes and saves all, by mals to a nation, as to individuals. And how could we prove it better than by joining cordially in the generous thought expressed in the Speech of His Excellency, to take a little of our abundance so as to contribute to the relief of the sufferings of an unfortunate prople who are passing through the horrors of tamine? I am happy that the Covernment of His Excellency should have suggested this practical means of coming to the assistance of our brothers in Ireland in the days of distress through which they are passing. It is an example of generosity given with delicacy, and which will no doubt produce its fruits. This substantial mark of our sympathy will touch the grateful hearts of the high-minded Irish people, and will draw still closer, if it be possible, the numerous bonds of tirm friendship which unite them already to Canada. Not only do we compassionate their present misery, but I think there cannot be a single Canadian, of what ever origin he may be, who does not wish -while recognizing, on the one hand, the moderation, the prudence, the nobility of the guides of public opinion at home, and on the other the wisdom and the liberality of the Mother Country-to see disappear one day the political causes, the origin of which





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

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There are persons who, saving made use of various preparations windout o'taining any satisfactory rosults, will be inclined to condemn the use of AUBY'S FARSIAN HAIR RENEWER. To them we can, in all confidence, state that ' not a single" instance do we know of where LUBY'S preparation has been employed but that it has been a perfect success, and no further testimony of its merits need be offered them than the approval it has met with from hundreds of our citizens who are now daily using it.

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

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

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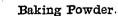
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These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels,

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are cenflfidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully officacious in all alimenta incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed

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Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Bolloway's Establishment, 583 Oxford street London, in bowes and pots, at 1s. 1id., 2s. 9d 48. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.-Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter. 133 wf g

have just i-sued a circular giving instructions Relief Fund."-New York Star. on butter-making, which if strictly followed might prove of infinite value in the future to the large number of butter-makers throughout Canada. We quote as follows :-

103"The Evening Post, daily edition of the

every professional and business man. It is

Interesting to Butter Makers.

A leading Montreal firm of butter dealers

only \$3,00 a year, including postage.

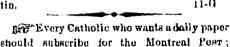
"The poor tubs that have been used in some parts of the Townships the past few years have hurt the sale of the butter. A sawnstave tub is not fit to keep butter in ; it is too heavy, gets dirty quickly, and cannot possibly be kept clean in shipping. Poor litting lils, with small sawn rims are almost worthless. and break up like pipe-stem. All tubs should be made from the best wood, split staves (never sawn on any account), and have tight-fitting covers, with a broad rim. The proper height of a tub holding fifty (50) pounds of butter, measured on the outside with the lid on, is fifteen (15) inches. Farmers that will insist on putting their butter into cheap tubs must expect to sell their butter at a cheap price, as the English market is getting very particular about the kind of tubs used. A cool, dry room to keep your milk in, a cool place to churn in, and a cool place to keep your butter in, are all indispensable for good butter-making. Remember the bottom principle of good butter-making is, even temperature all through. New pans and new systems work poorly without the above requisites, whilst most any system works well with them. Butter cows better feed, and greater care would add much to the profits with little cost."

ger The English-speaking Catholics of Caada 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.

Probably no one article of diet is so generally adulterated as is cocoa. This article in its pure state, scientifically treated, is recommended by the highest medical authority as the most nourishing and strengthening beverage, and is strongly recommended to all as an article that will tone and stimulate the most delicate stomach. Rowntree's prize medal Rock Cocoa is the only article in our markets that has 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 of larger profits. 11-G

The advertising of our Alter Wine has met with very great success; we have now aristocratic customers on Sherbrooke, Dorchester, St. Catherine, St. Denis, St. Hubert and many other streets who use it on their tables as luxury wine. For the convenience of poor classes will sell it by three-half pints. Price and read it in preference to any other. \$100

"The pure flour of the finest Mustard Seed without any adulteration or dilution." This is the report of the Government Analyist ou Colman's Genuine Mustard. Users of this article may just as well buy the best. This is the only pure brand in the market, all others being what is called "Mustard Condiments," that is mustard mixed with farnia etc.,-and do not possess the pungent aromatic flavour of the genuine article-Be sure you get "Colman's" with the Bull's Head on every 11-(}



should subscribe for the Montreal Post; only \$3.00 a year, postage included.

Scottish Land Tenure.

Mr. John Murdoch, of the Inverness High lander, a recent visitor to Kingston, was interviewed at Philadelphia last week, and told some plain facts : "Mr. Parnell has done great service," he said, " in bringing to light the want and suffering of the people in Ireland, but he has not told the cause of their destitution. The trouble is of the same kind in Ireland as it is in Scotland, it is the system of land tenure. In Scotland the want of security of tenure has done more to bring on suffering and want than anything else. The great farms swallow up the small ones, the people are driven from their homes and their farms turned

into pasturage for thousands of sheep. Very often two or three of these large farms some of which it takes a day to go around, are united. You can see how they crowd the smaller farmers out of the way and swallow up their land. The laws of primogeniture and entailment are curses in Scotland as well as in England. Do you know, sir, that some of the highland farmers have to spend part of their time fishing to pay the rent of their farms. The large farmers or 'tax' menthat word simply comes from the word 'take' -don't want to sublet their farms in small parts, and so charge high prices for them."

Scotch 'tax-man' and the Irish 'middleman? "This difference : The 'tax-man' rents an estate from the proprietor and occupies it himself for whatever purpose he may wish.

A 'middleman' is a man who takes charge of renting it. He is a sort of agent. He rarely occupies the land himself. The farms of the tax' men attain great proportions. To illustrate. A 'tax' man rented a firm on the

proprietor should take it back again and should pay the ' tax' man for whatever stock there was on it. When the time came for the proprietor to take his stock back he found It nearly ruined the man to buy it back. that they lost by the cheating and violence as it is imported. Cours & Co., 245 Notre chance to buy for themselves. The Scotch 17-g-cow. | want, too, the right to choose their own local | perity and of liberty.

times of distress. I consider that we should be unworthy of the sweet and ample liberty which we enjoy, if we did not desire at the same time to see it shared by our fellowcreatures, above all by these who live under the shadow of the same flag as ourselves, and whose builliant genius has already distinguished itself in arts, literature and science, from the first ages of our cra, when the greater part of the nations which we admire at the present time were much less advanced in civilization. To bind up the wound which, by impoverishing and embittering Ireland, embarrasses and weakens Great Britain itself, and that without violent revolution, but by purely lenient remedies, is indeed one of the greatest social problems which has ever commanded the attention of publicists, politicians and rulers, and the happy solution of which would make its authors more illustrious than the conquest of whole continents. Trusting in the agacity of British statesmen, as well as that tendency which, in our time, manifests itself a little everywhere, even in Scotland and England, towards centralization of power for affairs of local administration, I do not despair of seeing that desirable solution ar-rived at, which not only would renew the aspect of Ireland and increase still more the prestige and power of Great Britain, but would have, moreover, consequences almost incalculable for mankind. Picture to your self Ireland, with her five millions of inhabi-tants, pacified, prosperous and happy, by the side of Great Britain, with which she has so many identical interests, ten millions of Irish people spread over the five parts of the globe, living contentedly under the shadow of the same flag as the sons of England and of Scotland, and the rival powers or enemics not daring any longer to count upon the discontent of the Irish in order to paralyse part of the strength of the British Empire, and you will certainly agree with me that it would be a change, the consequences of which, happy without any doubt, for these three beau "What is the difference between the tiful countries, whose interests are intimately cotch 'tax-man' and the Irish 'middle- bound together by nature, by their geographical position, and which ought to be so too by their aspirations of their respective inhabitants, would exercise a considerable influence on the modern world; and I think it would be equally for the better as to us Canaan estate of an Englishman and attends to dians.' With regard even to the interests of our country, we should have to congratulate ourselves on the disappearance of a discontent and an agitation which, carried to the United States with the tide of Irish emigration, have condition that at the end of a certain time the already obliged us to spend large sums of money in order to provide for our safety in the past, and which have not yet ceased completely to be a danger for the maintenance of friendly relations with that there was £20,000 worth of stock upon it. | our neighbors ! for the future. Less than a century and a quarter ago, the British flag What the Scotch people want is the rights | raised on the Citadel of Quebec floated as a signal of mourning for the inhabitants of as usual, \$1.50 per gallon. Readers of the of the English. They want the laws of Canada. Since then our inthers have de-Post please tell your friends to buy the paper primogeniture and entailment abolished, so fended it with devotion on the field of battle, that when a man becomes extinct the proper- and ito-day their descendants carry it with reward will be given to the person that will ty may be distributed in small farms among honor on their national holidays. What it prove that our altar wine is not sold as pure the lower class, and that they may have a has been to Canada, we wish that it may be to Ireland-a guarantee of peace, of pros-

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"你做自己的主义,并不过有效的意义。" 人名英格兰人姓氏德尔 建乙酰胺

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT .- In an age of enlightenment like the present, the value of electric principle as remedial agents, is widely appreciated. Foremost among the latter, both as regards the thoroughness and safety of its effects, and the rapidity of its action, is THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, a widely popular external and internal remedy for coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, croup, and other affections of the breathing organs ; an invaluable outward specific for lame back, soreness and contraction of the muscles, and every variety of sore or hurt; a prompt source of relief for pain, and a medicine upon which the public can also implicitly depend in cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, piles and kidney con plaints, inflammatory affections, dysenter and many other ailments. Its persistent us eradicates the most obstinate of the disorder to which it is adapted. Physicians speak it in the highest terms. Moreover, horseme and stock raisers administer it with th greatest success for diseases and hurts horses and cattle. Sold by all medicin dealers. Price 25 cents. Prepared only to NOBTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont. 5

:8

NOTE .- Eclectric-Selected and Electrized

FINANCE & COMMERCE

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, Tuesday, February 25. Financial.

The Montreal Herald publishes to-day the statement of the banks acting under charter in Canada for the months of January and December last, showing a still further reduction of over \$1,500,000 in the most important account, that of " discounts," during the past month. During January, ult., the lines of discount to the public were smaller than during the corresponding period for many years, and amounted to about \$35,000,000 less than in 1874. This shows a remarkable falling off, and accounts for the extraordinary low rates of interest and discount which are current just now. The supply of loanable fands at the banks is reported large, but there is very little desirable | States dealers, now going through the counmercantile paper offering. It is readily dis-counted, when presented, at 6 to 7 per cent, and for some lines even lower rates city than what are now being paid to trapwould be accepted. Call loans are ob- pers in the country. A good class of Beaver tainable at the banks at 5 per cent in-terest, and short-dated loans are nego- for really fine skins even \$2.50 would be tiated at 6. The offerings of Sterling Ex- paid. Mink is also in fair request, and the change in this market are very light, while qualities would bring as high as \$1.75. The rates are firmer; for round amounts between banks, 8% to 9 prem would be paid, and 9% do over the counter. Documentary bills are taken at 8 to 91, and gold drafts on New St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers are pro-York are quoted at 1-16 to 1 prem.

-At the annual meeting of the Bank of Nova Scotia, held at Hallfax yesterday, the old direc-tors were all ro-elected, and John S. MacLean President.

The traffic receipts of the Great Western Railway for the week ending February 13, 1880, were $SS_1490.43$, compared with S^{113}_{10} , Si B3 for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of \$12,591.50.

-The rate of discount at the Bank of England remains at 3 per cent. During the past week £8,000 specie were withdrawn from the bank on balance, and the proportion of resorve to liabili-ties is now 39 per cent, against 49 13-16 per cent. last week.

-The profits of the Commercial Bank, Windsor, N. S., last year were \$19,673.14; \$20,500 was paid in dividends; the reserve fund amounts to \$78,000; capital, \$250,000; bills in circulation, \$64,721.67; total liabilities, \$500,339.57.

-The Canadian imports for January were:-Total duliable goods \$3,856,753 : coin and bullion, except U. S. silver coin, \$41,009 ; free goods all other, \$1,136,041 ; grand total entered for con-sumption, \$5,053,803 ; duty, \$945,678.30.

-An Ottawa despatch says:-The Bank si ment for January shows the subscribed cap of the chartered banks to be \$62,964,883; paid capital, \$60,258,936; notes in circulation, \$20, \$01; total liabilities, \$104,251,500; total as \$176,254,067.

-The statement submitted at the ani meeting of the Bank of Nova Scotla at Hal shows the net profils for the year to have to \$180,394; \$70,000 was paid in dividends and \$ \$180,394; \$70,000 Llability to the public \$2,704,500 (mmediately available assets, \$753,341, amount of current notes and bills discour was \$1.743,401.35. -The traffice straines of the Grand Trank F

country dealers have been holding back their travellers will have to make a second trip before long. Prices remain unchanged. Remittances very fair. Service Others Deale \$2.80 to \$2.7

- -	Men's Stoga Hoots
m -	do Splits 1 95 to 2 25
ry,	do Kin Boots
	do French Calf
156	do Buff Congress 1 60, to 2 25
318	de Split Brogans 1 00 to 1 25
of	Boys' do 0 85 to 1 00
	do Buff and Pebbled Congress. 1 20 to 1 50
en	Women's Buff and Pebbled Bals. 1 00 to 1 35
he i	do Prunella Bals
of	do do Congress 0 50 to 1 60
	Misses' Buff and Pebbled Bals 0 90 to 1 10
пө	do Princella Bala and Con 040 10 100
by	Children's Prunella Bals and Con. 0 50 to 0 85
	do Pebbled and Buff Bals 0 65 to 1 00
d.	DRY GOODS The prospect of an ad-
u.	bill cooper for all kinds of dry
	vance in values soon for all kinds of dry
	goods is no doubt inducing many just now to
1	purchase for future requirements. Our whole-
le d	purchase for future requirements or contion we
	sale dealers are busy, without exception we
1	may state, in filling orders and taking care of
	the western buyers now in this market. We

the western buyers now in this market. hear of several buyers from Manitoba being in the city, and from the promised improvement, thanks to the Council of our Board of port and the far-west, we expect our trade ment compared with the week previous. The city retail trade continues to do a larger business than usual at this advanced season of the year, in disposing of winter goods.

FURS .-- There are scarcely any raw furs being offered in this market just now; occasionally a few fox skins are bought at our outside quotations, but it is presumed hy dealers here that the "runners" for United try, are buying up all the good skins, which, they state, would bring higher prices in this skins from some sections are reported to be much superior to those from other sections: those procured from the north shores of the nounced much better than those from the south shores. Muskrats are not wanted, and it is not probable that the price will exceed 18c this season. The result of the London sales, which are taking place to day and tomorrow, will not be known for a few days yet, but higher prices are anticipated.

HARDWARE AND IRON .-- The travellers are now all out, and are forwarding sorting-up orders freely from country dealers. These orders are not generally large, although there have been some few exceptionally large sales of bar iron and shelf goods at firm prices during the week. The demand for window glass has been stimulated by some large purchases having been made here from stocks for shipment to New York. Prices remain very firm, and we revise our quotations this week for steel and tin plates. Steel is quoted on an average 50c in advance of former prices. Remittances fairly satisfactory, while ctive.

state-	trade generally is reported moder	ately	active.
apital	PIG IRON, per ton		
uld-up	Gartsherrie	\$30 00 t	o 32 50
0,893,-	Summerlee		32 50
issets,	Langloan	29 00	30 00
	Eglinton Calder No. 1	29 00	39 00
nnual	Calder No. 1	200	30 00
lifax been	Carnbroe		30.00
\$10,-	Hematite BAR, per 100 lbs:	30 00	0.00
ounts	Scotch and Staffordshire	2 75	0 00
03.45 :	Best do	3 00	ŏŏŏ
The	Sweden and Norway	4 50	5 00
unted	Lowmoor and Bowling	6 25	6 50
	CANADA PLATES, per box :		
Rail-	Glamorgan		6 00
14th	Garth & Penn.		6 00
eek of	F. W. & Arrow	551 500	600 550
	TIN PLATES, & box-	0.00	0.00
1879		10 00	0 00
40,104 181,441	Bradley		ŏŏŏ
OI (TH	Bradley. Charcoal, I.X.	11 75	ÖÖÖ
171,515	(Charcoal, D.C	950	υóυ
519.122	Coke, I.C Tinned Sheets, No. 28, Charconi,	9 00	0 00
led in	Tinned Sheets, No. 28, Charcoal,		
eek's	Cookley, K, of Bradley, per is.	0 13	0 00
81.	No P	8 75	9 00
	No.28. Hoops and Bands, # 100 lbs	3 25	000
ITY	Sheets, best brands	3 50	ບັບອ
	Boller Plate, # 100 lbs	3 50	ŏŏŏ
	Best do	3 75	ÕÕÕ
24.	Best do Cut Nails, per 100 lbs. 3 in. to 7 in	3 60	0 00
nable	100 00 210 210	3 90	0 00
uring	Shingle do	4 25	0 00
	Lath do	500 875	0 00
is not	LEAD-	0 10	2 43
alers	Pig, per 100	5 00	5 25
hants	Sheet	5 50	6 00
very	Bar	0 51	0 05ł
rs are	Shot	6 00	7 00
	STEEL-		
, pro-	Cast, P b	0 114	$0 12^{1}$
con-	Spring, ₽ 100 lbs Best, do warranted	4 00	4 25
nally	Best, do warranted Tire, do	500 425	0 00 4 50
arket		4 00	0 00
, at	Ingot Tin.	0 28	0 30
rades.	do Copper	0 20	0 21
	Horse Shoes	8 50	4 00
and	Horse Shoes. Proved Coll Chain, j in	5 00	5 25
d at	Anchors	5 00	6 00
ı. 70c İ	Anvila	0 08	0 10

BOOTS AND SHOES—The travelyrs for our large manufacturing houses having got pretty well through with the work of beir spring trip, are now returning home. These still out on the road are doing well, and al report that the volume of sales tor this spring lib is greater than for the corresponding period of last year. The very unfavorable be: to be the sole of the spring trip, are now returning home. These still out on the road are doing well, and al period of last year. The very unfavorable be: the spring trip, are now returning home. These still out on the road are doing well, and al period of last year. The very unfavorable be: the spring trip, are now returning home. The spring spring trip, are now returning home. These still out on the road are doing well, and al period of last year. The very unfavorable be: the spring trip, are now returning home. The spring spring trip, are now returning home. These spring trip period of last year. The very unfavorable [9c. Cheese inactive at 14c to 15]c. Sales weather, however, has had a bad effect upon Chogs in car lots have been made at prices the season's trade so far, and as a good many raiging from \$5.25 to 5.60. We quote:---\$5.40 to 5.70 for fresh and \$5.15 to 5.40 for orders until later in the season, some of the slightly damaged. Pork, Canada thick mess, new, 517.00 per barrel; thin mess, \$16 to 16.50. Canada Lard, in pails and tubs, 10³/₂c to 11³/₂c. Eacon, 9c to 10c. Hama, 11c to 12c. Eggs, in cases, per doz, 15c to 16c; limed, 13d. Poultry very inactive. Dressed

20222005 turkeys, 70 to 71c per lb; geese, 3c to 41c do; chickens, 5c to 7c; ducks, 6c to 7c; partridger, 60c tc 65c per brace.

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

TUESDAY, Feb. 24.

Now that the slighing throughout the surrounding country is tolerably good, the farmers are availing themselves of the favor-able opportunity for marketing their pro-duce, and this forencon Jacques Cartier Square was completely filed up with sleighs, double and single, loaded with the near double and single, loaded with the usual kinds of grain, potatoes, etc. Prices, however, were nominally unhanged, at the figures quoted below. Pers sold at 85c to 90c per bushel, white orn at \$1.60 Trade, in the means of delivery between this do, and barley at for do. Foren country beef was plentiful at 3hc to 5c per 1b, with the prairie province to considerably in- as to cut and quality. Mutton, dessed, sells crease. Remittances show a slight improve-ment compared with the week previous. at 6c per lb. Dressed hogs were rather scarce, and \$7 per cwt was asked or single carcasses. Poultry was scarce and dull: farmers' prices are quoted at 7c to 8c or turkeys, or \$1.50 to \$1.80 per pair; 5c to6c for chickens, or 50c to 75c per pair; 4c to 5c for geese, and 121c for ducks. Fresh butter and eggs were in very limited supply, at 25c+o 30c for butter, and 23c to 28c for new-lait, eggs, but 25c was the popular price for each. Eastern Townships butter in tubs sold at 19c. Fish and vegetables of all kinds unchanged. horses were purchased at the American House In fruit there are not many changes to note yads, and they include 20 brood a the retail trade. It will be interesting to mares, shipped to Susser, Virginia. ome householders, no doubt, to learn that Altogether there have been 10 or 11 car in the retail trade. It will be interesting to | mares, some householders, no doubt, to learn that Mr. Denis McCarthy, of this market, has just imported a crate of fresh, ripe Savannah strawberries, of large size, from New York ; they arrived here only this morning, and before noon 16 quarts were sold at \$1.25 per quart. California green peas are also offering at \$5 per bushel crate ; sweet potatoes at \$2 per bush; spinach \$2 do ; Bermuda tomatoes \$2.25 per small crate, and Boston cranberries have been selling here at \$11 per brl. Lettuce and green mint are also on the market.

The following are the prices, corrected up to

750 per bushel. FRUIT.--Apples, \$2.00 to \$3.50 per barrel; lemons, 25c to 30c per dozen, or 57.50 to \$8.00 per case; Valencia oranges, \$8 to \$8.50 per case or 20c to 25c per doz; cranberrles, \$10 per barrel, or 40c per gallon; California winter pears at \$4.00 per box; grapes, Malaga, \$6.50 to 7.50 per keg of 50 lbs.

40c per ganon; Cantornia winter pears at \$4.00
50 lbs.
GRAIN, ETC.—Onis, 70c to 75c per bag; buck-wheat, 45c to 50c per bushel; peas, 80c to 80c per bushel; soup peas, 80c to \$1.00 per bushel; barley, 65c to 70c per bushel; bran, 70c per cwt.; corn-meal, \$1.20 to 1.25 per bag; Corn, 75c to 80c per bush; Canadian corn, \$1.50 do; moulie, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag; buck-meat flour, \$1.50 to \$1.60 per cwt; oatmeal, \$2.50 to 2.60 per bag.
FARM PRODUCE --Butter--Prints, 25c to 30c per lb, 10mp, 18c to 20c per b; Eastern Townships, tub, 10c to 22c. Fresh eggs, 25c to 30c perdozen; packed do., 17c to 20c. Flue cheese, 12c to 12jc per lb; ordinary, 10c to 11c. Maple sugar, 8c to 9c per lb. Lard, 9c to 10c.
PotILRY AND GAME,--Turkeys, \$1.60 to \$2.09 per pair; geese, \$1.20 to \$1.75 per pair; ducks, tame, 60c to 50c per brace; pigeons, \$1.00 to 1.50 per dozen, or 20c to 25c per pair; dickens 40c to 75c per pair; snipe, \$2.50 per dozen; plovers, \$2.00 per dozen; patridegs, 75c to 90c per pair; black ducks, 60c to 75c per brace; hares, 20c to 25c per pair; micken; 8c to 12c; pork 8c to 10c; Martine, 8c to 10c; ham, 10c to 12c; sirioin steaks, 12c to 15c; mutton, 8c to 10c; veal, 8c to 12c; pork 8c to 10c; ham, 10c to 12c; sirioin steaks, 12c to 15c; dress(d hogs, \$6.51 to 4.50 per 10s; the share susages, 9c to 12/c; Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; dress(d hogs, \$6.51 to 4.50 per 10b pounda. Dressed beef, fore-quarters, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hind-querters, \$4.50 to \$6.50; venison, 6c to 15c per lb. 0 00 0 00 600 550 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 to Stady, inite-quarters, S4.30 to Stady, Venison, oc to 15c per lb. Firsh.-Haddock, 7c; codfish, 7c; mackerel, 2jc; bassand dorey. 40c to 50c per bunch; olivet, 2jc per lb; lobsters, 10c do; perch, 10c to 80c per bunch; rock bass, 15c per bunch; smoked eels, 25c to 40c per couple; iresh salmon, 25c; tommycods, 20c per peck, or65c to 70c per bush. 0 00

Mead of oxen he refused \$120. N. Taillefair had Zhead of cattle, which he bought at the Point, and sold only it he for an ad shareholders of this bank, held in the Menoria Laborator between the organized meeting of the creditors and shareholders of the bank. At a largely-attended meeting of the creditors and shareholders of the bank, in the Chair, the following results at some of the comparison of the Mechanics' Hank. At a largely-attended meeting of the creditors and shareholders of the bank, in the Chair, the following results at some of the opinion the sold by James Strachan, moved, "That, seconder by James Strachan, moved, "That with a view of arriving at an anicable sections of avoiding lingation, this meeting is of the opinion the sold bank, such information will be obtained by James Strachan, moved, "That with a view of arriving at an anicable sections of avoiding lingation, the sold bank, such information will be obtained by James Strachan, moved, "That will a view of arriving at an anicable sections of avoiding lingation, the sold bank, such information will be obtained by James Strachan, moved, "That will a view of arriving at an anicable sections of avoiding lingation, the sold bank, such information will be obtained by James Strachan, moved, "That will a view of arriving at an anicable sections of avoiding lingation, the sold bank, such information will be obtained by James Strachan, moved, "That will be appointment of a sold sold oper ib, inferior and secondary, feb the arts previous at a secondars, without any thing of the opinion the sold by the sold by James Strachan, moved, "That will endited by James Strachan, moved, "That will endited by James Strachan, moved, "That will be obtained by James Strachan, the sold sold bank, such information will be obtained as will enable the meeting of the opinformation will be obtained as will enable the meeting of th

Montreal Horse Market. SATURDAY, Feb. 21.

The activity of the American demand for Canadian horses is unabated, and a larger trade has been done in horses here this week than during any preceding week for a long time past. There were over 30 American buyers in this city last Thursday, and the supply of all kinds of serviceable animals, chiefly roadsters and farmers' working horses, however, was large,

they having been brought into the city to meet the unusually active demand. For the week ending to-day the total number of States is 329, at a total value of \$23,929.25, being an increase of 111 horses and of \$5, 404.25, compared with the shipments for last week. The great majority of these loads bought at and shipped from these yards this week, including the following :- Messrs. Noyes, of Lowell, Mass, 2 loads ; Whitehead, of Biddelord, Me, 1 car; Dean, for Snow, of Boston, 1 car; Hawkins, and Richards & Co, of Rome, N Y, each 1 car; Carpenter, of North Adams, Mass, and Cook & Co, of Mass, each

1 car; one car to Worcestor, Mass; half a car load to Island Pond, Vt, and Mason & Leonard, of Attleboro, Mass, are shipping a car load between them this afternoon. The American House stables now contain about

60 good looking horses ready for shipment and some 20 American buyers are registered for over Sunday at the hotel. The following are among the reported sales made during the week :-- One brown mare weighing 1,000 lbs, 4 years old, \$55; one bay mare 1,100 lbs, 5 years, \$60 ; 1 bay do, 6 years, 1,050 lbs, \$75; one horse \$80 and 1 do \$85; one horse, \$100; one black carriage horse, 5 years, 1,250 ibs, 16 hands, \$150; this was purchased for a private family in the Mr. Arthur Ryan sold 7 nice city. bays, 5 to 6 years, averaging \$75 each. The average range of prices paid this week

would be from about \$75 to \$85 each.

The Amorican buyers have been operating also on the Corporation market on College street during the week, they having purchased 11 finely built Canadian bay horses, raised in the vicinity of Vankleek Hill, Ont., at an average of \$85 each. A bay carriage mare, 16 hands high and weighing 1,200 lbs., was also sold on this market to a local buyer for \$110.

Mechanics' Bank.

Business Troubles.

Alphonse Proust has been attached by Jean Baptiste Renaud for \$250. A Bourbonniere, assignee.

B. Lassalle has issued a writ of attachment against Gregoire Chapleau for \$212. L. A Globensky, assignce.

A writ of attachment has been issued against Jules Leger, alias J. B. Leger, dit Parisien, for \$240, at the instance of Ovila Brunel. A. Bourbonniere, assignee.

A writ of attachment has been issued against Frank H. Burnett at the instance of horses shipped from this city to the United | William J. Turpin, for \$1,200. A. Moffatt, assignee.

> Dame Julia Moss, Moses Steinberg and Joseph Steinberg have been attached by Robert J. Logan for \$230. Alfred Lionais, assignee.

Mose Delima Lebreque has been attached by Paul Thorn for \$500. A. Bourbonniere, as-

signee. A writ of attachment has been issued against Julien Dubuc by Jean Bie, Thesquin for \$203. A. Bourbonniere, assignee.

-Abel Fafard has taken out a writ of attach-ment against Norbert Fafard, druggist, for \$260. A, Bourbonniere, assignce.

A writ of attachment has been issued against Jean Bte. Cantin at the instance of Alphonse Levert for \$200. F. X. Cochu, assignee.

--The Jacques Cartler Bank has made a den and for assignment on Joseph A. Gravel, salo in keeper, for \$500. C. Beausoleil, assignee.

This afternoon a writ was served upon A. Bourbonnier, assignce, against Charles M. Des-jardins, at the suit of Alexander Deslauriers. The amount involved is \$250.

Messrs. Desmarteau & Co., wholesale grocers, of this city, offer their creditors 45 cents on the dollar; the firm's liabilities amount to \$130,000. The indirect liabilities are \$\$1,000 and the assets 45,000, of which \$30,000 represent open accounts

A writ of attachment for \$500 has been issued against Messrs. J. H. Menzles and George F. Gallagher, proprietors of the vaunted Beacons-field vineyards, at the instance of Hezekiah B. Perry. Liabilities are estimated at a high figure, with assets nominal. Andrew J. Simpson, fssignee.

Food as well as Medicine.

Most people think as they swallow Cod Liver Oii they are taking medicine. In one sense they are, for anything that tones, heals and invigor-ates the system is medicine. But Cod Liver Oil is the finest food as well as medicine. It not only tones and heals, but nourisbes. It will save the consumptive, restore the dyspeptic, and build up the baby weakling, when all other re-medies fail, and combined with the **Hypophos-phi** a so found in Scoti's Emiusion, it is a most wonderful as well as agreeable remedy.

James C'Farrell, jr., is our authorized agent

are the resources of the august Pontiff, he cannot refrain from extending towards the Irish his charitable hand in order to relieve as far as the limits of possibility permit, then sufferings.

As a sign of the paternal solicitude which As a sign of the paternal sourcivue which he entertains towards a people which, in irre-movable attachment to the Catholic faith, hu given continual proofs of unshaken fideling to the Church and tender affection for the successors of St. Peter, his Holiness has to solved to devote the sum of ten thousand line to the relief of the poor of Ireland. The position, Illustrissimo Signore, which

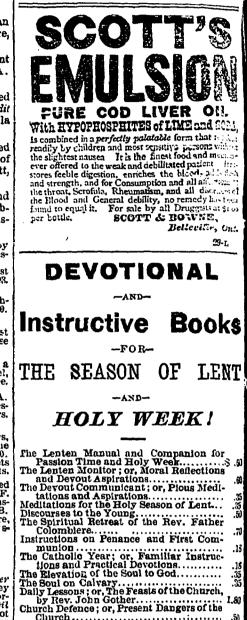
you hold as Bector of the Irish College, and the relations you maintain with your comtrymen, induces me to apply to you to carry the commands of his Holiness into execution.

I therefore send you the above mentioned sum, with a request that you will take mea-sures that it may be distributed through the Most Reverend the Archbishops among the most necessitous of the Irish people.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my sentiments of profound esteem, and I remain your affectionate servant.

L. CARD. NINA. Rome, January 31, 1880.





Joy of the Christian Soul.....

1.8

ST. LIGUORI'S WORKS.

Passengers and mails Freight and live stock	1880 \$ 41,466 149,201	1879 \$ 40,10 131,44
Total Increase		\$171,54 \$19,12
The River-du-Loup line rec	elots are in	acinded in

1879 and not in 1880; omitting them, the w. increase would be \$22,322. Miles open, 1,275

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE C WHOLESALE TRADE.

TUEESDAY, Feb. The weather here has been more season and more favorable to wholesale trade du the past week, but, on the whole, there is much activity noticeable. Dry goods de are all busy, and hardward merch report a fairly active business at firm prices; boot and shoe manufacturers also pretty well satisfied, but groceries, visions, leather, hides. wool, etc., have tinued dull, with prices nomin unchanged. The local flour ma is rather more active this week, higher prices for the principal gr but the local grain market rules quiet per bushel of 56 lbs, duty paid. Peas quoted at 77c per 66 lbs. Oats, the market is somewhat stronger, holders asking 32c per 32 lbs. Barley and rye nominal.

The following are the city wholesale prices

Iot nom			
Superior Extra	\$8 10	0	6 15
Extra Supernne.	8 00	õ	6 05
	0 00	õ	ŏŏŏ
Spring Extra. new ground	5 25	Ö	ŏŏŏ
Bupernne	5 45	õ	5 55
Strong Bakers.	6 10	õ	6 50
Fine	5 00	ō	5 05
Middlings	4 85	Ø	4 50
Pollards	0 CO	Ø	0 00
Ontario Bags.	2 80	0	2 90
City Bags (delivered)	8 15	0	8 20
Oatmeal, Ontario	4 50	a	0 00

Cornmeal..... 2 00 @ 8 00 ASHES-The local market for pot ashes has improved since our last report, owing, doubtless to a small American demand. We hear of sales to-day of pots at about \$4.15 per brl., which is a marked advance on yesterdap's prices, sales having been made yester. eay at \$3.95. There is no demand for pearls; the market rules dull and nominal. Receipts for the week comprise about 300 bris. potash; no pearls.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS-Trade here remains steady, the demand being confined to sorting-up orders from country druggists. Business is usually quiet at this season of the year. Prices remain firm but unchanged. Remittances during last week were very fair. Latest mail advices from Liverpool received here yesterday state :- The general tone of the market has improved, and some fairly large operations have been concluded. Expectations for the future still indicate advanced figures, and as prices are hardening all round before commencement of the spring demand, increased values seem probable.

FISH.-The demand continues fair, and sales of Labrador herring are reported regularly at \$6.25 to \$6.371 per owt. Prices for other kinds remain firm but unchanged. Stocks have been reduced to unusually small proportions for this season of the year.

0 10 HIDES AND SKINS .- Although prices for Hides in Toronto have declined 50c per 100 lbs, there has been no change reported in this market yet, and we quote green hides from butchers at \$10 for No. 1; \$9 for No. 2; and \$8 for No. 3. Cal/skins steady at 121c per lb. Sheepskins firm at \$1.50 to \$1.75 each. Tallow, rough, 4c to 41c per lb.

LEATHER .- Since last Wednesday the market has remained very quiet; shoe manu-facturers having stopped buying, there has not been much business doing. Prices are a shade easier, and in order to effect sales of any consequence, dealers would be obliged to make concessions. We have reduced previous quotations for sole leather 1c this week. Remittances only moderate.

, ,	•		•	
•	Sole, No. 1, B. A., per 1b	0 27	••	0 28
•	Do. No. 2 B. A., Do	0.25		0 26
	Buffalo Sole, No. 1	0 23	••	024
- 1	Do do No 2	0 22		0 23
	Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1	0 26		0 80
;	Waxed Upper, light & medlum	0.38		0 42
2	Do. do. heavy	0.38		ŏ 40
3.	Grained Upper, light	0 38		0 42
.	Splits, large	ň 20	•••	0 34
	Do. small	ñ 23		0 21
	Calf, 27 to 36 lbs., per lb	0 20		065
	Do. 18 to 26 lbs., per lb	0.00		
	Do. 10 00 20 108., per 10	0 45	• •	055
	Sheepskin Linings	0 30	• •	0 40
	narness	0 26		0 82
	Bull Cow	0 14		Õ 17
	Enamelled Cow do	ð 16		0 17
	Patent Cow do	ă īă		ă îż
	Pebbled Cow do	õ iš		ŏ 17
1	Rough Leather do	0 27	••	0 80
ı i			••	0.00

MONDAY, Feb. 23.

MONDAY, Feb. 23. The local catile markets were again over-supplied to day with fair to good butchers' beeves, but as is to be expected during Lent, the demand is lighter than at any time previous during the senson, and, besides, but-chers, in the presence of large offerings, are holding off somewhat for lower prices, con-sequently the drovers and traders complain of losing money; all things considered, probably it would be more profitable to allow the cattle to remain in the hands of the farmers for a while longer, as, doubtless, the demand will be firmer and better distributed towards the opening of mavigation. 5 25 6 00 0 05 7 00 $\begin{array}{c} 0 & 12\frac{1}{2} \\ 4 & 25 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 4 & 50 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 30 \\ 0 & 21 \\ 1 & 20 \end{array}$

longer, as, doubtless, the demand will be afrmer and better distributed towards the opening of navigation. All the distillery fed cattle in Ontario, in all between 7,000 and 8,000 head, have been bought on contract for shipment in spring. The buyers pay the owners of the cattle a certain percen-iage on the lot, and the latter agree to turn them over either in May or June, when they will be in good condition. The majority of the sales have been made at 51 c and 51c per 1b live weight. At St Gabriel Market this forenoon, trade was very dull. The arrivals fooled up to 14 carloads of cattle, nearly all of which seemed to have been driven down to Viger Market, to find buy-ers, as the local butchers scarcely ever frequent the western market any more. The offerings were : R J Hopper, of this city, 1 car cattle from Belleville, H Gould, Oshawa; J Howden, of Port Hope, G Van-Allan, Morrisburg, W Roberts. Compton, W J McClennand, Toronto, Thomas Downe, Gratcon, R Jones, Mitchell, M Laporte, Mildmay, each one load ; also W Carnegie, Mildmay, each one load ; also W Carnegie, Mildmay, each one load ; also W cattle for \$90, 4 do for \$150 and 1 buil for \$48; he also sold 4 head of heavy cattle for shipment, for \$255. The same dealer had the only lot of live hogs on the market and he disposed of a few at 4je, W. Morgan & Co. And a load of hogs from Waterloo for their own use. W J McClennand sold 4 head of cattle to a leading exporter at \$53, also one bull at 3jc, live weight. Hug' Kelly, Toronto, sold 2 head cattle to M Russel for \$95. The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by rail during the past week include 30 cars of cattle, 1 car of hogs and 1 of horses. AT VIGER MARKET

AT VIGER MARKET

for \$110. Following is the list of shipments of horses from this city to the United States during the week ending to day, 21st inst. :-February 14, 18 horses, \$1,085 50; February 18th, 15 horses, 1,163; 16th, 15 do, 917 50; 16th, 10 do, 1,12; 16th, 1 do, 250; 16th, 20 do, 1,530; 16th, 20 do, 1,578 50; 16th, 20 do, 1,822 50; 17th, 21 do, 1,599; 17th, 21 do, 1,680 50; 17th, 14 do, 1,43; 17th, 50, 407 50; 18th, 10 do, 760; 19th, 4 do, 35i 50; 19th, 19 do, 1,702; 19th, 10 do, 760; 19th, 14 do, 35i 50; 19th, 20 dorses, 1,685 50; 20th, 6 do, 440; 20th, 13 do, 925; 20th, 1 do, 109; 21st, 7 do, 803 50, and 21st, 10 do, 875.

Montreal Hay Market. SATURDAY, Feb. 21.

Receipts of hay at the College street market during the week ending to-day have been large; the total offerings are estimated at about 2,000 loads, of which only about 250 or 300 loads were straw. Notwithstanding the increased supply, prices, under a good de-THE CATTLE MARKETS. increased supply, prices, under a good de-mand, have remained firm for hay, and we now quote first-class timothy at \$7.50 to \$8 per 100 bundles, and common qualities at \$5 to \$6.50 do, according to the quantity of weeds, dirt, etc., found in the load. Of this last named kind there is plenty offering, but real good timothy continues somewhat scarce, and for only exceptional lots is \$3 per 100 bundles paid; the bulk of transactions are made at \$7 to \$7.75. There was a good supply on the market this forenoon, over 100 loads, and for a couple of loads of fine dry and clean timothy \$7.75 was asked. Straw con-tinues dull, at \$2 to \$4 per 100 bundles, and very little of choice quality appears on the market. There is a good demand reported for good pressed hay, which readily com-mands \$10 per ton, while the range is from

city is restricted just now by the continued mildness of the weather.

mildness of the weather. COAL-Retail prices per ton, delivered, for cash: Stove, S7 25 to \$750; chestnut, \$675 to \$725; egg, \$7 to \$750; furnace, \$7 to \$725; Scotch grate (soft), \$550; Sectch steam, \$500 to \$525; Sydney steam, \$5; Pictou do, \$450 to \$5; coke per chaldron, \$3; charcoal, 15c to 25c per bushel. Woon-Retail prices per cord, delivered from the yard: Long maple, 3; feet, \$6; long birch, \$1 feet, \$550; long beech; 3; feet, \$550; short birch, 3 feet, \$5; short beech, 3; feet, \$550; short tamarac, 2; feet to 3 feet, \$360; short hemlock, 2; to 3 feet, \$3.

Liverpool Provision Trade.

Liverpeol Provision Trade. CHRESE—The market is very firm. There is a steady demand for finest qualities (which is the only description here, at 70s to 73s per cwt—and price still iends upwarks as the stock is gra-dually and surely being reduced. In some cases speculative holders refused to sell except at is to 2s per owt over the present quotations. BUTTER.—There is a fair consumptive demand at 110s to 116s for finest dairy butter, such guality as fail made Canadian Townships, Brockville, and Morrisburgs. For next quality, at 100s to 105s, the demand is less active, while for qualities at 85s to 95s there is a better enquiry. —Hodgson Bros'. Circular, Feb. 7.



suffering Irish, recommended by Rev. F. Woods':-

Rev Felix Woods \$10, John Dinneen 1, Francis Tessier 1, Patrick Walsh 1, Mark Walsh 1, Robert Patterson 1, 2 hos Connor 1, Walter Walsh, sr, 1, Jas Kieran 50c, Dennis Barrett J, John Coffee 1, Mrs Thos O'Leary 1, Patrick Donohoe 50c, Patrick Leaby .1, Thos Murphy 2, Mrs Thomas Murphy 50c, James Fagan 50c, Lawrence For 11, Francis Fee' 1, James Feeny, sr, 1, Richa.d Finn 1, Andrew Connor 1, James Flynn 2, Patrick Dinneen 1, W Wattie 1, John Durnin 1, Bernard Dar-nin 1, Mrs John Durnin 500, Thomas Durnin 2, John Durnin 50c, George Murphy 1, Daniel Murphy 50c, John Murphy 50c, Patrick P Walsh 1, Francis Sherrey 1, Wm Hassan, sr 1, F Fourchette 50c, A Friend 5, Wm Curran (son of Martin) 25c, Thomas McConville 1, Michael Darrigan 1, Thomas Donohue, sr, 1, Robert Saddlier 50c, Patrick Furey 1, Mrs Charles Furey 50c, Daniel McCarthy 1, John Cain 2, James Narey 50c, John McDonough 1, Charles McConville 1, John McConville 50c, James Feeney (son of Richard) 1, Mrs Richard Feeney 2, Charles \$7.50 to \$10. Pressed straw is dull, however, at from about \$5 to \$6 per ton. Furey 1, John McCaffrey 1, T H Handley 1, Patrick McCaffrey 1, Richard Montreal Fuel Market. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18. The demand for anthracite coal in this ity is restricted inst now by the continued lime Hall 1, Edward Hall 1, Mrs Wm Hall 50c, Hugh McGinnis 1, Patrick McGinnis 5, Benjemin Furey 25c, R S Feeny 1, Joseph

Lokeys, 25c, James Kernan 1, John Walsh 50c, Mrs John Gilmore 50c, Gilbert Polica 1, John Visncour 1, Ward Dinneen 50c, Mrs James Leaby 50c, Patrick Caveny 2, James Hughes 1, Isidore Duheme 25c, John Mc-Carthy 1, Hiram Fitzgerald 1, Mrs P C Moir 50c, John Patterson, sr. 1, Julia Hudon 1, John Flynn 1, Bridget Flynn 1, Joseph Rice 1, G Rice 1, Peter Kiernan 1, Mrs R Graham 1, Felix Boucher, jr 50 c, T Mahoney 50c, John Watters 2, Hannah McHugh 50c, Michael Mc-Donough 1, Margaret Coin 50c, John Caveny 1, Bridget M Shevlen 1, Charles Feeney , Mrs B Narey 50c, Patric's Martin 1, Thomas Donohoe, jr 50c, John & avage 1, J Jameison 1 50, Mrs Wm Wilders 1, James Bannon 1, Patrick Hughes 1, Ann Kieran 50c, Mrs Felix Hughes 50c, Joseph Jacques 50c, John Mc-Hugh 1, A Friend 3 67, John Feeny 1, Mrs Primeau 50c, A Friend 1, Ellen Canon 25c, E Polan 2, John McCaffrey 1, Housekeeper 1, A Friend 187. Total, \$139.54.

The Holy Father, and the Distress in Ireland.

The following letter has been addressed to Monsignor Kirby, Rome, by the Secretary of State of His Holinessithe Pope — Illustrious Signore—The distressing tidings

of the privations which in this unhappy year especially afflict the Irish have moved the especially afflict the Irish have moved the Holy Father in an uncommon degree. Heavy and numerous as are the burdens which weigh down the Holy Sec, and restricted as 761 Craig siree', Montreal.

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