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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 30.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SOUTH AFRICA

RATTLE OF SPITZKOP—DETAILS.

WHAT JOUBERT SAYS

"HANDS OFF!

SYMPATHY AT THE HAGUE.

British Cabinet Coming to their Senses.

BLOOD! BLOOD! pears, I must own, scarcely credible.

LONDON, March 2 .- A correspondent at Prospect Hill says :- It is useless to attempt to tight the Boers with numerically inferior forces. They are, man for man, more than equal to our own. They are as courageous, infinitely better shots, and marvellously skilled, taking advantage of every cover. Their coolness under fire is perfect, and, while lighting individually, all work in concert and in obedience to orders. They openly express contempt for our infantry, but fear our cavalry

The correspondent at Prospect Hill, who was taken prisoner and released by the Boers, reports that he had an interview with Joubert, the Boer Commandant, who complained of Colley for bringing on a battle when peace negotiations were proceeding, and said the Boers were prepared to treat for peace only on the basis of their liberty. Au offensive Irish renegade was with Joubert, and appeared to be his chief adviser.

LONDON, March 2.—President Hoyt, of the Dutch Transvaal Committee, has issued a strong appeal to the people of England. He committee in their effort to restrain the Gov-

Of course the appeal meets with more ridicule than consideration. The whole tone of the London press, excepting the Pail Mall blockeding and besieged parties are to sus-Gazetie, Feho and Truth, is expressed in the words of Mr. Evelyn Ashley, M P., to-night, at a Liberal meeting. Referring to the war in the Transvaal he suggests as the nations of the world know the power of Britain she could offer terms of peace to the brave Boers, weakness. He remarked that in order to demonstrate the prowess of this country to the ignorant tribes of South Africa it was absolutely necessary that the Boers should be forced to lay down their swords and bucklers before any negotiations came from the British Wildly unreasoning, the Euglish papers show themselves incapable of discussing the justice of the Boers' claim; they are | tion of peace in the Transvanl, without, howrabid in their demand for blood. "In a spirit," as the Pall Mall Gazette says, " of shameful barbarity, England, who is ready to offer mediation when other powers are engaged in cutting each other's throats, refuses in her journals to allow the Christian spirit to interfere now with her diabolical desire to slay the | venge and for the restoration of British pres-Boers. Almost alone among the influential London press the Pall Mall Gazette pleads for the victors."

Precisely the same mistaken spirit which has landed us in political disaster in Ireland has prepared the way for disaster in the no pains to discover what the people concerned really desired. They listened to the first story told them and then made up their minds to listen to no other. At this moment we are urged to persevere in an inequitable a deep feeling of shame and humiliation the and impolitic war, without giving the Boers an opening for reconciliation. There is no with the Boers. For the first time in the impartial man in England who does not know history of this country England has, without what Joubert said to the correspondent of the making an effort to retrieve her misfortunes, Standard is literally true. If this be anything capitulated to a successful rebellion. In the like the truth with what conscience can we case of the struggle for American independpersist in refusing even a hearing to these

Many are asking who is the Irish renegade our defeats berofe we acknowledged ourselves has any part in the direction of the military clined to regard General Colley as a victim to movements of the Boers their admirable his own rashness. Now, we shall think of him tactics can be readily explained, for he is a as a patriot of the old type—as a man who man with veritable genius for irregular war-fare." He is a native of County Kilkenny.

The Standard's correspondent, who has paring for her."
done such remarkable good work, is Lieut. It seems indeed as if the Government had Cameron, the African explorer.

London, March 4.—The Standard correspondent, who was liberated on parole by Joubert to bring medical assistance for the English wounded after the battle of Spitzkop, gives further particulars of his interpolar for negotiations to be carried on, and the property of the p view with the Boer commander. He says : 'Jonbert asked me to tell the people of England that he was sure that they and their Ministers meant to do what was right and just; but that the Euglish officials and army commanders worked for their own ends and wilfully misrepresented facts. Hence the Transvaal was driven to desperation by the feeling that it was hopeless to look for

England was fighting now for honor as for domination; the Boers for liberty; for which they were prepared to die. The God of battles was with them. Their loss in the capture of the strong position of Majela, and the rout of tice before Coercion for Ireland, says: "There the British troops was, he said, only one killed are many who will condemn the attempt to and five wounded. Joubert also said that the people of the Transvaal were quite prepared to accept a scheme of African confederation, provided that they were left entirely to themselves. Upon this matter he said that he had also been misrepresented." I told the Boer leader that I would transmit his message to England.

Tue statement as to the Boer loss apfound that in the Dutch camp were fifty unwounded Eaglish prisoners and seven

officers. The London papers publish extracts from were inciting Lishmen to rebellion, outrage and assassination, there would be great danger independence, and concludes, "It is praiseference to the Balkans' question. The Transvaal Presse says: — "Misfortune follows misfortune, blunder succeeds blunder."

**Were inciting Lishmen to rebellion, outrage and assassination, there would be great danger if prompt and effectual measures were not taken for the maintenance of law and order.

Beaconsfield reluctantly succeeds blunder. ever since Mr. Gladstone has resumed office. It appears as though fate intended with the name of Gladstone to mark the downfall of Great Britain as one of the great Powers of the world.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 4 .- The President of the Orange Free State has received a telegram from the Boer Commander declaring that the Boyrs desire to prevent further bloodshed, but it rests with England alone to stay hostilities. The Boers are simply defending themselves. They are willing to accept all efforts to promote peace, provided they do not conflict with their resolutions to acquire freedom.

LONDON, March 7.-The various answers to asks every honest Englishman to support the questions in Parliament, to-day, show that the Government approved of Gen. Wood's ernment from proceeding with its present action relative to an armistice with the Boers. unfortunate policy. He asks: "Should a During the armistice both parties promise people who have long peaceably besought the English nation for freedom be exterminated because, when driven to desperation, they seek their rights by the only resources left open to them." He says: "Do not cease left open to them." He says: "Do not cease left open to them." your protests against injustice; insist on the parrisons of the armistice, and will use his recall of your troops, and leave to far distant influence to induce the Boers' commanders nations the blessings which as freemen you to permit the removal of the British wounded yourselves have dearly purchased and hold in the garrisons to Natal. Joubert also undertakes to pass provisions for the beleaguered garrisons through the Boer lines. On the arrival of provisions at the garrisous, both

> MOUNT PROSPECT, Mar. 7 .- The rumours of the surrender of Standerton are untrue.

pend hostilities for eight days.

AMSTERDAM, March 8. - At a meeting here, on Saturday, speakers pointed out that the demonstration was not directed which would not be taken as indicative of against England, but was held simply to their crimes.

weakness. He remarked that in order to desympathize with the Boers. Resolutions RALKIGH, N. C., Mar. 8.—A stringent license sympathize with the Boers. Resolutions were passed expressing the hope that the Boers would obtain their independence, and that the Dutch Government would do all in its power to procure peace.

THE HAGUE, March 8 .- In the Second Chamber to-day, the Premier said the Government was most anxious to aid in the restoraever, departing from strict neutrality.

LONDON, March 7 .- At last Mr. Gladstone's Government shows a disposition to break from Conservative fetters in matters of foreign policy. It has done an act of statesmanship, it has placed itself above the clamor for retige, and has reopened negotiations to settle terms of peace with the Boers. The announcement of the truce concluded between General Wood and Commandant Joubert is received with horror by the Jingo papers, but the weaker Liberal journals are picking up Transvaul. The British Government took | courage enough to be ashamed of having joined in the hue and cry of Conservative editorials. The Conservative Standard is rabid on the subject of the truce. "Englishmen," it says, "will read with news that an armistice has been concluded ence, although we had a European war upon our hands, we strove for years to retrieve

in the Boer campaign. A gentleman writes betten. Now-a-days all this is changed. It to an afternoon paper, that it is probably Mr. is from the high places of England that re-Aylward, author of an interesting work on bellion is fostered and encouraged. The news the Transvaal, but who is by no means a of disaster is met by brave words in public and renegade. The writer says: "Mr. Aylward pretended zeal in hurrying out reinforcements, was engaged in the service of the Transvaul by the lavish expenditure of public money Government before the annexation, thereby and by orders to our Generals to make peace losing his status as a British subject, which on any terms. The British public underhe his never taken steps to regain. No stand now why General Colley led his men on doubt he has been in close sympathy with to a desperate enterprise, and why he and so the Boers since. That his manners might many others died on the hill. He shrank give the impression described, I can very from carrying out the shameful task entrusted readily understand, though it is only just to him, and from having his name associated say that not a few British officers who came throughout the world with this disgraceful in contact with him in Pietermaritizburg, surrender after defeat. He was determined to while the Zulu war was in progress, formed a make an effort to force the Boers to fall back favorable estimate of his character. If he from Natal. Hitherto some have been in-

died in endeavoring to save his country from the dishonor which her Ministers were pre-

really outwitted its quondam allies The the Teutonic race.

possibly for peace to be concluded before the operations, and by the time when the English would naturally expect the slaughter of vengeance to commence. They calculate, and doubtless rightly, that by the time Gen. Roberts arrives the English people will have returned to reason, and be as heartily ashamed of their course in this Boer affair as Europe is of them to-day.

The Pall Mall Gazette, which with Mr. Labouchere of Truth and Mr. Cowen of the Newcastle Chronicle, has always pleaded the cause of the Transvaal as well as that of jusconclude peace until the Boers are crushed It is gratifying to find this irrational sentiment rated at its true value by the Government which does not share the false pride which prevented the Government of George | pointed out that outrages, though greatly di-III. from treating with the American insurgents until they had laid down their arms Lord Derby warned us that it is the first form of public cowardice when you do that which you do not believe to be in itself wise or politic, merely because you think that if you do not do it somebody else will think you are afraid. Of that worst form of cowar- Ireland was imminent, but when such hostile dice the Government, fortunately for the Government in its policy in the Transvaal is acting with the wisdom of Burke instead of

imitating the policy of George III.

New YORK, March 8.—The World's cable grant the Boers a constitution similar to the Confederation Act, under which Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were merged into the Dominion.

THE ASHANTEES.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, March 6 .- Two runpers from the King of Ashantee have arrived. It is believed they fear a war message, and that the Ashantees are on the March. A volunteer corps is forming.

UNITED STATES.

BALLOONING ACCIDENT. THREE PASSENGERS DROWNED

NEW YORK, March 8 -The World's cable despatch says :- A balloon with an aeronaut and eight passengers ascended from Nice, yesterday, and was carried to sea. Three pas sengers were drowned at night while the balloon dragged the water. The others succeeded in closing the valves of the balloon which rose and afterwards landed.

MEMPHIS, Mar. 8.—The body of John Welsh who several months ago wounded Capt. Davis, a revenue officer, and killed Davis' deputy, was found in Frotress county with his throat cut. It is believed Welsh was murdered by his companious to prevent the disclosure of

law which passed the House has been defeated in the Senate. The bill had been reported in the House prohibiting the manufacture or importation of liquors and providing for the submission of the question to public vote.

WASHINGTON, March 8 .- Specials to the World say: The rumors of an extra session and the continued deadlock are freely discussed. The President has given assurances that he will appoint John B Bowman, Lexington. Ky., to succeed Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Register of the Treasury, Schofield, it is reported, will have the Russian Mission, and Governor Young, Ohio, will succeed him.

The Herald says: The record shows that Windom's attitude on the Silver Bill was in accordance with Garfield's views. Jewell is spoken of for the Russian Mission. It is understood Evarts, Allison and Thurman will be the delegates to the International Moneary Conference.

The Tribune says: The consideration of the Chinese treaties will likely consume a considerable time of the Senate's extra session. Morton May will not accept the French Mission if it appears his resignation will interfere with the Republican organization of the House. It is understood that very few changes in the Departments will be made at present. It is regarded as certain that Hilliard and Christiancy will soon be recalled from Brazil and Peru.

NEW YORK, March 8 .-- In the walking match at 9 a.m. Rowell had concluded 161 miles; Albert has withdrawn. At 8.40 Vaughan was 139 miles; O'Leary 127.

The brig Emma Hall from Cardenas, aground near Sandy Hook, experienced terrible weather at sea, during which the son of Captain Ferry and the second mate were swept overboard and drowned.

Mr. and Mrs. Roswell P. Homer has given St Thomas Episcopal Church \$35,000 for building St. Thomas' Home, and \$5,000, a perpetual fund for charitable purposes, in memory of their only son, who died recently.

Out of a list of thirty emineut ecclesiastics whom England has produced, four are Londoners; twenty, including Jere my Taylor (a native of Cambridge) and Wesley (a Lincolnshire man), are eastern, while six only are west of England. These latter, however, include Hooker, of Devoushire birth, and Whitfield, a native of Gloucestershire. But the fact of the superiority of the east is too plain to be disputed. Perhaps we may see in it some evidence of the piety and seriousness of which included Dilke, Bradlaugh, Cowen and

Commander-in-Chief's arrival at the scene of COERCION BILL in the LORDS

THEY RUSHED IT THROUGH!

The Arms' Bill!

The Gag for Irish Members Only.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, March 1 .- Earl Spencer, in moving the second reading of the Protection Bill. minished in dumber, were still committed in Ireland. He said outrages could only be the result of inflammatory speeches, but necessity for the bill arose less from the perpetration of outrages than from the difficulty of tracing the offenders. Eacl Spencer did not wish Ireland was imminent, but when such hostile feeling existed, and when American papers were inciting Luishmen to rebellion, outrage

ganized conspiracy of foreigners. It was absolutely necessary that the Government should possess power to defend the Queen from foreign conspirators who were passing despatch says: The Government propose to to and tro between another country and Ireland

Lord Granville declared Coercion necessary.
The bill was then read a second time, and

the third reading fixed for to-morrow. London, March 2 - In the House of Lords

last night the Protection Bill was read a third time without discussion. The Protection Bill has received the signa

ture of the Queen, and is now law. LONDON, March 3 .- Earl Lytton, late Viceroy of India, moved that nothing in the information laid before the House justifies the announced policy of the Government in regard to Candahar. He said all sections of native opinion approved of the retention of Candahar. Russian influence in India must be excluded at any cost, and if Candahar was held fearlessly and firmly, England could view with indifference of the rulers of Cabul, and Russia's advance on

Lord Enfield, Under Secretary of War, maintained that the native Princes of India had the greates' dread of further annexation. Military opinions on the surject of the retention of Candahar were divided, and the commercial advantages of retention were doubtful. Its political effects might be serious, and the financial embarrassments onerous.

Lord Waveney moved for the appointment of a Commission to inquire as to the best form of Government for Candahar. He advocated the creation of a Crown Colony.

Lord Chelmsford, late Commander of British troops in South Africa, defended the abandonment of Candahar from a military

point of view. Lord Derby opposed the retention of Candahar, and said its occupation would not prevent Russian intrigues in Cabul.

Salisbury, after pointing out the Russian intrigues in Cabul, said there was no substantial difference of opinion among the highest authorities in regard to the military advan-

tages of Candahar as a position for the defence of the Indian Empire. Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty. was satisfied that Candabar could not be safely held for less than £1,500,000 yearly.

Spending that sum that way must prevent the carrying out of works of public utility. The debate was adjourned. London, March 3 .- Yesterday being Ash

Wednesday, the members of the House of Lords formed in procession and went to Westminster Abbey, after passing the Coercion Bill. The House has not met on Ash Wednesday since 1852. Consequently the ceremonial provided for that occasion had not been gone through with for 29 years. The procession was headed by two Queen's Marshals. In the debate regarding Candahar, Beacos

field asked who could have supposed the Government, with the Cabul correspondence to guide them, could repudiate the whole policy of their predecessors? The financial arguments against the retention of Candahar had been used against the acquisition of Punjaub and Seinde, which were now sources of strength and wealth. He did not believe, owever, that Candahar was the key of India. Vigor in Parliament, skill, resources, and the action of a determined people were the keys of India.

Granville said the present Viceroy of India favored the abandonment of Candahar. Lytton's motion was adopted by 165 to 76

HOUSE OF COMMONS. The Secretary of War said the loss of life

in the recent engagement between Colley and the Boers was exaggerated. Thirty-five fficers and 693 men were engaged. Three officers were killed, nine wounded and seven taken prisoners. Total killed, 83; wounded, 122: taken prisoners, or missing, 50. Besides the reinforcements already announced it had been decided to prepare three infantry regiments to be shipped from Gibraltar and Malta. Hartington said the Government means to

go on with the Arms' Bill daily. Urgency was voted on the Arms' Bill by 397 to 37. No Conservatives voted in the minority, Labouchere.

prohibits the possession or carrying of arms, except by license, permits the search of any. house from sunrise to sunset, and empowers the authorities to prohibit and regulate the importation and sale of arms, dynamite and nitro-glycerine. The maximum penalty or summary conviction is three months' impris-

onment without hard labour. The Bill is to

remain in force for five years.

ends by lawful means.

Sir V. Harcourt, in introducing the Arms' Bill, referred to the speech of Dillon in House of Commons. He made a speech, in August, in which the speaker advised the which he expressed his regret at the violence peasants to march to meetings in military order, and avowed that by obstruction in Parliament they could set the people free to drill, and declared that every Irishman had a right to have a rifle, if he liked. Harcourt then referred to domiciliary visits by ar ed bands, and the shooting of Hearne. The Bill, he said, would touch nobody who sought lawful

O'Donnell moved that permission be not g anted for the introduction of the bill, and made a rambling speech.

Harcourt explained that search warrants

under the bill would run 21 days. After some further debate, Sexton, Home

Ruler, moved an adjournment. Hartington opposed the motion. He said it was unusual to prolong discussion on the introduction of the bill beyond one night. Motion rejected, 202 to 21.

Healey, Home Ruler, wishing to address the House, the Speaker applied the cloture. Hartington moved that the question be now

out. Motion adopted, 200 to 22. Leave to introduce the Bill was given by rote of 196 to 26.

The Bill passed the first reading by 188 to

London, March 1 - In the House of Commous to-day, Sir Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, referring to the insulting despatch sout him from the United States by one Devoy, saying: - "You speak of stamping us The one who will suffer most at that game will be the one who has most to lose," -said if Devoy should come within the Queen's dominions, it would be his (Harcourt's) duty to pay him some personal attention.

London, March 2.—Sir W. V. Harcourt, in introducing the Arms' Bill in the Commons, last night, contemptuously contrasted Mr. Parnell's conduct with that of Mr. Dillon, who, he said, had the courage of his opin-

ions. Sir W. V. Harcourt's attack on Mr. Parnell in the Commons yesterday has caused much bitterness among the Irish members. All who spoke on the Arms' Bill in the House to-day condemned his attempts to stigmatize the Irish members as associated in a conspiracy.

LONDON, March 3 .- The Daily News this morning says :- "It is possible that a division | on the second reading of the Arms bill in the House of Commons may be taken at 3 o'clock to night. The Government, however, will not resist any desire to seriously dehate the bill at further length, but a division will certainly be taken to-morrow.

In the Commons, to-night, on going into Committee of Supply on the Army and Estimates, Parnell will move that the Boers, by their gallant resistance, have proved the earnestness of their desire for independence, and have earned the right to its restoration.

Dillon said if he were an Irish farmer he would keep a rifle to shoot landlords. (Shouts of "Oh!") He wished the Irish had proclaimed civil war. The Speaker called nim to order. Harcourt declared his former attacks were fully justified by D.llon's language in a previous debate.

Baxter (Liberal) gave notice he would ask Gladstone whether, as despite the new rules, the usual necessary business of the House was virtually stopped, the Government intended to propose measures which would effectually prevent obstruction

Healey was repeatedly called to order for charging Harcourt with uttering untruths. He was eventually "named" by the Speaker, and his suspension voted by 233 to 15. During this scene Parnell entered the House.

Harcourt said Dillon uttered sentiments that would bring horror and disgust into the mind of every honest man. (Cheers.) The civilized world would be able to-morrow to pronounce on this vile conspiracy. He was justified in saying that the Land League depended for support on a Fenian conspiracy, the Irish subscriptions being copper while gold and silver came from America. Dillon had expressed the true spirit that animated the League.

Dillon said he never expressed approval of assassination.

Gray and McCoan, Home Rulers, regretted Dillon's language and disaproval of any sympathy with illegal means of promoting League agitation. Childers moved the adjournment of the

Chaplin (Conservative) desired to call attention to the state of public business. He

debate.

landlerds also.

wished to introduce a motion on several important matters. Hartington said the state of affairs had been fully explained.

Northcote said he and his friends only assented to supply being taken on the ground that their action was not to be considered a

precedent. Parnell protected against such an early adjournment. If the Arms' Bill was urgent, the Government ought to proceed with it.

The motion to adjourn was carried -277 to 28.

Mr. Childers then made a statement concerning the army.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the Arms' Bill, Dillon defended John Devoy He also defended his own advice to the Irish to arm, but said that, is the event of their disarmament, they were resolved to establish equality, and to disarm

Longon, March 4. —In the House of Commons last night Mr. Dillon made a very act

Harcourt introduced the Arms' Bill. It violent speech and was suspended by ,the Speaker.

The Daily Telegraph says :- " The new real 28 of the House of Commons have a loophole of obstruction, by means of which Irish members may resist at length an adjournment of the debate on the Arms bill, which Mr.-Childers, Secretary of War, will move in: order to make a statement regarding the army reorganization."

Parnell made his reappearance in the of the language which had been used by his colleague Ditlon last night, but Parnell added that he must also express his condemnation. of the speech of the Home Secretary, Sir Wm. Harcourt. Parnell's remarks did not attract much attention.

LONDON, March 4 - Parnell resumed the dehate on the Arms' Bill. He justified Devoy's telegram to Harcourt. The Ministry were trying th ir best to prove that the Fenians were right, and drive men like himself and Dillon outside the lines of the Constitution, but they would not succeed. The Arms Bill, he said, would not prevent the shooting of

bad landlords. Parnell declared that he exceedingly regretted the establishment of League Courts, and stated that the Land League had expressed disapproval thereof.

Henry (Liberal and Home Ruler) charged Parnell with deluding Irishmen into the belief that the House was determined to prevent any amelioration of their condition; teaching them they could only hope for re-dress through violence. Although Parnell recalled his advice to the tenants to plough up land, some pasture had been ploughed up.
The Arms Bill passed its second reading—

45 to 34. LONDON, March 7 .- In the Commons today, Stanhope gave notice of a resolution

condemning the withdrawal of the British roops from Southern Afghanistan. Northcote will, to morrow, ask what day will be convenient for the debate. This action will amount to moving a formal vote

off censure by the Opposition on the Government's Afghan policy. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Arms Bill this evening. Several Home Rule amendments were rejected. The proposal that persons suspected of carrying arms should be arrested and taken

before a Magistrate instead of being searched by the police was inserted in the Bill. One clause of the Arms Bill was adopted with unimportant alterations.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED

Tuesday, March 8.

The plague has made its appearance in Mr. Langtry, the husband of the "Jersey

Lily," is in Toronto. A London cable announces the death of

the downger Lady Raglan. Bishop Sweeney, of St. John, N. B., is to leave for Rome about the 19th inst.

Recent shipping disasters on the English coast have caused a loss of upwards of 200 The French Government has demanded

heavy indemnity for Tunisian raids in Algeria. 1. B. Boomer, the great bridge builder of

the West, died suddenly in New York on Sunday. It is reported at Victoria, B.C., that Attorney-General Walkens will be the next Lieutenant-

Governor. The British Columbia Legislature offer a bonus of five thousand dollars for the erection of a woollen mill.

The loss of life by the earthquake at Ischia it is feared will reach 200. Another shock occurred yesterday. In a private interview with President Grevy

yesterday, Gambetta said he had no desire to take the management of affairs. The American-French Archicological Ex-

nedition, for whose safety fears have been entertained, has arrived at Palinque, Mexico: The Connecticut Legislature has passed a bill extending the southern boundary of the

State to the middle of Long Island Sound. A London despatch says Sir Garnet Wolseley is to be made a peer, so that he can con-

duct military affairs in the House of Lords. It is stated by the Press Association that the Government is desirous of declaring the

forthcoming Land Bill a measure of targency... On the first of March the Syndicate took possession of the Pembina Branch, and from that date run through trains from St., Paul to. Winnipeg.

The Governor of California has signed the. amended revenue law, exempting from taxation stock of Corporations and deposits in. Savings' Banks. Thirty-five persons have died of plague in

herbeta, Nedj ff, and Djagra, Province of Bagdad. Precautions have been taken to. localize the epidemic.

C. J. Whelams, of Rapid City, is now in Ottawa, en soute for England, to take charge of the first batch of emigrants to be brought to Canada by the Syndicate. The existence of plugue in Mesopotamia is

confirmed. There have been 18 deaths at Neter and 80 at Cuaro. Energetic measures are being taken to prevent a spread of the During the month of February, 258 immigrants, men, women and children, arrived at

Halifax from Great Britain. Of these 73

were English, 65 Lebsh, 14 Scotch, 4 Soundinavians and 2 French. Jeremiah Robinson, farmer, of the 13th concersion, township of London, Ont., com-Robinson was one of the pioneers of London

mitted sulcide vesterday by hanging. Mr. Township. No cause is assigned for the

REDMOND O'DONNELL LE CHASSEUR d'AFRIQUE.

PART II.

CHAPTER XII.—CONTINUED.

"But then governesses always are heroines, are they not?-prime favorites with novelists. I rather fear she has found life too dark a tragedy, by any possibility to make

a jest of."
"She is the best embroideress I ever saw, Lady Dangerfield said, sweeping her silken nobes up the sunlit stairs. I found it out by chance yesterday. Her work in lace and cambric is something marvelously beautiful.

I had some thought of sending her away one doesn't want a person about the house who terrifies every one she meets-but now I shall retain her. Her embroideries are worth three hundred a year to me, and she or stainly has accepted a very low salary."

She certainly had, and that was a great consideration with my lady. As has been said, long years bitter battle with poverty had taught her the value of wealth, and though she squandered Sir Peter's income recklessly on her own pleasure and gratification, she yet could be unspeakably mean in small tnings. Now that she had discovered how useful she could make Miss herncastle, she resolved not only to retain her, but to patronize her. Miss Herncastle also had exquisite taste and judgment in all matters pertaining to the tollet-why not dismiss her maid by and by, and install this useful and willing nursery governess in her place?

Miss O'Donnell came over from Castleford in the gray of the snmmer evening, with her be onginge, but alone. Sir Arthur Tregenna had sought out her chasseur at his fishing stream, and the twain would return together to dinner. She was shown to her room, and exchanged her dark gray dress for a dinner robe of blue silk, the bue of her eyes, and descended to find her hostess and cousin spending the long hour before dir.ner on the velvety lawn sloping away beneath the long, wide, open French window of the drawingroom. The childeren were at play on the terrace below, where gaudy peacocks strutted in the run, a million leaves fluttered cool and green above them, and birds caroll d in the dark shade of the branches. Miss Herncastle, in her gray silk dress, sat at a little distance, her fingers plying among my ladys lace-Lady Cecil bent over a book, her fair, delicate face and slight, graceful figure outlined against the golden and purple light of the sunset lities on her breast-tall, slim, sweet My lady leaned back lazily in her rustic chair, doing nothing-it was an amiable trait in this lady's character that she never did do anything-beautifully dressed, powdered, painted coiffured, and awaiting impatiently the arrival of the dinner hour and the gentlemen. Major Frankland was absent with the earl and her husband of course, whether in his study or out of it, did not count. In the absence of the nobler sex, my lady always collansed on principle-gaping piteously. Sne never read, she never worked, she never

unb-urable bore. She bailed the advent of Rose O'Donnell now with relief. She couldn't talk to the governess-that were too great condescension the children were noisy nuisances, and Lady Cecil was interested in her book. The waving trees, the flushed sky' the sleeping sea, the silent emerald earth-all the fair evening prospect had no charm for her.

thought. Society and adulation were her

stimulants-in their absence life became au

"You find us alone yet, Miss O'Donnell," she said, as Rose took a seat near her. "Our fishermen have not returned, and solitude invariably bores me to death. Cecil has taken to literature, as you see, and is company for no one. I never read Miss O'Donnellika are all alike, hopelessly stupid nowsdays. What is that you have there, Queenie?"

Lady Cecii looked up. "Ballads of Ireland. I came upon it by chance in the library half an hour ago. I am reading the battle of Fontency. Miss O'Dounell, id any of your ancestors fight at the battle of Fontency?"

"So the legends of our house say, at least. "And by the same token," as Lucy would observe, it was a Redmond O'Donnell who fought and fell on the tatal field of Fontenoy "

Lady Dangerfield looked interested. A Redmond O'Donnell. Really! Read

it, Queenie, will you?" 'I never road aloud," Lady Cecil answered;

"It is an accomplishment I do not possess." She glanced suddenly at she busy fingers of " Miss Herncastle," she called.

Miss Herncastle paused in her work, and looked up.

" You will read it to Lady Dangerfield, will you not? Somehow I think you can read aloud."

*I can try," Miss Herncaotle answered. She laid down her work, advanced, took the book, and stood up before her auditors. The last light of the setting sun shone full upon her tall, statuesque figure, her pale. changeless face, locked ever in the passionless calm of marble. She began. Yes, Miss Herncastle could read aloud-Lady Ceril had been right. What a wondrously musical voice it was-so deep, so calm, so sweet. She made a very striking picture standing there, outlined against the purple glosming, the sunlight gilding her face and her deadblack hair. So thought Rose O'Donnell, so thought Lady Cecil Olive, so thought two gentlemen advancing slowly, unseen and unheard, un the avenue, under the trees-Sir Arthur Tregenna and Captain O'Donnell. Both, as if by

"'Push on, my household cavalry!' King Louis madly cried, To death they rush, but rude their shock—not unavenged they died.
On through the camp the column trod-King touis turns his rein.

some simuitaneous impulse, stopped

'Not yet, my ll ge, 'Saxe interposed, ' the Irish troops remain.' "Lord Clare," he says, 'you have your wish; there are your Saxon foes!"

The mar hal almost smiles to see, so furiously he goes! How fierce the look these exiles wear, who're

went to be so gav,

The ire-sured wrongs of fifty years are in their
hearts to-day—

The ireaty broken ere the ink wherewith 'twas writ could dry,
Their plundered homes, their rulned sh.:ines,

their women's parting cry,
Their priestbood nunted down like wolves, their constry overthrows—

Each looks as if revenge for all were staked on

him alone.
On, F intency—on, Fontency, nor ever yet elso-

where Rush d on to fight a nobler band than these proud exiles were. "O'Brien's voice is hoarse with joy, as halting,

he commands,

Fix -ay'acts—charge? like mountain storm
rush on these flery bands?

Thin is the English column now, and faint their You must'ring all the strength they have they เกรหะ a gallant show :

They dress their ranks upon the hill to face that Their b yonets the breakers' foam; like rocks the men behind!
One volley crashes from their line, when through the surging smoke,

hunger's pang. Right up against the English line the Irish exiles sprang! Bright was their steel, 'tis bloody now, their guns

are filled with gore;
Through shattered ranks, and severed files, and trampled fiags they tore;
The English strove with descerate strength, paused, rallied, staggered, fied—
The green hillside is matted close with dying and with dead;
Across the plain and far away passed on that hideous wrack. Whileca-aller and fantassin dash in upon their

On, Fontency—on, Fontency, like eagles in the With bloody plumes the Irish stand—the field is fought and won!"

She paused. Sweet, clear, thrilling as bugle blast rang out the stirring words. A light leaped out into her eyes, a glow came over her pale face; every heart there stirred under the ring of her tone, her look, her ges-

ture as she ceased.
"By Jupiter!" Redmond O'Donnell exclaimed, under his breath, "That woman is a marvel."

Lady Cecil stretched out her hand for the book, a look of surprised admiratiou in her eyes. " Miss Herncastle," she said, " you read that splendidly. The poet should have heard

I knew you could read but not like that. You are a born actress. The governess bowed, smiled, and walked

back with immovable composure to her place. "Shall we approach now?" Sir Arthur said, in a constrained voice

There was no reply. He looked at his companion—the eyes of Redmond O'Donnell were fixed on Miss Hernoastle with such look of utter wonder-of sheer amaze and of recognition, that the baronet stared at him in turn. Standing there it had flashed upon him like an inspiration where he had seen Miss Herncastle before. He started like man from a trance at the sound of the baron et's surprised voice.

"How thunderstruck you look, O'Donnell" he said, with a touch of impatience in his tone; "did you never before hear a lady

The half-irritated words fully aroused him. Redmond O'Donnell turned away from the

governess with a slight laugh.
"Rarely like that, mon ami. And I have just solved a riddle that has puzzled me since last night. I think I have had the pleasure of both seeing and hearing Lady Dangerfield's very remarkable governess before today.'

CHAPTER XIII.

THE MYSTERY OF BRACKEN HOLLOW. Miss Herncastle's audience had been increased by still two more. The Earl of Ruys-land and Major Frankland, sauntering up the avenue, had also paused afar off to listen-Against the rose and gold light of the summer sunset, Miss Herncastle's tall figure and striking face made a very impressive picture It was a presty tableau altogether; Lady Cecil, tair, languid, sweet; my lady in her rich robes and sparkling jewels; Rose O'Donnell with her small, piquant face literally seeming all eyes; and the accessories of waving trees, luminous sky, tinkling fountains, and tragiant flowers.

" Ab " Lord Ruysland said, when the spell was broken and he and his companion moved on once more, " what have we here? A second-rate acress from the Surrey side of the Tham s? Upon my life, so much histrionic talent is quite thrown away. Miss Herncastle (I wonder if her father's name was Herncastle, by the bye?) is wasting her sweetness on desert air. On the bounds of Drury Lane her rendering of Fontency would be good for at least two rounds from p gallery. Bravo! Miss Herncastle!" He bowed before her now with the stately courtliness of his youth. "I have read of entertaining angels unswares-are we entertaining a modern Mars, all alone until now?

The covert eneer that generally embellished everything this noble peer said was so covert, that only a v ry sensitive ear could have caught it. Miss Herncastle caught it and lifted her great gray eyes for one moment to his face-full, steadily. Something in the grave, clear eyes seemed to disc neert himhe sto, ped abruptly and turned away from her.

"Gad!" he thought, "it is strange. Never saw such an unaccountable likeness in all my life. She has looked at me a thousand times with just such a look as Miss Herncastle gave me now. Confound Miss Herncastle! What the deuce does the young woman mean, by looking so horribly like other women dead

and gone? He turned from the party and walked with a sulky sense of injury into the house. But all the way up to his room, all the time the elaborate mysteries of the toilet were going on (and the mysteries of Lady Daugerfield's herself were plain reading compared to this old dandy of the ancient regime), all the time there strong, stendy gray eyes pursued bim tike an uncomfortable ghost.

"Hang Miss Herncastle," again the noble earl growled. "Cecil doesn't look like her mother; -what business, then, has an utter stranger to resemble her in this absurd way? It's like living in the house with a nightmare; my digestion is upset for the rest of the day. It's deucedly unpleasant and, egadi I think I must ask Ginevra to dismiss her, if she continues to disturb me in this way."

Redmond O'Donnell had stood a little aloof, stroking his mustache meditatively, and gazing at the governess. A perfumed blow of a fan on the arm, a soft little laugh in his ear recalled him.

"And still he gazed, and still the wonder grew!" Is Miss Herncastle the Gorgon's and-pardon an old man-your personal aphead, or is it a case of love at first sight. In pearance, you have never turned your either event, let me present you and exorcise the spell."

It was Lady Cecil's smiling face that he turned to see. Lady Cecil, who, with a wave of that fragrant fan summoned the governess to her side.

"Miss Herncastle, take compassion on this wretched exile of Erin, and say something consolutory to him. He stands helplessly here and sighs and looks, sighs and looks, sighs and looks, and looks again." Captain Redmond O'Donnell, Le Beau Chasseur-Miss Herr castle."

She flitted away as she spoke with a saucy. backward glance at Le Beau Chasseur, and up

to her cousin Ginevra. "Oh, if you please,, my lady," with a little bousemaid's courtesy, "I have a favor to ask. Don't banish poor Miss Herncastle to mope to death in the dreary upper region of the nurserv and school-room. She is a lady-treat her as such-your guest-treat her as a guest. Let her come to dinner." "Queenie! Miss Herncastle to dinner!

My guest! What Quixotic nonsense you talk. She is my dependent, not my visitor." "That is her misfortune, not her fault. Miss Hernoastle is a lady to her finger tips, and fifty times cleverer than you or I. See how she interests all the gentlemen. Issue

nuzza!
Revenge! Remember Limerick! Dash down say so. She seems to entertain Captain Otthe Sassenagh! "Like lions leaping at a fold when mad with thoroughly at this moment. Queenle, I don't understand you; you should be the last on earth to ask for much of Miss Herncastle. Where are your eves?"

"In their oid situation . you don't under stand me?" Lady Cecii laughed a little, and glanced over at the two gentlemen to whom the tall governess talked. "No, perhaps not-perhaps ,I don't quite understand myself Never mind that; perhaps I like Miss Herncastle-perhaps the spell of the enchantress is over me, too. We won't ask questions, like a good little cousin ; we will only ask Miss Hernesstle to dinner to-day, to-morrow, and all the to-morrows?"

"Well, certainly, Queenie, if you really wish it; but I confess I don't anderstand-

"Don't try, ma chere; "Where ignor ince is bliss. 'tis foliy to be w. (88.' Ouce a lady always a lady, is it not and though Miss Herncastle be a govorness to day, she has been something fat different in days gone by Thanks for this favor. Let your invitation be generous, Ginevra, as your invitations can be when you like."

She turned away and walked into the house. Her coasin looked after her with a perplexed face What could Queenie mean? Why, it was plain as the rose-light yonder in the west that Sir Arthur Tregenna was going to fall in love with her; Sir Arthur Tregenne, who had come down here ex-ressly to fall in love with Lady Cccil Clive; Sir Arthur, in whom all Lady Ce il's hopes and ambitions should be centred. And here was Lady Cecil Clive now begging this inconvenient governess might be brought forward, thrown into his society, treated as an equal, and left to work her Circean spells.

"It's the strangest thing I ever heard ofit's absurd, preposterous. However, as I have promised, I suppose I must perform. And what will Uncle Raoul say? I shall keep an eve upon you this first evening, Miss Herncastle, and if I find you attempt to entrap Sir Arthur, your first evening will be your last."

Miss Herncastle's two cavaliers fell back as my lady appeared. The other gentlemen had gone to their rooms to dress for dinner; these two followed now. Captain O'Donnell's share in the conversation had been slight, but there was a look of conviction on his face as he ran

up to his room. "It is she," he said to himself; " there is not a doubt about it. A nursery governess. Rather a disagreeable change, I should imagine, after the life she has left. What in the name of all that is mysterious can have brought her here?"

Miss Herncastle listened in grave surprise as my lady tersely and tartly issued her com-

mands. "It is my desire, at the solicitation of Lady Cecil Clive, Miss Herncastle, that you dine with us to-day, she said, snappishly "There is no necessity for any change in your dress. You are well enough.

Miss Herncastle was robed like a quakeress in gray silk, a pearl brooch fastening her lace collar, and a knot of blue ribbon in her hair. She looked doubtfully at my lady as she listened.

"Lady Cecil Clive wishes me to dine with you to-day, my lady?" she repeated, as though not sure she had heard aright.

"I have said so," my lady replied, still more anappiably. "I don't pretend to understand, only she does, that is enough. Lady Cecil's wishes are invariably mine.

And then my lady, with her silken train sweeping majestically betited her, sailed away, and the governess, who had so signally come to honour was left alone-alone with the paling splendor of the sunset. with the soft flutter of the July wind, with the twitter of the birds in the branches, and the peacocks, promenading to and fro on the stone terraces. outstretched tails, bore an absurd resemblance to my lady herself, and Miss Herncastle's darkly thoughtful face broke into a smile as she saw it.

"As the queen pleases," she said with shrug. "And I am to dine with the Right Honorable the Earl of Ruysland, the Lady Cecil, and two baronets. Some of us are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them. I am one of the latter, it appears. I thought the power to wonder at anything earthly had left me forever, but I wonder-I wonder what Lady Cecil means by this."

Miss Heincastle, the governess, half an hour later sat down among this very elegant company at dinner. Sir Peter Dangerfield scowled through his eye-glass as he took his

What the deuce does this mean, he thought, savagely; bringing the brats' governess to dinner. To annoy me, nothing else; that is her amiable motive always to annoy me.

Miss Herncastle found herself placed between the Earl of Ruysland and Sir Arthur Tregenua. 'The earl, immaculately got up, spotlers, ruffled, snowy linen, tail coat rose in his button-hole, diamond ring on his finger, hair perfumed, and bands white and delicate as his daughter's own, looked the whole patrician Peerage of England personified in bimself. And with all the suave gallantry of a latter-day Chesterfield he paid compliments and made himself eminently agreeable to the lady by whom he was seated. His digestion might be upset, his peace of mind destroyed by the proximity, but his handsome face was

placid as a summer lake. " Your reading of that poem was something quite wonderful, Miss Herncastle, I give you my word. I have heard some of the best elocutionists of the day—on the stage and off it-but upon my life, my dear young lady, you might make the best of them look to their laurels. I wonder now, with your talents thoughts in that direction—the stage I mean. It is our gain at present, but it is the loss of the theatrical world."

Miss Herncastle smiled—supremely at her

"Your lordship is pleased to be complimentary or surcastic-the latter, I greatly fear. It is one thing to read a poem decently, and quite another to electrify the world as Lady Macbeth. I may teach children of nine to spell words of two syllables and the nine parts of speech, but I fear I would receive more hisses than vivas on the boards of the Princess."

By some chance she looked up as she finished speaking, and met a pair of dark, keen eyes looking at her across the table. with the strangest, most sarcastic look Those cynical blue eyes belonged to the Irish-African soldier, Captain O'Dounell. He smiled as he met her gaze.

"Miss Herncastle does herself less than justice," he said very slowly. "A great actress she might never be—we have no great actresses nowadays-but a clever actress, I am very sure. As to "Lady Macbeth, I have no means of knowing, but in the character of Ophelia " I am quite certain, now, she would

be charming

I fear Lady Dangerfield will repent having invited her governess to dinner. Thanks, my lord; don't trouble yourself; my dress has escaped."

In the trifling confusion of the accident Captain O'Donnell's remark passed unanswered, and it was noticeable that Miss Her. 4. castle took care not to meet those steel- olue eyes once again until the ladies le the

It was he who sprang up and held the door open for them, and as she swert by last, she lifted her large eyes suddenly, and shet him a piercing glance. He bowe, slightly, smiled slightly, then the door closed, and the gentlemen drew up, char ged and toasted.

It was rather remarkable that Sir Arthur Tregenna, usually the most abstemious of men, drank mucb, more wine, than any one there had ever Reen him drink before. Major Frankland, from his place at the end of the table, saw it, and sbrugged his shoulders with a sollo voce comment to his neighbor, O'Donnell.

"Used to be absurdly temperate-a very anchorite, whatever an anchorite may be. don't know whether you have noticed, but all the men who have lost their heads for Ruysland's peerless daughter been rejected, have taken to port and sherry, and stronger still. It seems to gone by? You may have forgotten, and be synonymous—falling in love with Lady Cecil, and falling a victim to strong drink.

"Well, yes, it does," the chasseur responded. I remember Annesly Carruthers, in Paris, used to jump to his feet, half sprung, with flashing eyes and flowing goblet, and cry, 'Here's to La Reine Blanche-Heaven bless her!' I wonder if that cipsy prayer was heard? He took to hard drinking after she jilted him; he used to be fatality about it," the young Irishman said, reflectively, filling his own glass. "Powercourt drank himself blind, too, exchanged into a line regiment ordered to Canada, and he was seldom drunk more than three times a week before she did for him. I wonder how it is She doesn't order 'em to Fill the bumper fair; every drop they sprinkle o'er the brow of Care smoothes away a wrinkle,' you don' suppose, does she?"

"I don't suppose Tregenna's one of he victims, certainly," responded Frankland. Lucky beggar! he's safe to win, with his long rent-roll and longer lineage."

"Ah! awfully old family, I'm given to un-derstand," O'Donnell said; "were baroas in the days of Edward the Confessor and William the other fellow. But then La Reine Blanche has such a talent for breaking hearts and turning heads; and what a woman may do in any given phase of life is, as Lord Dundreary says, One of these things no fellah can understand."

They adjourned to the drawing-room whence sounds of music already came wafted through the open window but in the drawingroom they found Miss Herncastle alone. The soft, silvery beauty of the twilight had tempted the rest out on the lawn. Lady Cecil sat in her rustic chair, humming au opera air, and watching with pensive, dreamy eyes the moon lift its silver sickle over the far-offhills. And Lady Daugerfield and Rose O'-Donnell sat chatting of feminine fashions and the last sweet thing in bonnets.

The gentlemen joined them-that is, with the exception of the Cornish baronet. Music was his passion, and then Miss Herncastle had looked up with a telling glance and smile, and some slight remark as he went byslight, but sufficient to draw him to her side. and hold him there. The earl lingered also but afar off, and buried in the downy depths of a puffy silken chair, let himself be gently lulled to sleep. Major Frankland, as a matter of course, joined Sir Peter's wife, and Sir Peter, with a shret of white paper, and some corks, on which moths were impaled, and a Let, went in search of glow-worm's. And Captain O'Donnell flung his six feet of manhood full length on the velvet sward at the feet of the earl's daughter, the delicious seascented evening wind lifting his brown hair, and gazed serenely up at the star-studged

sky. "Neat thing-very neat thing, Lady Cecil in the way of moon rise. How Christian-like, how gentle, how calm, how happy a man feels atter dinner! Ab, if life could be 'always afternoon,' and such turt as this, and such a sky as that, and one might lie at Beauty's feet, and-smoke! Smoking is useful among flowers, too-kills the aphides and all that, and if

Lady Cecil will permit -" "Lady Cecil permits," Lady Cecil said. laughing; "produce man's best comforter, Captain G'Donnell; light up, and kill the aphides.

Captain O'Donnell obeyed; he produced a cigar case, selected carefully a weed, lit up, and fumigated. "This is peace—this is bliss; why, oh why

need it ever end; Lady Cecll, what are you reading?" He took her book.

" Pretty, I know, by all this azure and gilding. Ab, to he sure, Owen Meredith-always Owen Meredith. How the ladies do worship that fellow. Cupid's darts, broken hearts, silvery beams, rippling streams, vows here and there, love everywhere. Yes, yes, the old story, despair, broken vows, broken heartsit's their stock in trade."

" And of course such things as broken vows and broken hearts only serve to string a poetaster's rhymes. We all know that in real life there is no such thing."

"We know nothing of the sort. Hearts are broken every day, and their owners not a whit the worse for it in the end. Better, if anything. 'The heart may break, yet brokenly live on,' sighs and sings the most lachrymose of all poets, and I agree with him. Live on uncommonly well, and if the pieces be properly cemented, grow all the stronger for the pale, for she was ever that, fixedly pale, but a

"Captain O'Donnell speaks for himself, of course; and Irishmen's hearts are the most elastic organs going. Give memy book, sir, and don't be so horribly cynical."

"Cynical, am I.? Well, yes, perhaps I am -cynicism is, I believe, the nineteenth century name for truth. Hallo! what's all this? There's my fellow Lanty, with a letter in his hand, and what has he done to Sir Peter?" "Lanty-Lanty Lafferty! How glad I am to see Lanty. He has murdered some of poor Peter's beetles I'm afraid-the slaughter of the innocents over again. See how excited the baronet is over it."

It was Lanty, and Lanty had murdered a beetle. He had espied it crawling slowly, slowly along Sir Peter's nice white sheet of whip with a branch of lilac and—annihilated eyes

"How dare you, sir! how dare yo nkill my specimen, the finest I have found this summer? How dare you do it, you muddlehended Irishman?" For Lanty's nationality was patent to the

world. Lunty pulled off his hat now, and

made the baronet a politely depreciating bow "How dar I do it? Is it dar to kill a dirty Miss Herncastle's steady hand was lifting a | cockrach? Shure yer honor's joking! Faith

With empty guns clutched in their hands, the she will make our heavy family dinner go start she gave overset the glass and spilled I've killed 'n my day; it's not a toothoy I'd be this rainit. Begorra, I thought I was On, Fontency on, Font laugh : "if I commit such gaucheries as this, it was creepin' over the clane paper, a big,

black., creepin divil av a cockroach. "Cockroach, you fool! I tell you it was a ape cimen of the Bistta Orientalis-the finest ecimen of the Blatta Orientalis I ever

48.W." "Oh. Mother of Moses!"

"And you must come along, you thickheaded numbskull, after all the trouble I've had with it, and kill it. And only two days since it was born, you blundering bog trot-

Mr. Lafferty's expression was fine, as he regarded the smashed cockroach and the lit- and fetch her home. Her grandfather did not tie baronet with mingled looks of compassion and contempt.

"Born is it?" Thim dirty little bastes! Born! ob, wirra' Maybe it was christened, tool Faix, I wudu't wondher at all!"

With which Lanty took his departure, and approaching his mistress, presented his letter with a bow. "Miss Rose, alanna! a bit av a letther av ye plase. An meself's thinkin' from thim

postmarks that its from the old munseer himself, in New Orleans beyant." "Lanty!" called the sweet, clear clear voice of Lady Cecil, "come here, and tell me it you have quite forgotten the troublesome mistress of Torryglen, for whom you performed so many innumerable services in days

like man-but I have not." She held out her white-ringed, slim hand, and Mr. Lafferty touched it gingerly, and bowed before that fair, gracious, smiling face, his own beaming with pleasure.

grown cynical and disagreeable-like master

"Forget ye, is it? Upon me conscience, my lady, the man or woman isn't alive that cud do that av they tried. Long life to yer ladyship! It's well I rimimber your beautipretty sober before. There seems to be a ful face, and troth, it's more and more beauti-

ful it gets every day."

"Draw it mild, Lanty," Lanty's master said, lazily; "we are not permitted to speak the truth to ladies about their looks, when, as in the present case, the simple truth sounds like gross flattery. You may go now; and for the future, my good fellow, let Sir Peter Dangerfield's black beetles alone."

Mr. Lafferty departed accordingly, giving the beetle bunting baronet a wide berth, as ordered. The next moment Rose came hurriedly over to where her brother lay, still lazily smoking and star-gazing, her open letter in her hand.

"News from New Orleans, Redmond, a letter from grandpapa. Madame De Lansec is

very ill. The twilight music, floating so softly, so sweetly out into the silvery gloaming, had ceased a moment before, and the two figures at the piano approached the open window, nearest Lady Cecil and the chasseur. Miss Herncastle had paused a second before joining the lawn party, something in the starry moonlit leveliness of the fair English landscape stirring her heart with a throb of exquisite remembrance and pain. Sir Arthur Tregenna-grave, sombre-by her side, was very silent too. How well he liked to be here, he alone knew; and yet his place was at the feet of vonder fair, proud peer's daugh ter, thrice as lovely, thrice as sweet, as this dark daughter of the earth, the spell of whose sorcery had fallen upon him. dead silent both, they heard the words of Rose O Donnell.

"Madame de Lansac!"-it was Redmond O'Donnell who spoke, removing his cigar and looking up-"ill is she? I thought the handsome Creole was never ill. Nothing serious I

"It is serious—at least grandpapa says so. Perhaps his fears exaggerate the danger. She is ill of vellow fever." "Ah! I should have thought she was

pretty well acclemated by this time. And our infant uncle, Rose-how is he? Lady Cecil, it is given to every man of eight andtwenty to possess an uncle our years old Such is my bappy fortune. How is the Signor Claude?" "Little Claude is well," his sister answered.

Poor madame-and I liked her so much. Here is what grandpapa says: 'Dear Marie, if there is any change for the worse I shall telegraph over at once, and I shall expect Redmond to send or fetch you out again. Claude has pined to a shadow, and calls for Marie night and day.' So you see, Redmond, it may end in our returning after all. Still, I hope there may be no necessity."

Mise O'Donnell folded up her letter and walked away. Lady Cecil looked inquiringly at her companion. "Marie?" she said. "Your Sister's name

is Rose, Captain O'Donnell, is it not?' "Rose, yes; Rose Marie-called after her paternal and maternal grandmothers. Our mother was a Frenchwoman-I think I told you the family pedigree once before, didn't ?-and our grandfather is M. de Lansac, of Menadarya. When Rose went out there, to be brought up as her grandfather's heiress and all that, the old French grandpere changed, without troubling Congress in the matter, the obnoxious Celtic coguemen ch O'Donnell for the Gallic patronymic of De Lansac. In other words Rose O'Donnell leit Ireland, and twelve hours after her arrival in

the Crescent City became Marie De Lansac.' There was a faint exclumation-it came from the open window. The speaker and Lady Cecil both looked up, and saw that pretty tableau-the Cornish baronet and the nursery governess.

"You are ill, Miss Herncastle," Sir Arthur said. " The night air, the falling dew-"

He stopped. No, my Lady Cecil! Lovely, gracious, highborn as you are, there never came for you into those calm, blue eyes the look that glows in them now for your ceusin's silent, sombre governess. He stopped and looked at her. It was not that she had grown sort of ashen gray shadow had crept up over brow and chin, like a waxen mask. For one instart her lips parted, her eyes dilated, then, as it by magic, all signs of change disappeared. Miss Herncastle was herselt again, smiling upon her startled companion with her

face of marble calm. "A neuralgic twinge, Sir Arthur." She put her hand to her forehead. "I am subject to them. No-no, you are very kind, but there is no need to look concerned. I am quite used to it, and it only means I have taken a slight cold."

"And we stood here in a draught of night air. Shali I close the window, Miss Hern-

castle?" "And shut out this sweet evening wind with the scent of the sea and the roses? No paper, and had given it a sudden dexterous | Sir Arthur; I may not be very sentimental or romantic-my days for all that are past-but it. Sir Peter sprang to his feet with flashing I think a more practical person than myself might brave a cold in the head and a twinge of tie doloureux, for such a breeze and such a prospect as this."

"At least, then, permit me to get you s shawl."

He left her before she could expostulate. She caught her breath for a moment-hard, then leaned forward and listened to the lowspoken words of Lady Cecil.

"Your grandfather's helress," she was repeating, interestedly. "Ah! yes, I rememyour commands, C Empress of Scarswood. glass of champagne. The sudden and great I wish I had a shillin' for ivery wan av thim ber, you told me that also once before."

"Did I? I'll tell you the sequel now, you like," the Chasseur d'Afrique said There is many a slip, you know, and old Frenchmen sometimes have youthful hearts, M. De Lansac suddenly and unexpectedly got married, six years ago Master Claude is four years old now, the finest little fellow from here to New Orleans, the heir of Menadarva and the De Lansac millions. After her grandfather's marriage—I don't know how it was either—she and madame always seemed was either—sne and maname asways seemed excellent friends but Marie tell into low spir. its and ill health, pined for the green bills of Ulster, and the feudal splendor of Castle O'. Dennell-perhaps you remember that vener. able pile, Lady Ceoil-and wrote me to come wish it. I did not wish it. I could give her no home equal in any way to that she wished to leave; but when a woman will, she will and all the rest of it. Marie De Lansac, like Marianne in the Moated Grange, was 'a weary, aweary." The result of many letters, and much feminine logic, was, that I obtained six months' leave of absence, sailed the bring sas and—Finis."

"Not Finis, Captain O'Donnell; there is still a supplement. How is it you chanced to appear before us so suddenly here? "Ask Rose," Captain O'Donnell answered

"I never pretend to fathom the motives that sway the feminine intellect. She wanted to come to London-we came to London. She wanted to come to Castleford, Sussex-We came to Castleford, Sussex. Why, I don't know, and I am not sure that I have any curiosity on the subject. Probably Rose knows just as probably though she does not. As well Sussex as anywhere else. I received and obeyed orders. And"-Captain O'Donneil paused a moment and glanced up at the fair, starry face on which the cold moonbeams shone—" and I can truly say I don't regret the coming."

He flung away his cigar and sprang to his teet. Lady Dangerfield, with her major, ap. proached at the moment.

"Queenie, are you aware the dew is falling, and that night air is shocking for the complexion? A little moonlight is very nice, but enough is enough, I judge. Come iuto the house; we are going to have lee and music."

Sue swept toward the open windows, he trained dress brushing the dew off the wet grass, and her eyes tell upon the two tall. dusk, statuesque figures there full in the moonlight. And over my lady's face an angry frown swept, and from my lady's eyes a flash of haughty displeasure shot.

"You here still, Miss Herncastle?" she said, in a voice of verjuice. "I imagined when the music ceased that you had gone to your room. Are you aware whether l'ansy and Pearl have gone to bed? Be kind enough to go at once and ascertain." "And remain when you go," the frown

that concluded the command said. She swept by them, her shining laces wak. ing a cloud of mill fleurs before and behind her, and Major Frankland, with a knowing half-smile on his tips, stalked after like the

statue of the commander.

Miss Herncastle fell back—one appealing deprecating, wistful look she cast upon Hr "Good-night," she sighed, rather than said

and was gone. Lady Dangerfield was wise in her generation, but she had made a mistake to-night A sudden dark auger bad swept into the bar. onet's eyes, a flush of intolerable ange mounted to his brow. The lady he "delight ed to honor" had been insulted, had been or dered from his presence and out of his room because—he understood well enough—because of him. His face changed, so darkly, so sternly, so angrily, that you saw how territele this man, usually so calm and impassive

(To be Continued.)

SHEE " DAL " AND ABILITY. Hop Buters so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a larke sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters, whose virtues are so naluable to every one's obser-

vation - Framiner and Chronicle. COMA ON SENSE IN MEDICINE.

(Mentreal Star, January 5, 1881.) Dr. M. Souvielle, the Parisian physician and inventor of the Spirometer for the scientific treatment of diseases of the lungs and air passages, who recently took up his residence among us, seems to be meeting with excellent success. Already the doctor has had upwards of a hundred patients, who have given his system a trial and, so far as we have learned, with both satisfaction and benefit. Doctor Souvielle makes a departure from the usual methods or treating diseases of the air passages. He contends that the proper mode of treating them is by inhalation and absorption, not by pouring drugs into the stomach, and thus upsetting and disarranging one part of the system in the hope of benefitting another. This argument certainly has the advantage of being common sense, which is always the best kind of sense. The douter certainly has the courage of his opinions and confidence in his

his instruments free of charge. His office is at 13 Phillips Square, Montreal. It matters not how often your advisers tell you that diseases such as bronchitis, asthma

system, for he gives a standing invitation to

physicians and sufferers to visit him and test

MONTREAL, January 13th, 1881,
DEAR DOCTOR,—I have great pleasure in
making public my experience of the beneficial
eff-cts I have derived from the use of your
Spirometer and remedies for the cure of
Catarrh and Bronchitis, which I was ufflicted
with for several years: my health with for reveral years; my health is now wonderfully improved since using your

MONTREAL, January 21st, 1881.

MY DEAR SIR—I am very pleased to best testimony to your mode of treating throat diseases. My little girl eleven years of age, he had various attacks of bronchitis. Last full she had one of those attacks and was confined to the house for some saver or algeby weeks. to the house for some seven or eight weeks.
After using one of your Spirometers, with the
medicine accompanying it. I am very happy
to say that within two weeks after commencing
to use the instrument, she was quite better, and
has he n very well ever since, now about two

I am, yours truly.
R. L. GAULT. To Dr. M. Souvielle, Montreal.

Montreal, January, 1281.

Dr. M Souvielle Montreal.

DEAR SIR.—I am very pleased to give you this testimony of the benefit I have received from the use of your instrument, the eliminater, and the remedies accompanying it for my disease. I was three years troubled with catarrin in the head, loss of voice and bronchitis, and I am happy to any that I am now quite cured, and have to thank you for it by the use of your spirometer and remedies.

Yours respectfully,

B. Hilton,

Montreal.

Letters must contain stamp for reply.

Letters must contain stamp for reply Instruments and preparations expressed w any address.

and catarrb are incurable; read the following notices and judge for yourselves :-

Your truly,
C. HILL,
Dorohester street
To Dr. M. Souvielle, 13 Phillips' Square,

CORRESPONDENCE.

inga <u>pina</u>grafi basa shi is To the Editor of The Post and TRUE WITNESS Sin.-Allow me space in your columns to review a quoted artice in the Dat y Witness of review a dit., and to take exceptions thereto. in that document, the writer before proceed in the deal with "Romish missions in their ing to dear Protestant work (?) endeavors to leiations some "vulgar mistakes" conternclear sway former. How does he clear away these ing the loral Widently, by the most highmistance handed system of prevarication. At times, handed system becomes normal then, again, however, he decided a street, again, drifts into the intricate. With a gusto unornus into the by scribblers of the Froude equation, save the Evangelical Minister and ne, no practice and a parity of position with the Apostolic Missionary, and the diffusion of the Apostolic Missionary, and the diffusion with the Apostolic Missionary, and the diffusion of the Apostolic Missionary and the Apostolic Missi Gospel trum. Note that the remarkable adjective—Rominh. Have the dies of Neology been buried in the Styx? For the benefit of the English language we'll say ro. Let innovations be made, the field of letters beautified, and age consigned to respectful rest. It was supposed when Harper's Weekly of New lork through couriesy to the writers of the frish World - suspended their invectives against the Church, that they had entombed forever those time honored agents-Romish, Popish, etc., but this would have been too much of a sacrifice. The concession that was made by the Messra. Harpers' entailed a was made series of multiform consequences, as it made of last, the caricaturist a chalk-peddler to prostitute the village-skule blackboards of ew England, and of Laurence, an amanuensis to the Quidning legion of New York, their loccupation was gone," while the journal teelf became better appreciated by the more

public. Yet, withal as we perceive those epithets are still in vogue, and the use of one of them-Romish-in this connection does not harmourze with that great virtue of St Paul on whom the Evangelicals are so fond of modelling quasi their (literary) work. Romish missions in their relation to Protestant work." Heaven forbid that they should become analogous. "Knowing this first, that there shall come in the last days, scoffers, with deceit walking according to their own taste, saying: Where is the promise of His coming? 2. Pet. iii. 3.

respectable class of the Protestant American

The formation of the Reductions of Paraguay-the most conspicuous part of which was porne by the Jesuits whom the writer makes the bugbear of his gigantic effusionlaims our attention. The fatal policy of the Spanish Government in distributing the Inlians of Paraguay encomienda among the Spanish colonists tended greatly to increase the sufferings of the unbappy natives. The colonists were cruel, rapacious, and desirous of acquiring wealth, and divested of morals too, scandalized the natives morals who confounded the religion which their masters professed with the crimes they commit-This position of things served to neutralize the efforts of the missionary who was dreaded by the Indian as being of the nation of his oppressor, while the Spaniard hated him as the detender of the oppressed. Where the Spanish foot had never trod, or the Spanish tongue never had been heard, there the missionary had a fairer chance. A body of men was needed who would gather the neophytes into congregations and alike defend them from Spanish tyranny and keep them alonf from Spanish crime. The misionaties from Spain and Portugal established here were Friars of the Dominican and Franciscan orders. They solicited the sid of

the Jesuits under Francis Borgia, Portilla and opes, who were then actively at work in Lima. The apti-Catholic historian of Peru and Mexico speaks favorably of those great and successful efforts and their permanent consequences. He says :- "With the advent f the Jesuits was formed the first of those bristian congregations, which, under the Church. It was called Loretto, fitting name or an establishment destined to be the pursing-cradle of the faith of Christ in a and where, as yet, no knee had ever bent to lo hounge to His name. In the year 1629 the Jesuita succeeded in founding twenty one Reductions. For eighty years they hald possession of the land, and out of hundreds wandering tribes, separated from each ther by habits, language, religion and the natural animosity that arms savage against savage, they succeeded in forming a united coremment one in Christian and fraternal unity, impressing on all so deep and broad a mark of civilization that the traces are visible even to this hour. The Guarani Indians, whom at so much cost and trouble the desuits brought together, still constitute the bulk of the working people; so that what-ever of agricultural skill is brought to bear

munication among the inhabitants of Paraguay. Though still practising the religion of Christ under the tutelage of other comquaities of Spain, the name of the Jesuit is hallowed by those who hear it, and his return till looked for as an era in the reformation of their temporal affairs. "To this day," says a recent traveller, "the children of Paraguay pover refine to rest without kneeling to ask he blessing of their parents." With fruit perfect in the puerile native, we ay judge how well the seed has been own, and rather prone to agree with

etains the pre-eminence given it by the

esuits, and is still the only organ of com-

he writer that the natives "have relapsed -says the Protestant historians, Scholl and rown of Spain, written by the Duke of hoisenl, thus setting a seal upon his resentlinister, to have the Jesuits banished from

ne spirits of wickedness in the high places."

Kongo, and the African islands which form heir nucleus in the A byssinian mission, are nately the missionaries left the country, and imultaneously with their departure Chrisom another vein of Evangelical intelly ence, enuine in its character : "There are three e Cauc sian, Ethiopic and Galla tribes. A pajority of the people professes Obristianity, God. It would indeed be a thankless task it in a very corrupted form. Their obrvances are a mixture of Judaical and trace the missionary orders in the East. The mish coremonies; they practice both hapam and circumcision; observe both Sturday ing it, and the ground on which it fell be upon earth. nd Sabbath as days of rest; they have monas speak its purity and integrity, when we reories and numeries; abstain from many view the number who have given their lives ut images are not allowed. They are the J-panese Martyra of 1857, and those

and Mahometans." There are to be found among the .wild. syrings nunneries, too, containing those holy ones whose life service is a-dicated to Him who bore the world's sornows, and was acquainted with its griefs. Maidens who have segregated themselves from their kind to assume for all time the sombre amulet which denotes them the brides of the Church. A faithful novitiate has prepared them to contend for the crowning glory of their existence in those ethnical regions. The writer in his introduction makes mention of the nations discovering America, etc., as being "pre-eminently Romish, and in complete subjugation to the Papacy." All readers of history can discern the fallacy of that clause. To the Spanish nation alone belongs all priority of honor, not only in discovering America, but also in penetrating to the Pacific. The advent of the Jesuits, Marquette, La Salle, and Hennepin, and an Englishman named Elliott, did not occur until the year 1617, when the provinces in our midst hearkened to their call. It is also known that Henry VII of England commissioned John Cabot in 1497 to make discoveries in the new world. English royalty being then within the pale of the Church, there were probably missionaries in the fleet. However, the name of Henry VII. cannot be reconciled with the gigantic term of Papal supremacy. That honor is conceded to the Eighth Henry, he of "the Field of the Cloth of Gold," who suo jure assumed the prerogatives of the Papacy . Papacy . . . from which source it is presumable that all Bulls, disjointed and from which source it otherwise, have been, and will be supplied to the Protestant Church, until its final dissolution. One of these Bulls in connection with Madura, in which the name of Pope Benedict XIV. is placed in a position hostile to the

Order at Bengal.

of a reading public is like to that of a new

born infant. They assure the world that Romish missionary work is not to compete

with theirs, nor with that of their sisters, or

their cousins, or their uxorious family con-

nections in carrying on their gigantic enter-

prises. The mass of people interested in

religious matters,-including many liberal-

minded in the different sects, will not

be so obtuse as to regard the effusion of every

scribbler infallible truth ipso facto, where

they can find neither fresh facts nor new

arguments, but where there is a weak in-

clination of repeating badly what has been so

well said already. Writers of this class may

keep their name and their work and their

one idea before the public, but they must re-

flect, in whatever style they work the Oracle,

that there are a dozen versions of the same

type as theirs clamoring for notice every day

and that there are plenty of other people with

one idea quite as earnest, quite as clamorous

quite as intolerant to guard the ramparts of

the Roman Catholic Missions. Dissembling

writers in the Protestant Church have many

counterparts within their own economy, both

among laics, and among the most distinguish.

ed of sacred and profane literati-minds of in-

telligence that are never loth to eschew nar-

rowness and prejudice whenever they become

visible. They will, no doubt consider the

superfluous counsels of our writer as an

obtrusion, and no less irritating than was his

thorn in the flesh to the Sage of Tarsus. The

name of Rt. Rev. Bishop Kip, of California,

will ever be regarded by Catholics with

reverence. In one of his finest works, "The

Early Conflicts of Christianity," he bestows

the most liberal encomium on the

Apostolic Missionary. The eminent chro-

nologist, Mr. James Parton, selects likewise

zines, the saints and missionaries of the

among his subjects for the American maga-

Catholic Church The Mirror, a Methodist

journal, published in New York, from which

you took an abstract on Catholic missions for

your issue of The Post of January 18th, pre-

sents also its mite The Watchword and

Patriot, published by the Messra Remington

in northern New York, and edited by Revil.

Samuel McKean and many others too obvious

for particular mention. Among other works

and writers more closely allied to Catholic

interests, not excluding Marshall and

Macaulay, in their respective spheres on

Catholic missions, I would mention for a

benevolent purpose :- "The persecutions of

Annan," embracing Chine, Cochin China and

Corea, by J. Shortland, M. A.; "Missions of

Japan and Paraguay," by Cecelia M. Caddel:

a work on the Jesuits by a lady whose name

is closely identified with religious literature,

pensity to human esteem, Mrs. M. A. Sadlier

"Foundation and labors of the Jesuits," 2 yol., by F. B., and in particular "The new

Glories of the Catholic Church," by the

Oratorian Fathers of St Phillip Neri, at Lon-

don, the latter containing a minutim of

missionary work up to a recent date. T. B.

pertinent at this time: "The Catholic

Church is still sending forth to the farthest

those who landed in Kent with Augus-

tine, and still confronting hostile kings

world: and we feel no assurance that she is

was great and respected before the Saxon had

passed the Rhine, when Grecian eloquence

still flourished in Antioch, when idols were

still worshipped in the temple of Mecca, and

she may still exist in undiminished vigor

when some traveller from New Z-aland shall

in the midst of a vast solitude take his stand

on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch

The Roman Catholic Church at the present

time draws the attention of her faithful to no

new splendor of Christian empire, but to the

in the more glorious martyrdom of her priest-

Venerable the novice Berchmans. So many Bulls do compass me, That be full strong of head; Yea, Bulls as fat as though they had In Basan field been fed."

Jeauits is simply absurd when we remember

it was that Pontiff that appointed the Jesuits

to establish the Sodalities of the Blessed

Virgin at Rome, and that it was he also who

prepared the preliminaries for the beatifica-

tion of the Jesuit DeBritto, and declared

Psalm xxii. 12. It was a terrible Bull, with malignant consequences, as the context succeeding its proclamation-in this instance-give evidences. Yet. it was but a dilemma. Let us put a horn on We wou't strain a point either. The Malabar Rites or Chinese ceremonies, which caused the temporary interdiction of Clement XVI., were certain honors of a civic nature paid by the natives to Confucius, to which no opposition was made by the Jesuits. Dispensation was also given them from receiving the saliva, whice is ordinarily applied to the subject captized, and forms one of the rubrical rites of the Sacrament. The Pope receiving an exaggerated account of facts sent Monsignor DeTournon of Antioch as Legate to the Jesuits to whom was issued a Pastoral suspending the faculties of all until such time as the Roman Inquisition could act in the matter, the Jesuits demurring is the meantime. Eventually, the Brief, "Ex illa die," relieved the Jesuits from the Chinese Province on March 10th, 1715; They were restored at the expiration of two years' time, and in conjunction with the Fransiscans, who were at work in the interim, adopted the plenary form and renewed their functions among the heathen. This is the gist of "The paganized Christianity introduced by the Jesuits." In and whose native modesty shirks every prothe Paraguavan mission the writer applies the rule of Reduction descending, but in those of Seringapatam we have reduction ascending as far as population is concerned. He says :-(quoting the Abbe Dubois as it were) "that 60,000 Romish Christians apostatized at Seringapatam, and tamely underwent circum. cision en masse. The falsity of this can Macaulay, the first mentioned-although exbe seen when we inspect the statistical account which says:—"that the maximum themes and draughted his pen and style to communication with gentlemen in Prescott many true hearted children to the Catholic that reached in the year 1800, amounting to period. One from which I will quote appears 32,000 per capita, and diminishing ever since, the locality being a confirmed hot bed of malaria. It is celebrated for three sieges, which it sustained from the British in 1791-2-8 respectively, in the last of which it was carried by assault, and Tippoo Salb, the son of with the same spirit with which she con-Hyder Alli, slain, after a desperate conflict." | fronted Attila. She saw the commencement We can more easily equalize the figures of the of all the governments and of all the ecclewriter with those enumerating the value of sinstical establishments that now exist in the Her Majesty's ship Seringapatam, which foundered off the island of Antique in 1838, not destined to see the end of them all. She and on which (for valor) two of her crew received that precious trophy, the Victoria set foot on Britain, before the Frank had Cross. Concerning the mission of Seringapatam, there is no fear. It is configuous in location to the Vicariates of Bengal and Madras. where zeal is not wenting in the missionary for his charge. The "superficiality" of Francis X wier's work in China and Japan; his "want" of truthfulness, and "ignorance pon the land is the result entirely of the of duty, and the specialty of baptizing and the ruins of St. Paul's" old Reductions. The Guarant language also not preaching being accorded him, as likewise the mission of St. Paul to preach and not to baptize—all present a most savory morsel of

from one standpoint, taking the above as a

for falsifiers of history to undertake to

nature of the seed sown, the manner of sow-

Navier show itself, it will be regarded as and children of tender age. She directs the very short of admirable in vilitying a gaze to her own imperishable life and invincharacter whose talents and labors are stereo-cible power, revealed in the conflicts and typed on the pages of history. To those according to these new and almost unheard of quainted with the history of China and soldiers of the faith, who revive in the nine-Japan and their belief and practices in the teenth century the struggles and the conquests of the Apostolic age.
It is shown that up to this hour the Church time of Francis X-wier, it will be unnecessary to show how repuguant to such habits and ideas were the maxims of the Gospel. is the same, and the world is the same, annto harbarism." The act of banishment, To men—as were those natives—accustomed tagonistic and irreconcilable; for the world will not change, and the Church cannot. to look upon suicide as heroic courage, and dam-was obtained through a letter to the to reckouriches and pleasures as though they There is the same conflict, the same anmity, the same issue. The world martyrs the were virtues, the poverty, meekness and Church, and the Church subdues the world. chastity inculcated by the precepts of Chrisents, and enabling Armands, the Prime tianity would have been preached in vain The words of our Divine Lord are always without that especial gift of mission which is verified :-- I came not to send peace upon he Spanish dominion. "For our wrestling the prerogative of the Catholic Church: "Go, earth, but a sword." So in every successive not against flesh and blood, but against and teach all nations, baptizing them in the age. There have, indeed, been lulls, and rerincipalities; against powers; against the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of turns of the storm; it has died down, but it ulers of the darkness of this world; against the Holy Ghost" Without this crowning gift has never died out. The world-whether Je wish or heathen, heretical or schismatical, Xavier himself for all his zeal, his eloquence, secular or nominally Catholic, latitudinarian plety and learning, and though his efforts had or infidel-has always persecuted the Church been backed by the treasures of the Indies, of God. Its instincts tell it that either it or must infallibly have failed. But, with it, at by our writer on the shoals. He says: poor, unknown, a stranger, and in rags, he the Church must die Three centuries ago, "They had no success." Again :- "Uttl. succeeded in preaching the Cross of Christ and Eugland was the field of martyrdom; before the thrones of the most renowned then it fell upon the islands of the Indian monarchs of the East, and the blood-stained seas; then upon Poland; latterly upon inalty disappeared." Allow me to quote annals of the Church which he founded bear France, Rome, and the far east. The Encyclical of His Holiness Leo XIII.—to whose witness to the deep convictions, the constancy iven as a statistical item, and consequently and courage of those who at his bidding respiritual sovereignty four bundred millions of nounced the proud luxury and false wisdom desamong the population of Abyssinia, viz., of the world to embrace the folly of the Cross loving attachment to the pastors, and to a Anticosti, in January, has just bought the by becoming the servants of a crucified confidence that the same Almighty grace, cargo also. confessors as inflexible and martyrs as

exegesis. The writer assigns these asper- plains and cities of her eastern missions, sinusto Mr. Venn's "admirable" life of Francis steeped with Catholic blood, shed not in the

Xavier. It must needs be an admirable work one laught and victories of human warfare, but

sample. Should Mr. Venn's work on Francis hood, and of aged men and feeble women.

Go then, soldiers of the Cross, accompanied with every auspicious omen; advance with nears, and observe feasts; they worship for their, saith—the Seventy Martyrs of alacrity into the field, where God himself the Virgin and whele they worship for their, saith—the Seventy Martyrs of alacrity into the field, where God himself the Virgin and which they worship for their, saith—the Seventy Martyrs of alacrity into the field, where God himself is e Virgin and whole hosts of saints; China, Tonguin and Cochin China, declared musters the hosts. The Catholic Church is agrarian agitation in Ireland. bose pictures adorn: their churches; venerable by His Holiness Gregory XVI; too much interested in your success not to lend you her sid; she will shed over your enterobstantine, but it is most probable they had the Corean marrycology still carried on in actively engaged, many will repair to the This is the second donation from the same me knowledge of the true religion before the Luman abhatoirs of that region, and closet; many to the sancturer. Roman This lat time. There are, besides, many Jews minutely described by Rf. Rev. Monsignor Catholics of every clime will employ that city.

glorious as those who won their crowns in

the Flavian amphitheatre, are still represent-

ing the Churca Militant, the Church of God

Bydel, Vicar Apostolic of Corea, who had prayer which has power with God; and from borne the most innuman treatment for years | myriads of contrite hearts the voice of interbefore founding his Vicariate. References in | cession, supplication and weeping will mingle the latter connection are in the possession of in its ascent to Heaven with the ardor of your Very Rev. Pere Guy, Master of Novices of the speech and the unction of your hands. The Order of the Holy Cross at Cote des Neiges, extent of your resources under God is equal to which Order, besides supplying educators for the justice of your cause. Should be deterthe elite children of this city, are filling their quota unpretentiously toward the Foreign mine that you tall in the struggle, you will have performed well your part; your names Missions in Calcutta, Bombay, Nagpoor, Berwill be enrolled with the most illustrious and rar, the Mahratta States, including Dindigul the faithful as often as they revolve the and Madura (the latter being submitted by events of your lives, will turn the eye of our writer to Papal intervention). A Vicariate affection to your saintly cerements, while Apostolic is under the conduct of the same your mantle will full on thousands influmed with your spirit, and impatient to tread in The heart of every intelligent Papist overyour steps, and who will never desert a cause flows with pity at the periodical exhibitions that you have so nobly sustained. In closing of human weakness, selfishness, and meanness this letter, Mr. Editor, I must solicit your for vaunted before their eyes. Some of these bearance. I did not think at the outset that writers must imagine that the holy simplicity I would carry it to such an extent, but as the

subject at issue involves matter of intrinsic

interest to many of the readers of your paper,

undertook, as far as practicable, to simplify

with regard to each mission in question, and

to define the peculiar terms given to civil

establishments founded and sustained through missionary influence. In doing this I may have been guilty of meandering, but as there was no strict regard paid to established rule by the party of the first part in his compositiont I think mine will not be held as a criterion of anything foreign to the premises. To substantiate my claims I have made deductions from Protestant authority, save in two instances, which, being given as statistical matter, are, of course, none the less genuine in their import. In adopting this plan I will venture to say that I have been enabled to sift out a few grains of wheat. You are aware, Mr. Editor, that a task of this kind is one requiring much time and no ordinary patience and engressed as I am with other duties of a manifold nature, have been delayed in submitting this for publication at an earlier date, but, as Shylock observes, "Sufferage is the badge of all our tribe;" and, withal, if the Catholic missionary can find, occasionally, as Arthur Rugh Clough says-

"Mid all this huddlingsiteer, little worth, The one thin piece that comes pure gold," then I, for my part, shall be well content. Respectfully,

WM. V. GRAY, " Defensor Pauperum." Montreal, Candlemas Eve, 1881.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

A new pin factory is about to be established in Quebec.

The Coaticook and Arthabaska Beet Root

Sugar Companies have amalgamated. The decrease of the public debt of the Uni-

ted States during February was \$11,843,155,-Barclay, Gray & Co., of London, rice and

oil merchants, have suspended. Liabilities, £110,000. Switzerland was visited, according to statis-

tics collected by the Alpine Club of Italy, by 1,400,000 tourists in 1879 The total amount of United States currency outstanding, is \$362,585,258.25, of which

amount \$316,681,016 are legal tenders. The Quebec pilots, numbering 183, received on an average \$680 each for their services

during last year's stason of navigation. Strikes among numerous trade organizations in Chicago are occurring on the subject

of a rise in wages demanded by the hands. A Paris cable says the French Government will issue new redeemable 3 per cent rentes to the amount of 1,030,000,000 francs, at 823.

Hugh Ross convinced a jury at Corunna, Mich., that he had lost his wife's affection through false representations by her father, and got \$1,500.

It is said that several capitalists are in me of Reductions or Reductions, gave so figure of the population of Seringapatam was meet the exigencies of every historical respecting the construction of a mammoth elevator in that town.

In about a week recently the Yale, B.C., post office sent away nearly \$4,000 in money orders, mostly in small amounts. The P.M.

ends of the world missionaries as zealous as has no easy situation. The number of petitions lodged in favor of Mr. Bradlaugh's motion against perpetual pensions is 320, and these are signed by more

than 300,000 persons. The tender of the Toronto Bridge Company for the erection of an iron bridge over the Thames at York street, London, Out., has

been accepted at \$6.000. The chemical works near Yale, BC., are in operation after an expenditure of \$20,000, and the apparatus is ready for the manufacture of

Dean's safety nitre powder. Operations will be commenced at Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery, at Dartmouth, next

week. Expectations are that 500 barrels of sugar will be turned out daily. The Inland Revenue receipts at Toronto for the past month are \$56,18294; for February,

1880, \$32,209.61, showing an increase for the month of this year of \$23,923.33. Captain Eads, the celebrated overland ship and railway man, is coming to Toronto to inspect the harbor, and to look into the pos-

sibility of constructing a ship railway connecting Lakes Huron and Erie. He has been engaged by the Government. At a meeting in Quebec of the shareholders of the Stadacona Bank to consider an offer

made by Mr. Dean, the late cashier, for the balance of the assets held by the Bank, Mr. Dean's offer of \$50,000 was unanimously accepted. A motion voting \$1,500 to the three liquidators for their services was passed after some discussion.

PERSONAL.

Hon. J. G. Currie, of St. Catharines, has been appointed to the Registrarship of Lincoln.

Her Majesty the Queen will hold a review of volunteers in Windsor Park some time during the month of May. A Paris cable announces the death of M.

Delbuys, the French statesman. W. N. Birch, Governor of the Bank of Eng-

land, will represent England at the Monetary Conference in Paris. At the general meeting of the Panama Canal Co. in Paris yesterday, M. de Lesseps

said the Canal would be completed in 1888. Mr. E. T. Nesbit, of Quebec, who bought souls do homage-calls to a closer and more | the hull of the brigantine Pimlico, ashore at

> Carver, the American marksman, and Scott, the English shot, will compete again, in London, for £600, commencing on Wednesday and lasting ten days.

Parnell visited Marshal MacMahon in Paris on Wednesday. The latter spoke affectionately of the country of his ancestors, but deagrarian agitation in Ireland.

Mr. Michael Starrs, of Ottawa, has trans-

AND PARNELL ROCHEFORT

M. Rochefort, who is generally understood to be the chief object, of the Bishop's attack, gives the following act ount of his interview with Mr. Parnell in the Intransigeant :- "Mr. Parnell, the young and illustrious Irish deputy, on landing in France e, sent through our common friend, his colla ague, Mr. O'Relly, a telegram making an app pintment for this evening; but the despate h, though de-posited at one o'clock in the afternoon, naturally did not reach me till nine in the evening. Either the telegraphic service is queerly managed, or the police are very slow in reading telegrams, stopped in transit, lest there should be any gain-powder plot. It was, therefore, only yesters ay afternoon I met the geat Irish patriot, I' w, on't say where, to spare M. Andrieux the useless shame of sending the police around the L'ouse. I even take the liberty to tell this functionary that the Irish members now in Paris are much surprised to find themselves douged .by greater number of police than i." England, where, however, there are plenty. The idol of the Irish people is a very fair young man, of whom Casar might have said as of Cassius, He is very thin for a Senator.' His eye of steel is severe. His face, almost ascetic, is calm, like that of men whose minds are made up. Mr. Parnell speaks French with difficulty, but understands it well. One of his principal objects in coming to Paris, accompanied by Mr. O'Kelly, is to contradict in the French press all the columnies profusely scattered in the Euglish press on his friends, his cause and himself. The Times, Dai'y Telegraph and all the government ournals, he tells me, delight in reproducing the articles of the Republique Francaise against us, which they represent as expressing French opinion 'Has,' he asked me, 'the Republique Française such preponderant influence here?' I replied: 'The Republique Française is a paper very little read, which effects only the idea of its director, M. Gambetta. It is a trap for ninnies. The chief of Opportunism uses it to ventilate his projects, which he disavows when he finds they don't take.' 'Moreover,' said Mr. Parnell, smiling, 'I know why M. Gambetta is hostile to us. He wants, ahove all things, to be agreeable to the Prince of Wales.' 'Just so,' I said; 'great ideas come from the heart, and bad ones from the stomach. But be well assured that the great majority of our press, of all shades, is profoundly sympathetic with Ireland, takes great interest in her distress. And when I spread out before the member for Cork several papers of different

political shades of opinion, in which the

cause of his country was warmly pleaded.

ENGLAND AND DAHOMEY. "Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Kelly then explained to me their plan, which was by all constitutional and legal means to oblige England to do for Ireland what Austria did for Hungary. An armed revolution, once thought of by the Fenians, was now almost impossible, for two capital reasons. First, because for 100 years a law had interdicted the Irish from possessing arms. That law which expired under Disraeli will certainly be renewed by the present Parliament. Next, the English. with their ships and wealth, would not even be reduced to cut the throats of the Irish. It would be enough to starve them out, as they have always done. I then asked for some details on the famous Coercion bill. That scandalous bill, he said, will make our country a second Poland. It authorizes the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Cowper, and Mr. Forster, his Chief Secretary, to arrest any Irishman without cause assigned. It is purely arbitrary power such as is exercised by the Shah of Persia or the King of Dahomey. 'But surely,' I said 'you have journals to protest against such odious acts of mere good pleasure.' 'The journals,' he said, 'are now under the same regime as your former Empire. After two warnings they may be suppressed, and there is no such thing as justice for them.' But you deputies may raise your voices in the Commons.' 'A new law gives the Speaker power to gag us when he thinks we have said enough, and it is by virtue of this that we have recently been expelled for too persistently exposing our grievances.' Mr. Parnell then told me that the 5,000,000 of inhabitants in Ireland had scarcely ten thousand landowners, and that of these 1,000 possessed the land, being like the 9,000 descendants of the first confiscators among whom Queen Elizabeth, by a simple royal decree, distributed the lands of green Erin. The landlords are non-resident, and pitilessly screw an income from the miserable tenants who have passed their lives in improving the property. These impudent exactions have produced some disorders, local and very partial, since only eight persons have been murdered out of a population of 5,000,000. Nevertheless the English government bases its whole system of extreme repression on these acts of violence and some others, the list of which has been drawn up with that special good faith of those who class as mad the dogs they would get rid of. Official statistics make out 2.500 attacks on property; but Protestant Jesuitism has found means to multiply these aggressions tenfold and more A country house, whose owner was reputed hostile to the tenants, had four windows broken by stones. Each window is set down as a separate crime, so that there are four in all. A landlord being beaten by a farmer, each blow is counted separately, and so the figure 2,500 is made up. We put many other questions to Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Kelly, the answers to which I think it prudent to suppress. The illustrious member for Cork . xpressed a great wish to be presented to Victor Hugo, whose grand voice he desires to enlist on behalf of Irish wrongs. On separating he said, Adieu; I dare not say Au revoir, for very probably I and Mr. O'Kelly will be in prison before the month is out."

Rome is again moving in behalf of a World's Fair, to be held within its ancient walls. The King has been interviewed and expressed a willingness to subscribe handsomely.

The mortality for the past week fell from 134 to 76, and the death rate is 18 per 1000. While fully one-half of the mortality is due to chest diseases, zymotic diseases are low. No death from fever were reported, and only two from Scarlatina.

MESSES. NORTHROP & LYMAN are the proprietors of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which is now being used in immense quantities throughout the Dominion. It is welcomed by the suffering invalid everywhere with emotions of delight, because it banishes pain and gives instant relief. This valuable specific pallid complexion and conspicuous blue veins for almost "every ill that flesh is heir to," is valued by the sufferer as more precious than means should be used to obtain it. Deep: gold. It is the clixir of life to many a wasted frame. If you have not purchased a bottle, creasing the circulation and the unimal do so at once, and keep it ready for an emerg-ency. Its cheapness, 25 cents per bottle. and the skin is put in requisition to remove places it within the reach of all. To the the used materials. Many forms of disease, farmer it is indispensable, and it should be | may be thus prevented, and more vigorous health enjoyed. in every house.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A general raid on gambling houses is being made throughout Spain.

A despatch from Can ahar says the Russians either possess Merv, or will in a few days.

Bismarck has submitted to the Federal Council an ordinance for the creatio i of an Economic Council for the whole of Garmany. The person found dead near Acton, Oat., on Wednesday, proved to be Miss Catherin : Keith, aged 18, whose parents live about three miles from Acton.

A boy named Carver, belonging to New Germany, Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia, perished in the woods near his home during the recent anow atorm.

Frederick William Davies, a handsomely dressed and educated young Welchman, was publicly whipped at Richmond, Va., yesterday, for stealing clothing.

A panther, weighing 132 lbs. and not fat, was killed at Barnaby Lake, near New Westminster, BC, a short time ago. The height of this hugo cut was 33 inches at the shoulder. According to the British Columbia papers

eracksmen are resping a rich barvest in Wictoria. Burglaries are of frequent ocourrency, and invariably the operators escape with plenty of booty. Owing to the action of the thaw

an enormous block of land near Blackgang Chine, in the Isle of Wight, gave way and slipped a considerable distance. The rocks were rent asunder by the fall.

Hugh R. Healey, Wall street, broker and jobber in molasses and syrups, and John A. Heales, molasses refiner and manufacturer of glucose, have failed for \$150,300 and \$450,000 respectively.

The frontier negotiations are to be carried on between the Porte and the ambassadors of the different Powers individually and not coltectively. No special frontier line will be insisted upon, but such a course pointed out to the Porte as may seem best calculated to maintain peace.

While excavating under old Northop Market on Buckingham street, Halifax, a vein of gold quartz was struck, from which several rich looking samples have been secured. The seam runs in an easterly direction slightly inclining south.

In a short address recently the Governor-General condemned the practice Canadians have of getting their photographs taken with a huge icicle for a background and clad in heavy furs, leading outsiders to the conclusion that the climate is extraordinarily cold. when it is one of the finest in the world.

Mr. Alonzo Wright, the "King of the Gatineau," has long been noted for his benevolunce and generosity. He is now credited with another kind deed, having last week paid the taxes of a number of poor widows fiving in the township of Lowe, whither, it will be remembered, it was at one time intended to send the infantry to assist in the collection of taxes, which would have cost the country at least \$1,500.

BREATH GYMNASTICS.

(From Chambers' Journal.)

The importance of breathing plentifully of fresh air as an essential to health is generally admitted. Well ventilated rooms, open air exercise and excursions into the country are appreciated to some extent by all classes. But the art of breathing is very much overlooked. Being a process not depending on the will for its existence, it is too much left to the mere call of nature. It is, however, an act which can be influenced very materially by the will. Properly trained singers are taught to attend very carefully to their breathing.

When brisk muscular exercise is taken. breathing is be special effort. But when the body is at rest or engaged in occupation requiring a confined posture, and especially when the mind is absorbed in thou ht, the breathing naturally becomes diminished, and the action of the lungs slow and feeble. The consequence is that the oxygenation of the blood is imperfeetly carried on. Even in taking a constitutional walk the full benefit is not attained for want of thorough breathing.

As remely for this it has been suggested that here is room for what might be fitly termed breath gymnastics-to draw in long and full breaths, filling the lungs full at every inspiration, and emptying them as compictely as possible at every expiration, and to acquire the habit of full breathing at all times. This mode of breathing has a direct effect in supplying the largest possible amount of oxygen to the blood and more thoroughly consuming the carbon, and so producing animal heat. It has also the very important effect of expanding the chest, and

so contributing to the vigor of the system. The breath should be inhaled by the nostrils as well as by the mouth, more especially while out of doors and in cold weather. This has partly the effect of a respirator in so far as warming the air in its passage to the delicate air cells and in also rendering one less liable to catch cold.

This full respiration is of so much importance that no proper substitute is to be found for it in shorter, though more rapid breathing. In short breathing a large portion of the air cells remain nearly stationary, the upper portion of the lungs only being engaged in receiving and discharging a small portion of

Profound thought, intense grief and other similar mental manifestations have a depressing effect on respiration. The blood unduly accumulates in the brain, and the circulation in both heart and lungs becomes diminished, unless indeed there be feverishness present. An occasional long breath or deep-drawn sigh is the natural relief in such a case, nature making an effort to provide a remedy. This hint should be acted on and followed up. Brisk muscular exercise in the open air, even during inclement weather, is an excellent antidote of a physical kind for a "routed sorrow." And the earnest student, instead of tying himself continuously to his desk, might imitate a friend of the writer of this who studied and wrote while on his legs. Pacing his room, blad in hand, with paper attached, he stopped as occasion required to pen a sentence or a paragraph.

Breathing is the first and last act of man, and is of the most vital necessity all through life. Persons with full, broad, deep chests naturally breathe freely and slowly, and large nostrils generally accompany large chests. Such persons rarely take cold, and when they do they throw it. off easily. The opposite build of chest is more predisposed to lung disease. The show that oxygen is wanted, and that overy breathing also promotes perspiration, by in-

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9.

Special Notice To Subscribers.

Commencing Dec. 22nd, 1880 all subscriptions outside of Montreal will be acknowledged by change of date on address-label attached to paper.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For March, 1881. THURSDAY, 10-The Forty Martyrs of Sebaste Cons. Card. McCloskey, N. Y , 1844 FRIDAY, 11 .- The Holy Crown of Thorns. Ember Day. Cons. Abp. Williams, Bos-

tan, 1866. SATURDAY, 12.-St. Gregory I., Pope, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Ember

Day. SUNDAY 13 .- Second Sunday in Lent. Epist. 1 Thess. iv. 1-7; Gosp Matt xvii. 1-9. Monday, 14. - Feria. Cons. Bp. Lynch, Charleston, 1858.

TUBBDAY .- Feria, 15. WEDNESDAY, 16 .- Feria. Fr. Brebeuf put to death, 1649.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

From Ash Wednesday until Easter Sunday, every day is a fast day except Sundays. Palm Sunday is not a fast day though it be a day of abstinence. The use of flesh meat is allowed at three meals on every Sunday in Lent except Palm Sunday. The same is allowed once a day only, on every Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, between the first Sunday in Lent and Palm Sunday.

On these days meat can be used at the one meal only, and no fish allowed at the same

We can only take one full meal on a fast day. In the morning we may according to the prevailing custom, take a cup of tea or coffee with a small piece of bare bread.

In the evening we can take a collation, which must not be a full supper, and must consist of light, meagre food.

On days of fast and abstinence we may cook meagre food with dripping, even with pork, but pork itself must not be eaten.

In families where soup is used for dinner, pork, grease or fat can be put in it (no other kinds of meat). If any of this soup remain after dinner it may be used at the evening collation. Pork, lard or grease cannot be used in its natural state.

On meagre days pastry cooked with dripping or fat may be eaten.

Such as are exempted from fasting from their meals through infirmity, age or hard labour may use meat three times a day, when others use it only once.

The above privileges authorized in the Diocese of Montreal (circular of Feb. tne 16th, 1872) facilitate the observance of Lent very considerably; and with a little good will many can keep the solemn fast that the Saviour sanctified by fasting 40 days and 40 nights and that was ever sacred in the Church from primitive Christianity. .

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN OTTAWA.

A grand concert on the evening of St. Patrick's Day, in Ottawa, will be given in the Opera House, under the immediate patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General. A large number of members from both the Senate and Commons are to be extended in- | made a jaunty reply in his usual fashion vitations. There is to be no procession.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for THE POST and the True Witness in their respective localities :m. Kinehan, Bedford, Que.; Wm. F. Pegg. Newmarket, Ont.

The Irish Coercion Bill is now the law of Queen and all who are in high stations." Duchess of Marlborough are responsible. Hanlan from Toronto, after beating Laycock remain does not care for perpetuating Farrar were good agents in their time, but

MR. COWEN, M.F.; for New castle, has the Mansion House Committee. Each exposed the manufacture and multiplication of the Mansion House Committee. Each exoutrages in Ireland by the D ritish Cabinet and | pected the grant, but neither of them received ontrages in ireland by the D ritish Capital and posted the grant of a New ontrages in ireland by the D ritish Capital and the grant of the greatest for existence took place Generals would York paper, and so there are none left but the landlords. It is not er long that a broken it, and the end of it all was that it was dediwindow constitutes an ov trage; every pane of cated to the making of piers for fishermen in glass broken is one also, as is every threatening letter, though wr' tten by a landlord to were dying of hunger the money himself.

THE Dublin Free man's Journal of the 17th February reports rather a singular case of boycotting in England. Mr. O'Donnell M.P. for Dung arvan, like many of the Irish members, live s by his pen, and writes extensively for the London press. He has for many year a contributed articles on continental politics to the Spectator, a weekly journal of cu' ture, and which claims extraordinary pretent ions to liberality in religion and politics. On the occasion referred to by the Freeman, Mr. O'Donnell offered a review of a volume of Prosper Merimee's letters to Pranizzi, which was rejected because of his ttitude with regard to the Irish policy of the Government. When such a liberal journal as the Specialor can descend to such a paltry piece of spite, what may we not expect from the Jingos? But in fact all Englishmen are Jingos when dealing with Ireland or Irish-

Mr. LABOUCHERE-one fair Englishman at least—continues to advocate the Irish cause in Truth with the same loyalty which he has shown in the House of Commons. In the course of some unsparing comments on the Coercion Ministry in this week's number he says :- " Had Mr. Forster been a great statesman be would have called a meeting of all Irish members - Conservatives, Liberals, Home Rulers, and Parnellites-and he would have asked them to inform him by a majority vote what were the wishes and the aspirations of their countrymen, and what was the best method of maintaining law and order, for it must be admitted that the properly elected representatives of a country are better guides for a constitutional ruler than spies and informers, executive hacks, and landlords who sneak up the backstairs of Government offices irate because their rents have not been paid and clamorous for vengeance."

The English papers are still crying out for the blood of the Boers, with the three exceptions of the Pall Mall Gazette, the Echo and Truth. Nothing will satisfy them but abject submission. They are forced to confess the gallant Dutchmen have right on their side, but yet British prestige must be maintained. British prestige is almost as strange a thing as the British constitution, one of which the Boers decline, and the other of which they have sadly damaged. They are also crying out for the name of "Irish renegade" who is directing the the military movements of the Boers, who is, it seems, "a veritable genius." He is "Mr. Joubert's right hand man, and his name is Allyard. Once upon a time they called a famous American General Mr. Washington. but the world only laughed, and yet Washington did not inflict upon them four disastrous defeats in rapid succession. History will, however, deal justly with General Jonbert, as it has dealt with General Wash-

WHAT an arrant coward must Charles Stewart Parnell be, to be sure? He goes off Coercion Bill until the world knew there was no necessity for it, and came back again to take part in the closing scene, defying the British Ministry and its brutal majority. He then went to Ireland and made his famous Clara speech, which, burling as it did, deflance at the Government, their puppet of a Lord Lieutenant, their spies and informers their soldiers and police, proves him an unmistakeable poltroon. He takes his place in Parliament once more, to the great annoyance of his friends (so says the Times), and then, to their still greater annoyance, goes back to France to complete his mission, shaking all the time with fear lest the Government should arrest him. Then out comes Mr. Shaw and calls him a mongrel, and all sorts of names, which Parnell heeds as much Bill is passed, this great coward returns once more to his place in Parliament, and to still further display his degrading poltroonery, gives notice of a motion in favor of the independence of the Boers, in presence of an assembly thirsting for their blood and his imprisonment. That certainly caps the climax. And now it is in order for the snarling cur, who so vilely traduced his leader, to go down on his knees and beg his pardon. But he will not. Men like Shaw never apologize, they only betray.

On SATURDAY the Hon. Mr. Anglin drew the attention of the Government to the fact that the \$100,000 voted by Parliament for the relief of the sufferers by famine in Ireland had been misapplied, and requested for the Order-in-Council to be produced, to which the Premier | landlordism is doomed. when anything hurtful to his feelings is about to be discussed. In reference to the Orderin-Council he said that communications of a confidential nature had passed between the Governor General of Canada and the then Colonial Secretary, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, City Council, presentations, an opera house which it would be imprudent to have dis-Mariborough was also mixed up in some "conit without discussion and Her Most Gracious | affair wears a mysterious aspect. The grant-Majesty affixed her signature to it with cheer- ing of \$100,000 to the people of Ireland in ful alacrity. To-day, therefore, the Lord- | their distress was a generous idea, but the | tories and the conquest of several Provinces. Lieutenant, the police and the informers carrying of it out was, it seems to gove n "that part of the United Kingdom us, an aristocratic blunder for which cities, we doubt if Napoleon the First received called Ireland," as the statutes beautifully ex- | Sir John, His Excellency the Governor-Gene-

the west of Ireland. When the fishermen given by the Parliament of Canada was squandered among officials and contractors, just as the money collected in '48 was squandered, and all because the Duchess of Marlborough wanted to be tavored and because a great noble is Governor-General of Canada, and an obliging statesman is Premier. Noblesse oblige. They do those things better in Ontario. The legislature of that generous Province sent their money to ing the proper places, while the Dominion grant is to be expended on piers. We hope the Hon. Mr. Anglin will not let this matter drop, and that the confidential communications between the Governor-General and Sir Michael Hicks Beach will have to see the light. They will torm interesting reading matter for the democracy of Canada.

THE explanations of Sir John Macdonald as to the disposal of the \$100,000 granted by the Dominion Parliament are not satisfactory. As we have remarked the Duchess of Marlborough, the Mansion House, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach were mixed up in a most confusing jumble, and the papers relating to the grant were of so confidential a nature that their production would make matters worse. One would naturally think that in so simple a matter as a grant from the generous people of Canada to the suffering people of Ireland space could not have been found for the humbug of diplomacy, but one would be mistaken. We gather from the explanations of the Premier that the money was not distributed directly for the benefit of those it was intended to relieve, and he is sorry for it. Of this we have no doubt. for Sir John is naturally kind and humane, but it must be presumed that aristocratic wire-pulling was too strong for him. Perhaps Sir Michael Hicks-Beach did not like the idea of Canada sending money to Ireland, and expressed himself to that effect. It was certainly a snub at the English government which was so criminally neglectful of an integral portion of the British Empire. We have now, most likely, heard the last of the

\$100,000.

THE IRISH COERCION BILL. The impression prevailing in England as regards the Coercion Bill is that its application will be as mild as its measures are stringent. It has certainly not frightened Parnelle Dillon, and members of Parliament belong. ing to the Irish National party up to this. They are using all the obstructive measures the new rules allow them as strongly as if the bill had never passed. Nor does it seem to effect the Irish population generally, for although this morning's cablegrams inform us that there is great excitement in Munster, and that business in Cork is almost suspended, we do not see that any arrests have been made. It is possible, of course, that a few Fenian emissaries-if such there are in Ireland-may leave the country, but it is doubtfeather, though it is more than probable some of them will be arrested if it were only Act was necessary. Mr. Gladstone, as it seems to most unprejudiced persons, has made a blunder, or rather a series of them and no one knows it better than he. The laudlord cry was so loud, so ferocious and so alarming, that his poor head gave way, and united. He should, in the opinion of his best friends, have first brought in a land bill, and then, if that did not satisfy the aspirations of the Irish people, and if they still evinced what he would consider an insurrectionary spirit, have followed it with a repressive measure. Instead of that he put the cart before the horse and he is now sorry. At least it is thought so, and is willing, once he has shown his power, to make the Coercion act work mildly. The arrest of Davitt, the suppression as a thoroughbred norse heeds the barking of | of Land League meetings, the cloture and a a cur at his heels. And now that the Coercion | Coercion act for Ireland, all in the inside of a few months should be enough to satisfy a Radical Minister, who was one of the preachers of the gospel he now effects to discountenance. What makes the Coercion Act more galling to him, as well as to Bright and Chamberlin is that Ireland during the past few months has been so singularly free writing of threatening letters, be they ever so numerous and frequent are not cause sufficient for the abrogation of the liberties of an entire nation, and in so far as murders are concerned, England can show five to Ireland's one, in proportion to population. But no matter what acts are passed in the Imperial Parliament all the world realizes two things will happen in the near future, one that Ire-

> HONORS TO HANLAN. Toronto has bestowed upon its champion oarsman an ovation of which an Emperor ceiving a great general who has returned from a series of brilliant vic-In proportion to the importance of the two as grand an ovation on his return to Paris

Mr. Cowen, M.P., for New castle, has ex- A rivalry existed between the Duchess and on the Thames. Hanlan is certainly the the power of its oppressors. As for Mr. Moylan is now Inspector of Prisons, perwe have yet to learn that it is such none worth the name. If a supreme struggle rower of a boat which for any purpose than skimming swiftly over a smooth present time they are lacking. The two sheet of water is utterly and entirely useless | which are anxiously looked to in moments of Without a straining of the truth it might be difficulty are General Roberts and Wolseley said, with perfect justice, that the best cork. neither of whom has ever fought against drawer in the world, or the man most adept at civilized armies. Would they sustain their in this country are farmers and agricultural balancing a poker en his nose, is as much en- reputation in a war against France, Bussia or laborers. When others are sent they gravititled to honors as Edward Hanlan. We America? That remains to be seen. And doubt that if Toronto possessed the greatest this brings us to the system, which is orator, philosopher, preacher, or even about as vicious as can well be congeneral she would go into such hysterics celved. The army was not perfect on his arrival home after vanquish- fifteen years ago, but it was infinitely better they enrich the country which has assisted the Mansion House, and it found its way to line. We have not heard, for instance, that tried his hand at organizing in 1869, and he the Toronto Corporation has up to this presented the freedom of their city to the Hon. Edward Blake, or exempted his law office from taxation. But we suppose we must | fight, and the men-the second line-remain accept this as the age of athletics, or rather at home. We see by this morning's cable the renaissance of athletics, for if we have that Mr. Childers is once more about to try his read Gipbons' "Decline and Fall" oright | hand, at reorganization this time, but we certain Roman Empresses begged for the love | doubt if he will succeed. Royalty has the of successful gladiators. It is true also that army by the throat, and either royalty or the great honors were bestowed upon the victors at the Olympic games, but certainly nover as much as upon Themistocles, Aristides, Plato or Socrates for their services against thus depriving real soldiers of hope or ambithe enemy or in behalf of letters. The misfortune with Toronto now is, that she can go no further in her lavishing of honors. She has exhausted them on Hanlan. If at some future time we emerge from a successful war -let us suppose with the Chinese-and that a Toronto man it will be who shall have saved the country they can do no more for him than they have done for Hanlan Oh, yes, we forget, they can erect him a statue. Let the Torontonians take this hint, therefore, and reserve the statue, though we fear they will not, and that we shall soon hear of the issue of tenders for a bronze testimonial to be erected on the Island, which shall consist of a man in a long thing by courtesy called a boat.

THE BRITISH ARMY. The military question is now one that

naturally agitates the public mind in England. The fiasco in Afghanistan, the disgrace of Issandula and the late terrible ha ds. To sum up, then-the personnel of defeats in the Transvaal, have caused consternation throughout the land which has not | are fools, and its system is vicious. been felt since the failure of the Walcheren expedition, more than eighty years ago. For the first time in their history Euglishmen are forced to admit that, man for man, their soldiers are not a match for those of a certain other on Wednesday last, Mr. Ross asked Mr. Lowe, race and nation. Up to this it has not been British army as against those of another the reply was: civilized white nation. In the wars of William. Anne and the Georges the British never fought alone, they had always allies either Russian, Spanish or German, though chiefly the latter; when they were victorious they took the credit to themselves; when defeated they laid the blame on their allies and the allies did the same themselves. At Fontency for instance, one of the most tremendous conflicts recorded in history, where the opposing forces were pretty evenly balanced, the English blamed the Dutch for ful if the Land Leaguers will show the white the disaster. They said if the Dutch succeeded in capturing the lines of St. Antoine the victory was won, and they were right but the son of her Grace received a salary as Reto France after delaying the passage of the to show that the passage of the Coercion it is probable that if it had been their duty to lief Commissioner; remembering still furattack those lines they also would have failed. I ther, that neither the Duchess nor any of her In the next great conflict-that of Waterloo-where the conflicting armies were also not unevenly balanced the British claim the chief credit, but then so the Prussians. It is a historical he succumbed to Toryism and Whiggery fact that the English and Hanoverian army stood the shock of Napoleon's grand assaults for seven hours, but it is also accepted by military authorities that had Blucher not come to their relief they would have been infallibly beaten. After Waterloo, England engaged in no European struggle, but she was population. This is no mere assertion of our all the time fighting and vanquishing the effeminate natives of India. The Sepoy of whom are not friends of Ireland, and rebellion tried her mettle and showed the majesty with which a British soldier can fight," but yet it must be remembered | Irish ports are proof positive. These provithat the warlike Sikhs stood firm, and also fought well. Spain is particularly laid down as a field in which the British army gained immortal renown, but we must not forget that the greatest leat of arms accomplished in the Peninsular war by the much abused Spaniards, who, at Baylen, made the French Marshal Dupont and 40,000 of an army surrender themselves as prisoners of war. The from crime. The breaking of windows and the English did not add to their glory in the enough for the whole Irish people to settle Crimea; were it not for the French their in, and if they cannot stay at home we would army must have been captured or annihilated. In our own days we have seen England engaged in a number of small wars, from which, although suffering disasters in the beginning, she has managed to emerge victorious. From these we must except Afghanistan, where discomfiture has been her lot. As for the Mr. Buckshot Forster having monopolized al-Transvaal it is not yet over, and it is perland must have home rule, and the other that mitted no man to read the future. The probability is that the Boers will be vanquished, but no matter how the struggle ends it is the Boers who will be entitled to the laurel wreath. The question now being considered in England is, who is to blame? Has the might be proud. There were illuminations, Briton deteriorated in fighting qualities? torchlight processions, receptions by the Have the Generals no skill? Is it the system | years ago, who rendered good service, but which is faulty? As regards the personnel of who were recalled by the Government at the meeting graced by the presence of the the British army it is perhaps not so good as beginning of the hard times. Those gentlecussed at the present time. The Duchess of Lieutenant-Governor, and, in fact, the it was in times past. The dash of the Celtic men were acquainted both with Ireland and whole procedure was gone over yesterday in element is wanting, for "the Celts the land. As we predicted, the Lords passed | fidential" way in the grant, and altogether the | the Queen City practised usually in re- | are gone with a vengeauce." It is notorious that two-thirds of the noncommissioned officers and rank and file

of the British army wearing Victoria crosses

doubtless come to the surface, but at the all competitors in his particular than it is now. The present War Minister them hither. Let us please have no forced made a mess of it. He tried to introduce the continental system into England, and we now behold the result. Boys are sent abroad to army must perish. All the royal Princes are Generals or Field Marsbals. They draw pay as Colonels of a number of regiments, tion. The Prince of Wales is a Field-Marshal, but the most heroic of his military achievements is the sticking of a pig in India. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is also a Field Marshal, and draws pay as Colonel of twelve different regiments. His war record is not particularly brilliant. He was sent out to the Crimes to command a division, and remained their long enough to make himself the laughing stock of the world. At one time when the Russian cannon were thundering away at the British His Royal Highness rode up to the commanderin-chief with amazement it his face and cried-"great Heavens, they are firing at the Guards!" It was hardly polite to fire at the Guards, but then the Russians are not as civilized as they should be. The Duke now confines himself to going to Portsmouth to shake hands with the officers going out to Afghanistan or the Transvaal, and that, in fact, is what he is useful for. He is a military genius at shaking the British army has deteriorated, its Generals

EMIGRATION MATTERS.

Ar a sitting of the Immigration and Colonization Committee of the Ottawa House "Are you doing anything to promote emieasy to measure the fighting qualities of the gration from Iteland?" To which question

> "There is a correspondence going on now between the Canadian and Imperial Govern-The Duchess of Marlborough is very anxious to do something in that direction, and she will probably apply the balance of her

fund to that object.' Speaking frankly we do not like this anxiety of the Duchess of Marlborough for the depletion of Ireland. We give her Grace all the credit she can claim for sending round the hat for the unfortunate people of Ireland, remembering however, that her family was, and is, as instrumental in making Ireland poor as any other aristocratic house in the Three Kingdoms; remembering, also, that night" in many a West End mansion. I refriends put themselves in harness, but the mouth of a cannon, and for Dillon and the on the contrary stoutly denied that there was any necessity for relief at all until the world commenced to sneer. What has often been said in THE Post is this: That Ireland if not robbed by absentees like the Marlboroughs, if not oppressed by the Government of England, if left to govern herself, is large and fertile enough to support in ease and comfort more than double her present own; its truth is admitted by statists, some even it it were not, the immense quantities of choice provisions which annually leave the sions, or their equivalent in money, are neither more nor less than a tribute to England, partly, and partly to the absentees, but it

amounts to the same thing. But if the Marlboroughs and the British Government are positively resolved on depopulating Ireland-if there is to be another exodus-then it is as well the expatriated would come to Canada. Manitoba is large like them to form a new Irish nation there. They would be less likely to be absorbed in Manitoba than in Nebraska or Texas, and in some future time they might be in a position to apply the lex talionis. This is not a Christian feeling we allow, but Gladstone and most the whole of Christianity there is little left for outsiders.

But we protest against the Duchess of Marlborough being the agent who is to send Irish people across the Atlantic. The position is infra dig. for her Grace, and her experience is not large. There were a few Canadians acting as emigration agents some with Canada, and their experience is greater than that of the Duchess of Marlborough. Those going among the people of the west of Ireland to induce them to emigrate should be in sympathy with them. They should not be are Irishmen, although numerically they are | men of partizan leanings, who scatter pamphless than one-third of the forces. Half the lets around by the thousand, shewing how shall tell him that Princes should never do Irish and the Scotch Highlanders has been strong is a certain organization in Canada. press it. But never mind, "Long live the rai, Sir Michael Hicks Beach and the after the conquest of Italy as has Edward driven across the ocean, and the half which Messrs. Moylan, Murphy, C. J. Shell and

had, Mr. Farrar has taken a position on a New Mesers. Sheil and Murphy, both men eminently adapted—from their intelligence and experience if they consent-to send a good class of immigrants to Manitoba It should be understood that what we require tete towards the States after a while and abuse Canada to their heart's content, and that is all we have for the money spent on them and the agents. But the farmers stick. They at once become producers and consumers, and emigration, and let us allow the Duchess to attend to her own high and special duties.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

ADVENTURES OF SIR MYLES O'REGAN

MR. EDITOR,-I have not been very well lately, which accounts for my seeming neglect in writing my usual letter. Good living has not agreed with me, and that is a fact. The two or three years spent on the Lachine Canal, and my fare at Mrs. Gushington's boarding-house in Ottawa, did not prepare me for the easy and epicurean life I am leading at the present time. I am growing fat and gouty, and the least exertion makes me puff. I even find going up and down the back stairs fatiguing, although I have bired a garcon to carry my wand of office. Turbot and turtle champagne and port, balls and parties, conversaziones and breakfast parties at three o'clock in the evening, are making sad havoc with your correspondent here in London. Why. I remember when at war with the Caffres I used to think a piece of mule a real luxury, and when a glass of sour beer fixed down my throat it seemed like the nectar of the gods. The climate of South Africa was then, no more than now, a place not conducive to longevity, as numbers of our volunteers found to their cost when it was too late. And then their treatment. When in hospital, no matter what your disease was, the medicine was the same. Cholers, phthisis pulmonalis, pneumonia, dysentery, pleurisy, it was all the same—a bread pill smothered in flour And the diet was just as simple-brown bread and tough beef in very small quantities. When the Surgeon-General was informed the patient had only twenty-four hours to live he ordered a change, and you got what you pleased, even a glass of port wine if you could drink it. But such a stretch of generosity cost nothing, for while the nurses were looking for a glass and a corkscrew the patient died. There was one poor fellow, a comrade of my own, very bad with the bronchitis and I went to see him when I heard he was on his last legs, if I may use such an expression. seeing that he had but one, the other having been shot off in a late enagement. His namewas Mike Lawlor, and a pleasanter soul you could not meet in a day's march. When I reached his bed side and neard the doctor ask him if he would like a little wine, I brushed away a tear with my cuff, for I knew the game was up and that Mike would soon pass in his checks.

"Docthor, agra," says he, "I don't care about drinking anything at present, but 1 would like something nice to eat." "Well, my poor fellow and what would you

like especially ?" "I think I'd like a bird, docthor."

"Yes, my man. Nurse, broil Private Lawlor a bird. And what kind of a bird? "Docthor, if it be the same to you, I'll have turkey, bad luck to you;" and so saying, Mike turned over on his side and spoke no

more. As for the doctor, he was mad, and

went on to the next patient London is full just now. Parliament is sitting; the aristocracy are all in their town houses, and there are "sounds of revelry by ceive invitations to a great many dinners and parties. The conversation is mostly about Ireland and the Irish, and I need scarcely inform you that it is not favorable. Parnell is class made a move until Mr. Parnell and his a devil incarnate, who should be blown from

whole set of them are not much better. The following dialogue will give you some slight ides of what is said :-

Lady Bumblebee-"Ah, la, how are you, Captain Dasher? The air is so oppwessive. How is Lady Jane?"

Captain Dasher-"Aw, hem-vewy well, indeed. Dweadfully wawm, 'pon my wud. But the music is perfect, perfect 'pon my wud."

Lady B .- " I hear you lost a pot of money on the 'Aulan-Laycock race, Captain. You Guardsmen are such dweadful bettaws."

"Aw, yes. Though we cawn't affowd to lose just now. Havn't received a shilling from my Iwish Estates those two years. Communism, you know, and all that sort of thing. Fact, I assure you.

"How dweadfull But cawn't they hang the knave, Parneli." "Aw! I believe there is a statute empowering such fellows to be hanged, dwawn

and quartered, but the Government are too weak-minded-aw." "How dweadful. Is it twue your wegiment has been ordered to the-what do you call that dweadful place-where General Colley

was killed you know?" Captain—(turning pale as a sheet)—" Awyes-aw-the Twansvawl. No, I think not; the Guards are more for home service you

know." Lady B .- I hope you will be sent to Ireland. Your regiment will distinguish themselves there, for those Irish have no arms.

What a glorious campaign it would be. Captain - (pulling his moustache) - Aw, yes, I think the First would make short work of the Iwish villains Still they are dangerous when awoused you know-aw. I ad-

vised the Duke to bring 10,000 Sepoys from India-aw-. Lord Damfool (advancing from the crowd) _" How do you do, Lady Bumblebee? Glad to see you looking so bright, aw. Dasher, old hoy, your wegiment has been ordered to the Transvaal. Just come from the War Office. Heard the news. Lucky fellow. Cover yourself with glory—Victoria Cross and pro-

motion." Captain Dasher (sotta voce and retiring)-No, I be hanged if I do; no glory for me. Those Boers are despewate wuffians-10 mercy. I shall exchange with some poor

devil---BW." And you may depend upon it Captain Dasher will. I am afraid I have lost the patronage of Prince Teck for suggesting to him that now would be the time to go to Africa and retrieve the credit of the British arms. (The Prince is, I believe, a Field Marshal.) He frowned, and the conversation ceased. I knew I had put my foot in it, but the next time be invites me to dinner I anything but direct movements from home. That will please bim.

Yours. &c., MYLES O'REGAN, Bart.

THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT.

The following beautiful lines, written by Rev. F. Mahony (Father Prout) and published in his Reliques, will be read with pleasure by many who have not had access to that remarkable

There's a legend that's told of a gypsy, who

dweit
In the lands where the pyramids be;
In the lands where the pyramids be;
In the lands was embroidered with stars, and her robe was embroidered with stars, and her belt
With devices, right wondrous to see;
With mother's Immaculate breast;

On His mother's Immaculate breast;
When he fid from His foes—when to Egypt
exiled.
He went down with St. Joseph the blest.

This legiplian held converse with magic methinks.
And the future was given to her gaze,
And the future was given to her gaze,
For an obelisk marked her abode and a sphinx
On her threshold kept vigit always,
On her threshold kept vigit always,
In the haunts of the dissolute crowd;
In the haunts of the dissolute crowd;
But communed with the ghosts of the Pharacoths, I ween, goahs, I ween, Or with visitors wrapped in a shroud.

and there came an old man from the desert one day, With a maid on a mule, by that road, Ind a child on her bosom reclined—and the

Led them straight to the gypsy's abode; And they seemed to have travelled a wearisome From a tyrant's pursuit, from an enemy's
wrath, and overcome with fetime Spent with toil, and o'ercome with fatigue.

And the gypsy came forth from her dwelling and prayed That the pligrims would rest them awhile; And she offered her couch to that delicate

maid.
Who had come many, many a mile;
And she fondled the babe with affection's And the begged the old man would repose; Here the stranger, she said, ever finds free ac-And the wanderer balm for his woes.

Then her guests from the glare of the noonday fo a seat in her grotio so cool;
where she spread them a banquet of fruits—and
a-hed.

with a manger, was found for the mule;
with the wine of the palm-tree, with the dates
newly culled,
All the toll of the road she beguiled; and with song in a language mysterious she On her bosom the wayfaring child.

When the gypsy anon, in her Ethiop hand Placed the lefant's diminutive palm, On, 'twas featful to see how the features she scanned seanned
Of the babe in his slumbers so calm!
Well, she noted each mark and each turrow
that crossed,

that crossed,

O'er the tracings of deatiny's line:

WHENCE CAME YE?" she cried, in astonishment lost.

FOR THIS CHILD IS OF LINEAGE DIVINE." "From the village of Nazareth," Joseph repiled,
"Where we dwelt in the land of the Jew;
We have fled from a tyrant whose garment is

dved In the gore of the children be slew; We were told to remain until an angel's com-

mand Should appoint us the bour to return, But ill then we inhabit the foreigner's land Andin Egypt we make our sojourn. "Then ye tarry with me," cried the gypsy in

"And ye make of my dwelling your home
Many years have I prayed that the Israelite
boy
(Blessed hope of the Gentiles!) would come."
And she kissed both the feet of the infant and And adored him at once;—then a smile
Lit the face of His mother, who cheerfully

With her host on the banks of the Nile.

LANDLORDS VERSUS THE LABORERS ON THE LAND.

(THE EDITOR OF REYNOLD'S NEWSPAPER.)

SIR,—the cost of the landlord, the restriction which he puts on production, and the hopeless way in which he fetters a nation's lopment, may be seen in more or les disastrous operation all over the islands which constitute the realm of Great Britain and Ireland. In England it is the expense and luxurious waste of the landlord's massion in the country, and his West-end house in town, which is throwing hundreds of thousands of acres out of cultivation. In Scotland it is the landlord's insane passion for breeding deer which is slowly but surely dispossessing Highland cotters of their immemorial homes, and transforming profitable sheep-runs into unprofitable and lonely woods in which the place of ten score "cheviots" is taken by a solitary and semiuseless stag.
But it is in the sister isle of Ireland that

the action of the landlord is shown working the fullest evil. There s country which is as rich, within almost any small section of its surface, as the best parts of the Midlands, of the Tyne coal-field, and of the Staffordshire clay-beds all rolled together is being made slowly but surely to decrease its popula-

Ireland, in fact, teems with costly marbles; with great store of coal, iron, and slate; and with immense deposits of granite. So long ago as 1825 it was known that there were no less than eight gigantic coal areas in the island, the smallest of which is capable of yielding, at very little expense of working, the extraordinary total of thirty millions of tons of the very best bituminous coal. This is the same sort of coal as that burnt in London, and much the same quality as that produced on the banks of the Tyre. In this part of Ireland, however, county Leitrim, the owners of the soil, instead of purhing forward enterprises for exploring the mineral treasure which lies at their feet, seem to be more occupied in spending the money they derive from the surface of their possessions, to the inevitable result that a population which might be busily employed in valuable mining industries, is left to starve in a poverty-stricken soil which is not adapted to agricultur l purposes. But it is not in coal alone that Ireland is mineralogically so highly favored. , There are lead and copper deposits in Kerry and Wicklow, equal to anything in Cornwall or Anglesca. In at least three Irish counties huge outcrops of marbles and granites are to be seen which nature has even taken the trouble of herself heaving to the surface. Then, besides the better class of coal-fields, there exists others in Kilkenny, in Clare, and in Limerick, which supply fuel admirably adapted for lime-burning and other subsidiary purposes. Nor does the tale of Ireland's mineral wealth end here. At Silvermines, county Tipperary, there is an immense vein of iron pyrites which cannot be equalled for value or size elsewhere in the land. It is near a river, which would give free waterway for the convepance of all goods of raw products. One suthority, too, states, that the most extensive to be found on the west coast of Ireland. coal-fields in the wonderful Munster region. But surely, sir, I have said enough about the

out of the country the money they receive for is certain to come to want.

There is no innate sanctity in the bond which is supposed to bind the land to the lord or the lord to the land. It is a bond which is a survival of feudalism, and of the days when the ruler had a right even to the chartity of the ruled. And if anything were needed to make the legislature overhaul the whole subject of relationship betwixt land, lord, and laborer, it would be the disinclination of the middle term of this triad to do his duty in bringing the first and the last-the land and the laborer-into more productive connection. It stands to reason that if the owner of land has an estate capable of yielding £10,000 a year of minerals, and if he is satisfied with £500 of paratoes from it, that he is wilfully wasting £9,500, or allowing this sum to remain idle, buried in a narkin. and beyond all possible use. This is an economic mistake which cannot be too much insisted upon, especially in the case of Ireland. If Irish land owners had already resided on the soil, and had used their money as English and Scotch land owners have occasionally done, Ireland at the present moment ought to have rivalled a score of busy manufacturing centres. It ought to have rival'ed, sir, the bustling energy and wealth of Glasgow, of the Black Country, and of the Tyne and the Wear. In one place, as I have pointed out, sir, the mineral deposits of Ireland are exactly those of the great Clyde basin. In another region t ey equal the richness of the subterranean beds which belt the waist of England with a girdle of prosperous towns and villages. Instead, however, of Ireland's proprietors doing their duty, it is a matter of history that they have two sides of the Irish Channel. But the evil of proprietorship, as I have

said, does not rest with Ireland alone. Scotland, specially in the Western Highlands, is being miserably treated; while villages which formerly supported peaceful and thriving villagers are now depopulated wastes in which the footprint of the husbandman has been replaced by the stealthy slot of the deer. We do not hear much of Scotch annoyance and anger at this, because the Scot, with characteristic helpfulness, shakes the dust of mouarchy from his feet, and emigrates to freer soils and purer institutions—emigrates, lu fact, to a land where he will be able to live in all the proud and unhending equality with which a man of "the land of brown heath and shaggy wood" regards his fellows. Indeed, the most apparent feature of the whole question of landlordism is that when the average English Scotch, and Irish artisan or farm laborer reaches a region where the landlord has no existence, where in reality the worker owns the soil, then there the poor man of the Old World becomes the rich man of the New. This is not owing to any surprising change in the mind or the body of the worker himself. What a laborer is at Liverpool he will be in New York; what he was in Cork he is certain to be upon landing at Melbourne. But on the other side of the great silent sea which divides the modern institutions of the immense belt of free antactic and Western States from the effete monarch and anistocracy ridden countries of Europe, there is no idle owner of the acre to eat up uncarned profits. This is the whole point at issue between the langlord and the laborer who liveby or on the hand. This point is, too, at the root of all Irish troubles. It is this question which is at the bottom of one half of the great strikes that every now and again paralyze the coal-mining or iron-smelting industries of the realm; for the employer, forced to pay all kinds of royalties to lords of the manor and other obselete but unfortunately very existent personages, occasionally tries to make the men pay it by mulcting the sum out of their

wages. One way to deal with this piece of injustice, to do it thoroughly and well, is to abolish entail. The evils of the present system of landlordism are not so much the immense sums wasted by dissolute young cantains in the Guards, gay loungers at the clubs, West-end gamblers, or the butterflies who flutter round Monaco gambling tables. Nine-tenths of the cost of the British aristociacy, and a cost which is lifted as bodily out of the soil as if it were a tangible sheaf of wheat carried off from the fields, is the cost of maintaining old frumps of dowagers, immense armies of younger sons; and providing for the portions of young girls whose "long pedigrees" are not so long as their preposterous demands on the soil upon which they and their families are quartered. This incessant suction, a suction which perpetually drains the land of wealth, and which, as in the case of Ireland, squanders the capital that would open up the land-this bleeding of field and farm is, sir, I contend, a most monstrous evil. Its tendency is not only to drive the laborer down to the ditch and the gutter, but to keep bim in rags there, unless he has the courage to seek in another hemisphere the solid comfort and political liberty our constitution and laws deny him.

NORTHUMBRIAN.

THE RIGHTS OF THE MINORITY.

The Hon. Mr. Anglin, ex-Speaker of the authority on Parliamentary matters, is editor of the St. John Freeman, from which we take the following extracts:-

respected, but the majority also have rights | which should not be disregarded, and to those at least who imagine that a Coercion Bill is necessary, as the majority allege, for the preservation of life and the maintenance of the rights of property in Ireland, it may seem in--should be able, acting strictly within the rules and the law of Parliament, to resist its passing for so many weeks or days. But there is really no excuse for their overriding the copy of the pretoral for Lent of His Grace law of Parliament as they have undoubtedly Better ten thousand times that they done. should have wasted another week or month in ! next Sunday. The following remarkable what are called dilatory motions than that | passage occurs referring to Mr. Parnell's conthey should have exhibited themselves to the world as willing, even in the House of Commons, which they so loved to regard as the times earnestly to pray for our Holv very home of law and order, to trample upon formation of true alum slate in all Europe is to the victory which might surely have been their own laws in order to take a short cut Another speaks of forty solid square miles of legitimate mode of action. When at the end Aimighty has permitted sore trials to fall. of the forty-two hours the Speaker acting it is said, on an understanding arrived at by the broken record of temporal sorrows, which, to matter to show how rich Ireland is, and leaders of the Whigs and Tories, refused to see a great extent, are still her portion. But therefore to prove how hadly our landlords or hear any other member who attempted to a calamity more terrible and humiliating are using her. For a whole country, with a address him, and put the question, so closing than any that has yet befallen her seems to poor soil to be entirely dependent upon its the debate, he not only acted without threaten our people to-day. Allies for our counfields as Included.

most pitlable depths of poverty which any self within the purview of the rules adopted people can reach as a man who spends a last session, and then allowed Mr. Gladstone pound when he is only earning five shillings to move that the Irish member, whose only offence apparently was his baving made that motion, should be expelled, he acted manifestly in gross violation of all right and justice, one member having just as much in His mercy may forbid it." light as another to make such a motion, and the House only having the right to determine whether it should be adopted or rejected.

If the Government and the majority found it necessary or desirable to entrust the Speaker, or a majority of the House, with the power to say when a dehate should close, or who was not precluded from speaking by any existing rule of law, should not he heard, they might have changed the rules to that . flect. In doing this they would probably have spent or lost some days, but when the rules were so changed the power of the minerity to obstruct that in which Mr. Parnell is engaged. Reor delay would be at an end. This is what they have since done, and it is bad enough that this has been done, and that the British House of Commons has thereby been reduced almost, if not quite, to the level of a German or French Legislative Assembly, but it was far worse that a minority were crushed in defiance, nay in violation of law and right. The rules adopted last session to prevent obstruction went a long way to limit the rights of members of Parliament, placing the individual member very much at the mercy of Paris to speak out for his cause, and he the majority, and rendering him liable to temporary expulsion for doing what the other rules, and the old established law of Parliament entitled him to, if only the majority chose to regard his conduct as obstructive. Those rules the majority enforced in the most severe, nay, almost the most savage manner, miserably failed, and out of that failure has after, it is true, having borne with what was come the present discordance between the munifestly obstruction for several days. It would have been better than it is had they only enforced those rules; but their anger blinded their judgement, and prevented their seeing at the time the full consequences of the course they took. They thought only to crush only a few obstinate Irish members, but they changed almost in a moment the whole character of the British Parliament. and the standing of every member of that Parliament, so that if the Irish members are really the enemies of British institutions some suppose them to be, the triumph is

theirs. Mr. Gladstone's proposed change of the rules is that whenever a minister declares any question to be urgent, the House, on question being put by the Speaker, not less then 300 members being present, may, by a vote of three to one, decide that the debate shall close. Henceforth minorities will speak and act merely on sufferance, and the positions of Irish members will be this, that although every man of them voted that debate on any question should be free, they may be voted down and silenced. Evidently under the rule the position of Ireland in the union will he worse and more intolerable than ever. The world should grieve at seeing so great and glorious an institution as the House of Commons, with all its faults, so suddenly undergo so sad a transformation

Exclusiveness in Political Agitation and Revolution,

The work that Charles Stewart Parnell and the Land League of Ireland are engaged in is a work of political revolution through agitation that will bring to and torce upon the attention not only of the British governing power, but of the peoples and powers of the whole civilized world, the merits of their side of the question they propose for solution. popularly known as "Mairearad Ruadh," died The revolution aimed at is the leveling down of an aristocratic proprietary of lands, par- within one week of having completed her celed out in great estates, and the leveling | 101st year. up of a people's proprietary of lands celed out in small farms as in the United States. It is more than a revolution in land tenure; it is a revolution in classes. In Great Britain and Ireland it is the land-large possession of land, that gives men position, power and consequence in the realm; not money. The man who is the mere possessor of 100,000 pounds sterling in the funds is a nobody as compared to the man who owns an "estate" in England, Ireland or Scotland, worth 100,000 pounds sterling, no matter where he lives or spends his in ome. The British system aims to keep up this landed aristocracy, and to keep down and under foot as peasants, and tenants at will, the masses of the people. A knowledge and constant consideration of this fact is necessary to a correct understanding of the object and effect if successful of the movement of Mr. Parnell and the Land League. In this work—this contest, agitation, revolution, there is no religious issue. The meanest and most oppressive landlords of Ireland are both Catholic and Protestant, and the poorest and most outraged of the ten antry are alike Catholic and Protestant, although outside of Ulster the Catholic sufferers are the most numerous. Mr. Parnell is himself not only a Protestant but a landlord. So, too, among other classes the people are divided or united, as the case may be, without reference to their religious creeds And it is owing largely to this absence of a religious issue that the Land League in Ireland, with Mr. Parnell at its head, has been able to do all that it has done within the little more than a year of its existence. It is to be regretted by the friends of the cause of the people that at this stage of the agitation and revolution an attempt should be made by the Canadian House of Commons and an Archbishop of Dublin to thrust a religious firebrand into the controversy. Archbishop McCabe of Dublin has, as he has a right to have, his own political views and predilections, and they are well known to be strongly The minority have rights which should be on the Tory side. Hence it is that he hastens upon assumption and without knowledge of fact to go off, very much as did Mr. Shaw, M.P., at half-cock, by promulgating his pastoral for Lent, which he is to issue next Sunday, several days in advance, through the channel of the greatest enemy in this country tolerable that a mere handful of members of of Mr. Parnell and the Land League, the New Parliament—and mere Irish members at that | York Herald, which by yesterday's cable had the following:

DUBLIN, Feb. 21, 1881. I have been favored with an advanced Archbishop McCabe, which will be read in all the Catholic churches in the archdiocese on ference with MM. Rochefort and Hugo: "It is our duty in these troubled Father and for the peace of the Church. We should also pray with great ferver for our own dear country, on which, in His infinite Her history for ages has been an almost un-

fields as Ireland is, is an economic error of authority, but in violation of the law and of try in her struggle for justice are sought from the worst description. the worst description; and if, at the same the rights of those whom he refused to hear. the ranks of impious infidels, who have was remitted to the directors to meet with a death's head."

time, the landlords, or half of them, spend So also when he refused to entertain the plunged their own unhappy land into misery, motion of the Irish member, who alleged that and who are now sworn to destroy the rents, that country is as sure to come to the Mr. Gladstone by his conduct brought him. foundations of all religion. Will Catholic Ireland tolerate such an indignity? Will she give her confidence to men who have wickedly planned it? Will she break from all holy traditions which during ages of persecution commanded for her the veneration of the Christian world? Let us pray that God

Mr. Parnell visited Paris a few weeks ago

to enlist the services of the French press and through that prees the sympathies of the French people, just as he visited this country, to whose English speaking inhabitants he could address himself directly, for a kindred purpose, a little over a year ago. There is, so tar as any fact appears, no more ground when a motion hitherto in order should not be put, or a member who wished to speak, and assalls him above, for his visit to Paris, than there was for assailing him a year ago on the occasion of his visit to New York. Exclusiveness in the field of the church to which the volutionists-even peaceful revolutionists, like Mr. Parnell, cannot call people to the right and brush them away at the left when he has an appeal to make for aid. When he came to New York he met and mixed with all classes, and enlisted all of them he could in his cause without inquiring what were their political or religious views, or whether they were enemies or friends of this church or that church. It was the same at Paris. He wanted the press of called upon and asked the Paris editors and writers to do so without regard to what they were or are, just as he did when among the "infamous infidels" who are the editors and writers of the New York press for a like purpose. By so doing Mr. Parnell has compromised neither himself nor the Land League. The infidel revolutionary French press writers are not using him or the League; he and the League are using them. This is legitimate and proper. And we believe it will meet the cordial approval of no; only the masses of the people, but of the Irish clergy of Archbishop's McCabe's church who are mostly spining from the oppressed class, and who are never seen toadying to Dublin Castle. When it can be shown that Mr. Parnell has formed any alliance with the "impious infidels" of Paris -- has entered into any schemes that involve him and the Land League in their views or purposes, then it will be time for good men of the Church like Archbishop McCabe to hurl anathema at him through their pastorals, but not before; and when, if over, they have cause and occasion, it is hoped that they will do so decently and in order through their proper church channels, instead of, by advance publication, through the columns of the "impious infidel"-the Satanic press of New York. Indeed, so far as any facts appear to warrant judgment, it is a fair question whether Archbishop McCabe's relations to the New York Herald are not quite as compromising to his character, as the incident of a meeting at Paris with Rochefort is compromising to the character of the chief Irish agitator and his cause.

SCOTCH NEWS.

The death is announced of Dr. Hunderson, Keith.

5 60 degs. below the mean of the previous 54 years. The Blairgowrie bakers have reduced the price of the 4lb, loaf one halfpenny. The

prices are now sixpence and sevenpence. A venerable spinster, Margaret Macdonald

at Braefield, Glen-Urquhart, on the 31st Jan

constables of the Glasgow force selected to go abroad on the recent application of the Chinese authorities left the city on Feb. 19th,

for London, en route to the East. At the Edinburgh Sheriff Court on 15 Feb Alex Stewart, labourer, Burnet's Buildings, was convicted of grossly neglecting the education of his daughter, about ton years of

age, and was fined 10s, with 20s of expenses. Tho Duudee Magistrates met on Feb. 18th, and granted relief to 245 persons who have been thrown out of employment owing to the severity of the weather. The total number relieved now amount to about

1.400. On 13 Feb., the committee of the Greenock Harbour Trustoes, with Mr. Kinniple, engineer, had an interview with Mr. Compton, London, when it was agreed to place four electric lights on the Steam boat Quay on tria

for one month. Petitions in favour of University education for Women were on 13 Feb, presented to the Senatus Academicus of the University of St. Andrews, from the LL. A's of the University, and from the towns of Dundee, Perth, Dunfermline, Cupar, and Arbroath.

The Duke of Buccleuch has granted the prayer of a petition from the inhabitants of Moffat and district, and consented to the formation of a loch at Lockhouse Tower, on the road between Moffat and Beattock. The loch will be used for boating, skating, and curl-

iog. I am informed, writes a London correspondent, the the Home Secretary has assented to the introduction in the forthcoming census schedules in Scotland, which are to be filled up when the census is taken, of a column to show how many of the population form the Gaelic-speaking portion of the race. This may prove a valuable educational return in certain districts.

At a meeting of the president and the directors of the Glasgow St. Andrew Society, held on Feb. 17th, it was unanimously resolved that the society should petition the Queen in favor of preserving intact the distinctive tartans of the Scottish regiments, and to recommend all true Scotchmen to sign the petitions now being distributed by the Stafford House Committee.

At a special meeting of Ayr Road Trust held on 20th Feb .- Gen. Burnett of Galgirth presiding-a committee was appointed to consider the propriety of abolishing the rates charged at Ayr Race Course and Horse Market Toll Bars. It was stated that there was a surplus of upwards of £2,000 to their credit, which would be more than ample to maintain them till the new Act comes into operation.

At a special meeting on Feb 21st, of the subscribers to the Dundee High School to consider the proposal of the School Board to raise an action of declarator regarding the High School Buildings, ex-Prevont Robertson intimated that a citizen had authorized him to state that he would give £30,000 for enbursaries, provided the School agreed to the

the School Board and endeavor to come to an arrangement by which the gift should be obtained.

"You can't just ship off Ladislaw like a head of cattle. He has his ideas, you know," said Mr. Brooke, when Mr. Sir James Chettam urged him to shovel that embarrassing youth out of Middlemarsh. We would, in the same spirit, say to the War Office—" You can't just dress Highland soldiers as if they were tailors' blocks. They have their ideas, you know;" and one of their ideas is that the tartans that have fluttered in the van of battle in a hundred fields, from Fontency to Candahar, should not be abolished to suit the notions of some Jack-in-office, who knows as little of the Highlands as he does of Timbuctoo. It is true the Highland regiments are no longer, in the old and strict sense, composed of Highlanders. The Highland glens are too empty to be good recruiting grounds now. Still, however, a fair proportion of the recruits comes from beyond the Grampians. Archbishop devotes his life is as easy as it is and most of the rest are Scotch. The number natural. But it is different in a work like of English and Irish in the Highland regiments is small. The Highlander and the Lowlander do not always amalgamate well in civil life; but they do in the army. The Lowlander is as proud of the kilt as the Gael; and for the simple reason—that in the army it is regarded as the badge of Scotch nationality, and is dignified by traditions of valiant and well-tried service, second to none in the long and glorious roll of the wars of Britain. The strength of an army lies in such traditions as much as in its rifles and bayonets. Take away the bagpipe and the tartan and you unnerve the right arm of the Highland regiment. These things are to the Scotch soldier-be his native place north or south of the Tay-the emblems of all the gallant past, whose honor is in his keeping. The blast of the pipes awakes The stirring memory of a thousand years; And Evans'. Donalds' fame rings in each

clausman's ears." -Glasgow Herald.

LAND LEAGUE FUND.

TRUE WITNESS Donation..... 50 00 Wexford Quebecer.... McElligott Mr. McElligott
A Hater of Despotic Tyranny (Merrick-ville)
Thomas Nolan, Hemmingford.
A Wexford Girl...
John Flynn, Ethel, Out...... 504 A wextoon Girl.

John Flynn, Ethel, Ont.

Parish of St. Edward, Q., per Rev. J. E.

Magure.

A Friend.

Patrick Duffy, Southport, P.E.I. King, Danville, Que..... Lachine".
Rev. E. H. Murray, Cobourg, Ont.
John F. McGowan, St. Asleet, Que.
M. J. Doherty, Sorel
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Lohn McGrath, Families John McGrath, Eachine
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Michael Gilboy, Rouses Point.
St. Arne's Q
H. McKeon, Kemptville, Ont.
Sheen, Ont. per L. Sattery

John Tealner, Johnston's River, P. P. L.
Patrick Trainer, "
Kingsbridge, Huron Co., Ontario
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D. McManamy, Sherbrooke, Que,
Lonsdale, Ont., per Mr. J. McCullough.
A Friend, Nova Scotia.
S. F. Egan, Harell on, Ont. S. F. Egan, Hamil ou, Ont.
J. Cartin, Escott. Ont.
M. E. C., Treotton Out.
"Lachine," 2nd subscription.
John Flynn, Ethel, Ont.
Thomas Burns, Otiawa.
Thomas Burns, Otiawa. (Davitt Fund).
Pairick Mulloney, Lennowille. Que.
John Hogav. Cast ebar, P.Q.
Varyvide. Ont., per Timothy Lee.
From South Douro, Ont.
F. Bradley, Brussels, Ont.
A Friend. The temperature in Orkney last month was

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. MEETING OF THE DELEGATES.

Thursday night last a meeting was hold in the GLASCOW CONSTABLES FOR CHINA.—The consideration the annual celebration of St. Patrick's Day. The meeting was composed of the usual number of delegates, selected from and sent by the various Irish Catholic societies. The Rev. Father Dowd occupied the chair, and Mr. B. Warren acted as secretary. The Rev. Chairman stated that their object would be to make all suitable arrangements for the celebration of the national fertival. It was decided to hold the annual procession, and every effort would be made to have it a large and representative one The next question which came up for discussion was the appointment of a Marshal-in-Chief and after some time Mr O'Brien, Marshal of St. Bridget's Society was finally selected to fill the position. The procession will form under his orders on Craig street, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and march to St. He had a dim recollection of going with Patrick's Church, where Grand Mass will be some friends to a clergyman's house white celebrated at 10 o'clock. The procession will drunk, and becoming the bridegroom in a subsequently reform on Lagauchetiere street, and then take the following route:--Radegonde street to McGill, St. Joseph, McCord, Wellington, back to McGill, and thence by strategy enabled him to escape to Canada. St. James street to St. Patrick's Hall.

The cartoon in the last weekly Freeman arrived by mail is excellent. It represents a Magistrate, armed to the teeth, prosecuting a small boy for whistling at him, and brings it under the head of another outrage. And better still, it pourtrays a real fact, to which names and dates are added.

The British Government have given orders for the evacuation of Afghanistan after its attempted conquest had cost upwards of \$100 .-000,000. This is rather a large sum for glory, not to speak of the many gallant lives lost. And now the British Government are about making peace with the Boers after other millions have been squandered and valuable lives lost. Evidently the British Government makes mistakes.

This has been a hard winter indeed for settlers in the Northwest. The starvation and freezing of cattle in Montana have caused it is said, a loss of about 20 per cent. Hay has not been obtainable off the main lines of travel at any cost, and the deep snow has made transportation and browsing alike impossible. on a rock and rest his head on his hands. A Hay at \$45 a ton in a country where fodder does not usually enter into the expense account of stock raising makes it sometimes cheaper to kill cattle than to save them. Dakota has also a fuel famine.

Plus IX, was one of the simplest of men and the directions in his will for his burnal are singularly characteristic. These provisious said :- " My hody after my death shall be interred in the church at St. Lorenzo, extra muros, under the little vault which is near the stone known as th 'gridiron,' which still preserves traces of the blood shed by the illustrious Levite at his martrydom. cost of his monument must not be over 400 crowns. (About \$250.) On the monument shall be carved a tiara and keys, with an in-scription couched in these terms:— Ossa et the expenditure of some millions of money dowing the High School, and £100 a year for cineres Pii P. IX. summ. pont. vixit au.-Ovate pro eo.' (The bones and ashes of the continuance of the present management, with Sovereign Pontiff Plus IX. He livedprovision for taking in pupils from Board years, and—years in the Pontificate. Pray or alive, whether he is reigning in peace and schools. In the circumstances, the matter for him.) For all hatchment there shall be magnificence or has been hounded out of the

ROUND THE WORLD.

A bill is before the Connecticut Legislature providing for ascertaining whether while is extinct in a deceased person."

The average cost of converting sinners at Waterbury. Conn., according to the calculation of a pastor, is \$800 apiece.

Pennsylvania farmers, in Washington County, are scattering sheaves of wheat along the hedges for the benefit of the suffering partridges.

It is remarked that no representative of the leading public schools was found am ng the first six wranglers at Cambridge in the list lately issued.

It is said that eighty-seven per cent of the American emigrants who have recently arrived at Paso del Norte, Mexico, are professional gamblers.

Texas has a law, now about to be repealed requiring every railroad train to stand still five minutes on arriving at the boundry line of the State.

On the announcement that the "Bankrupt is about to be put upon the stage," the Buston Commercial Bulle in comments: "Hereabours he generally goes in his own carriage." The new prohibitory liquor law in Kansas

makes no exception in favor of druggists pre-

parations, cider and wine made in the statue is so strict that it will prove inoperative. Rome is again moving in behalf of a world's fair, to be held within its ancient walls; the king has been interviewed and expressed

a willingness to subscribe handsomely. The St. Louis & lobe-Democrat calls for two new literary characters. It says Maggie May and Jennie June are already prominent, and that there is room yet for Aggie August and

Sarah September. General Garibaldi has returned with his family to Caprera, his health having been improved by the visit to the mainland. His new wife, origenally a nurse in the family, rules him with a rod of iron.

The number of pilgrims who visited the Vatican in 1871 was 13.893; in 1872 17 477; in 1873, 8 115; in 1874. 9, 129; in 1875, 15 673; in 1876, 19,780; in 1877, 34,508; in 1878, 13,625; in 1879, 10,171; in 1880, 10,827.

Cesare Moreno, late prime Minister to King Kalakana, is now in Rome buttonholing members of Parliament to somex an Island he daims to have discovered in the Pacific Ocean. The island in question belongs to Holland.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston has an unusual pupil in ex Judge Grant, who is nearly 70 years old and has a large law practice in Iowa. He is acquiring a knowledge of chemistry for use in mining litigation. The exposition of inventions and applica-

tions of electricity to be held in Paris is to have exhibits from Germany, England, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, the United States, and pethaps other nations. The Germans expect to have a sensation with locomotives prepelled by electricity.

T. D. Jones, the Cincinnati sculptor, died a few days ago. When Abraham Liucoln became president, Mr. Jones desired to model his head for a bust. Mr. Lincoln was warned of his object, and when Mr. Jones approached him in the White House Lincoln said: "Ah: are you the man that makes mud heads?"

William Cole has drawn a color line from himself at Floyd, Va He is a criminal, and a negro constable holds a warrant for his arrest. Cole has intrenched himself atop of a mountain, with a supply of food and ammunition, and declares that, though he will submit like a lamb to any white officer, he will die rather than surrender to a black one.

There is in London a Cinderella Dancine Club. As the name indicates, all the dances break up at the hour of midnight. But to belong to this fraternity, or sisterhood-for sacristy of St. Patrick's Church to take into ladies are oligible—you must first establish your character as a proficient dancer by showing your ability to waltz up the ballroom, so as to never deviate from one plank. Then you have to perform the same feat, "doing the reverse.

Col, the Hon. Paul Methuen of the Foot Guards, British Military Attache at Berlin, while passing through the Thierearten lately saw a crowd watching the struggles of a drowning man in the Spree Canal, which has borribly muddy banks and was full of floating masses of ice. He instantly sprang over the bridge, and with great difficulty saved the man's life.

Austin Moriarty went home to his wife at Putnam, Conn., and told her that if he was not mistaken be had on the previous day been married to Phabe Brown at Providence. marriage coremony. His memory proved sound, for an officer soon arrived with a warrant to arrest him, but his wife by

There is it seems an American Literary Union and Pure Literature Bureau, which has undertaken to stop the sale of immoral books and periodicals on railroads. The Pennsylvania Company law stipulates, in its contracts with vendors, that certain publications shall not be sold, and other companies are moving in the same direction, though the bureau reports little progress in the West.

The British colonies that have exhibited the smallest increase between 1873 and 1879 are Tasmania and Western Australia. Neither of them possesses the same great attractions as their neighbors, but both have lately shown signs of n ore rapid progress. New Zealand, the Britain of the South, shows the most marked increase of population, that having rison from 296,000 in 1873 to nearly 464,000 six years later.

The Mentone papers report two suicides at Monte Carlo. Recently a man rushed out of the gaming room exclaiming, "I am done for; I have last 200,000 francs," On the staircase he drew a revolver from his pocket, and blew his brains out. The other man, wandering on the shore, was reen to sit down minute after a detonation was heard. He, too, had blown his brains out.

The late Mr. Bell of Glasgow is known to have laid out £200,000 in pictures, and there was bitter lamentation when it was found that he had forgotten to sign the codicil by which he bequeathed his gallery to the city. It now seems questionable whether the collection would have been worth accepting, as the recent sale has realized just £23,000, or less than one-eighth the amount expended by the owner, whose "zeal" was decidedly "not according to knowledge."

It is now generally believed that Candahar will be abandoned for good by the British this spring. The Aighan war was made with the ostensible purpose of opening up diploand the sacrifice of some hundreds of valuable lives, the Government actually does not know whether the new Ameer is really dead. / country.

IRELAND!

THE AGITATION

THE LENTEN PASTORALS

SPREADING THE LIGHT IN FRANCE.

THOSE TERRIBLE FENIANS!

MR. JAMES STEPHENS

The Coercion Act.

London, March 1 .- At a meeting of the Irish members, after Lord Hertington's statement in the Commons, last night, regarding the position of public business, it was agreed that, at the present juncture, Mr. Parnell's place is rather at Westminster than at Paris. A telegram inviting him to return was deupatched.

LONDON, March 1 .- The Bishop of Cork, in his pastoral, says :- "France, the eldest daughter of the Church, under her present ralers, shudders at the revival of those maxims of anarchy, rapine, dissoluteness and hatred of God which burned an indellible stigms on the first revolution. With the defenders of such doctrines Irishmen can have no connection. These men did not participate in the movement set on foot by their humane Christian countrymon for the relief of the poor, famishing people of Ireland in

the hour of sore need."

Duelin, March 1.—The following passage, in addition to that which was sent on Tuesday last, occurs in the Archbishop of Dublin's pastoral :- " As secret societies tend to promote iniquity and infidelity, and are detrimental to the public good, the Roman pontiffs Renedict XIV, Pius VII., Leo XII., Pius IX., and others have excommunicated all who engage in or promote them.

Rev Dr. Warren, Bishop of Ferns, commends to his flock the advice of the Pope to guard against being led into irregular and unjust acts in connection with the present land movement, and adds: "The slightest wilful violation of the laws as truth and justice or any other moral virtue could never be tolerated by the Catholic Church, either for escaping temporal evils or obtaining the greatest demporal advantages." In their Lenten pastorals read to-day several Roman Catholic Bishops alluded to the state of Ireland. Dr. Dugan, Bishop of Clonfert, forwards the Pope's letter to his clergymen, and adds:-"It is needless to assure His Holiness that the Irish | that some 2,000 Fenians are here, and that people will receive and obey his paternal wishes with that reverential love which is characteristic of their traditional fidelity to the Holy See. His Holiness may feel consoled by the assurance that in the present maxious condition of affairs, though mome incidents have occurred to be regretted, there is no danger of a departure principles of equity and justice. In the ing. meantime it is earnestly hoped that Parlialegislation, put an end forever to this burn-

have of equity and justice." Clogber, says **лг. попрену, выво**ор "Our country presents at this moment to the ble famine, the people have risen from their Asthargy, and, joining together in lawful combination, have proclaimed that they shall no longer submit to the conditions of life which abasement and misery, to be turned into the anch a state of things should end, and that Arishmen, who are patterns of industry, thrift, Royalty and prosperity in every foreign land be suppressed by coercive measures the clergy | failure, it is a disaster, dishonor." must redouble their vigilance, lest the popular enthusiasm may turn itself into other chanmels, and secret combinations and dark conspiracy take the place of open action and agitation. They should warn the people assiduously against all secret and illegal and eternal interest."

LONDON, March 1 .- A Dublin correspondent telegraphs the following concerning two agrarian outrages in County Mayo:-Mr. Hearne was clerk of the Petry Sessions and land agent to the late Lord Mountmorres' brother. He was proceeding on foot to his residence, situated a mile from Ballinrobe, after attending the Petty Sessions, and was fired at when within fifty yards of his house. He received six wounds, and was not expected to survive over the night. No arrests have yet been made. A woman states that she saw three men fire at Mr. Hearne, but did not know them.

On Sunday night a shot was fired into the bedroom of Mr. George Scott, of Crossmalire, mear Ballina. The bullet grazed the head of a child who was sleeping with Mrs. Scott, and penetrated the bed clothes. Mr. Scott, who is High Constable of Tyrawly, had lately taken a grazing farm which had been some time vacant. There is no clue to the wouldbe assassin.

The Coercion Act will be put in force on Thursday morning, immediately after the enactment. It is thought that no arrests will be made in Dublin, though for reasons appearing to be urgent to the Executive the city and county of Dublin will be immediately preclaimed. The reason of this is that since for many who have transferred their allogiance to foreign states, notably America, and whose conduct is suspiciously similar to that adopted in the years 1866 and 1867 by Amerias old agents of the Fenian conspiracy. Still their arrest or prosecution. During the butions.

c ereion debate many have fled. The same may be said of the prominent members of the League executive. With few exceptions they are now out of harm's way. It is further stated that no arrests will be made throughout Ireland, until prima facie evidence of some overt act justifying imprisonment is laid before the Lord Lieutenant. It is at present contemplated to use Kilmainbam jail for the incarceration of all prisoners arrested under the Act. This jail will be very strongly guarded. There is no truth in the statement that lists of members of Parliament, etc., have been made out by the Castle authorities.

Paris, March 1 .- The correspondent further says: Mr. Parnell informed me that the Victor Hugo Committee of Honor, of which he had been asked and had consented to hecome a member, some days ago received a visit from an officer of the French Government, who intimated to them that the Presideat of the Republic, at the instance of the English Government, requested that Mr. Parnell's name should be struck out of the Committee list. The Committee after mature reflection unanimously refused to comply. On this the President requested that his own name might be withdrawn.

Messrs Parnell and Kelly had interviews with representatives of the Spanish and South American press to-day; also with M Godette the Bonapartist deputy, and with M. Seguin, of the Intransigeant. Mr. Parnell was followed to Paris by Mr. Howard Vincent, Ohief of the London Detective department, who arrived on the 25th ult., and left on the 26th. The French Government no longer watches him. Victor Hugo's manifesto is expected to appear to-day or to-morrow. Messrs. Parnell and O'Kully are still at the Hotel Brighton. Mr. Parnell will probably remain here a day or

two longer The Land Leaguers decline to be stung into publishing their a counts by Mr. Mitchell Henry's letter in to-day's Times. Messrs. Parnell and O'Kelly's attention was drawn to the murder of Mr. Hearne to night. They attribute it to exasperation, caused by the passage of the Coercion Bill. "The policy of oppression," said Mr. O'Kelly, " is bearing its fruits; should Mr. Dillon be arrested he will be instantly replaced." Marshal MacMahon has written a letter consenting to receive

Messrs. Parnell and O'Kelly here to-morrow. NEW YORK, March 2.—The Berald's Paris special says President Grevy requested either his or Mr. Parnell's name to be withdrawn from the Victor Hugo Committee of Houor. The committee refused to strike off Mr. Parnell's name.

London, March 3 .- A despatch from Paris says Parnell visited Henri Rochefort yesterday. He expects to be back in the House of Commons to day (Thursday), and will reply

to the charges of the Home Secretary. Lospon, March 2 .- It is understood that a special edition of the Dublin Gazette will be issued to-morrow proclaiming certain districts. It is said that three warrants have heen prepared for the arrest of men in the west of Ireland, and that they will be put in execution to-morrow night or early on Friday

morning.

Cork, March 3.-It is reported that the authorities are in possession of information secret drilling is going on.

CORK, March 3.-Dillon is organizing a series of agitation meetings, at which Parnell has promised his assistance.

DUBLIN, March 4 -The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has issued a proclamation in districts to come under the Coercion Bill. About thirty arrests are probable, but Mr. on the part of the Irish people from the Forster will require good proofs before act-

DUBLIN, March 4 .- At a conference held at ment will soon, by wise, vigorous and incisive the Castle, to-day, by Forster, 40 Magistrates. principally from the disturbed districts, and ing agitation—an agitation that will not 100 Police Inspectors were present. It was cease to exercise the public mind until it is decided to place all arrested persons in Kil-Enally settled in conformity with the eternal mainham Jail. Parnell will return to Paris shortly.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times says :- " The Coercion bill cannot come into gaze of the world a social upheaving which force for a day or two. An official copy of the Act must be received here, and the forms disquietude. After being rescued by the of warrants for arrest, and the proclamation of the world from the issue of the world from the world fr charity of the world from the jaws of a terri- of the districts to be subject to the Act, must be determined by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, and published in the Dublin Gazette, the official paper."

Mr. John G. MacCarthy, Liberal member of keep the bulk of them in a state of chronic the last Parliament for Mallow, and in favor of home government for Ireland, has written horrors of a national famine through the a letter to Cork newspapers on the respective failure of a single esculent. Is it now time that methods of the Parliamentary and political procedure recommended by Mr. Snaw and Mr. Parnell, contending that Dr. Butt's policy, as continued by Mr. Shaw, was sucshould no longer be kept in a perpetual cessful as far as it went, and only failed when struggle between life and death on this it was reversed, but that Mr. Parnells policy Feland which God has given for their support. has achieved two things only, the cloture while we ask the clergy to impress on their and coercion. He says:—"It has retarded Mocks the necessity of prudence, moderation the introduction of the Land bill, alienaand charity in the present agitation, and the ted the tenants' friends and alarmed ali need of keeping strictly within the laws of classes with communistic theories. His God and His Church, and of the civil laws as policy has proved abortive. Obstruction is well, we call on the priests and people to join | checkmated. The withholding of the rent with us at this supreme moment in making is proving impossible, foreign alliances are an earnest appeal to Almighty God, that He proving disgraceful, and the deepest instincts may move the hearts of our rulers and legis- of Irishmen have been wounded by the seeklators to send at length a message of relief to ing of alliance among the atheists of Engthe long suffering nation. If political organ- land, the conspirators of America and the ization, a hitherto legal expedient, comes to communists of Paris. This is not merely

At a meeting of the Land League in Dub-lin yesterday, Mr. Dillon said that county meetings had been definitely fixed for Sunday, March 13th, when twenty demonstrations will take place to show the strength of the League and to prove that the statements societies, equally imperilling their temporal that the organization was breaking up were untrue.

> The Buffalo Catholic Union, edited by the Rev. Father Cronin, says of James Stephens: " We feel the time has come to expose this professional ' to the frishmen of the United States and other lands, and denounce him as an English spy! We hereby publicly declare that we can prove that the I Irish patriot' James Stephens was for hours closeted with the Rritish Consul in New York, on the very day on which he sailed for Paris."

This is grave, but it is direct, and it comes from a good and judicious man. It will be remembered that the English Government used the name of Stephens against Mr. Parnell at the very time of his (Stephens') arrival in Paris. We do not like to accept conclusions hastily; but it is a very serious matter for any man connected with Irish movements to be " closeted for hours with a British Consul."- Boston Pilot.

Concluded on Eighth Page.

THE ORANGE PHILANTHROPISTS. A cablegram was recently received by Mr. H. Merrick, M. P.P., Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of British North America, from Mr. William Johnston well known in connection with the Orange Order the fall Dublin has become a rendezvous in Ireland, dated from Dublin, as follows :-"Orange emergency committee solicit aid from Canadian brethren to resist the Land League tyranny and relieve persecuted Irish loyalists." The Orange authorities are discan emissaries. Many have been recognized posed to comply with the request, and circulars will shortly be issued by Mr. Merrick's they have committed no evert act justifying | lodges throughout Canada asking for contri-

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Roman Catholic Church authorities of Quebec have organized a new Temperance Society.

The Jesuit Fathers have been temporarily appointed chaplains of Good Shepherd Conr nt. Quebec.

Futher O'Keeffe, the parish priest at Callan, known for his litigation with the late Cardinal

His Grace Archbishop Tache has returned o Winnipeg. He was presented on his arrival with an address by the Warden and Council of St. Boniface.

Cuilen, died on Feb. 16th.

The number of pilgrims who visited the Vatican in 1871 was 13,893; in 1872, 17,477; iu 1873, 8,115; in 1874, 9,129; in 1875, 15,-673; in 1876, 19,780; in 1877, 34.508; in 1878, 13.625; iu 1879, 10,171; in 1880, 10,827. Leo XIII, has sent the Sultan a splendid mosaic table, as a token of good-will on the occasion of the elevation of Mgr. Hassoun

to the S cred College, and the Sultan has returned thanks for this " precious souvenir," which has been placed in his private cabine A report is current in Roman Catholic circles in New York that Bishop John Lan-

caster Spaulding, of Peoria, Ill., is to be ap-

pointed Bishop of Newark, N.J., to fill the

vacancy caused by the recent transfer of Archbishop Carrigan to New York as coadjutor of Cardinal McClosky. The Irish Canadian, Toronto, says :- The Archbishop of Toronto requests the priests of the Diocese to celebrate a mass for their people in their principal church, and to give them a sermon on St. Patrick's day, exhort-

THE RISHOP OF KINGSTON. ARBANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE REV.

ing them to receive communion and to pray

for the people of Ireland in the present

crisis.

DR. CLEARY. KINGSTON, Feb. 28 .- Rev. Father Twohey announced fo St. Mary's Cathedral yesterday that on Sanday next he would probably be in a position to state definitely what day and hour the Right Rav. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, would arrive in the city. Several committees were appointed to carry out the wishes of the congregation in regard to the reception of the distinguished prelate. Dr. Cleary will come from Toronto in a special car on the regular train as far as Belleville, accompanied by Archbishop Lynch and several other dignitaries of the Church from Western Ontario. A special train will be made up at Belleville, and the distinguished party will reaugmented by a large deputation of the Catholics of that city who desire to be present at the reception and induction ceremonies. The special will be run on the branch line to the city to the foot of Brock street, where his Lordship will disembak. A procession will then be formed, and proceed to the Episcopal Palace, where the new bishop will be robed and proceed to the cathedral, accompanied by a large number of the priests of the diocese and several of the bishops of Ontario and Quebec. At the entrance to the cathedral the bishop will be received by Vicar-General Farrelly, Administrator of the diocese, who will hand over the cathedral to him. The bishop will then be conducted to the throne, after which the priests of the diocese will promise fealty to the pastoral commands of the bishop. The announcement that Dr. Cleary would sail from Ireland on the 20th was premature. A letter from him to the administrator 20 days in transit, which will account for the delay of the church authorities in making any definite announcement. The musical part of the programme is being prepared with great care. The orchestra of B Battery have kindly volunteered to assist the choir in St. Mary's, and a number of well known sidgers

ioners resident in the country, and the reception arrangements so far as perfected were detailed to them. The ladies of the congrega tion have charge of the internal decorations of the cathedral. There will probably be two arches erected, one over the front gate at the

from a distance are expected to take part is

entrance to the palace, and the other over the main gate at the entrance to the cuthedral.

THE LATE MONSIGNOR CAZEAU, V.G. TRANSLATION OF THE REMAINS TO THE BASILICA.

Yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, the remains of the late Monsigner Cazeau, V.G., were translated from the Chapel of the Good Shepherd Convent to the Basilica. It is needless to say that the parting with all that was mertal of their beloved Chaptain and patron was a sorrowful and affecting one with the good ladies of the Convent. It also afforded to our citizens of all classes, races and creeds an opportunity of testifying their deep respect for the deceased Prelate—the cortege on foot that followed the hearse carrying the remains from one place to the other being one of the largest ever witnessed in this city, notwithstanding the terrible condition of the weather and the strees. Immediately after the hearse, came a numerous body of the Christian Brothers, followed by the relatives, Hon. P. J. (). Chauveau and Chevalier Muir, the Presidents of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, Cercle Catholique, and Institut Canadien, the President, officers and members of the St. Patrick's Literary Institute wearing mourning badges; the great body of the citizens, the boys of the Christian Brothers Schools and the Orphan boys under the charge of the Sisters of Charity and St. Bridget's Asylum The body was received at the entrance of the Basilica by His Lordship Bishop Racine, of Sherbrooke, who with a numerous body of assistant cleruy, performed the lever du crops. The casket was then removed to the Sanctuary and the Archbi-hop of Quebec taking his seat on the episcopal throne, with the Bishops of Rimouski, Sherbrooke and Chicontimi occupying adjourning seats, the Office of the Dead was solemnly recited and ibera, chanted by the Seminary Choir, the choristers in the Sanctuary responding. During the recital of these prayers, the scene was mournful and impressive in the extreme, coupled with the funeral draperies and the air of gloom which they imparted to the sacred THE BEQUIEM AT THE BASILICA.

At 9:50 this morning, the solemn requiem mass at the Basilica was sung with solemn and impressive ceremonial. The spacious edifice was crowded to overflowing with all classes of our citizens from the highest to the lowest, every element and creed of our population being represented — the Irish Catholics especially being largely in attendauce. Most of our judges and public men, including his worship Mayor Brosseau, Hon.

Messrs Loranger and Flynn, were also preseut, while almost every religious, coaritable city were represented by deputations. The decorations of the church were most tasteful complaints. and striking. The whole interior of the building was draped in the emblems of the despeat mourning, relieved by inscriptions of States the Legislatures of which have passed

Taschereau officiated, with Vicar General ungevin, of Romonaki, as assistant-priest Vicar General Gravel, of St. Hyacinthe, as deacon, and Canon Lesuge, of Montreal, as sub-deacon. Besides about 200 members of the clergy from all parts of the Archdiocese and the adjoining dioceses, there were also present in the Sunctuary the bishops of Rimouski, Sherbrooke, Chicoutimi and Three Rivers in their episcopal robes. The funeral sermon was preached by His Grace of Quebec and was a noble panegyric of the eminent deceased, of his boundless charity to the poor, at an elevation of two thousand five hundred his burning zeal for the cause of God, his compassion for suffering, and his long life of public and private usefulness, including his many services to poor humanity as evidenced on the occasion of the fever at Grosse Isle, the visitations of the cholers, the terrible conflagrations with which Qoebec had been scourged, in his paternal care of the widow and the orphan, and in his protection of the noble ir stitution of charity known as the Good shepherd Asylum. The Libera at the conlusion of the Mass was also intoned by His Grace of Quebec. The musical service was most beautiful and was executed by the Seminary Uhoir, under the able direction of Abbe Fraser.

THE INTERMENT.

The body of the regretted Prelate was then removed back to the Chapel of the Good Shephord Convent, followed by an immense cortege of our leading citizens, including the members of St. Patrick's Institute, wearing mourning badges, and a large representation of the St. Patrick's congregation. After another Libera was sung in the chapel, the interment took place in the cemetery attached to the Convent, and the grave closed over all that was mortal of Monsignor Cazeau, the friend of the poor and the protector of the widow and the orphan. - Unebec Telegraph.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS Sir,-Please accept my best thanks for your kindness in sending me six copies of your valuable paper of Wednesday, the 6th

sion," which you inserted in regard to the good work which is being accomplished in sion of the hope that this work will meet with the cordial support of the Englishspeaking Catholics. I am confident that your hopes will be

realized, and for my part I can have no appre hensions of any other result, when I consider the spirit of faith, the charity and the generosity which are the proverbial characteristics of this portion of the population.

I would beg, however, to rectify certain points which were inexactly stated, owing no | selves to take an occasional shot, and accurate doubt to the insufficient information which was at your command.

It is not I, but the venerable Archbishop of Martianopolis, Mgr. Bourget, who accomplished the " laudable mission" of which you treat. This devoted pastor, whom age and infirmity had forced into retirement, seeing from the depths of his solitude the firancial embarrassment in which his old bishopric had been plunged by the crisis of the past few years and the expenses entailed in the parishes both in the city and in the country to solicit and receive the offerings of the faithful for this excellent diocesan work.

The admirable devotion of His Grace has been fully appreciated. His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has admired and Las willingly accepted this offer of Mgr. Bourget. He has recommended to the clergy and to the laithful this more than wonderful enterprise undertaken by this venerable old man, who, after passing but laborious years in the service of the diocese, makes a supreme effort to day at the age of 22 years leaves but te day, at the age of 82 years, leaves his their officers. secluded home, gives up his well-deserved At last the rest and undertakes this fatiguing campaign. So far he has happily met with success in

etc. The people, eager and happy to see once more in their midst their old pastor and in over the edge of the basin, and our posi-father, flocked around the Venerable Arch- tion was lost bishop and doubled their donations. The amount received during the month of January reached the sum of \$13,000. May he along the plateau to endeavor to form and meet with the same reception everywhere, and may his undertaking be more understood and appreciated I do not doubt that it will so be by the English speaking people, who will prove it when the occasion will present itself, As for myself I have received no mission; my task and my merit consist in being the companion of his Lordship in his charitable rounds and to spare him as much fatigue as possible. I authorize you to do what you please with this letter, so as to place the facts in their proper light; and I would ask you to kindly use your influence with your fellow citizens

I have the honor, dear Sir, to remain yours most obediently,

S. GRAVEL. ex-Cure de La Prairie. Montreal, Feb. 1881.

St. John "Globe" on Parnell and Shaw.

It is worthy of notice that Mr. Parcell makes no appeal to anything more than the reason of his bearers. For an Irishman he is singularly free from those appeals to the imagination and those rhetorical flights in which so many of his countrymen judnige As respects himself he is not only modest but cold. He certainly differs from O'Connell in the fact that he either does not seek to attract or is incapable of attracting men by his personal magnetism. But men cannot fail to appreciate the coolness with which he makes up his mind to stand his ground. Despite the attacks made upon him by Shaw he clearly shows that he has the courage of his convictions, without bravado or braggadocio. If the land scheme is such as to suit the needs of Ireland, Parnell's work is over. If not he will not rest until the working men of England and Scotland are thoroughly aroused, and their candidates stand in every electoral district in England, until the shopocracy and aristocracy give to the people self-government.—St. John Globe.

GWEAT DEAL BETTAW, YOU KNOW!

Lord Fitzbardinge, speaking at a dinner at Cheltenham, remarked that if the House of Commons were shut up, and the nation's interests left to the House of Lords, business would be conducted with less obstruction and far more dignity.

The public should bear in mind that Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL has nothing in common with the impure, deteriorating class of so-called medicinal oils. It is eminently pure and really efficacious-relieving pain and and educational institution attached to the lameness, stiffness of the loins and muscles, various Roman Catholic congregations of the and sores or hurts, besides being an excellent specific for rheumatism, coughs and bronchial

PENNSYLVANIA has fallen into line with the white and silver, besides a protusion of floral votes of sympathy with Ireland in her tributes of all kinds. His Grace Archbishop 'troubles.

WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL

Details of the Late Battle.

London, March 2. - The London Standard's correspondent says: -Our occupation of the hill rendered the Boer position absolutely untenable, as we took their whole intrenchments in reverse of our own camp. Although miles away it looked quite close, for we were feet above it. The enemy's principal larger was about two thousand yards away. The position we had secured was undoubtedly one of immense natural strength. On the summit was a plateau so that all troops not actually engaged in repelling assaults could lie down perfectly secure from fire below. For an hour the greater part of the troops rested; had not so far been able to get the Gatling gun up the hil!.

At sunrise the Boers were to be seen moving in their lines; but it was not until rearly an hour later that a party of mounted videttes were seen trotting out toward the hill, upon which they evidently intended to take their stand. As they approached, our outlying pickets fired upon them, and our

presence was for the first time discovered. The sound of our guns was heard at Dutch Laager, and the whole scene changed as if by magic. In place of a few scattered figures there appeared on the scene swarms of men. rushing hither and thither. Some rushed to their horses and others to the waggons; and work in voking the oxen and preparing for instant retreat began at once When the first panic abated it could be seen that some person in authority had taken the command.

The greater number of the Boers began to move forward with the evident intention of attacking us; but the work of preparing for retreat in case of necessity still went on, and continued until the waggons were inspanned and ready to move away. Some, indeed, at once began to withdraw. At about seven ult., for the item, entitled "A Landable Mis- o'clock the Boers opened fire and the bullets whistled thickly over the plateau. The men were all perfectly cool and confident. I do the Diocese of Montreal, and for the expres- not think the possibility of the position being carried by storm occurred to any one. From seven to eleven o'clock, the Boers, who were lying all around the hill, maintained a constant fire.

Their shooting was wonderfully accurate. The stones behind which our men in the front line were lying were hit by almost every shot. Opposed to such shooting as this there was no need to impress upon the men to keep well under cover. They only showed them as was the enemy's shooting up to eleven o'clock, we had but five casualties.

Shortly after one o'clock a terrific fire suddenly broke forth from the right lower slopes tery. of the hill, the side on which firing had all along been heaviest. A tremendous rush was Simultaneously made by the enemy. Our advanced line was at once nearly all shot or driven back upon our main position. This position may be described as an oblong basin on the top of the hill. It was about two construction of the cathedral, volunteered to hundred yards long by fifty broad. Our canvass the diocese, and to visit all the whole force now lined the rim of the basin and fixed bayonets to repel the assailants.

The Boers, with shouts of triumph, swarm ed up the sides of the hill, and made several desperate attempts to carry the position with a rush. Each time, however, they were driven back with the bayonet. After each charge the firing, which nearly ceased during the melee, broke out with renewed violence, and the air above us seemed alive with bullets. The troops did their duty well and steadily, and trying as was the occasion fought with great coolness, encouraged by

At last the Boets, who had gathered near the edge of the slope, made a tremendous rush at a point beyond that at which they the choral service. There was a meeting in every direction; in Montreal, at Juliette, at had before been attacking, and where the the paluce after the last mass of the parish. Boucherville, at Lachine, Ste Genevieve, etc., number of defenders was comparatively small. They burst through the defenders and poured

The main line of our defenders , their flank turned and taken in reverse, made a rush rally, but it was useless. With fierce shouts

and a storm of bullets the Boers poured in. There was a wild rush, with the Boers close behind. The roar of the firing, the whistling of the bullets and the yells of the enemy made up a din which seemed infernal. All around men were falling. There was no resistanceno halt. It was a flight for life. At this moment I was knocked down by the rush and trampled upon, and when I came to my senses the Boers were firing over me at the retreating troops, who were moving down the hill.

As to the completeness of their victory to ensure success, which will be made certain there can be no question. They carried by through their generous support.

himself considered to be, defended by the force at his command, impregnable. Even now I can hardly understand how it was done, so sudden was the rush, so instantaneous the charge from what we regarded as perfect safety to imminent peril. Up to the moment when the Boers made this rush they bad effected no progress whatever. A few only of our men had been engaged.

PROFESSOR BEASLEY'S OPINION.

Mr. Spencer Beasley, Professor of History in London University, has just published some views on the Irish policy of the Government. They are being quoted, says the London correspondent of the Irish Times, "with something like panic and fury." Amongst other things, Professor Beasley

At the present moment we have nothing to

trust to but bayonets in Ireland, bayonets in South Africa, bay onets in the vast dependency of India. There is no military strength to measure itself with us yet; there may be, and which will pull us down. It "is not force," exclaimed the Roman, as he looked found at the provinces tortured by the pro-consuls and exterminating landlords of that day, "which we have to fear. It is the misery, the com-plaints, the tears of nations. These are too strong for us." The Habeas Corpus Act is to be suspended, not for the purpose of stopping agrarian murders, but in order to break up a great trades-union to which alone the Irish people owe it that what would twelve months ago have been regarded as a revolutionary land reform is now about to be introduced by the Government." "Ii," he says, money is wanted to carry out the Bright Clauses, England ought to find It; but in awarding compensation, the landlord's interest must not be estimated at what it was worth twelve months age. The landlords are on their knees now, and beg ars must not be choosers. Property exists for the sake of society. The bad social syst mw rich has grown up in Ireland is the cor equince of nearly the whole of the land bei go aned by a small and idle class. Next wee, the Prime Minister will propose the hra F's, happy if he may hope that the concussion does not come too late. No indictments for conspiracy, no suspension of Habess Corpus -no, nor Martial Law-can ever set it up again. Passive resistance will foil them all.

You cannot evict a nation; all your prisons

will not hold it. All your criminal lawyers cannot make a Land Leaguer buy and sell with a land-grabber."

SCOTCH NEWS.

Aberdeen Town Council have resolved to petition in favor of the legalising of marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

The Dowager-Marchioness of Lothian has for the third time remitted 25 per cent. of the rents on her Bickling. Hall estate.

The premises of Messrs George Jamieson & Sons, jewellers, Aberdeen, were entered between Saturday night and Sunday morning and robbed of property valued at from £2000 to £3000 .- Glasgow Herald. On Sunday last, while Dr. Ross was conduct-

ing the services in the Parish Church, Cleish, the congregation were somewhat disturbed by a portion, however, helping the sailors, who the unexpected appearance of a but fitting about as if hunting for insects. A new line of steamers is about to be com-

menced between Glasgow, Greenock, and Aberdeen. The first steamer will leave Custom Dock, Glasgow, on the 14th in-t., and proceed to Aberdeen viz the Caledonian The Holy Island fishermen who succeeded

in getting the schooner Maud off the rocks there, have been settled with for £55 instead of £80 as stipulated with the captain of the The amount has been paid by Mr. Sinclair, Lloyd's agent at Berwick. During the month of January 11 vessels of

an aggregate tonnage of 9333 tons were put into the water by the various shipbuilding firms on the Clyde. Though these figures are unusually small, the trade is in a hearthy condition, the amount of work on the stocks being large and prospects good.

The annual exhibition of the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts was inaugurated on 3rd Feb., by a conversazione held in the galleries. It was stated by Mr. Councillor Reid. who presided, that for this year's exhibition sixteen hundred works were offered, and that of these one thousand had been selected.

At 3rd Feb.'s meeting of the Gla gow Town Council attention was called to the adulters. tion of food in the city. The minutes of the Baths Committee recommending the immaflate erection of baths and wash-houses at Weaver Street, should the Improvement Trust accept the offer of 30s per square yard for the site, were approved.

At Kelso Free Church Presbytery on 7th Feb. it was agreed by a majority of 7 to 2 to transmit an overture praying the General Assembly to withhold approval of the recent action of the Commission with respect to Professor Robertson Smith. A similar overture -it was agreed by 7 to 5 -will be transmitted by the Dunse and Chirnside Free Presby-

At a conference of miners' delegates from Fife, Clackmannon, Stirling, and other districts, held in Glasgow on Feb. 11th, it was agreed that the men should insist on an advance of 6d per day, and that if the advance were not conceded by the 14th they should consider the propriety of taking effective steps to enforce their demand.

Mr. Gladstone on 4th Feb. received a deputation of Scotch members, who presented a memorial signed by thirty-three of their number, requesting that a Minister should be appointed to take charge of Scotch business, and who should be eligible for a seat in the Cabinet. The Prime Minister promised to give the matter his earnest consideration.

FLOOD ON THE SPEY .- The large double boat for crossing the ferry at Cromdale was broken from its moorings on Saturday and carried down the Spey. The bridge across the river at Tulchan, Advie, has also been swept off. It was the only way from the south side to the shooting lodge of Mr. T. Bass, M.P. and the inconvenience to the people in the district will be very great.

GEOLOGICAL APPOINTMENT .- We Understand that Mr. Joseph Thomson, F.R.G.S., has been offered an important appointment by the Saltan of Zanzibar, which will enable him to continue his geological explorations in East Africa. Mr. Thomson's acceptance of this offer will necessitate his leaving England within three months for a period of not less than two years.-Glasgow Mail.

At a meeting of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow on 11th Feb. Mr. J. Darroch, Falkirk, read an interesting paper containing his views regarding the formation of mists and fogs. Mr Aitkin gave it as his opinion that fogs were produced by an over-abundance of nuclei in moist air. All forms of combustion had been snown to be producers of fine dust, and gave rise to fog-producing atmospheres.

The death-rate of Glasgow for the week ending on Saturday was 39 per 1000, as compared with 36 the preceding week, or an increase equal to about 50 per cent, on the ordinary returns for this period of the year. Since the milder weather set in there has been a falling off, but up to Thursday week the daily returns were very heavy. For the corresion of week last year the rate was 26 per 1000, and 29 and 25 per 1000 for 1879 and 1878 respectively.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills -Sure Relief -The weak and enervated suffer severely from nervous affections when storms or electric disturbances agitate the atmosphere. Neuralgia, gouty pangs, and flying pains, very distressing to a delicate system, may be readily removed by rubbing this Ointment upon the affected parts after it has been fomented with warm water. The Pills taken occasionally in the doses prescribed by the instructions, keep the digestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and regenerate the impoverished blood with richer materials, resulting from thoroughly assimilated food, wanting which, the strongest must inevitably soon sink into feebleness, and the delicate find it difficult to maintain existence. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible re-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO IRISHMEN!

Portrait

PARNELL,

A portrait of the Illustrious Charles Stewart Parnell, the brave defender of the rights of Iro-land, has just been published, and is for sale by local agents, at the price of

25 CENTS. It is printed on paper 15 to 21 inches, and is suitable and intended for framing. ATTENTION.

This Portrait will be sent, post paid, to any dealer requiring not less than 100 copies, at a discount of 50 per cent, to every part of Oenada or the United States, on receipt of a Post Office money order for the monoun. A further discount will be allowed on orders exceeding 500 copies. Please address to the

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ZET Sample Sent by Mail.

HARK TO THE CRY.

Fond Exiles of Erin, wherever you be, Hark to the voice which resounds o'er the

Hark to the cry of affliction, despair, The acc-nts of sorrow which swell on the

Hark to the cry, the sad anguish of soul, Which fills to the brim dear Hibernia's

Wrung from the hand of oppression and From the chains which Britannia binds round the right.

Hark to that cry! 'tis the same as of old, When their story of wrong our loved forefathers told.

Tis the same as of old, when the patriots For true glory and honor: Hibernia's pride.

'Tis the story of wrong-The sad story of

shame,

Which dawned on our land when the Saxon

first came. The shrill cry of despair, the sad, heartrending sound Which for eight cruel ages our country has

Which has swelled o'er the hills, and far down the deep glens, Along the fair lands where the bright Shan-

non wends. On the Laffey's green banks and the Black-

O'er the Emerald Isle long besprinkled with water shore, Deep dyed in the blood of her heroes and

While bleached with the bones of her dear, famished ones, 0'er strewed with sad ruins, a prey to the

host Who came from across to replunder her coast. Tis the same as of old, O hark to its spell, The dirge of our land; beloved liberty's

Hark to the cry as it rings o'er the wave, Have mercy on Ireland ! Have mercy and

Montreal, Feb. 24, 1881.

MAINE NEWS.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cur for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afficted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative quali lies .- Portland Argus.

THE LAND LEAGUE IN TORONTO.

A meeting of the Toronto branch of the Irish Land League was held at St. Andrew's present. Mr. John O'Donohue, MP, occuwith the movement, and from Mr. E. Clarke, | quests of \$200 to relatives and old friends. editor of the Orange Sentinel, condemning it. About a dozen letters in all were received. Speeches were made by the Chairman, Jury and others. Resolutions were pass-d condemning Mr. Gladstone for introducing the Coercion Bill.

combined use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam and Yel ow Oil. Indeed, Yellow Qil is in itself a specific used internally and applied out wardly; but to heal and strengthen the lungs the Pectoral Balsam may be used with great | Government has decided to maintain Geok success. Both of these matchless remedies Tepe, Askabad, Bami, Tehikislar and Krasshould be kept in every house. To be obtained | novodsk as a line of tortified posts is prema-

An Aberdeen gentleman carefully questioned the optician, "What number must I wear after these cease to be strong enough? "This one," said the optician, showing him another pair. "And after that?" "This."
"And after that! after that! You'll need a little dog and a string !"

When a multitude of martyrs suffer from Headachel either of the nervous or hillous form. The principle cause of the distress iadisorder-d Stomach and Liver, for which Burdock Blood Bitters is a positive specifie. It cures constipation of the Bowels eliminates disease from the Kidneys, arouses the secretions to a healthy action, purifies the blood, regulates the Liver and strengthens the debilitated system. Sample Buttles 10 cents. Regular size \$1.00. H 29.2

The approaching marriage of Mile Croizette and the wealthy banker Stern is annonneed. He marries her, says the Paris correspondent of the London Daily News, to enable her to quit the stage, and, above all, to prevent her following the example of Sarah Bernhardt and starring in America. Mile. Croizette will remain at the Francais while "The Princess of Bagdad," in which she has achieved her great theatrical success, remains on the play bills.

Maron Winds! The sudden changes and high winds which prevail in March makes a bottle of Downs' Elixir always necessary to have at hand. It is a sure cure for sudden colds and all lung diseases.

Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will cure all bilious Diseases. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Try it.

The best remedy for strains and galls on horses is Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment. Good for man and

FOR LIVER COMPLAINT, USO DR. HARVEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS .- Purely FOR COUGHS AND THROAT DIS-

ORDERS use "Brown's Brononial Troches," having proved their efficacy by a test of many WE HAVE FREQUENTLY HEARD

mothers say that they would not be without MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, from the birth of the child until it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. It gives an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night.

A DOSE OF BROWN'S VERMIFUGE Comfits or Worm Lozenges, creates great conand twist in the stomachs of many children, and even adults. There is nothing in these Comfits which can injure anything but the

worms, and nobody cares for them. 29-4

Hair shews the innate disposition of a man or woman more than any other part of the person—when the disposition is cheerful, the years or more, and was so bad that I had often hair is bright, and vice versa. But as attention will improve the one, so will a few weeks application of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer help the other. Sold by all chemists at 50 cts. each bottle.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Threat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Papacca," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelydepend upon it; there is no mistake about it There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to ise in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

THE WILL OF THE LATE PATRICK POWER, EX-M. P.

The late Patrick Power, ex-M.P., left the following charitable bequests: -S1,000 to the Pope or his successor; \$1,000 to Sisters of Charity for support of orphans; \$5,000 to St. Vincent de Paul Society for relief of Catholic poor; the income of another \$5,000 for purchase of fuel for the poor, irrespective ef creed; £50 sterling to the Convent of Mercy at Kilmathomas, county of Waterford, Ireland; \$200 a year each to L. G Power and Miss Power for three years to be expended in charity. After other bequests, the resihis estate is to be applied to establishing an orphange and reformators for Catholic boys, and to and in the introduction of the Jesuit Fathers into Halifax. He leaves his wife \$1,600 a year and the residence on South Park street for life. His son, L. M. Power, is left the income of \$50,000 as follows:-First year \$500, second year \$1,000, third year \$1,500, and thereafter the income Hall last week. There were about 100 people of the whole amount; \$25 000 is left to his daughter Mary under similar conditions, and oled the chair. Letters were received from \$12,000 to his daughter Eilie C., a religieuse Hon. Christopher Fraser, expressing sympathy of the Sacred Heart. There are several be-

Rheumatism is one of the most prevalent and obstinate diseases incident to our climate, Mr. Patrick Boyle, of the Irish Canadian, Mr. but it has been disarmed of its terrors by that invincible remedy, Hagyard's Yellow Oil, an external and internal medicine whose application is so varied and useful in ail paintul and inflammatory diseases and wounds, as to Cronp can be cured in five minutes by the | render it a household necessity to all who suffer from pain. H 29.2

> -The Agence Russe, of St. Petersburg, says :- 'The statement that the Russian ture. The Government has considered the subject, but it has not finally decided upon that course.'

Mothers who are startled at the hour of midnight by that ominous hourse coug of your little ones, what would you not give for a prompt and certain means of relief from that dread destroyer of your children, Croup? Such a means you may have to the trifling cost of 25 cents. It is Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great Rousehold remedy for all inflammatory and painful diseases. Do not rest over night again without it. H 29-2.

The first Christian church ever built by the Chinese for thems-lves and by themselves was in Honolulu in 1879 when 5,500 were collected for the purpose. The chief subscriber, a Chinese merchant and rice planter, who gave \$500, came to the Island 20 years before as coolie in a slave ship.

One of the most loathsome and terrible diseases of our climate is Chronic Catarrh. When the poisoning matter is constantly falling upon the Lungs, Palmonary Cou sumption is most certain to follow. Expel the morbid secretion from the Bronchial pipes by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the great throat and lung healer. Sold by all dealers at 25 cents per buttle.

FUNERAL OF MGR. CAZEAU. On Wednesday last the body of the la e Mgr. Cazeau, V. G., was buried in the cemetery attached to the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Quebec. Among those who attended the funeral were Mayor Brosseau, Hon Messrs. Loranger as d Flynn, most of the judges and public men, and almost every religious, charitable and educational establishment in the city was represented by delegations. His Grace Archbishop Taxchereau officiated, with Vicar-General Langevin, of Rimouski, as assistant priest; Vicar-General Gravel, of St Hyacinthe, as descon, and Canon Lesage, of Montreal, as sub-deacon, besides about two hundred members of the clergy from all parts of the archdiocese and the adjoining dioceses. The Bishops of Rimonski, Sherbrooke, Chicoutimi and Three Rivers were also present in their Episcopal robes. The Archbishop of Quebec preached the funeral sermon, and the Seminary choir was under the direction of Abbe Fraser.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATSFUL AND COMFORTING-By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may sternation among the worms, which twine the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever A PAIN IN THE SIDE MAY BE THE there is a weak point. We may escape many precursor of a pleuritic attack. It should not a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well be neglected. If you have none at home, fortified with pure blood and a properly send to your druggist and buy a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, bashe with it frequently the parts affected, and the danger and pain are passed.

29-4

Induced parts of Errs's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use.

Messrs. T. Milburn & Co. Dear Sirs,-I have been troubled with Dyspepsia for seven to get up in the night and dissolve soda in water and take it before I could go to sleep. I saw your Burdock Blood Bitters advertised I got a bottle and took one teaspoonful three times a day for four days, and that gave me great relief. I have taken one bottle and I think I am cured of Dyspepsis or Sour Stomach, as it is sometimes called. I was also troubled with a slight attack of inflammation of the Kidneys, and I think the Burdock Blood Bitters beiped me of that. If I could only drink another bottle I think it would cure me of that terrible pain in my back, but can't get it here. With thanks for the benefit already received.

I remains, yours, JONATHAN TULLER.

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Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical ex-periment, and are the most effectual rem-edy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. AYER'S PILLS are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimi-lative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be administrated to children with perfect refet. istered to children with perfect safety.

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FOR

Semiramis, the celebrated Assyrian Queen had hair which was the envy of her subjects. It continued beautiful, flowing and glossy to the end of her life never as much as a grey hair daring to peep through it. It is probable she was acquainted with some remedy afterwards lost; but we have LUBYS PARISIAN HAIR. RENEWER. Sold by all chemists."

On the Montroal Exchange one broker remarked to another: "Why, look, Blank bac grey hair!" Blank who is a young man and somewhat of a can, felt anneyed at the fact of having his grey hairs discovered, but went inmediately and procured a bottle of LUBYS PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER for fifty conte. The result was amazing. It is sold by all chemists.

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Pianos Anotherbattle on high prices Raging War on the monopolist renewed. Raging See Beatty's latest Newspaper full reply food free before buying Piano or Oligan. Reading lates Circular. Lowest prices our given O gans. Adress Daniel F. Braty, Washing

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court No 430. DAME ANATELLIE FAVREAU, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Alfred Roy, junior, Merchant, of the same place. Plaintiff.

The said ALFRED ROY,

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this can-e.

Montreal, 8th February, 1881.

D. MESSIER,

TRIOT OF MONTHEAL-SUPERIOR
COURT.
DAME MARY ELLIS, wife of Hermann Stubbendorf, of the City and District of Mon-treal, trader, duly authorized to ester en Justice.—Plaintiff.

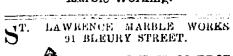
HERMANN STUBBENDORF, aforesaid of the said c'ily of Montreal.—Defendant.
An action an separation de biens, has this day been instituted in the above c. se,
Montreal, 8th February, 1881.
HALL & ATW ATER,
oa a Atty's for Pliff.

For beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanif-ness, Durability, and Cheapness, Unequalled. MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass.

LYMAN, SONS & CO.,

RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.

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MANTLES PLUMBERS'SLABS, &c.

Musical Instruments.

Legal Notices

Attorney for Plaintiff. DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-

Atty's for Pltff. Brove Polish.



Each package of the genuine bears our Trade Mark—acut of the Rising Sun. Trade Mark Copyrighted in U. S. in 18 Registered in U.S. Patent Office 1872. Registered in Canada 1879.

Montreal Agents.

Registered in Great Britain in 1880.

Con inied from Sixth Page.

Paris, March 2 .- The Paris Communiste gives an account related by Mr. O Kelly of how the steps of the Irish agitators were dogged by French detectives in Paris. The latter had the slip given them on two occasions, once through a block in the traffic and the other time through the agitators suddenly turning bebind the Vendome Column. One day the Home Rulers, on leaving the Hotel Brighton, saw a man in a blouse watching them. On their taking a cab he was joined by a man in an over-coat, and both took a cab which followed the agitators. The latter, curious to see the extent of the espionage, made their driver take a zigzag course, sometimes stopping without their alighting, and at length stopping so long that the detectives got tired and bade their driver go a little way off, but within sight. "Parnell and O'Kelly did not mean, however, to spend the day in their cab, and the constant pursuit of which they were the object began to exhaust their patience. So they alighted, went to the door of the cab where the agents were waiting, and laughed in the face of the spies, who, as may be supposed, did not utter a syllable, the man in the blouse quickly throwing himself behind the other to conceal himself. M. Andrieux has accepted the humiliation of being the flunkey of the English government just as he relished being the flunkey of the Russian government. Opportunism will soon become a mere register office. As to M. Gambetta, for whom all kinds of disagreeable ends have been predicted, and who, nevertheless, has not acquired the stoutness of first-class Englishmen, it is quite clear he will now finish, when he has doubled in size, by occupying the box of the Prince of Wales' carriage."

NEW YORK, March 5.-The World's cable despatch says: There is great excitement throughout Munster in anticipation of arrests under the Coercion Act. Business in Cork is almost suspended. A number of prominent Leaguers and Nationalists left for Eugland and some for the United States. Irish Americans swarm in the towns and villages. The brothers Nally, cousins to Nally, one of the Traversers in the Land League prosecutions, who have been arrested on the charge of shooting Hearne, the sub-agent, returned from the States five years ago and have taken an active part in the national business.

Capt. Boycott, who claimed compensation from the Government for loss in having to abandon his property, has been informed by Mr. Forster that if compensation were granted bim (and the Chief Secretary intimates he is not entitled to it) the claims of every other sufferer would have to be recognized.

London, March 5. - The Globe contains the collowing paragraph :- "There is a certain unpleasant resemblance between the fierce assaults now made by Sir William Harcourt on the dejected and disorganized Land Leavuers and the un-English practice of hit-

ting a man when he is down. Dublin, March 5 .- The Chief-Secretary will take a broad view of the operation of the new While some of the law officials at the Castle deem suspicion fairly pointed at an individual to be sufficient to justify his arrest, Mr. Furster insists that evidence of an overt act must be adduced, such as would influence his mind in the capacity of a juror, and that a prima facic case be established against the A meeting of the Privy Council was held at the Castle this evening. The Dublia Gazette was then issued containing proclamations for the counties of Clare, eleven baronies in County Cork, Galway, Kerry, Leitrim, Limerick, Mayo, Roscommon and Sligo. The following is a proclamation for County Clare by the Lord-Lieutenant and Council in Ireland, Earl Cowper :-We, Lord-Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, and in virtue of an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intitled 'An Act for the better protection of person and property in Ireland,' and of every power and authority in this behalf, do, by this our order, specify and declare that part of Ireland hereinafter mentioned—that is to say, the county of Clare-shall from and after the 5th day of March be and continue a proscribed district within the meaning of the provisions of said Act. Given at Dublin Castle this 4th day of March, 1881." This proclamation was signed by Chief Secretary W. E Forster, Lord Monck, Right Hon. E. Sullivan, Master of the Rolls; Judge Flanagan, and General Sir Thomas Montagu Steele, Commander of

The proclamations for the other counties are similar. The Gazette also contains two forms of warrants for arrest, one for high treason, the other in blank for crime to be specified. The number of arrests as originally intended will be very much diminished by the voluntary exile of numbers of the suspected. Mr. Matthew Harris, one of the defendants in the State trials, and one of the most advanced advocates of League doctrines, went to England this morning. Mr. Boyton has mysteriously disappeared. Mr. Sheridan, another of the defendants, is not at present at home. I heard this afternoon that the number of arrests in the course of next week will be twenty-six. Should Mr. Dillon return to Ireland to-morrow evening he will not be arrested. Neither will that happen if he speaks at the meeting in Mullingar on Sunday, But next week will bring forth its own events. There is every probability that the meeting at Mullingar will be prohibited.

the Forces.

The attempted murder of Mr. Scott, a land agent, while driving along the Ardrea and Lallina road, remains a mystery. Rewards have been offered bo h in this and in the Hearne case, but informers are scarce now-adays. Beyond doubt the Mayo peasantry have arms in abundance, but they are hidden in the bogs and hillsides, and the Arms Act will be of little use there. Vessels trading with Ballina are closely watched by the police, and the coasters running into Westport and Newport are also under surveillance, but so far no consignment of arms have been discovered. It is comparatively easy, however, for fishing smacks to land them at almost any point on the Mayo coast

outside of the principal ports. Dillon has arrived. Several Land Leaguers who, it was believed, had left the country are still in Ireland. Harris, Boyton, and Sheridan, Traversers, have reappeared. Farrelly, the farmer assassinated near Mayvore, had taken a farm from which a tenant had been evicted, and was shot by two young men. No

Thousands of people met at Mullingar today to protest against coercion. Several Catholic clergymen were present. Harris, one of the Traversers, delivered an address. A land meeting of ten thousand people was held at Tralee, at which several members of the Land League spoke.

It is expected that Dillon will be arrested on Monday, in consequence of his speech at Borrisokane last Sunday.

London, March 5. - The Land Leaguers, them, are not by any means beaten in Parliament, as it is found that no measure can under a vote of urgency, and thus the tenth bills on all kinds of business. The Government cannot get urgency voted without the consent of the Conservatives, consequently they are largely at the mercy of their opponents, in spite of the great victory which they won at the polls at the last general election. This position, naturally, is regarded as most vexatious by the whole Liberal party, whose leading organ, the Spectator, complains bitt-rly to-day that the Liberal majority in the House of Commons is utterly paralyzed, and says :- "Thus the ninth week of the session has passed, and we are not in sight of a measure that the Liberals can take satisfaction in." Similar repinings come from all parts of the country. The main result of the Speaker's rules is, after all, to throw the control of public business into the hands of the Conservative minority. The Irish members are indefatigable in opposing dilatory motions to all bills not backed by an urgency vote of two-thirds of the House. This deadlock of legislation has been a source of great mortification to Mr. Gladstone, whose complete recovery has been much retarded by his anxiety. Although able to appear in the House, the Premier looks very much broken, and it is scarcely probable that he can long continue to support the present strain of care and over work. I understand, upon good authority, that the shock of his recent fall in getting out of his carriage did not tell on him so severely as the loss of blood from his scalp wound, which left him terribly week. That his administration should have done no more than pass the Irish Coercion bills and push a war in the Transvaal is a ground of popular reproach against him which causes the Prcmier sincere distress.

The Arms Bill, it is generally understood, has only been now taken up in deference to Conservative opinion, the Cabinet having decided to drop it. The entire political situation, in short, is one of such confusion and cruel purposes as has scarcely ever been

chronicled in parliamentary history.

Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P for Newcastle, is he only English Radical who stood by the Parnell party in the Arms bill division last night. Mr. Parnell has almost broken down inder the strain to which he has been sub jected. It is understood that he will return o his old policy of quiet and stolid obstruc-

Dunlin March 7 .- An agrarian murder was committed in the County Westmeath est night. At Multifarnham, about seven miles from Mullingar, a man named Farrelly. who some years ago took a farm from which another man had been evicted, was shot by two men in a field near his own home. Farrelly had been transacting business at Multifarnham Fair. About half-past two he proceeded to walk home across the fields, by short cut, to his house. After crossing a few fields, he was met by two men, one of whom discharged a pistol at him. He fell, and when he was lying on the ground the second man fired several shots from a revolver, all of which took effect. Furrelly has since succumbed to his wounds. Previous to the crime, he had been guarded by the police.

No arrests were made.

Dunlin, March 7. — Warrants of arrest were issued to-ni ht for nearly forty persons, the most numerous of which are in the counties of Mayo and Galway.

LONDON, March 7 .- Mr. Dillon's arrest was not made, as expected, to-day, but will certainly be carried out to-morrow.

cion Act, were signed by the Lord Lieut. Tho 66; 25 Gas 155; 14 Graphic 60; 95 Monarrests will principally be made in Kerry, treal Building Association 70. Galway, Cork, the majority of cases it has been thought advisable to send the warrants by special messengers, a few only being transmitted by post. The prisone's will be arrested early to-morrow and brought to Kilmainham jail, which will have a special military guard. Mr. Parnell dined with Mr A.M. Sullivan,

M.P., on Saturday. A large number of guests, including Mossrs. Biggar, Dillon, T. D. Sullivan, O'Connor Power, and other Home Rule members, with leading Irish nationalists from London, were present. It was agreed that 20 mass meetings be held in Ireland on Sunday.

The proclaimed districts will not be in-Two detectives from the Criminal Investigation Department patrolled in front of the house during the evening, and took down the names of the guests.

Duslin, March 8 .- Alfred Aylward, chief adviser of Joubert, the Boer commander, who is a native of Kilkenny, he was some time a telegraph operator in Dublin and afterwards a clerk in the Crown Solicitor's office, was arrested for disorderly conduct, and on the way to the police station dropped papers which showed that he was connected with a Fenian conspiracy. The papers included plans for destroying the Pigeon House Fort and Dublin itself. Aylward was committed for trial on the charge of baving treasonable papers in his possession but was released without trial. He was then suspected as a spy, and having been fired at and wounded twice went to England. He was next heard of as a journalist at the Cape.

REVIEW OF MAGAZINES, &c.

WHY THERE IS AN IRISH LAND QUESTION .-This is an able work written by Mr. Healy, M P., and now going through the Montreal Heratd in serial form. It is indispensable to on their sorting trip for some little time those who would really master the land and until then Manufacturers will conquestion, which at present almost convulses the Empire and certainly threatens it with

number of this fine magazine, one of the few | \$3.75; do kip brogans, \$1.35 to 1.40; do split Irish Catholic periodicals in the world. It contains a fine portrait of Mrs. Stewart Parnell, a woman who will be almost as famous in history as the Mother of the Gracchi. There is in it an essay on Moore from the do split do, 90c to \$1.10; do prunella do, 50c versatile pen of Mr. J. K. Foran, and there is to \$1.50; do inferior do, 45c to 50c; do constill better a sketch and life-like portrait of gress do, 50c to \$1.25; do buskins do, 60c the ever popular Brother Arnold, new absent from Montreal on a grand mission. We would advise every Irishman in Canada to take the Harp. It is surely worth the nomi-nal sum of a dollar a year for which it may last week. Owing to the unrettled state of

street, Montreal. The Catholic World for March contains among other matter an article on Obelisks, by General de Cesucia; A new Irish Poet, by \$2; Borax, 15c to 17c; castor oil, 10c Alfred M. Williams; The Religious Aspect. to 11c; caustic soda, \$2,500 to 2,75; soda ash, of Heraldry; Petrarch Canon at Lombez, by \$1.75 to \$2.00; cream tartar, 32c to 35c; M. P. Thompson: Blunders of Dr. Ewer, Life of Christ, by Rev. A. F. Hewit; and 9c to 9to bulk; indigo Madras, 85c to S1; several other well written articles on miscellaneous subjects. We copy the following from its address, "to our readers:"—"One to 3.60; quinine, \$3.60 to \$3.70; bleaching year ago we resolved on making certain al-terations in the Catholic World. These were. Dry Goods.—Busin a reduction in its price, a change in its type to its former standard, and wholesale firms 26c per lb.; best tub butter, 20c to 22c; eggs and appearance, and an improvement in its generally report that their transactions ex- in laskets, 19c to 25c; Roll butter, first-

despite the heavy blows that have fallen upon | nearly 3 000 new names have been added since to its list of subscribers. A support so generous is full of encouragement. It is possibly get beyond its second reading unless plain in these times to every one that there is week of the session will begin with a block of of divine revelation or of human reason, which is not unblushingly attacked or flatly denied. To every one of these attacks must be opposed a triumphant refutation; and in face of every one of these cenials there must be affirmed in the light of God's presence and in the accents of the sincerest conviction, its opposite truth. This is what is incumbent upon Catholics of our age, especially those who conduct the Catholic press. Thanks to an overruling Providence, we have in the present successor of St. Peter, Leo, XIII., a pontiff who, with his divinely illuminated intelligence, stands forth to point out clearly to the champions of truth the way for the accomplishment of this great and noble task. It is our earnest resolve to enter upon the fulfilment of this duty for the coming year with redoubled zeal and vigor." D. & J. Sadlier, & Co., Price 35 cents per number, \$4 per

> THE ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC NEWS. One of the handsomest publications is the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC NEWS, published by Munn & Co., New York. Every number contains thirty-two pages, full of engravings of novelties in science and the useful arts. Ornamental wood work, pottery, vases and objects of modern and ancient art are finely shown. The March number contains, among various other subjects illustrated a full description of the manufacture of paper hangings, with engravings; how the decep tive curve is produced in casting the ball by the baseball pitcher, his attitude, how he holds and handles the ball, all fully illustrated. The number before us also contains engravings of Capt. Eads' proposed ship railway across the Isthmus, and a novel hydraulic railway locomotive. In addition to all this it contains many valuable recipes for artirans and housekeepers. This publication will be found instructive and entertaining to all classes, but will be best appreciated by the most intelligent. Published by Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, at \$1.50 a year, and sold by all new-dealers.

Finance and Commerce

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. . TUESDAY, March 8, 1881. FINANOTAL.

The money market was dull at previously quoted rates. Sterling Exchange was 81 to between banks and 9 over the counter, while drafts on New York were drawn at to 🖟 prem.

The stock market this a. m. was irregular but exhibited no important changes.

Morning Stock syles:—573 Montreal, 185 35 do, 185\(\frac{1}{3}\); 25 do, 185; 100 Ontario, 101 75 do, 100\(\frac{3}{3}\); 100 do, 100\(\frac{1}{3}\); 35 Molsons, 112\(\frac{1}{3}\) 5 do, 112; 10 do, 112\(\frac{1}{3}\); 25 Merchants, 119\(\frac{3}{3}\); 6 do, 119; 25 do, 120; 10 Union, 91; 127 Commerce, 143½; 265 do, 143¾; 10 do, 143½; 25 Exchange, 66; 75 Montreal Telegraph, 128; 250 do, 1284; 85 do, 128; 340 Richelieu & Ontario, 62; 100 City Passeenger, 118; 20 Gas, 155; 30 do. 1551; 55 Graphic, 59.
The stock market, though fairly active, was

not subject to many fluctuations. Montreal on the day was; higher at 1843, and Ontario 1 stronger at 1001. Merchants was down 1 to 119; Richelieu advanced 3 to 614, and

Montreal Telegraph $\frac{1}{2}$ to 128 $\frac{1}{4}$. Afternoon Saies—5 Montreal 184 $\frac{1}{4}$; 20 do 185; 25 do 184 $\frac{3}{4}$; 10 do 185; 25 Ontario 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; 125 do 100 $\frac{3}{4}$; 50 Merchants 119 $\frac{1}{2}$; 72 Molsons 112; 25 Toronto 148; 32 do 148 $\frac{1}{2}$; This evening before Mr. Forster left Dublin | 25 do 149; 25 Commerce 143; 85 do 143; Castle for London, about forty warrants for 56 do 143\(\frac{1}{3}\); 125 Montreal Telegraph 128\(\frac{1}{3}\); the apprehension of persons, under the Coer- 10 Richelieu 61\(\frac{3}{3}\); 298 do 62; 75 Exchange

132½; N. Y. C., 146¾; L S, 126½; C. S., 81½; M C, 111; Erie, 48½; N W., 122½; St. Paul 109; D. & L, 128; J. C, 106; W. St. L & P., 45; K & T., 45; U. P., 1213; N. P., 19]; A. U., 78; W. U., 115]; Am. Ex., 72.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Business continues in fair volume, despite the unsatisfactory condition of the roads, which have been sadly broken up by the recent mild weather. The fourth of March, one of the beaviest balancing days of the season in the boots and shoes and dry goods lines, passed off much better than in March, 1880, though more renewals were called for than on the 4th of February this year. The fourth of March, however, is a more trying date than the fourth o: February, as there is very little money in the hands of farmers, who have usually sold out most of their grain and other crops, and are obliged to prepare for agricultural operations, involving the expenditure of money in the purchase of live stock, machinery, seeds, &c, Merchants having tided over "the fourth" are now directing their attention to the prospects of the Spring trade, and are looking forward to the opening of navigation within a few weeks. The stock market is generally credited with reflecting the opinions of discerning financiers, and of foreshadowing the future, and if its fluctuations can be treated with any confidence at the present time, we are commencing a new era of prosperity, which may be expected to develop more and more as the Spring advances and the Summer season draws on.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Travellers will not leave tinue to turn out goods on old ord-Men's thick boots, wax, \$2.25 to ers. .75; do split, \$1.60 to 225; do kip boots, THE HARP.—We have received the March | \$2 75 to 3 25; do calf boots, pegged, \$3 to do, 90c to \$1.10; do buff congress, \$1.50 to 2; do buff Oxford ties, \$1.50 to 1.75; do split do, \$1 to 1.35; prunella congress, \$1.20 to 1.50 women's pebbled and buff bals, \$1 to 1.40 to \$1.50; do inferior do, 45c to 50c; do conto 80c; Misses' peobled and buff bals, 90c to 1.10; do split do, 75c to 90c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- The condition of this market is practically unchanged from be had from the publishers, No. 691 Craig the English market the business movement will probably be slow for some little time to come. We quote:— Aloes, Cape, 16c to 17c; alum, \$185 to \$2; Borax, 15c to 17c; castor oil, 10c epsom salts, \$1.25 to 1.40; extract logwood madder, 121c to 131c; opium, \$8 20 to 8 50

DRY GOODS .- Business continues well up contents. These chorts have received from | hibit an aggregate increase of from 20 to 25 | class, 19c to 230.

all quarters testimony of appreciation, while per cent since the beginning of the year as compared with the like period in 1880. The reduced railway rates will be taken advantage of by a large number of Western buyers, who have made application to the G. T. R. for replain in these times to every one that there is no truth, however secred or essential, whether no truth, however secred or essential, whether are mostly through with their Spring trip, and the few orders now being received either come through the mail or are left personally by Intario or North-Western customers. As compared with prices of raw material, both woollens and cottons are good value, and but for the close competition higher rates would

doubtless be in existence. FISH AND OILS .- In consequence of comparatively light stocks and a brisk demand fish are very firm. Ot Labrador herrings No 1 small is all that is offering, and that kind is firm at \$4.25 to \$4.50. Green Cod is in good demand at \$3.25 to \$4.25 and dry cod at \$4 to \$4.25. No. 3 Salmon is firm at \$16 50 and No. 2 Mackerel readily brings \$5 to \$5.25. Lake trout is scarce at \$4.37½ to \$4 50. Oils are generally dull and linseed, which was dealt in by Messrs. Currie & Co., is unsettled and unquotable. Stocks are mostly in two or three hands and there is no business worth recording. Cod oil, 60c; seal pale, 60c; straw seal, 50c; steam refined, 60c

GROCERIES .- There is only a moderate amount of business to report this week. Ters are quiet. At the large auction sale referred to last week about 500 packages changed hands. Japans sold from 17dc to 28c; Con gou, 21c to 23c; Southong, 21c to 30ic; Imperial, 331c to 341c and Gunpowder, 28c to 41 lc. Coffee quiet at following quotations: -Maracaibo, 19c to 22c; Old Govt. Java. 24 to 28c; Rio 16c to 19c; Porto Rico, 20c. Sugar are quiet and in favor of the buying in-Granulated at 91c to 93c; grocers A, 9tc to 9tc; yellows, 7tc to 8tc; raw, 7c to 73c. Molasses meet with a very fair inquiry. Trinidad. 45c to 48c; Barbadoes, 52c to 55c per Imperior gallon. Rice continues quiet at \$3 90 to \$4. Spices are quiet but firm. Black pepper, 13c to 14c; white pepper, 20 to 22c; allspice, 15 to 16c cloves, 37 to 45c; cassis, 13c to 14c; nutmegs, 65 to 95c; African ginger, 7 to 9c; Jamaica ginger, 17 to 20c; mace, 70 to 80c

Fruit .- Buyers and sellers are apart, the latter asking more than the former are wil ing to give. We quote layers \$2 20 to \$2 35" London layers, \$2.85 to \$2.95; loose Muscatels, \$2.35 to \$2.45; Valencias, 81c to 81c Sultanas, 10½c; currants, 6½c to 7½c; Malay figs, 6c to 7c; almonds, 13c to 15c; filberts, Sc to 81c; walnuts, 71c to 91c for Bordeaux.

LEATHER. -The advantage is principally with buyers, stocks being heavy and the demand as yet not having assumed large proportions. An advance in dry bides at New York has improved the market somewhat for sole leather. About 10,000 sides of waxed upper was sold by a tanner at 38c We quote :- Hemlock Spanish sole, No. 1 B A 24c to 25c; ditto No. 2 B A 22c to 23c No. 1 Ordinary 24c to 25c; No. 2 do 22c to 23c; buffalo sole, No 1, 21c to 23c; do No 2 19 to 21c; hemlock slaughter No 1, 26c to 28c; waxedupper, light and medium, 36c to 42c; do heavy, 35c to 40c.

PETROLEUM.—The demand appears Ito be dropping off We quote car lots, per Imperial gallon at 24 c to 25c; broken lets, 25 c, and single barrels, 26c to 27c.

Wool .- Business is light. Greasy cape has sold at 181c and 19c. We quote:-Canada pulled, "A" super at 34c to 35c; and "B" super, at 32c to 33c.

HIDES AND SALT.—Hides continue in good demand at \$9; \$8 and \$7 for green; cured are \$1 higher, calfskins, 10c. We quote:-Coarse salt at 571c to 60c. Factory filled, 90c to

Raw Funs .-- Red fox is said to be weaker. but there is no business of importance transpiring, and prices will probably undergo no change until after the London sales. Winter New York, March 8.—Stocks fluctuating Musk Rat, 12c; ditto Fall 8c. Kitts 3c; Consisting of the newest European Designs. with strong undertone; R. I., 1251; Hl. C n., Red Fox, \$1.00 to 1.25; Cross Fox, \$2 to 3.00; Silver Fox, \$25 to 30.00; Lynx, \$1.00 to 1.50; Marten, 75c to \$1.00; Otter \$8 00 to 10.00. Mink-Prime dark, \$1.00 to 1.25; Beaver, 2.50. Bear-Large prime, \$6 to 8.00; ditto small \$4 to 500; ditto cubs, \$2 to 4.00; Fisher, \$5 to 6 00. Shunk-Black 25c to 50c; Ruccoon, 40c to 60c.

WHOLESALE PROVISION MARKET. MARCH 8.

Advices from Europe assert that low grade butter is very weak as to price, owing to soft weather and increased arrivals of a poor sort, but that choice table butter is in good request. Here trade is very slow in both butter and cheese, and eggs are weak, with sales reported at 18c. Hogs, pork and lard are quite firm in consequence of light stocks, and large supplies will have to be brought on here from the United States. Creamery butter, 25c to 27c; Eastern Townships, 20c to 22c; Morrisburg, 19c to 22c; Brockville, 18c to 21c; Western, 18½c; Kamouraska, 14c to 15c; Mess Pork, new, per barrel, \$19 00 to 19 50; thin do, per bri, \$18 to 18 50. Hams, city cured, per lb, 12c to 13c. Lard, in pails, ner lb., 13c to 13lc. Bacon, per lb., 11c to 12c. Tallow, rendered, per lb, 7c to 7 c. Tallow, rough, per 1b., 5c to 51c. Eggs, per doz, 18c to 20c.

CITY RETAIL MARKETS-MARCH 8.

The river and country roads were not in a very good condition to-day, still the attendance at Bonsecours and St. Ann's market was very fair. Prices were the same as last week. with the exception of dairy produce, which was easier.

FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN .- Flour, per 100 lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.20; Buckwheat flour, \$2.30; Oatmeal, \$2.30 to \$2.40; Cornmeal, do, yellow, \$1.50; do, white \$1.60; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, per bush. 80c; Oats, per bag, 80c to 90c; Peas, bush. \$1; Buckwheat, per bush: 60c; Beans, white and yellow, per bush. \$1.60.

FRUIT. - Cranberries, Cape Cod, \$7.00 per barrel; Apples, per barrel, to \$2.50 \$3 00; Lemons, per case, \$5.50; do, per box, \$4.00; White Grapes, per lb., 15c to 20c; Malaga Grapes, per keg, \$6.00; Valentia Oranges, \$2 50 per box, \$5.00 per case; Columbus Pears, \$6.00 per box.

VEGETABLES.-Potatoes, per bag, 45c to 50c; sweet do, per brl, \$5; carrots, per bush, 30c to 45c; onions, per brl, \$3.50 to \$4; cabbages, per dozen, 30c to 50c; beets, per bush, 40c to 50c; celery, per dozen, 40c to 50c; turnips, per bush, 45c

POULTRY AND MEAT.-Dressed Fowls per pair, 60c to 70c; black ducks do, \$1.50; turkeys, 9c to 10c per lb, \$1.80 to \$2.25; partridges, per brace, 70c to 80c; woodcock, \$1.25; geese, \$2.00 to \$2.25; hee per 1b., 10c to 12c; mutton, do, 6c to 10c; lamb, per quarter, 50c to \$1.20 veal, per lb, 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 12c to 14c lard, 14c; hares, couple, 25c; snipe and plover, per doz., \$3; ducks, blue bills, per pair, 90c; quails, \$2 75 per doz.; plover, \$3 per doz. Farmers Beef 5c to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Best print butter, 25c to

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET.

There was a good enquiry from butchers and raders to-day, and as the supply was limited, and the quality of the stock exceptionally fine, prices were advanced. Most of the offerings were western cattle, and after being sold to traders at St. Gabriel Market, they were mostly taken down to Viger market, and there peddled out in small lots. The drovers were :- Fred Ritchings, Toronto; Hugh Kelly, Toronto; Robt Cochrane, Guelph 1 car load of cattle; Robert Jones, Stratford. and James Eakins, Port Hope, 2 loads each. Mr N Kennedy, shipper, bought a fine bunch of shipping cattle from Hugh Kelly, at 5c to 51c, but it is questionable whether the sale could be repeated. RJ Hopper purchased a load from Fred Ritchings, at about 42c and Mesers Eakins and Cochrane sold out at about the same price. There were no live hegs under offer.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET—MARCH 5.

A brisk business has been done within the last few days, and fair prices have been paid by American shippers. Montreal is, gradually becosing the horse market of this country, and our Ontario friends are now awakening up to that fact in real earness, as most of the horses disposed of during the week were from the West. On Monday last as many as 72 horses, averaging nearly \$55 each, were exported, and since the beginning of the carrint year the shipments were 1,200 horses, valued at \$126,659. The highest price paid this week was \$550. Int that was for a horse of fine pedigree and good trotting qualities. The following dealers were in town this week:—Henry Smith, Providence, R. I.; L. F. & E. W. Pense, Springfield, N.J.; John W. Snow, Lelcester, Mass.; James L. Every, Cranberry, N.J.; W. W. Ashbeck, Boylestown, Pa.; Peter Faust, Penn; George W. Amble, Palmer, Mass. The following is our usual record of exports the Unite States:—Feb. 25th, 20 horses, \$1,974.50; 9 do, \$843. F. b. 28th, 9 do, \$951; 1 do, \$550; 18 do, \$1,747; 6 do, \$847.50; 17 do, \$1,912. 30, \$1,90. March 1st. 11 do, \$104.50. March 21 do, \$1,90. March 3rd, 1 do, \$104.50. March 21 do, \$1,90. \$1,747. MONTREAL HORSE MARKET-MARCH 5.

An earthquake has destroyed the town of Ischia, Italy. One hundred and twenty dead odies have been recovered from the ruins.

Mr. Bradlaugh, who is making an attack on the British pension list, and especially on the item of perpetual pensions, recently communicated with Lord Randolph Churchill, stating that, as a matter of courtesy, he thought it right to make his Lordship acquainted with the fact that he will, in moving his resolution, direct attention to the conditions under which the Dukes of Marlborough came into possession of their pension o £4,000 a year.

Mr. John Bright, at home, lives with his now motherless family in quiet unostentation, as becomes a Quaker. His library is a notable feature in his modest home close by the mill, 1,200 volumes of which were bought for him at a cost of £5,048 by his admirers ofter the Corn Law League had fulfilled its mission. He regularly attends the Friends' Meeting Howe, and in a quiet, unobtrusive sort of a way is very charitable.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NEW STOCK

A New Season.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO. are now shewing the latest novelties in spring goods suitable for

Gentlemen and their Sons,

together with a well assorted stock of Canadian manufacture, which we are making to measure at extremely low prices; cut and finish guaranteed.

FOR IMMEDIATE WEAR We have also manufactured for this season AN UNEQUALLED STOCK

OF GENTLEMEN'S, BOY'S AND YOUTHS CLOTHING.

Ready for immediate wear, and we are positive that for excellence of fit, durability of material and lowness of price we are unequalled.

SPRING OVERCOATS.

In this most useful garment we have now in stock a spiendid selection, they are made from the newest colorings, and all the sizes are so accurately regulated that gentlemen can depend upon procuring a perfect fit in all cases,

J. G. KENNEDY & CO. 31 & 33 ST. LAWRENCE ST.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an act incorporating an institution under the name of L'Hopital Notre Dame," in Montreal. 305

CARPENTER'S BITTERS

an experience of years Purely Vegetable. Winot harm the most delicate woman or child.

CAMPINTER'S HOP BITTERS Cures Liver and Kidney Complaints and all diseases of the Bladder sure and certain.

CAMPENTER'S THOP BUTTERS Is the greatest Blood Cleanser in the world; it literally digs up and carries from the system all Humors, Pimples, Scabs and Blotches

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTLERS lures Dyspepsia, Sick Herdache, Costiveness, Billousness, Regulates the Bowels and Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is not a cheap Rum Drink but is the greatest discovery yet made in medicine.

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is put up in haif-pint bottles, and sold for 25c. PER BOTTLE.

It is sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally at diff they have not tot it and have not energy enough to order it, write us and we will telt you where you can get it.

F. M. CARPENTER, Waterloo, Que. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO ST. JOSEPH.

Patron of the Universal Church ENTITLED

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WEEKLY TEST!

Number of purchasors served during week ending March 5th, 1881. 5.861
Same week last year. 5.715

DANGEROUS.

A credit store is daugerous to people who pre-fer to pay as they go, because of the great is ductments often offered to have goods charged

SOUND ADVICE. What better advice can parents give to their children than to pay as they go, and never to wear a garment until it is pald for? Example is stronger than p ccept. It is useless to advis or preach what one does not practice.

FAIR PLAY.

It is only fair that credit stores get all the credit customers, "which they certainly do But cash buyers we consider belong to cast stores, and we do not know of any dry good store in Canada that does a strictly cash bas besides our own.

COSMOPOLITAN.

Our store is, or is intended to be, the most cosmopolitum spot in all Canada. We wish the public to walk in and out of our premises with out feeling they are obliged or even expected a purchase unless the goods suit them exactly, as are considered the best value obtainable frency money.

Salesmen have strict orders never to presse the consideration of the property of the control of the control

Salesmen have strict orders never to pressed urge customers to buy goods that do not suited are not what is asked for.

Our forte is to make a regular customer of every person we serve, by serving him well, as not to serve and SELL a customer at the said time, which is so often done by the offension manner of trying to persuade people to purchast goods which will not please them,

NEW DRESS.

Our new French All-wool Spring Dress Good are decidedly the prettiest we have ever shows They are selling sp endidly,

SILKS AND SATINS.

Our new black and Colored Satins and S^M are a marvel of cheapness, and are making a numbers of customers.

S. CARSLEY, MONTREAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that Henry H. Geddes, F. Cochue, Wm. A. Curry, George B. Muir, J. Barre and others, Real Estate Agents, of the City of Montreal, will apply to the Province Logislature at is next Session for an Acto Incorporation under the name of the Montres Board of Real Estate Agents. Montreal, March 4th, 1831.