St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. VII. ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1884. NO. 30.

McCafferty & Daly's

CHEAP SALE of

GREY and WHITE COTTONS

FOR SPRING.

Also :—TWEEDS for Men's and Boys' Wear.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER SEEN.

Corner King and Germain Streets.

McCAFFERTY & DALY.

L. BLACK & Co., OPTICIANS, DETROIT.

THE UNDERSIGNED has the entire control of the goods made by this firm for this Province. He has in stock all styles made in

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or Near Sight, for Ordinary Sight and Cataract. This firm's goods have been awarded diploma at Centennial Exhibition for excellence, and the quantity that we have sold since introducing them, some three years ago, is sufficient guarantee of the satisfaction they have given. We have a patent indicator by which we can correctly measure the eye and give the exact glass to suit.

T. L. COUGHLAN,

JEWELLER'S HALL, - - - - 14 KING STREET.

☞ In reference to the above advertisement, I would ask the public to read a couple of testimonials from well known city Medical men. These I have selected from many which I am at liberty to publish, and will do so from time to time.

Mr. T. L. COUGHLAN,

DEAR SIR :—The EYE GLASSES which I procured of you have given great satisfaction, and I have pleasure in recommending them. Your method of getting the focus is capital, by which means you can give the exact glass to suit.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 1883. BOYLE TRAVERS, M. D.

Mr. T. L. Coughlan,

DEAR SIR :—The SPECTACLES are all you claim for them, a first class article. I can recommend them as such.

January, 1883. H. C. PRESTON, M. D.

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93 to 97 Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B.

The Largest Retail Furniture Establishment in the Dominion.

WE have in stock an exceedingly large assortment in the different departments.

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We are showing over 40 New Patterns, many of which have been designed by our own draughtsman, and some of them are not inferior to the one for which we received "First Prize and Diploma" in competition with the best work of all the large factories of the Dominion, at the Exhibition at Halifax in Sept., 1881.

Our Drawing Room Furniture comprises all the latest styles in Drawing Room Suites, Groups, and very elaborate Easy Chairs, Lounges and Patent Rockers, which, being of the same general design, can be used to furnish a drawing room. All these will be covered with Raw Silks, Brocades, Cashmeres, etc., of our own importation, which this year has been on a very large scale. We would call special attention to our Silk Proas, of which we have over 10 different shades of the finest quality manufactured.

Our Dining Room Furniture comprises Very Handsome Sideboards from $30 to $250, Dining Tables of all kinds, Dining Chairs upholstered in Leather, and Upholstered Dining Room Suites.

IN LIBRARY FURNITURE we offer Very Nice Designs of Bookcases and Combined Bookcase and Secretary, Library Tables, Lounges and Easy Chairs.

OUR ENGLISH PLATE MIRROR DEPARTMENT will be found to contain many designs entirely new on this continent, all of which are richly carved and inlaid.

Of the other grades of furniture we always keep a large and well assorted stock, at the Lowest Prices.

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$100,000 Deposited with the Government.

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JOHN BLACK, Messrs. Rainsford & Black, Fredericton.
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JOHN SIEVEWRIGHT, Bathurst.
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E. LEE STREET, Newcastle.

KELLY & MURPHY,

—HAVE ON HAND—

Sleighs and Pungs,

Double Seat Sleighs and Single Sleighs.

—ALSO :—

1 Large Sleigh, 3 Seats,

(SECOND-HAND)

Which they will sell Cheap for Cash.

KELLY & MURPHY.

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Just received ex "Deodarus" from Charente :

30 qr.-casks, 15 Octaves } BRANDY.

Ex "Juliet" from London :

20 qr.-casks, 50 cases, } KEY GIN.

Ex "Hibernian" from Liverpool :

20 qr.-casks Wise's Cork Whisky.

For sale low in bond or duty paid.

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No. 20 Water Street, St. John, N. B.

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Cotton Twines,
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NOW IN STOCK.

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GENTLEMEN wishing clothing made to measure in good style will please bear in mind that we keep an excellent STOCK OF CLOTH on hand expressly selected for that trade, and will furnish first-class fit at short notice and at a moderate price.

MULLIN BROTHERS,

Corner Dock st. and North Wharf.

jan1

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The above Celebrated

Dublin Malt Whiskey

Rivals the Finest Cognac Brandy.

IT HAS BEEN STORED

FIVE YEARS

in Sherry Casks, and is highly recommended for Medicinal and other purposes, being mellowed with age,

PERFECTLY PURE

and free from those heating qualities usually found in other whiskeys.

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Direct Importer, St. John, N. B.

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Assets over - - $26,000,000

J. J. & J. SYDNEY KAYE

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ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Liverpool and London AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Assets, 31st Dec. 1881, $32,505,321.75
Investments in Canada, 878,703.26
Income for the Year 7,944,765.47

General Agency for the Maritime Provinces.

No. 118 Prince William street

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

july29

Brandies, Whiskies, Wines Champagnes, Clarets, Foreign Liqueurs, &c., &c., &c.,

HENNESSYS' BRANDY;
Martell's Brandy:
Vine Growers Brandy:
Encore Whisky:
Treninich Highland Whisky:
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Oban "Small Still" Whisky:
Dublin Old Still Whiskies:
Kinnahan's L. L. Whiskey:
Aitkin Edinburgh Ale;
Wenneker's Schiedam Geneva;
JAMAICA RUM;
FOREIGN LIQUEURS,—Anisette, Curacoa, Vermouth, Dutch Bitters, &c., &c.;
Sherries,—Shipped by Joseph C. Gordon, Zeer de Frontera;
PORTS,—Shipped by C. N. Kopke, Oporto;
Champagnes,—Shipped by Ruinart Pere & Fills, Petrot: Bonnet, (Epernay); Pommery & Gren and Heidsieck;
Burgandies,—Shipped by DeBeuverand, DePoligny;
Rhine and Moselle Wines,—Shipped by A Jordon.

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PORTLAND BRIDGE.
ESTABLISHED 1842.

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Address, Louis Bagge & Co., Solicitors of Patents and Attorney at Law, Le Droit Building WASHINGTON, D. C. nov12

PATENTS

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ESTABLISHED 1856.

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nov15

CARD OF THANKS.

THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their very liberal patronage to him during the twenty years he has been in business, and would respectfully announce to the public that he has greater facilities than ever for customers to select from his very large stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And being constantly receiving New Goods from the very best markets in Canada and the United States would solicit an inspection, feeling confident the stock will give perfect satisfaction in every respect,

JAMES McCONNELL,

mar2 19 King Street.

NEW SPRING PRINTS!

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.

JUST OPENED :

5,600 Pieces

New Styles in Prints.

These all arrived before the advance in duty of the additional import of 7½ per cent., and will be offered to my customers with that advantage.

A. EVERITT,

Wholesale Warehouse,

Masonic Building, Germain st.

IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking taint of Scrofula about you, SCROFULA Ayer's Sarsaparilla will dislodge it and expel it from your system.

For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, CATARRH Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

ULCEROUS SORES "Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882. "At the age of two years one of my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore. Physicians told us that a powerful alterative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.

Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON."

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

Portable Hoisting Engines,

Combining all the latest improvements, the best in the Market, with or without Trucks.

BOILERS

OF ALL STYLES,

From four to 75 Horse Power.

☞ CIRCULARS. Prices on Application.

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MARCH 1st.

M. R. & A. have opened full lines of Black and Colored French Dress Goods, and will exhibit them on the centre counter in front of Dress Department on

MONDAY, MARCH 3.

A Full Assortment

—OF—

Wool Bareges

—IN—

BLACK, MYRTLE, SEAL & NAVY

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

MEN'S PANTS.

One Price Clothing Store.

202 UNION STREET 202

J. CULLINAN & SON,

MEN'S PANTS, manufactured from English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Basket Cloths, Diagonals, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Meltons, Oxfords, Deerskins, Bedford Cors, lined and unlined.

OUR PRICES:

$1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50
$3, $3 50, $4, $4 50
and $5 50 per pair

The above are all of our own manufacture, Cut, Made and Trimmed in Good Style.

An Immense Large Stock to select from.

Remember our Clearance Prices in OVERCOATS, ULSTERS and REEFERS.

Bargains willbe Given.

202 Union Street. 202

Reduction in Prices.

LADIES' AMERICAN

OVERBOOTS.

FRANCIS & VAUGHAN,

19 KING STREET,

Are now selling the balance of their stock of

Ladies' American Overboots

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

☞ Inspection Solicited.

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer; to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

PORT and SHERRY WINE.

—IN STORE :—

10 QR.-CASKS GRAHAM'S Three and Four Grape Port;
6 qr. casks OLD TAWNEY PORT;
15 " TARRAGONA PORT;
16 " La Cave's SHERRY.

To Arrive :

Graham's Three and FOUR GRAPE PORT;
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IVISON'S and LA CAVE'S SHERRY.

Expected daily.

JOSEPH L. McCAFFERTY,

No. 20 Water Street, St. John, N. B.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, March 22, 1884

The pretence that the Government and the C. P. R. Syndicate intend that at least part of the trade of the Canadian North West shall be sent to Halifax, St. John, or St. Andrews will be kept up for some time longer. Mr. Daly expressed his entire confidence in the good intentions of Government and Syndicate, and protested against their being embarrassed by the passing of such a resolution as that moved by Mr. Weldon. The passing of that, he argued, would prevent the realization of the hopes so long entertained, and in his opinion never so bright as now. Sir C. Tupper has an interest in the success of the Short Line to Europe project, and he hopes to use once more for his purposes the big expectations of the people whom he has so often deceived. He has boundless faith in the gullability of many in Halifax and in St. John, and his faith, it is humiliating to confess, is not groundless. At the election of 1882 Halifax again elected Tories, and Carleton, shutting its eyes to the evidences which were almost as strong then as they are now, once more put faith in Tilley.

The following article, which we take from the Hamilton *Times*, shows how deliberately the Tories sought to deceive and delude the people of these Provinces:

"Mr. Stephen and the other members of the Canadian Pacific Syndicate have been negotiating for a long time to make Portland, Maine, the Atlantic terminus of their roads. In interviews with Portland City Council Mr. Stephen stated his intention definitely. Negotiations were under way as far back as April, 1882, but the Syndicate delayed them, because the announcement would be apt to hurt the Tory party in the pending elections. One J. S. Millar was a sort of go-between, and he was dickering with Hon. Peter Mitchell. Says Millar :—

"'On the third of April I broached the matter to the Hon. Peter Mitchell, who, it was alleged (and no doubt he for good reasons encouraged the idea), was the only channel through which the heads of the Pacific Railway Company could be approached on such business as that which I had undertaken. I disclosed my plans to Mr. Mitchell, offering him a share of the commission, which, in due course, I should receive if the project was carried to a successful conclusion.

"'Mr. Mitchell, who was to get a commission for selling the Portland and Ogdensburg railway to the Syndicate, is now a member of Parliament, and the other night he voted to give $30,000,000 to the Syndicate. Does he get a commission on that transaction, too? We quote again from Millar :—

"'When next I met Mr. Mitchell, he said Mr. McIntyre was not disposed just then to entertain any proposals looking to the acquirement of the Portland & Ogdensburg road. I then learned that Mr. McIntyre's reason for declining to enter into negotiations was of a political nature, but that when the general elections were over (more especially if the Government were sustained) the Company would be be in a position to consider any proposals I might have to make.'

"On May 8th, J. S. Millar wrote to J. D. Brown & Sons, Portland :

"'Since I wrote you last, our matters have progressed somewhat satisfactorily, but nothing definite can be done until after our general elections, expected in the latter part of next month. As public opinion in the Lower Provinces is very strong against allowing the Canadian Pacific to make a winter port of any place outside of St. John, N. B., or Halifax, N. S., and that feeling must, for political reasons, be respected by both the Government and the Canadian Pacific until after the elections, when they can do as they please in the matter.'

"Millar found afterwards that Mitchell and the C. P. Syndicate were negotiating through other parties than himself, and he made complaint thus :—

"'It will be seen from the above correspondence that I was most scrupulously careful to avoid in any way impeding the movements of either the Canadian Pacific Company, the Dominion Government or the interests of the City of Portland. At the peril of my own interests, I abstained from urging what was my unquestionable right, lest I should cause embarrassment, which it seemed to me were better avoided. Had I acted otherwise, the polling at the general election might have told a very different story as regards the seaboard Provinces. It is an indisputable fact that there was, at that time, an uncompromisingly hostile feeling to the choice, by either the company or the Government, of any other point than St. John, N. B., or Halifax, N. S., as the winter port of the Dominion. The strength of this feeling in the Maritime Provinces was evinced by the necessity under which Ministers representing Nova Scotia and New Brunswick found themselves, when they were face to face with the electorate, of intimating that the outlet to Europe would be from Canadian territory. They were forced to do this in deference to prevailing opinion, which, at such a time, they could not afford to disregard. No one who glances over this correspondence can fail to remark the scrupulous care which I exercised to avoid causing embarrassment, and this at a time when, had I chosen to make full use of my opportunity, my efforts to accomplish the end I had in view would have been far more effective. The prospects of the Ministry, in the Maritime Provinces, were doubtful at best; and the agitation, at that crisis, of the project I was furthering would have increased the difficulties of the situation immensely. The gross injustice which has been practiced upon me will be fully appreciated in St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S., and other constituencies, all of which put faith in the assurance that the winter port would be on the Canadian seaboard, and supported the Government on that understanding. The most remote reference to Portland as the intended outlet would not have been endured.'

The *Times* adds :—

"That is Sir John every time. He goes to the people with a specious story, gets their votes, and once safe in office he does as he pleases. The Syndicate helped him swindle the people of the Maritime Provinces. Who knows that he did not promise, before the elections, to give the Syndicate $30,000,000 when the elections were over?"

And every time there are people willing to be duped, eager to believe that Sir John or Sir Samuel will put fortune within their reach, and incapable of learning from experience.

We should like to see the whole correspondence between Mr. Millar and the parties with whom he conspired to deceive the people of the Maritime Provinces.

FISH HATCHERIES.—The facts revealed by the Fisheries Report render more than doubtful the propriety of longer continuing the large expenditure connected with the fish-breeding establishments of the Dominion. The Toronto *Globe* says:—

One of the most important features of the report is that it proves once more that all the money expended on fish-hatcheries is absolutely wasted. Parliament should insist on knowing why this waste is permitted to go on. We are told that the number of vivified eggs laid down in all the hatcheries in 1882 and the number of young fish distributed in 1883 were as follows:—

	Eggs deposited.	Fish distributed.
Salmon.....	8,588,000	5,631,600
Salmon trout..	6,900,000	3,900,000
Whitefish.....	35,000,000	37,150,000
Speckled trout....	100,000	103,000
Pickerel.....		37,000,000

This kind of thing has been going on for some fifteen or sixteen years, and if it were not so thoroughly a sham the results must by this time have been prodigious. But in truth nothing comes of it all except that a certain number of persons get an easy or a luxurious living at the public expense. In Nova Scotia, where great efforts were made to stock the rivers in which salmon once abounded, "salmon will probably show a slight decrease" this year, we are told. New Brunswick has not as many hatcheries as it should have were they of any use. It has three, we believe. But in the fisheries of New Brunswick there was a slight decrease, and this was "for the most in the catch of salmon and sturgeon."

Quebec has several hatcheries, but the "catch of salmon almost entirely failed" in that Province except in its inland waters. In these there was "a noticeable increase in the catch of salmon." But in these there is no hatchery.

Prince Edward Island has a hatchery, but the catch of salmon is so small there that nothing is said of it. There as elsewhere the hatchery has done no good.

Ontario has two hatcheries, and for years we have heard of the millions of young salmon, whitefish and pickerel put into the great lakes and the other waters of the Province. What has been the result? Has one dollar's worth of good been done? We know that none of the salmon ever come to the fishermen's nets, or to the markets of Ontario. Indeed, it is not pretended that any have been caught, but it has been pleaded as a reason for continuing this wasteful expenditure that the salmon are in the Lakes, but that they prefer the deep water in which they cannot be caught. It was pretended for a time that the number of whitefish had really increased, but this pretence has, we believe, been abandoned. It is well, perhaps, that the efforts to multiply the voracious pickerel have been so unsuccessful.

Will not Parliament, now that the failure of this experiment is so conspicuous, exercise its authority to put an end to the waste of so much money? Will not some member of Parliament who has knowledge and experience grapple determinedly with this subject?

IRISH NEWS.

IRISH NEWS AGENCY,
Palace Chambers,
London, Feb. 23.

The division which took place in the House of Commons on last Tuesday night was the most instructive that has been taken for many a long day. First, it is necessary to state the reasons why, in spite of early appearances, the Irish vote was at last given to the Conservatives. It was hoped against hope that when Parliament met the Government would announce their determination to take some really effective measures against the Orange party. Day after day passed, however, and nothing more was obtained than common-place generalities and slight snubs to the most outrageous offenders, like Mr. Johnstone, of Ballykilbeg. It was felt then that the policy of the Gladstone Cabinet was still to be that of giving Lord Spencer free hand to oppress the Nationalists and encourage the Orangemen as he might think proper. It was thought desirable, under such circumstances, as the Government appeared determined not to hear, that the most forcible means should be taken to bring home to their minds the fact that hatred of the Spencer *regime* in Ireland is the o'er-powering passion of the Irish people at the present hour. There was at first an idea that the number might be so even between the two Parties as to make the Division a close one, and one which would reduce the majority of the Government to a point that would make them weak and, therefore, dependent on the Irish Party. It speaks well for the harmony of the active Irish members that the meeting of that Party at which the question was finally discussed was brief, hearty practical, and unanimous, so that when the resolution to oppose the Government was put, there was no necessity for a Division. The manifestations of public opinion in Ireland which have been made up to the present, show, that in thus striking at the Government the Irish Party represented opinions and dominant sentiments of their people.

One of the arguments which was put forward at the meeting of the Party in favour of voting against the Government, was that it would afford an opportunity of testing the real opinions of the nominal Home Rulers, and the result has been in irritating. A member of Parliament is not allowed to address his constituents. The Constabulary penetrate into the private room where he and his friends are dining; and the universal rule of the policeman meets you everywhere in Ireland at the present moment. It is like broad casing air, except that it stifles instead of vivifying. The Government, therefore, has given the Irish people cause for the most violent hatred, and it is at the present moment the main and primary obstacle to anything like peace and progress in Ireland. This cruelty too, towards everybody National is made the more odious by its contrast with the indulgence and encouragement extended to the Orange Party. The Government have given up in the Debates the whole case to the so called "Loyalists." Here are two sentences from the speech of Mr. Trevelyan in the discussion of the Orange Meetings: "Unfortunately the counter demonstrations of the Orangemen were to a great extent demonstration of armed men. The Orange meetings were bodies of armed men, many of whom came prepared to use their arms, some of them prepared to make murderous attacks upon the Nationalists. In spite of the facts that Ulster was full of armed men, who were excited to an extreme degree by the violent speeches of their leaders, though every hand brandished a cudgel, with tens of thousands of revolvers which were being carried about; and though the leaders of these men told them to take a firm grip of their sticks, and not to fire their pistols except when they were certain of hitting somebody, the winter had so far passed without one great or striking disaster."

It will thus be seen that these gatherings had every sign of the elements which constitute a state of things against which the Crimes Act was meant to provide. They were illegal; they were for the suppression of the rights of Citizens to proclaim their opinions. They were meetings of men in a murderous state of mind and armed with weapons to do murder; they were addressed in speeches which directly incited to murder, and yet the whole action of the Government against these would-be murderers amounts to the supercession of one magistrate and the reprimand of one official.

It is needless to point out that the Members who could have put the Government in a minority of one on a great party division, like that of Monday night, would have compelled an immediate transformation of this whole state of things. On the men, who under the maligned guidance of Mr. Shaw, separated themselves from their colleagues, must rest the responsibility therefore, that Lord Spencer is still at liberty to hang, imprison or exasperate by needless police interference the whole Irish population. In one respect the division bears good fruit on this point. It has given these men their last chance of reflection and they have not embraced it. There is not a single one of those who voted for the Government in this division that will ever be allowed to sit for an Irish Constituency again, if the members of the Irish Parliamentary party can prevent them from doing so.

It is, perhaps, not necessary to notice at any length the speech of Mr. O'Connor Power. It had a great Parliamentary success, as all attacks by an Irishman on Irishmen always have at St. Stephens, but the success was indeed short-lived. The very day after its delivery, three leading Conservative speakers, Mr. Plunket, Lord George Hamilton, and Mr. Lowther, dismissed the speech as representing the views of Mr. O'Connor Power alone; and everybody now sees that he is a perfectly isolated being, voting only for his own hand. Mr. Healy's speech in reply was very powerful and had a visible effect on the house. His indictment of the policy of Lord Spencer was very striking, and seemed plainly to affect even the Prime Minister. On the whole though the Government have not done anything against the Orangemen, it is satisfactory to note that that party has been seriously damaged by the light which has been thrown on it in the debates since the opening of Parliament. They are cowed and depressed; the Conservative leaders say nothing in their favour, and the Liberal party is tolerably well united against them. It seems quite likely from the free conversations in the House of Commons last night that Mr. Gladstone will consent to a Select Committee to inquire into their organization, and their day is done.

TELEGRAPHIC.

NORWALK, Ohio, March 13.—Mrs. Blinzley was arrested here yesterday and sent to jail to await trial on a charge of cruelty toward Maggie Montgomery, 7 years of age, whom she had adopted from a Cleveland charitable institution. The woman is charged with using a hot poker in punishing the child. The girl's skull is fractured and her scalp is loose, as though from hair pulling. Her feet are in a horrible condition, either from burning or freezing. The neighbors threatened to lynch the whole Blinzley family.

PARIS, March 14.—Gen. Mulotz, commander of the French land forces in Tonquin, telegraphs as follows : "*Phangoa, March 12.*—We marched this morning to Bach Ninh. The first brigade proceeding via Chi carried in a brilliant manner the heights of Tsungson, which were protected by five earthworks. The second brigade supported by the flotilla rapidly carried the defences of Valbuoi and Damlaobuoi, and resolutely pursued the enemy to the heights of Dapcau, which were occupied by the combined movement. The details of the operation succeeded perfectly. The troops marched admirably in spite of the difficult ground."

LONDON, March 14.—Further particulars of the desperate battle yesterday between Gen. Graham's forces and the rebels, near the Tamai Wells, continue to arrive. During the confusion which ensued when the Arabs made their wild rush upon the British lines and caused them to retreat, the newspaper reporters and other non-combatants took part in the fray and used their revolvers freely and with deadly effect against the enemy. After the battle Osman's camp and villages were burned. Among the trophies Osman's standard was taken, and Tewfik Bey's was recaptured. The British losses were considerably heavier than at first reported. The number of the killed reaches 100, while the wounded were 150. Graham's forces are returning to Suakim. Osman Digna has fled to the hills. The Arabs retired before the English slowly and sullenly. They were defeated, but not put to rout. They walked away as if sauntering through the bazaar with arms folded or swinging at their sides. They were often shot down, but that did not hasten their companions' speed. Judges of native character think the Arabs are so called by family ties that the great loss of life will appal them and break their faith in Mahdi and their sheikhs. A wounded Arab killed a British marine during the night. Another attempted to stab Col. Stewart while his aide-de camp was giving the wounded man water. Admiral Hewitt has today sent out a fresh circular to the troops warning them that if they do not obey the summons to submit, the fate of the Arabs who fell at Teb and Tamenieb will overtake them.

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 14.—A despatch from Fargo, Dakota, says that unusual activity prevailed among the Fenians yesterday. It was learned that the committee which had gone to Manitoba had reported that there would be some startling developments in a few weeks. The Fenians are reported to have 1,500,000 breech-loading rifles at a point within a short distance of the frontier, and it is said that as soon as their plans are completed and their time for action has arrived, all communication with Manitoba will be stopped. The report of the committee shows that the Dominion Government has only 2,300 troops in the whole Province of Manitoba.

SUAKIM, March 14.—Gen. Graham with Col. Stewart and staff have returned to Suakim. The wounded will return today. The latter are doing well. While destroying the rebel ammunition, the troops destroyed 2,000 Remington rifles. Wounded rebels state Osman Digna's nephew and many chiefs were killed in Thursday's fight. Osman was present early in the battle, but fled when defeat became evident. Fifteen hundred rebel corpses were found in one pile.

MONTREAL, March 15.—A report from St. Johns, Quebec, says a wealthy farmer named Thomas Goddard, of Sutton, was murdered on Thursday at St. Cesaire, Quebec, whither he had gone to buy a farm in that vicinity. The body was found in an open field with his head split open. Fifteen hundred dollars were found in his room at the hotel, and it is supposed $600 were taken from his pockets. No clue to the murderers is yet received.

WINNIPEG, MAN., March 15.—The execution of Stevenson, at Regina, has been further postponed until April 3rd. The death warrant had been received and preparations for hanging completed, when an order staying the execution arrived. There are many Indians at Regina, and it is reported they will raid the town if the death sentence on Stevenson should be carried out.

LONDON, March 16.—The House of Commons continued in session all night debating the supply bill. Early in the morning Mr. T. M. Healy observed that the Leaguers who had no birds to shoot were prepared to oppose the appropriation bill. Hon. Edward L. Stanley (Liberal) was heard to exclaim : "They have landlords." Mr. Healy appealed to the chairman against this language and Mr. Stanley withdrew the expression.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 16.—At Grandervoise on Friday morning, a merchant named Martin was found on the floor of the shop dead, his brains being blown out. His wife was found strangled on the bed and beside her dead body her baby lay tranquilly sleeping. A young lady named Allen, who spent the previous evening with them, says everything went pleasantly and there was nothing to hint that such a crime was pending.

Thirty-five Hungarians were killed by the explosion of the Pocahontas coal mine Virginia.

NEW YORK, March 16.—A special cable to the *Sun* from London says of the late battle: All the English papers join in the confession that the decisive victory came within an ace of being a disastrous defeat. The Arabs, at close quarters, proved superior to the English, being stronger and more active, and their spears and swords, sharp as razors, cut through everything, while the dull cutlass and wretched bayonets of the English bent before the touch of a bone. There was, beyond doubt, a moment of panic and open flight, and were it not for the rebels being taken by a murderous fire in the rear, the Englisharmy would have been scattered and massacred. The victory is followed by a period of absolute confusion and uncertainty, neither the government at home, Gen. Stephenson at Cairo, nor Gen. Graham in Suakin having the least idea what the next step should be. Gen. Gordon desires that Gen. Graham should advance to Berber. If this is done it would indicate that Khartoum will not be evacuated and Mr. Gladstone's policy completely changed. Lord Hartington's announcement in Parliament during Mr. Gladstone's absence seems to prove that the Egyptian policy in the future will be the occupation of the Red Sea littoral by England; the retention of Khazoum with Gen. Gordon as ruler under English protection, and the entire and avowed control of Egypt by England for an indefinite period.

Sir Evelyn Baring warns the Government that the spirit of the Arab leaders is still unbroken and asserts that fully thirty different tribes in the Soudan are prepared to maintain war, and General Graham asks that reinforcements be sent if he is to advance into the interior. All the indications go to show that the rebellion in the Soudan is of a much more formidable character than is supposed. The impossibility of taking prisoners is a discouraging feature of the war, and the natural difficulties of the country render a prolonged campaign especially hazardous. It is said that Earl Granville is opposed to the methods of Gen. Gordon, and at Saturday's cabinet meeting insisted that he be recalled.

The Irish papers are discussing the recent census returns in a bitter spirit. The Dublin *Nation* has an article entitled "Bleeding to Death," in which it says the life blood of Ireland is being drained by vampires. Every one who has an interest in the country must gird his loins against this murderous union. The extermination of the Irish people has long been the traditional aim of the English rulers. The present executive will is set on actively promoting the murderous system which has already robbed the country of five or six millions of people. *United Ireland* devotes an article to the same subject, which illustrates "Killing a Nation by Inches."

NEW YORK, March 16.—At a social gathering in the house of John Cassidy, in Brooklyn, Dennis Reilly pulled a revolver and pointed it at Mary Cassidy saying he would mesmerize her. Seeing that he had frightened her, Reilly turned the pistol towards Celia Reanny, aged 17, and pulled the trigger. A report followed and Miss Reanney fell dead. Reilly was arrested. He thought the revolver was empty, and an examination showed only one of the chambers to be loaded.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN :—

Mr. Editor.—Please insert the following extract taken from an English paper. It will show to what a depth of infamy, and want, and degradation the English Government and the English aristocracy, with all their wealth and bibles, allow the English people to descend; and how justified the conduct of the Irish people is to endeavor to separate themselves from English lawmakers and enjoy the power of administering their own affairs, to promote physical comforts, morality, and religion. The Cardinal who wrote the condition of Westminster is the late great Dr. Wiseman.

IRISH CATHOLIC.

"In this very month has been kept the anniversary of the death of the great ecclesiastic whose appointment to be first Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster was followed by the issue of an 'Appeal to the people of England,' in which this passage occurs: 'Yet this splendid abbey forms not the part of Westminster which will concern me. For there is another part which stands in frightful contrast, though in immediate contact, with this magnificence. In ancient times the existence of an Abbey on any spot would have sufficed to create around it a little paradise of comfort, cheerfulness and ease. This, however, is not now the case. Close under the Abbey of Westminster there lie concealed labyrinths of lanes and courts and alleys and slums—nests of ignorance, vice, depravity, and crime, as well as of squalor, wretchedness and disease; whose atmosphere is typhus, whose ventilation is cholera; in which swarms a huge and almost countless population; haunts of filth which no sewage committee can reach; dark corners which no lighting-board can brighten. This is the part of Westminster which alone I covet.' It is perhaps owing to the personal labors of the Catholic clergy more than to anything else that the present knowledge of the poor has grown common throughout the community. The labor of the second Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster on the new Commission will be consoling to him on this ground among many others—that it is at once the result and the consummation of work which lay close to he heart of his predecessor in the metropolitan See.