



**DANIEL O'CONNELL.**

LECTURE DELIVERED BY REV. L. G. MACNEILL IN THE ATHENÆUM ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 19TH, 1886. —HON. CHARLES BOWRING, M. L. C., IN THE CHAIR.

(Continued.)

So he has himself elected M. P. for Clare in 1828, presenting himself at the bar of the Commons he refuses to take the oath, which had been expressly framed to exclude men of his creed from the House. Forthwith there arises a still greater agitation than ever, both in England and Ireland, and in the following year, 1829, thirty years persistent efforts are crowned with triumphant success. The Bill for Catholic Emancipation is passed and Daniel O'Connell again elected by his victorious countrymen, takes his seat in the House of Commons. He has won forever the title of *Liberator*, and the eternal gratitude of his countrymen. In the eloquent words of Mr. Shiel, speaking about this time at a meeting in Dublin of the services of O'Connell. "If we are free—if Ireland has arisen from her prostration; if her prison house has been flung open, and her menacles have been thrown off; if she has burst through bondage and the hand of dishonor has been effaced from her forehead, if that odious disparity which imparted insolvency to one class and stamped debasement on the other be gone, if we are placed upon the great level of equal citizenship, and if equality, tranquility, and peace, and friendly feeling, and national brotherhood be introduced amongst us—if the vast endowments conferred by nature upon our country, are now capable of being turned to a magnificent account—if our country has been rendered capable of felicity, and with the extinction of its contentions not only its but our happiness, has been secured, but the stability and consolidation of the whole empire has been effected—if all this and much more than this has been accomplished, let it be remembered; but how can it ever be forgotten, that this great and most noble work—this achievement which is attended with equal usefulness and glory is to be mainly attributed to the man, whose name shall remain forever in the records of our history as the peerless benefactor of Ireland."

O'Connell has successfully achieved one of the great purposes of his life. The second lies before him—viz, the Repeal of the Union. In the year following his entrance into the British House of Commons, he addressed a powerful series of letters to the people of Ireland, inviting the nation to combine in an effort to recover the domestic legislature of which they had been defrauded. O'Connell saw, however, that to introduce this subject at that time, in the House of Commons would be worse than useless, and he had much difficulty in repressing for a time the enthusiasm which his letters had aroused. For two or three years the war against the *Tithe System*, a relic of their former slavery monopolized the attention of the people. But when that was at length swept away he could no longer resist the pressure that was brought to bear upon him. Still he hesitated, denying its introduction into parliament premature. His policy was first to get all he could from the imperial parliament in the way of increased representation, and enlarged franchise, and then to introduce the repeal motion with the assistance of the Irish members. It was always near to his heart however. He was always biding his time. One morning his friend Daunt, member for Mallow, said to him. "But you will watch the earliest opportunity for its judicious introduction, and strike when the right moment comes." "Trust me for that my dear fellow," was O'Connell's answer—and then he quote the lines.

"Oh Erin! shall it ever be mine To right thy wrongs in battle line, To raise my victor head and see Thy hills, thy dales, thy people free? That glance of bliss is all I crave Between my labours and the grave."

The agitation was continued in Ireland, and in 1834, such was the pressure brought to bear on him, that although he felt that it was premature, he felt compelled to introduce the Repeal Question into the House of Commons. "I felt," he said, "like a man who was going to jump into a cold bath, but I

was obliged to take the pledge." With a petition signed by half a million he made his motion, made an able speech, and was answered by a vote of 523 to 40. The general election which followed, returned very few Repealers to the House, and O'Connell agreed to give the union a six years' experiment.

One imagines that there were times when O'Connell doubted the wisdom of his repeal movement. In one of his speeches in Parliament he said,—"Immense utility may exist in the British connection. I should prefer seeing this House doing justice to my countrymen, rather than that it should be done by a local legislature. I repeat it, this avowal is likely to be turned against me in Ireland, but I adhere to it." And in a private letter he writes:—"But may not the Repeal be dispensed with if one get beneficial measures without it."

(Continued on fourth page.)

**HOME MATTERS.**

The following curious points are given by a writer in *The Caterer*:

A bit in the morning is better than nothing all day.

After cheese comes nothing. Eat at pleasure, drink by measure. Cheese is indeed a peevish elf, digesting all things save itself. Eat a bit before you drink.

The difference between a poor man and the rich is that the poor walketh to get meat for his stomach; the rich a stomach for his meat.

There are twenty bits in a shoulder of veal and but two good ones.

Sir John Barleycorn is the strongest knight.

Great boast and small roast make unsavory mouths.

When good cheer is lacking our friends will be packing.

A bad custom is like a good cake, better broken than kept.

He that would eat a good dinner let him eat a good breakfast.

He that saveth his dinner will have more for his supper.

He sups ill who eats all at dinner.

He that will eat the kernel must crack the nut.

Better half an egg than an empty shell.

All flesh is not venison.

Everything hath an end, and a pudding hath two.

A feast is not made of mushrooms only.

Merry is the feast-making till we come to the reckoning.

Better some of the pudding than none of the pie.

There is an old proverb: "Never be ashamed to eat your meat," which Erasmus states was handed down from the ancients, and pointed to those "who out of a rustic shame-facedness or over-mannerliness, are very troublesome at table, expecting to be carved to, and often invited to eat and refusing what you offer them."

**A BREAKFAST DISH.**—Mix half a pound of cracker crumbs with an equal quantity of finely minced lean boiled ham; moisten this mixture with a little stock of water and butter, adding salt to taste. Put the mixture in a baking dish, make depressions in it the size of an egg and break an egg in each hollow. Bake a delicate brown in a good oven.

**OBSTINATE FRUIT STAINS.**—Some fruit stains allowed to remain too long on table linen and white clothing refuse to yield to the usual treatment of pouring boiling water through them. These may be removed by dipping the goods in water to which has been added chloride of lime in the proportion of one tablespoonful of the chloride to each quart of water. If the stains are very deep, let the article remain in the water fifteen or twenty minutes, then hang in the sun without wringing.

**MUSH.**—Set on a quart of water to boil; in the meantime stir half a pint of sifted Indian meal into water enough to make it smooth, and salt to taste. When the water boils, stir in a tablespoonful and boil, then another and boil, and so on till you have the thickening in. Then add enough sifted raw meal, gradually stirring all the time till thick enough, and it is done. The usual rule for stiffness is when the spoon or stirring stick will stand alone. This is a good breakfast dish, to be made the day before and cut in slices and fried in fat enough to prevent sticking.

**Pork! Pork!**

BY CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

50 Brls. PRIME MESS PORK, 50 Brls. PIGS' HEADS. Will be sold cheap to close sales. ap26.

**Salt Afloat.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS

offer for sale the cargo of SALT per *Maida*, from *Figueira*—Cheap from alongside ap.29 P. & L. TESSIER.

**Central Restaurant.**

The Subscriber

TAKES the present opportunity of thanking his former patrons for their past custom, and at the same time wishes to inform them that he is better prepared than ever before to SUPPLY ALL WITH

Clean, Good and Substantial REFRESHMENTS.

J. L. ROSS,

Mar 6, 11. No. 146 Water Street. may1.

**Coal! Coal!**

By the Subscriber,

150 TONS NORTH SYDNEY, 250 " LITTLE GLACE BAY. P. & L. TESSIER. ap14.

**Sugar! Sugar!**

ON SALE BY

**Clift, Wood & Co.,** 20 Barrels Scotch Grocery

**Sugar,**

At 32s. per cwt. To close sales. ap16.

**Notice!**

**DR. ALLAN**

Will return to St. John's about 1st May to attend to the PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION. mar19, 11.

**Cut Loaf Sugar.**

By CLIFT WOOD & Co., 20 BARRELS

**CUT LOAF SUGAR.**

—ALSO— 10 Barrels Pure, Finest

**Crystallised Sugar.**

ap17.

**TREMONT HOUSE.**

115 -- DUCKWORTH STREET, -- 115

Transient and Permanent Boarders accommodated upon reasonable Terms. mar6.

**OWNERS OF FREEHOLD PROPERTY!**

Do you want to sell or lease your Houses and Land? or do you require the services of an Agent to take hold of your Property for the purposes above stated? If so, you are invited to call at my office where daily applications are made for Houses and Building Lots. I can obtain Purchasers or Tenants for your Property at a short notice. I will transact all your business much cheaper than any other Agent you can employ, and will guarantee to do so just as satisfactorily, or I shall charge you nothing whatever.

JAS. J. COLLINS,

Notary Public, Office: 11, New Gower Street. ap7, 11.

FOR SALE BY

**CLIFT WOOD & Co.,**

13 Brls. Choice

**N. S. Butter.**

—ALSO—

A few Barrels POTATOES, 1 Case EGGS.

Ex "W. J. Christie." ap17.

ON SALE BY

**Clift Wood & Co.,**

Seven Cases

**OLD TOM GIN.**

—ALSO—

15 Cases (each 4 dozen bottles) Guinness's Extra STOUT. ap15.

**HALL STANDS,**

FOUR DIFFERENT STYLES.

IN ASH, ASH & WALNUT, AND WALNUT—£3 to £6 10s.

At the Furniture Factory, G. H. & C. E. ARCHIBALD.

**B. & T. MITCHELL'S,**

318 - - - WATER STREET, - - - 318

**Choice New Joles & Butter,**

50 Brls. SMALL JOLES,

Figge & Dougherty's Brands.)

—ALSO—

30 Tubs FRESH NOVA SCOTIA BUTTER. may1.

**MILLINERY,**

**Mrs. R. FENNELL**

Has just received a large assortment of

**LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS,**

In all the leading shapes.

**Feathers, Flowers & Trimmings,**

—To suit—

**Childrens' Tam O'Shanter's Hats & Bonnets,**

**Pelisses, Pinafores and Aprons,**

And a variety of **FANCY DRY GOODS**, too numerous to mention.

Mrs. R. F. would beg to intimate to her customers, and the public generally, that she is selling all the GOODS in the above line at the **very lowest prices**. Owing to the high rents and other extra expenses on Water Street, we are able to sell our Goods cheaper than persons in the same line of business on that street. All orders made up under the supervision of a first-class Milliner.

136 Duckworth Street, East of Atlantic Hotel. ap19, 3w.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the public that they have just received ex S.S. "Caspian," at

**SIR A. SHEA'S**

wharf, their Spring Stock of British Hardware, Cutlery, comprising the following:—Saws, Planes, Hatchets, Plane Irons, Augers, Gouges, Chisels, Hammers, Locks, Latches, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Draft and Sling Chains, Backbands, &c.

**RAILWAY**

and other Shovels, Picks, Maddocks, Spades, Rakes, Riding Carriage, Buggy, and Cart Whips and Thongs, Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Turpentine Varnish, Ochre, Whiting, Brushes of every description, all of which varied stock they have come to the

**RESOLUTIONS**

of selling at lowest cash prices to suit the present wants.

Now landing ex barquentine "L. M. Smith," from Boston, a large assortment of Notions, viz:—Ploughs, Cultivators, Hay and Clover Seed, Brooms, Buckets, Wash Boards and Tubs, Roofing Pitch, Tarred Paper (25 ft. rolls) and American Tools.

Hourly expected from London a choice and well selected stock of Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Raisins, Currants, Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Preserves, etc., too numerous to particularize.

We would say to our patrons, come and inspect our Goods. Don't let this favorable opportunity be

**LOST.**

CASH SYSTEM - - - - - SMALL PROFITS.

**M. & J. TOBIN,**

170 & 172 Duckworth Street, Beach, St. John's, N. F. ap28.

**JOHN R. PEACH**

**TINSMITH PLUMBER AND GAS-FITTER**

120 WATER STREET, opposite Store of James Stott, Esq.

Importer and dealer in

ENGLISH & AMERICAN PLUMBING & GAS-FITTING GOODS.

TINSMITHING, PLUMBING and GAS-FITTING in all its branches promptly executed.

Contracts taken on new and old buildings in the above line at lowest prices. mar.27. 11. eod.

Select Story.

SET IN DIAMONDS.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

(Continued.)

WHO IS THE THIEF.

She went to her room, first having bade a kindly good-night to Mrs. Grey, whose pale face distressed her, and again as she said good-night, she remembered their conversation, and thought to herself how strange it was that the remark about the safety of the diamonds should have been made.

The duke did not go to rest; he could not sleep, he was more disturbed than he cared to own; after all, although he was a rich man, it was a terrible loss. He might buy more diamonds, but he could never replace these; then he was hurt by the treachery of the thing. Even should it be proved that all his household were innocent, still there must have been great want of care on the part of even those most devoted to them.

He would not touch anything; the broken safe, the rifled jewel cases, all remained just as they were, but he was restless and resented the fact that it was impossible in the middle of the night to take any active steps, but he promised himself he would go with the first dawn of the morning to Clavering and see the superintendent of the police himself. He went while the early flush of dawn rose in the sky. The scene of loss and wrong grew upon him; the Neath diamonds stolen; diamonds that had been in the family he could not say how many years, how many generations; to be stolen like any common property from any common house. For the first time as he rode along between the hedgerows, he felt how carelessly after all they had preserved such treasures; a safe let into a wall of a dressing-room hidden by a sliding panel of wood; now that it was too late he could see how insufficient were their precautions, yet, he had never dreamed of taking greater, had never thought of robbery in connection with himself. The superintendent was aroused and listened in wonder.

"It is a daring robbery, your grace," he said. "My men shall come if you like, but I do not think in a case of this kind they will be of any use. I should advise your grace to telegraph to Scotland-Yard, and have one of their best detectives sent down at once."

"You really think that the best plan?" "I am sure it is," replied the superintendent. "Our men are clever and strong, but they are not in the habit of tracing diamonds."

The duke did as he was advised. He telegraphed to Scotland Yard, and before noon one of the most skillful detectives in England had reached Neath Castle.

That same morning a long letter was placed in the hands of Jennie Dane. It was not from Charlie Nesbitt, begging of her to forgive him, that he had not been able to meet her as arranged on Thursday evening. He had received a telegram from a place called Crott, where there was a fine farm for sale, and he had gone to see it. He hoped to conclude the purchase, and then he should return to marry his beautiful Jennie.

The letter comforted her just a little, but she was in such real and bitter trouble over the loss of the jewels, that she thought less of it than she would otherwise have done. Jennie would have given up all thoughts of love and lovers to have recovered those lost jewels.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

"DOWN ON HER KNEES."

It was three o'clock on the Friday afternoon, the seventeenth of August, the day after the famous diamond robbery, and in the hall of Neath Castle there was something like a bed of justice being held. The duke and duchess were both present; and every servant of that great household was gathered together. Mrs. Grey was there. It was not quite known who had asked her to be present; she stood not far from the duchess, who addressed her from time to time. The superintendent from Clavering was there, busily engaged in discussing the robbery with Mr. Barton, the London detective. Mr.

Barton took a gloomy view of the matter; he thought the theft had been committed by someone in the household.

"The diamonds," he said, "are most probably at the present hidden in the Castle. We will search the whole place."

But, first of all, the duke insists upon gathering all his servants round him; he tells them how grieved he is that such a thing should have taken place in his household; how grieved he is that their boxes and rooms should be searched; that it is an indignity he does not like to put upon them, knowing well how faithful and honest they are. But the loss is terrible, and justice must be done, they must all submit to the same fate; and it is the duke's wish that they should remain where they are until the search is concluded.

When he had finished his speech, the duke bowed courteously to Mrs. Grey. "Madam," he said, "you have no place here."

He meant simply that she was neither a dependent nor a guest, but those few words drew the detective's attention to her.

He was struck by the sad, sorrowful beauty of her face.

Mr. Barton had a weak side to his character: it was a great admiration of beauty. Who was this beautiful, dignified woman, whose place was certainly not amongst the servants? What was she doing here?

He was terribly quick and keen, this Mr. Barton; he detected in one moment what no one else up to the present time had seen. He felt perfectly sure that in some way Mrs. Grey was disguised, that she was not what she seemed to be; one quick glance told him that her appearance was not quite natural. He was so accustomed to disguise in all its shapes and forms, that he detected it where no one else could have done. He said to himself as he looked at her—

"She has changed either the color of her face or of her hair," and in a few minutes more he decided which it was. "Her hair has been of a fair or golden hue, and for some reason or other she has dyed it black, the same with her eyebrows," said this keen analyst of a woman's face. "Disguise means mystery, and mystery, as rule, means wrong, it may not be the case here, or it may."

Mr. Barton's thoughts ran upon Mrs. Grey, the only person in the hall who seemed out of place, the upper servants stood grouped together, the lower members of the household stood in the same fashion, the duke and duchess were consulting together in the deep oriel window.

"I can understand what you feel," the duchess was saying, "by what I feel myself; some of my mother's jewels were in the safe, and nothing could ever replace them to me."

Mrs. Grey heard the words, and trembled as she heard them.

Mr. Barton under pretense of getting a glass of sherry, retired with the butler, and in a very short time had contrived to elicit from him all that he knew of Mrs. Grey.

"A lady," everybody agreed. "Made exquisite lace—mended and arranged all the valuable lace belonging to the duchess, said to be worth many thousand pounds. Of her previous history no one knew anything. She came to live at Clavering about the same time that the duke and duchess came home, and the duchess had taken a great fancy to her."

"Why was she here?" "She was repairing some very valuable tapestry."

"An adventuress, I am sure," said the detective, to himself. "I know the class; planted here, most likely on account of the duchess's diamonds."

He thought to himself that here was the clue to the mystery.

Here, in the person of this lone, graceful, dignified woman, whose dignity and sorrow seemed to enfold her—a woman under a disguise, as was apparent to his keen eyes if to no others—a woman who had almost disfigured herself by hiding the color of her hair and her eyebrows. He was quick to scent mystery, as the lion to scent its prey. She was not at home with the servants—she was not one with the family group, and she was not a visitor, beside which there had been something in her face he could not tell what; he had not been able to read it clearly; but there was an expression on it that set her apart from everyone else.

(To be Continued.)

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Manufactured by Antoine & Sons, Paris.

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ANTOINE'S Unrivalled Violet Black Copying Ink. Modern Writing Ink, absolutely anti-corrosive.

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ANTOINE'S New Red Ink, prepared especially for Steel Pens.

ANTOINE'S Blue-Black Writing Ink, of a beautiful blue in writing, immediately changed to the finest black, is very fluid, &c.

The above Inks are put up in quart, pint, half-pint and quarter pint bottles, also in small glass ink-stands.

ANTOINE'S Colored Inks in small glass bottles.

ANTOINE'S Carmine Inks, extra perfumed glass bottles.

ANTOINE'S Strong Scented Mucilage, and double adhesive Office Gum.

J. F. Chisholm.

ap.29.

ON SALE.

BY P. & L. TESSIER,  
4000 Hhds. Cadiz Salt,  
IN STORE.

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Anglo-American Bakery.

J. B. & G. AYRE, Proprietors.

Thankful for the liberal support received heretofore, inform their numerous customers of Newfoundland that their

New Stock of Biscuits

for Spring 1886, is now complete,  
CONSISTING OF:

Soda Biscuits, Wine Biscuits,  
Pilot Biscuits, Toast Biscuits,  
Tea Biscuits, Finger Biscuits,  
Lemon Biscuits, Coffee Biscuits,  
Fruit Biscuits—two kinds,  
Sugar Crackers, Wine Crackers,  
Seed Sugar Crackers, Ginger Snaps, Ginger Bread;  
Butter Crackers, Oyster Biscuits,  
Wedding and other Cakes, Tarts, Bread, &c., constantly on hand,  
Assorted Confectionery,—made from Pure White Sugar.

Orders Solicited.

ap.19.

To Agriculturists.

By P. & L. TESSIER,  
30 Barrels

Animal Charcoal

A Good Fertilizer. To be sold cheap.

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Bridport! Bridport!

The Subscriber have just received, per steamer "Miranda,"

DEEP SEA LINES, BANK LINES,  
ST. PETER'S LINES,  
LONG SHORE LINES,  
LONG & SHORT SED LINES,  
LONG SQUID LINES,  
TWINES of all description used by Fishermen.

CODSEINE YARN—from 4-in. to 5½-in.

CAPLIN SEINE, DUNGARVAN, & BUNT.

HERRING SEINE, & BUNT.

BARKED HEAD ROPES, HERRING NETS—Hemp and Cotton.

CAPLIN SEINES, HERRING SEINES.

P. & L. TESSIER.

ap.20.

Lumber! Lumber!

now landing ex "Nell,"

AT P. & L. TESSIER'S

(UPPER PREMISES.)

30 M. PRIME HEMLOCK BOARDS,  
(Selling cheap.)

ap.14.

Just Received,

P. & L. TESSIER,  
5 Hhds. Pure Cane

SUGAR,

(The correct thing for Housekeepers & Retailers.)

3 Casks LIME JUICE,  
3 Casks GINGER WINE,  
20 Demijohns Spanish Red Wine.

P. & L. TESSIER.

ap.20.

Cigars! Cigars! Cigars!

By CLIFT, WOOD & Co.,  
The balance of a Consignment of

CIGARS,

50 Half boxes "Pride of all Nations," 4s. per half box of 50, 20 boxes "Flor del Pumar," 10s. per box of 100.

ap.16

New Goods. New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBERS just received by per steamer "Caspian" from Liverpool,

MORTON'S MIXED PICKLES, RICE, RAISINS, LOBSTERS, ASSORTED JAMS, BARRY & REYNOLD'S COFFEE and CHICKORY—1-lb. tins. ENGLISH CONDENSED MILK, 2-lb. tins of MACCARONI.

All of which are offered at the lowest prices.

P. Jordan & Sons.

ap.27.

WM. FREW,

191 - - - WATER STREET, - - - 191,

Desires to call the readers of the COLONIST special attention to his Large Stock of

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DRESS GOODS—from sixpence up. PRINTS—from threepence—very pretty patterns. CURTAIN LACE—a large stock—very cheap. FLOOR CANVASS—in all widths. AMERICAN CALICOES—36 inches wide—only 4s. 10d. per doz. FLEECE CALICOES as formerly—only 4d. per yard.

It is quite impossible to mention all the bargains we are now offering. Please call and see for yourselves. We guarantee our Customers as good return as can be obtained in Newfoundland.

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Prompt Settlement of Losses.

M. MONROE,

Agent for Newfoundland.

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Insurance Company.

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RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1882:

I.—CAPITAL

Authorised Capital.....	£2,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....	2,000,000
Paid-up Capital.....	500,000

II.—FIRE FUND.

Reserve.....	£844,576	19	11
Premium Reserve.....	362,188	18	3
Balance of profit and loss ac't.....	67,895	12	6
	£1,274,661	10	8

III.—LIFE FUND.

Accumulated Fund (Life Branch).....	£3,274,835	19	1
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch).....	473,147	3	2
	£3,747,982	2	2

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1882.

FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Nett Life Premiums and Interest.....	£469,075	5	8
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment) and interest.....	124,717	7	11
	£593,792	13	4

FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Nett Fire Premiums and Interest.....	£1,157,073	14	0
	£1,750,866	7	4

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

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Chief Offices,—EDINBURGH & LONDON.

GEO. SMEA,

General Agent for Nfld.

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LONDON & LANCASHIRE

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Claims paid since 1862 amount to £3,461,563 stg.

FIRE INSURANCES granted upon almost every description of Property. Claims are met with Promptitude and Liberality.

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Correspondence and other matters relating to the Editorial Department will receive prompt attention on being addressed to

P. R. BOWERS,

Editor of the Colonist, St. John's, Nfld. Business matters will be punctually attended to on being addressed to

R. J. SAGE,

Business Manager, Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, St. John's, Nfld.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1886.

RAILWAY NEGOTIATIONS.

Our reporter called on Mr. Evans this afternoon to ascertain what progress the Railway negotiations had made betwixt himself and the Government; and was informed they had reached a stage at which he would not consider it in keeping with his honor to make them public, through the press, at the present time; but as soon as he felt warranted in doing so, he would have great pleasure in giving the COLONIST the fullest details.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Some very much needed improvements are being made on what is known as Queen's Beach in front of Queen's Wharf, and whilst the Board of Works are about it, they should make this Beach or Square a useful, and respectable looking place. By the way, why not call it Queen's Square as it is no longer a Beach! The grade of the Square then is far too steep, as there is great traffic through it from Shea's, Queen's and Harvey's wharves, to Duckworth Street, and King's Road. Duckworth Street at the north side of the Square, should be lowered, and Water Street, on the south side should be raised so as to bring the Square a little more to a level than it is at present. The tank, or trough in the middle of the upper part should be removed to the west end, on the piece of land now fenced in, which plot should be thrown into the Square. The trough situated where it is at present is of no means ornamental and its removal there would in no wise impair its usefulness. It should not be beyond the wishes or the means of the present generation to have not only the tank or trough, on Queen's Square, but similar unsightly things in other parts of the town—give place to handsome fountains throwing up "a jewelled spray." A fountain of this sort on Queen's Square, and rows of trees on the east and west sides with the Customs, Foran's fine buildings, the COLONIST office, and other imposing structures in the vicinity, would give it quite an attractive appearance, and make a favorable impression on the visitors by the Allan Line, the Black Diamond Line and ships of the navy, who land on the wharves in close contiguity to the Square. The example shown here would soon cause a desire for similar improvements in other parts of the city, and when once the desire for these improvements shall become earnest enough, the people will have them. Queen's Square would be a good place to commence these improvements. Here were carried on some of the momentous struggles of past days. Here the voices of many of our great men thundered for the rights and liberties which we now enjoy. Here the assembled thousands thronged to honor the proud heir of England's throne. Here too the execrations of the "fierce democracy" rang in the ears of departing tyranny. "It is the mother earth our feet first trod," forty years ago; and hence we cherish it with happy recollections, and would have it made like favored spots in other cities—the pride and glory of the metropolis of our country. From its connection with the great events of our past history it is indeed classic ground.

Mr. Hawkins, the gentleman who is to superintend the laying out of the departments in the New Post Office, arrived overland from Bay Bulls yesterday. He had come to that port in the steamer *Miranda*.

THE LEGISLATURES OF QUEBEC, IOWA, AND NEW YORK, SEND GREETINGS TO GLADSTONE AND PARNELL.

MORE WORTHY EXAMPLES FOR THE LEGISLATURE OF NEWFOUNDLAND TO FOLLOW.

The Legislature of Quebec has passed the following preamble and resolutions by Mr. Mercier and seconded by Mr. McShane:—

Whereas, The right of self-government is sacred to the Canadian people; Whereas, They believe and know from actual experience that constitutional government brings strength, peace of mind and prosperity to the nation; be it

Resolved, That this House regards with great satisfaction and sympathy the noble efforts of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone to peacefully solve the question of Home Rule for Ireland.

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House be directed to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

The following joint resolution was passed by the Iowa Legislature.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House concurring, that the people of Iowa love liberty and self-government; that they believe that government by the people under constitutional limitations secures to the governed peace, contentment and prosperity; that with the efforts of all men to secure these blessings, the people of Iowa sympathize with the people of Ireland in their efforts to secure self-government at this time; that they extend to them congratulations over the prospect of Home Rule in Ireland and, too, that a friend so great as Mr. Gladstone has arisen in England to espouse their cause.

Concurred in unanimously by a rising vote of the House.

The following cablegram was also sent:—

Chas. Stewart Parnell, M.P., London:—The Iowa legislature in session send greetings to Messrs. Parnell and Gladstone on the hopeful outlook of legislative independence for Ireland.

J. A. T. HALL, President Senate. ALBERT HEAD, Speaker House of Representatives.

WM. LARRABEE, Governor.

The Speaker of the New York Legislature asked and obtained unanimous consent to offer the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur) That the people of the State of New York do hereby tender the Irish people their hearty sympathy in the heroic struggle they are now making for Home Rule in Ireland.

Resolved, That they view with mingled feelings of gratitude and respect the noble stand taken by England's most illustrious statesman, William E. Gladstone, in defence of popular government for the people and by the people.

Resolved, That we tender our congratulations to the English people on the fact of their having, at length, a government possessing the courage and magnanimity to make an effort to do justice to the much-wronged and long-suffering country.

We have received letters from several gentlemen who have complied with our request to give us for publication their views on Mr. Gladstone's Irish Home Rule Bill, which, with letters of other representative men of Newfoundland, we will publish, altogether if possible, in one issue.

HARSH TREATMENT OF AN OFFICIAL.

The conduct of the Keeper of the Penitentiary in suspending one of his subordinates for signing the petition lately presented in the Assembly by Mr. Kent, is highly reprehensible. Here was a petition signed by the warders and matron, asking that the Legislature would give them an increase to their salaries and have them supplied with rations. For this "offence" one of the petitioners is at present under suspension. We have yet to learn that it is an "offence" for a body of public servants to petition the Assembly, and the sooner the Governor of the Penitentiary is instructed in his duty in this respect the better. If he thinks that he can continue to act in the same high handed manner towards his subordinates as he treated the late matron, (Mrs. Brien,) he is greatly mistaken. We are glad that this matter has been taken up in the Assembly by certain members, and we trust that these gentlemen will insist upon a public enquiry being held into the management of this institution. It will always afford us much pleasure to defend officials holding, especially subordinate, offices against the petty tyranny. In the meantime we hope that the Premier will see justice done this man, and have him immediately reinstated in his position.—Com.

EASTER FESTIVAL.

V.

We have said enough on the question of Easter to make the subject interesting to an ordinary observant reader. By way of apology for taking up so much of your valuable paper-space we say that we were induced to write these several articles, because this year, 1886, brings with it, what to many is a cause of alarm; namely, that during the year of Our Lord 1886, strange and untoward events are about to happen. Well, the year has run its half course almost, and nothing of any consequence has happened, so far. A word as to the etymology of the word "Pascha." It is generally and most probably considered to be derived from a Hebrew word meaning "passing over" or sparing; which was the name given to the great feast of the Passover, held by Jews on the same day. The origin of the word Easter is a matter of doubt, but the highest authority in Anglo-Saxon literature, the "Venerable Bede" says the word is derived from the goddess Eostre: while a modern etymologist says it is derived from a Taxon word "Ostre" to rise.

Much more might be said on this subject, but I dare say your readers are tired of such dry and uninteresting data, and we conclude in haste, what to the writer of these articles has been a work of great pleasure, with the remark that in other hands, the matter you have had before you, might have been far more intelligently treated.

CANADA'S FIRST CARDINAL.

The ceremonies attending the investiture of the dignities of a prince of the Church, to be conferred upon Archbishop Tachereau, will take place in the ancient city of Quebec in the early part of June. As this is the first occasion upon which a Canadian has been raised to the Cardinalate, the event will be celebrated with all the splendor of the Church, and will be attended by dignitaries from all parts of America. We understand that some gentlemen in Newfoundland are making enquiries as to the practicability of getting up an excursion, from here to Quebec, to attend the celebration.

Correspondence.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—The drawer I spoke of in your issue of Saturday last, in which I keep all the bad English, and other "inflections" issued forth from the *Advocate's* office, is proving itself to be a very useful institution. I intend to fill it in a few weeks; that is, while the *Advocate* is fed on Governmental Pap; and, maybe, when the Pap has run dry, we of the COLONIST may be spared some of the very undignified abuse of which the Editor of "the oldest Catholic paper in Newfoundland" is now guilty.

In referring back to your issue of Wednesday last, I find you say of John A. Rochfort, Esq.:—"We notice by 'this morning's issue of the newspaper' of which he was formerly the Editor, and with which he keeps up a semi-official connection, that John A. Rochfort, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate for Ferryland, is in town. We are glad to observe that Mr. Rochfort has not lost all interest in the capital, and that he is still alive to passing journalistic, political and social events of 'the hour.'"

So far, so good. Now, I cannot see how any word in the above lines can possibly be interpreted as injurious to Mr. Rochfort; unless read by the glasses of the "green-eyed monster jealousy."

"Cowardice" in withholding his letter gotha! Does he not know that the gentleman referred to, on consideration, deemed withholding it, the most advisable course, and that he expressed himself well pleased with the courtesy and treatment which he received at the hands of the Editor of the COLONIST; and further, that his letter was published in the *Mercury*, though he went there personally to have it withdrawn!

Of course the flights of fancy the Editor of the *Advocate* indulges in, of "Italian brigands," "lairs" and "stiletos," and other such horrors, are but the result of either a perverted imagination, or the direct outcome of his thirst for more "Governmental Pap." Again, Sir, it is surprising what abuse can be contained in a few lines of the "elegantly got up" *Advocate*. Its Editor speaks of the columns of the

COLONIST as being in the hands of "a clique of irresponsible and mischief-making politicians." Well! if it were worth the trouble, the Directors of this paper would force the *Advocate* to prove it. However, we can well afford to let the matter pass. I say nothing of honorable gentlemen's names, members of the Board of Directors, being dragged through the mire of unnecessary abuse, but may just add that the article in last Saturday's *Advocate* was written by, or at the suggestion of some disappointed opponents of the New Catholic Paper. In spite of the ordure he tries to throw in the face of both clergy and laity connected with the COLONIST, we still wait for Mr. *Advocate*,

VINDEX.

May 3, 1886.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

LECTURE DELIVERED BY REV. L. G. MACNEILL IN THE ATHENÆUM ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 19TH, 1886. —HON. CHARLES BOWRING, M. L. C., IN THE CHAIR.

(Continued from second page.)

Still he was not long in Parliament when he found that justice to Ireland, in his view, was not to be obtained, and he soon threw himself heartily into the work of Repeal. The six years had scarcely elapsed, when just as he was about to re-open the agitation, the attempt was made to shelve him. A zealous friend held out to him, as a glorious termination to his political career, a seat in the House of Lords, and the title of Viscount O'Connell.

"I'll take nothing for myself," said he, "as long as Ireland wants me." The Government offered to appoint him *Lord Chief Baron*—he said:—"This is very kind, very kind, indeed, but I haven't the least notion of accepting the offer. Ireland could not spare me now. I should enjoy the office exceedingly on every account, if I could accept it consistently with the interests of Ireland—but I cannot."

On the 15th of April, 1840, he sent for his friend Ray, and said to him, "I have done experimenting on the British Parliament; I shall now go in for Repeal." For eleven years had he fought Ireland's battles with the ablest statesmen of England. It was thought when he entered the House of Commons that his style of eloquence would be unsuitable to the fastidious atmosphere there; but the public soon learned to regard him as one of the most effective speakers on the floors of that house. Lord Jeffrey, the critic, declared that all other speakers in the house seemed to him only talking schoolboy talk after listening to O'Connell. Mr. Roebuck thought him the greatest orator he had ever heard in the House of Commons. Charles Dickens, when a reporter, dropped his pen on one occasion, declaring that he could not take notes of his speech, so moved was he by its pathos; and Lord Beaconsfield, whom O'Connell, in the heat of angry debate, had called "the heir-at-law of the blasphemous thief who died upon the cross," and whose maiden speech in the House of Commons had, with such disastrous effects, been hurled at O'Connell's devoted head, has spoken in the highest terms of his power in the House. Mr. Stanley, afterwards Lord Derby, hated him bitterly, and many were the fiery and brilliant invectives, the pungent sneers and sarcasms which that master of delicate levelling at his antagonist; but O'Connell grappled with Stanley with tremendous vigor, and the victory of words generally remained with the Irishman, as decisively as in that other battle which has become well-known to fame, when he demolished Mrs. Moriarty by calling her, among other learned epithets, a "rectilineal antecedent and equiangular basket-woman. The abandoned similitude of the bisection of a vortex." For though the story goes that to escape the old lady's sauce-pan, which was about to be hurled at his head, he suddenly mingled in the throng, yet posterity has awarded the victory in that famous contest to the Liberator of Ireland. By the way, it may not be generally known that O'Connell's mode of warfare with Mrs. Moriarty was not original. It was Dr. Johnson who once made a bet with Boswell, that he would go into Billingsgate market and put a fishwoman into a passion without saying a word she could understand. The doctor won his bet, exasperating the woman into silence by applying to her the nine parts of speech:—"You're an article, you're a noun, you're an adjective, &c.," which the woman took to be abusive epithets. O'Connell vanquished Mrs. Moriarty by geometry instead of etymology.

Having decided to go in for Repeal, O'Connell now transferred his eloquence from the House of Commons to the people of Ireland. Following the same tactics by which he had secured Emancipation, he organized the Repeal Association. For the next few years he was the centre and principal promoter of a wide-spread agitation. The people of Ireland were chiefly with him. Ever since his great victory of 1829, they thought him invincible—and when they

assembled, as they did assemble at his bidding, by tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands; and when they heard that wonderful voice, which he could send in all its strength and sweetness, to the furthest limits of the vast multitude, their opinions were only the more firmly established. Lord Lytton declared that he first learned—

"What spells of infinite choice To rouse or lull, has the sweet human voice."

When he heard O'Connell speak, and that in watching him governing with his genius and his eloquence, one of his great meetings, he learned—

"To seize the sudden clue To the grand, troublous life antique, to view Under the rock-stand of Demosthenes Unstable Athens leave her stormy seas."

(To be continued.)

Local and other Items.

The thermometer registered twenty-one degrees last night.

The dandelion "harbinger of spring" is once more in the market.

The steamer *Curlew* was off Cape Race this morning bound this way.

J. J. & L. Furlong are laying a block pavement in front of the Arcade Store.

The steamer *Polynia* arrived on yesterday afternoon with one hundred and twelve seals.

The steamer *Leopard* came in yesterday afternoon at eight o'clock; she has three hundred seals.

The steamer *Wolf* arrived last evening, with five hundred seals; these she picked up scattered as far north as Belle Isle.

The steamer *Plover* has not been heard from since she left Trinity. She evidently must be in the ice between that port and Catalina.

His Excellency the Governor will entertain the members of the House of Assembly and Legislative Council, at dinner at Government House, next Wednesday the 5th of May.

We draw the attention of Bankers, Labrador men and Coasters, to the advertisement of M. Fenelon & Co., in another column, of their large stock of charts and other nautical requirements.

The steamer *Falcon* broke down in the Gulf on Saturday week but by the aid of canvas got down to the neighborhood of Trepassey, where she was taken in tow by the steamer *Curlew* to be brought to this port. The ship had four hundred seals at the time of the accident.

The steamer *Ranger* arrived at nine o'clock this morning from the ice, with two thousand one hundred old bedlamers and harps. She reports seeing the *Walrus* on Friday week with three hundred and forty seals, and the *Esquimaux* during the week past with fifteen hundred, the *Vanguard* one thousand and *Terra Nova* two hundred.

The schooner *William*, owned by Thomas Croke, Esq., arrived at Ferryland from the Banks, with about 100 qtls. fish. This is the pioneer vessel in the Bank fishery, from Ferryland, the capital of the district. We wish the enterprising owner every success.

His Excellency Sir George W. Des Vœux and private Secretary, attended last Mass in the Cathedral yesterday, and were accommodated with seats within the Sanctuary. The gentlemen paid marked attention to the ceremony, especially to the singing and the eloquent Sermon which was preached by the Venerable Archdeacon Forristal.

NOTICE.—The office of the SCOTCH DYE WORKS has re-opened at 140 New Gower Street, head of Waldegrave Street, 8 doors East of old stand, and are now ready to receive Ladies' and Gents' Clothing of every description. We will clean and press all kinds of Goods to look equal to new, or dye them in any of the fashionable colors. Ladies' and Gents' Summer Suits cleaned and done up in best style. Don't wash or rip any Goods sent to my Works. Office hours from 8 to 1 and from 2 to 6 and from 7 to 8. L. FORRESTER, ap5,3m. Proprietor.

Mr. P. J. Dyer's lecture at St. Patrick's School-house, on Phonography, was a great success. The lecturer was introduced by Mr. Morris, M. H. A., who was the chairman, presiding. Considering the distance from town, where the lecture was delivered, the audience was a large one. The lecture was a most interesting one, and displayed much ability on the part of the lecturer. At the conclusion of the lecture, which lasted over an hour, a vote of thanks was proposed, which was heartily responded to.

Births.

OUTERBRIDGE.—Sunday the 2nd inst., the wife of J. Outerbridge, of a son.

Deaths.

ENGLISH.—Sunday last, Bridie, youngest daughter of Patrick and Margaret English, aged one year and six months.