

(Continued from First Page)

HENRY GRATTAN

all the people of Ireland, did claim as their birthright, and could not yield but with their lives. (Applause.) The speaker then continued: How, this declaration was adopted, how the English Government deemed it prudent to admit its truth and yield rights that could no longer be refused, how, as a consequence, Ireland regained the independence of her Parliament, and entered under the control of that independent Parliament upon an almost unparalleled career of prosperity, were too long a tale for me to here unfold. A writer in a recent number of the Boston Pilot gives some interesting statistics as to the happy results of the enfranchisement of that Parliament, which you will pardon me if I read here. (Here the speaker read statistics showing the prosperity of Ireland under the independent Parliament.) We are assembled to-night to rejoice in the memory of its success. What need is there that we should recall the memory of how the blessings it secured were lost. Before, however, leaving this branch of my subject, and endeavoring, as I propose briefly to do, to call your attention to some lessons which we have considered in connection with the Irish movement of to-day, I feel that I have done so little justice to the memory of the great man whose name appears at the opening of my lecture, that, as some amends, I will crave your permission to repeat a verse or two from the magnificent tribute of the Irish poet, Tom Moore, to the Irish statesman, Henry Grattan:

"What a union of all the affections and powers by which life is exalted, embellished, refined, was embraced in that spirit whose centre was ours. While its mighty circumference circled mankind."

Oh, who that loves Erin, or who that can see Through the waste of her annals that epoch sublime, Like a pyramid raised in the desert, where he And his glory stand out to the eye of all time!

That one brief interval snatched from the gloom And the madness of ages, when, filled with his soul, A nation overleaped the dark bounds of her doom, And for one sacred instant touched liberty's goal.

In there one who has thus through his orbit of light, Bet distance observed him through glory, Though through blame, In the calm of retreat, in the grandeur of strife, Whether shining or clouded, still high and the same.

Oh no! not a heart that e'er knew him but mourns Deep, deep, o'er the grave where such glory is shrined, O'er a monument Fame preserve 'mong the urns Of the wisest, the bravest, the best of mankind.

With these words we will leave Grattan in his tomb in Westminster, where his patriot Irish heart, were it capable of feeling, would probably feel more at rest than if it lay in the Ireland of to-day, the Ireland from which has departed the soul of its greatness, its native Parliament, in College Green. Having seen him in his success, at the very zenith of his greatness, we will pass over in silence the sorrows that shaded the balance of his life, and turn to enquire what it is that 1882 has to learn from 1782. The lessons are many, I will not attempt to repeat them all. In contemplating the Irish revolution of one hundred years, the first thing that strikes one is that, perhaps it is a misnomer to call it an Irish revolution, in which four-fifths of the Irish people had no voice at all, and the benefits resulting from which they shared but indirectly. From its inception it was distinctively a Protestant movement, instigated by Protestants, led by Protestants, although enthusiastically supported by Irish Catholics, it never reached that culmination which the greatest of its leaders—Protestant of the Protestants though he was, laboured from his early youth to the last day of his life to bring about—the emancipation of Irish Catholics (loud applause.) Thank God our movement of to-day has not that reproach upon it (applause.) It is broadly and distinctively an Irish movement. And yet even in this respect we have a lesson to learn from the action of the men of that day. Though success never crowned their endeavors, though a Parliament that had been enfranchised, but would not be reformed, never yielded to their demands, not only the great leader, but many of the most discreetly Protestant of his followers, declared openly for Catholic emancipation, and wished to share with their Catholic fellow-countrymen the privileges and liberties that had secured for themselves (applause.) In fact, there are for us Irishmen who profess the creed of the majority a great lesson—though one which I trust we hardly need,—or tolerance to our fellow-countrymen who in religious faith are not one with us. As the result of to-day's Irish movement the hour of Ireland's triumph is fast approaching. When it comes the Catholics of Ireland will hold in their hands the control of the destinies of Ireland more completely than even they do to-day. When they do, let them remember Grattan and the Protestant volunteers who one hundred years ago agitated for Catholic emancipation. (Applause.)

The second lesson I would wish to call your attention to is one that Grattan himself must teach us, and is one that, perhaps, the most necessary one for us to study. The movement that Irishmen the world over are to-day engaged in is one that, as I have said, is going to succeed. It is purely a question of sooner or later. On our side it is a question of justice, and they must prevail. No power that is arrayed against us has power to stop our course. But there are dangers. The most serious is the lack of wisdom and moderation of some men—well intentioned and honest in their motives—who seek to confound the Land League with other movements, and to throw into it rather an appearance of being dictated by hatred to England than love of Ireland. This was a grave mistake, and was of a nature to do, and was actually doing, the gravest injury. The movement was purely one intended to obtain by constitutional methods the establishment of a peasant proprietary in Ireland, and the re-establishment of her native Parliament. The endeavor to engraft upon it a species of propaganda of other doctrines, a socialistic tendency, was a unimixed evil, rendered more objectionable by a resort to abuse of Englishmen. The Land League movement involved no quarrel with the English people, and its advocates had no need to have recourse to abuse of opponents, for they had no case and should have no time to waste in empty abuse. Let them leave that to their adversaries who, having nothing else to say, were reduced to senseless vilification of individuals. Let them throw aside all considerations foreign to the direct object of their mission, the wisdom and moderation of Grattan, which the speaker considered was, granted by the English

dom and moderation of the great chief Parnell. (Applause.) Let them abstain from violent talk as they would from violent deeds. In brief, the Land League labors solely for the reform of the Land Laws of Ireland, and the re-establishment of the Irish Parliament by means within the constitution properly understood. It involves neither disloyalty, to that constitution nor the Empire, nor any question that in any manner implies the adoption of Socialistic principles.

There are other lessons we might with advantage consider, but I have already too long trespassed on your patience. The lessons that Grattan's life and labors teach us may, after all, be summed up in the admonitions of one as pure a patriot as he, and the inspirer of a movement as well intended if not as successful as his, has left us. "And service high and holy Would be his by day and by night, For Freedom comes from God's right hand, And needs a God's train. And righteous men must make our land A nation once again."

(Tremendous applause.) Properly imbued with the spirit of these verses, following boldly, but calmly, the lead of the great chieftains Parnell and Davitt (applause) and their colleagues, Irishmen may hope in their own day to see the Land League's objects, and to one day afford Parnell the opportunity in his place in the Irish House, in face of an Ireland whose sons shall own its soil, who shall take its laws from a home Parliament, to repeat, altering them only to add his own name, the words of Grattan:—

Spirit of Swift! Spirit of Molyneux! Spirit of Grattan! Your genius is triumphant! Ireland is again a nation! In that new character I hail her, and turning to her august presence, I say, *Be propitious!* (Great cheers.)

President of the Young Irishmen's Society, being called to the Chair, a vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by Mr. Donovan, seconded by Mr. Reynolds, and carried amidst applause.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

STATISTICS FROM THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE CONFLICT.

By the recent completion of the official history of the Franco-German War, 1870-71, edited by the historical department of the general staff, under the supervision of Field-Marshal Count Moltke, the military history of Germany now possesses a work which stands probably without a rival in the literature of all other nations. The first number appeared in July, 1872, and the last in December last, thus completing a work of this magnitude in less than nine and one-half years. The entire work is divided into five volumes, which comprise a total of 294 print sheets, with 107 cartographic supplements, maps, plans and sketches. While the first 19 numbers contain the running history of the great war, in all its varying phases, with a concentrated abstract of all orders, reports and official documents, the 20th and concluding part is filled with statistical information and carefully compiled summaries, which afford a clear conception of the magnitude of the forces which opposed each other in this greatest of all modern wars. The total strength of the German armies is shown by the following enormous figures, viz: 44,420 officers and 1,451,944 men, of whom 83,101 officers and 1,113,254 men were actually taken part in battle. During the armistice the German armies in France were again raised to their full war force, in order to recommence hostilities at once if necessary. On March 1, 1871, there were 826,618 Germans on French soil, including non-combatants, and comprising a field force of 464,221 infantry, 55,662 cavalry, and 1,674 guns, beside 103,272 infantry, 5,679 cavalry and 68 guns on garrison duty in French forts and towns. Altogether Germany had 1,350,408 men under arms at this time, while the French forces at the end of the armistice comprised 251,000 men fit for the field service.

The total loss of the Germans, including dead and wounded, was 8,247 officers (inclusive of 81 surgeons, 4 chaplains and 3 paymasters) and 123,453 rank and file. Of these 17,674 fell on the field of battle, 10,710 died of their wounds, 316 lost their lives by accidents, and 30 committed suicide; total, 28,628; while 12,263 succumbed to disease (typhus 6,985; dysentery, 2,000; lung affections, 500). Thus, of the total number of deaths—40,891—70 per cent. died of wounds and only 30 per cent. by disease; while during the campaign of 1866 nearly 60 per cent. of all deaths were by disease. The heaviest losses were in the 3rd Prussian corps, which lost 681 officers and 11,384 men, and in the 1st Bavarian 557 officers and 11,002 men; the lightest was in the 6th Prussian, which suffered a total loss of only 60 officers and 1,050 men. Furthermore, the Germans lost 14,596 horses, 6 guns and 1 flag. The latter belonged to the 2nd battalion of the 61st Prussian infantry regiment, and was found by the French under a heap of slain after the second battle of Dijon.

The French losses will never be accurately known, and the general staff's work can only state the numbers of the prisoners of war. Up to the middle of February, 1871, there had been taken to Germany 11,860 French officers and 371,981 men. At the fall of Paris, 7,486 officers and 241,686 men surrendered, and 2,192 officers and 88,387 men had been forced to cross the Swiss frontier, so that a total of 21,568 officers and 702,654 men had laid down their arms to the conquerors. The Germans captured a total of 107 flags and eagles, 1,915 field guns and mitrailleuses, 5,536 siege and heavy guns and 55,000 small arms.

THE GARFIELD EXPENSES' BILL.

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 19.—In the House, Taylor, chairman of the committee to audit the expenses of the illness and death of Garfield, submitted the bill and report. Blackburn presented the report of the minority. Both reports were referred to committee of the whole. The bill appropriates for the relief of Mrs. Garfield \$50,000, less any sum paid to the late President on account of his salary. It pays Dr. Bliss, \$25,000; Drs. Agnew & Hamilton, \$15,000 each; Bayburn, \$10,000; Dr. Edson, \$10,000; Dr. Boynton, \$10,000; William J. Crump, \$3,000; Secretary of Navy, \$2,788; Wm. R. Spear, undertaker, \$1,835; C. N. Jones, Eilberon, \$1,022, and various merchants and others sums varying from 50 cents to \$1,000. It provides that when Surgeon-General Barnes is referred to shall be with the rank and pay of Major-General. It also provides that there shall be added to the medical corps an army surgeon with the rank and emoluments of Lieutenant-Colonel, and authorizes the President to promote J. S. Woodard to the position.

Were man to conform only to the laws of health and of nature, and be less addicted to the gratification of his passions, it would not be necessary to advertise Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites as a restorative for the system, and a means of increasing vitality, and a remedy for the various ailments which are the result of a debilitated system.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

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chronically swartched state of Ireland which ought to cause all British subjects shame? He attributed it to the want of security and contribution to the want of a people identified with their soil and attached to their Constitution being permitted that hope of improvement and of bettering their condition which was the real thing most essential to induce men to labor. It was due also to a feeling that their grievances were not redressed in proper season, and to the want of machinery for the management in the locality of their local affairs. (Hear, hear.)

The hon. gentleman then referred to the grievances of Ireland, and before the Union, Catholic Emancipation and the dis-establishment and dis-endowment of the Irish, or, as he termed it, the dominant Church, all of which demonstrated clearly that anything else could do the unsatisfactory character of the government of Ireland by the Parliament of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) The question of Roman Catholic Emancipation was not dealt with till thirty years after the Union; and then was granted grudgingly and of necessity, avowedly because the Ministers were forced to do it, and not because it was just, right or safe, but to avoid civil war. The next great measure of remedial legislation did not take place for twenty years after the one for the relief of the poor and the other for the sale of encumbered estates, but this again was simply dealing late with old grievances, and it was the hand of famine and pestilence which brought this about. The Encumbered Estates Act was no doubt a happy measure, much needed, and it is not to be wondered at that it should have been very beneficial to tenants; but the hope failed. Back-renting and other difficulties likely to grow out of the existing condition of things were aggravated and intensified, so it happened that the demand for tenant right became still more pressing by the practical operation of this law. In 1868 the law for the dis-establishment of the Irish Church was passed. Who could pretend that that act of justice was not as much a measure of justice at the time of the union as it was at the time it became law? According to the author of that measure of legislation, Mr. Gladstone, the breaking open of a metropolitan jail and the murder of a Manchester policeman in the execution of his duty aroused the attention of the English public to the condition of Irish affairs, and the question of the dis-establishment of the Irish Church came within range of practical politics. It did not, as unconstrained justice would have done, add to the element of grace; it did not excite the feeling of gratitude in the hearts of those towards whom that measure of justice was extended. One of the principal results of the act was the giving of a tangible interest for increasing numbers of Irish proprietors, and some 5,000 were added to the number of Irish proprietors in exercise of the pre-emption right of purchasing the church lands. Prior to this addition there were 16,000 proprietors. He glanced at the condition of the land laws in Ireland, and compared them with those of other European countries, observing that the only thing that gave a people heart and rendered them contented was the wide diffusion of the ownership of public lands. The land question was at the core of the Irish question. Having alluded to the Land Act of 1870 as quite as strong and sweeping a measure as the people of the United Kingdom would suffer to be passed; he spoke of the Land Act of 1880 as a great measure, but not one which went far enough to settle the question. A measure based upon the grounds and founded upon the reasons on which that measure depended, and which made no provision at all for dealing with cases of arrears of rents, could not be regarded as a satisfactory measure. One of the chief defects of the Land Act, with which rental legislation had been accorded to Ireland, and the policy of the executive legislation, proved that the experiment of local government in Ireland by the Parliament of the United Kingdom had been a disastrous failure, and those conditions were responsible for the distressful condition of Ireland. He believed that a measure giving local government to Ireland would have been promoted by fair-sighted statesmen, had it not been that the question was without the realm of politics, owing to conflicting interests. He considered that it was the duty of every man who entertained a strong feeling for the Empire, who entertained a feeling of pride in its glories and of shame in its failures and faults, to do what he could in his sphere towards pressing forward this Irish question. The English Government was anxious to adopt the principle of Irish local government, but Gladstone had thrown upon persons in a hopeless minority the responsibility of preparing a scheme which would be satisfactory to all parties. This was an absolute impossibility, and he should have undertaken the responsibility of preparing the scheme himself.

AFTER BEESS.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE continued his speech. He referred to the land agitation going on in Scotland, and read an extract from a speech of Mr. Gladstone, indicating that the question was to stand until those most interested had formulated a plan, and declaring that this was not yet a practical question. Referring to the question now before the House, he quoted a resolution submitted by the late Mr. Holtin in 1869, when the dis-establishment of the Irish Church was before the Imperial Parliament, and defeated on a motion for the previous question. At that time the Premier had contended that it was a matter which the Parliament of Canada would not interfere, and would only excite animosities among various sections of the people of Canada. He believed the right hon. gentleman was mistaken, and hoped that he would now give his sympathy to the motion. We had an interest in everything which affected the well-being of the Empire. As a country, wanting immigrants, we had a material interest in this matter. Our share of Roman Catholic Irish immigration was in latter days very small, and that was due very largely to the present condition of Ireland. We had also an interest in it as neighbors of the United States, because the Irish question was a principal difficulty in the relations between the United Kingdom and the United States. Another reason why we should interfere was that we could speak with authority as Federalists ourselves, knowing by experience the benefits of home rule. (Applause.) He believed the sentiments which he had expressed of freedom and justice for the people of Canada. The sentiment of doing to others as they would be done to themselves, he believed, was a feeling common to all races and classes in the country. He regretted that the hon. gentleman's resolution had been smothered, and spoke only hypothetically of a system of local government for Ireland. He asserted that the passage of such a measure was essential to the integrity of the Empire, and it was only on that ground that this Parliament was entitled to deal with it. He should like the people of Canada to declare

JUDGE BLACK ON IRELAND.

ENGLISH OPRESSIONS AND THE RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS WERE ABROAD.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—The Grattan centenary was celebrated here this evening by an immense meeting, held under the auspices of the State National Land League. Judge Jere S. Black, of Pennsylvania, was the principal speaker. In the course of his address he said:—

Ireland is not governed according either to the common or statute law of England, but by special legislation made for her alone. The act of Parliament passed for the general benefit of the Queen's subjects does not apply to the Irish people, unless they are particularly included by name. The old statutes and royal concessions to popular liberty are so interpreted as well as the later ones. Thus Ireland is construed out of Magna Charta; the Bill of Rights, and other great securities which make Englishmen safe against injustice. In effect, the British Government, which is a limited monarchy at home, becomes an unrestrained and absolute despotism when it crosses the channel, and the exercise of this unbounded power through all the centuries of its existence has been marked with the coarsest cruelty and the most heartless oppression this world has ever witnessed.

MR. PARNELL AS AN ORATOR.

We take the following passage descriptive of Mr. Parnell's style of speaking from an article in the current number of *Traveller's Magazine*:—

THE WRECK OF THE HESPERUS.

It was the school of Hesperiades that called the wintry sea. And the shipwreck had taken his little daughter. To bear him company. Blue were her eyes as the fairy flax. Her cheeks like the dawn of May. And her bosom white as the hawthorn buds, That open in the month of May. The shipper he stood beside the helm; His pipe was in his mouth, And he watched how the veering flaw did blow. The smoke now west, now south. Then up and spoke an old sailor, Had sailed to the Spanish Main, 'I pray thee, put into yonder port. For I fear a hurricane. 'Tis not the moon had a golden ring, And to-night no moon we see. The shipper he blew a whistle from his pipe, And a scornful laugh laughed he. Colder and louder blew the wind, A gale from the northeast. The waves fell hissing on the brine, And the billows rothed like yeast. Down came the storm, and smote again The vessel in its strength; She shattered and paused, like a frightened steed. Then leaped her cable's length. 'Come hither! come hither! my little daughter! Do not tremble so: For I can weather the roughest gale That ever wind did blow.' He wrapped her warm in his seaman's coat, He cut a rope from a broken spar, And bound her to the mast. 'O father! I hear the church-bells ring, O say, what may it be? 'Tis a fore-bell on a rock-bound coast!' And he steered for the open sea. 'O father? I hear the sound of guns, O say, what may it be?' 'Some ship in the straits that cannot live In such an angry sea!' 'O father! I see a gleaming light, O say, what may it be?' 'The father answered never a word, His frozen course was he. Lashed to the helm, all stiff and stark, With his face turned to the skies, The lantern gleamed through the gleaming snow. On his fixed and glassy eyes. Then the maiden clasped her hands and prayed That she might die; And she thought of Christ, who stilled the waves. On the Lake of Galilee. And as the midnight dark and drear Through the whistling sleet and snow, Like a sheet of flame the vessel flew, Toward the reef of Norman's Woe. A sound came from the land; It was the sound of a trumpet's turf. On the rocks and the hard sea-sand, The breakers were right beneath her bows. She drifted a dreary wreck. And a whirling billow swept the crew Like leaves from her deck. She struck where the white and fleecy waves Looked soft as carded wool. But the cruel rocks, they gored her side Like the horns of a fury bull. Her rattling shrouds, all sheathed in ice, With the masts went by the board; Like a vessel of glass, she stove and sank. Ho! ho! the breakers roared! At daylight on the beach. The salt tears in her eyes; To see the form of a maiden fair Lashed close to a drifting mast. The salt sea was frozen on her breast, Like a sheet of ice on her deck. And he saw her hair, like the brown sea-weed, On the billows fall and rise. Such was the wreck of the Hesperus. In the midnight dark and drear, Christ save us all from a death like this, On the reef of Norman's Woe!

MR. PARNELL AS AN ORATOR.

We take the following passage descriptive of Mr. Parnell's style of speaking from an article in the current number of *Traveller's Magazine*:—

The speaking now commenced. Some of it was good, some indifferent and some very bad. As far as I could make out it was mainly taken from the gospel preached by the Land League. The two texts were 'Stick to the League' and 'Keep a firm grip of the land.' These two texts were the backbone of the day's business. All my interest centered in one speech—the speech of the day. I waited anxiously for the words of the man who had raised such a hurricane in the land. At length his turn came. And what was the character of his speech? It was very different from what passes under the name of Irish oratory. I waited in vain for any glowing references to the sun, moon, or stars; to the sublimity of the harp. He did not even mention the Battle of Clontarf, where, to use the immortal words of the member for Wexford, he knocked the Danes into a cocked hat. He did not even give us one flash from poor Meagher's sword. One would think that, addressing an Irish audience, and excluding these important subjects from consideration, he would have very little to say. He had a great deal to say, however, and, to my thinking at least, he said it well. His speech consisted, so to speak, of so many blocks. He went straight at the heart of every subject he treated, and, when finished, he dropped it abruptly to take up the next. There was no attempt at exordium or peroration, or any of those artificial graces which are so handy, as ornaments, in the hands of weak men. What he had to say he said with clearness and precision. There was no attempt to stick in big words

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