(Continued from First Page.)

all the people of Ireland, did claim as their birthright, and could not yield but with their Hves. (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 centrol 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 entranchisement of that Parliament, which you will pardon me if I read here. [Here the speaker read statistics the prosperity of Ireland ahowing 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 co, to call your attention to some lessons the subject we have considered has to teach us for our guidance 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's title 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

"What a union of all the affections and powers By which life is exalted, embellished, refined, Was embraced in that spirit whose centre was while its mighty circumference circled man-

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 hold interval analched from the gloom And the madness of ages, when filled with his A nation o'erlesped the dark bounds of her And for one sacred instant touched liberty's

Is there one who has thus through his orbit of But at distance observed him through glory, In the calm of retreat, in the grandeur of strife, Whether shining or clouded, still high and

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

With these words we will leave Grattan in his tamb 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 senith of his greatness, we will pass over in silence the serrows 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 Irisb revolution movement at all. For, after all, it was a movement in which four-fifths of the Irish people had no voice at all, and and 1,674 gups, beside 105,272 infantry, 5,879 in the benefits resulting from which they cavalry and 68 guns on garrison duty in shared but indirectly. From its French forts and towns. Altogether Germany inception it was distinctively a Peo had 1 350 408 men under time at this state. testent movement, initiated 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 distinctively Protestant of his followers, declared openly for Catholic emancipation, and wished to share with their Catholic fellow-countrymen the privileges and liberties they had secured for themselves (applause.) In so far there is 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 today's Irish movement the hour of Ireland's triumph is tast 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 hun-

The second lesson 1 would wish to call your attention to is one that Grattan himself must teach us, and is one that is, 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 is truth and justice, and they must prevail. No power that is arrayed against us has power to stop our cause. 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 Treland, and the reestablishment of her native Parliament. The endeavor to engraft upon it a species of proendeavor to engrait upon it a species of pro-paganda of other doctrines of a socialistic fendency was an unmixed 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 a good 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 villification of individuals. Let them throw saids all considerations foreign to the direct object is them emulate the wisdom and moderation of Gratian, which the speaker considered was squaled by the wis-

A Proportion of the state of th

Monday

dred years ago agitated for Catholic emanci-

pation. (Applause.)

and moderation of the great chief Parnell. (Applause.) Let them abstain from violent talks 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 respassed 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 s successful as his, has left us.

—that freedom's ark

Ard service high and holy

Would be profaned by feelings dark

And passions base or lowly,

For Freedom comes from God's right hand,

And needs a Godly train,

And righteous men must make our land

A nation once again.

boldly, but calmly, the lead of the great chieftains Parnell and Davitt (applause) and their collesgues, 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 Molyneum Spirit of Grattan! Your genius is triumphant! Ireland is again a nation! In that new charscter I hall her, and turning to her august presence, I say, Este perpetua! (Great cheers.)
At the close of the lecture Mr. McDonnell, 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. Reynold, and carried amidst applause.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAB. STATISTICS FROM THE OPPICIAL HISTORY OF THE

CONFLICT. By the recent completion of the official history of the "German-French War, 1870-71," edited by the historical department of the general staff, under the supervision of Field Marshai 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 sppeared 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 catographic 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 earsfully 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 have 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, 55,562 cavalry,

The total loss of the Germans, including dead and wounded, was 6,247 officers (inclumesters) and 123,453 rank and file. Of these 17,572 fell on the field of battle, 10,710 died of their wounds, 316 lost their lives by accidents, and 30 committed suicide; total, 25,-628; while 12,253 succumbed to disease (typhus 6,965; dysentery, 2,000; lung affections, 500). Thus, of the total number of deaths-40,881-70 per cent. died of wounds and only 38 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 581 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 14,595 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, 1271, there had been taken to Germany 11,860 French had formulated a plan, and declaring that proper reckoning, she will see the necessity officers and 371,981 men. At the fall of this was not yet a practical question. Refer- not only of discharging the American prigrendered, and 2,192 officers and 88,387 men had been forced to cross the Swiss frontier, so that a total of 21,508 officers and 702,054 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, 5,526 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 blil and report. Blackburn-presented the raport of the minority. Both reports were referred to commit-tee 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 very small, and that was due very largely to There is no open question about it. In-bis salary. It pays Dr. Bliss, \$25,000; Drs the present condition of Ireland. We had ternational law defines with perfect clear-Agnew & Hamilton, \$15,000 each; Beyburn, also an interest in it as neighbors of the Unitsum paid to the late President on account of Agnew & Hamilton, \$15,000 each; Reyburn, \$10,000; Dr. Edson, \$10,000; Dr. Boynton, \$10,000; William J. Crump, \$3,000; Secretary of Navy, \$2,788; Wm. R. Speare, undertaker, \$1,835; C. N. Jones, Elberon, \$1,092, and various merchants and others sums varying from 50 cents to \$1,000." It provides that when Surgeon-General Barnes is retired it 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 Lieut. Canada. The sentiment of doing to others as between a native and a naturalized citizen. Colonel, and authorizes the President to promote I. J. Woodward to the position.

Were man to conform more to the laws of health and of nature, and be less addicted to the grailing attention of his passions, it would not be necessary to adject the Fellows Compound system of local government for dreland. He asserted that the passage of such a measure land could not hope for complete independent of the bower of the brain and revous system; and it was only on that ground that this Park the was essential to the integrity of the empire, and it was not certain was entitled to deal with it all self-entity ought to be. But Ireland should have local self-government.

The conclusion, Jidge Black said that Ireland could not hope for complete independence was essential to the integrity of the empire, and it was not certain liament was entitled to deal with it all self-entity ought to be. But Ireland should should like the people of Canada to declare have local self-government.

shame ? He attributed it to the want of 86-

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 a machinery for the management in the locality of their local affairs. (Hear, hear.) The hon, gentleman then referred to the grievances of Ireland at and before the Union, Catholic Emancipation and the dis-establishment and dis-endowment; of the Irish, or, as he termed it, the dominant Oburob, all of which demonstrated clearly than 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 (Tremendous applause.) Properly imbued not dealt with till thirty years after the with the spirit of these verses, following Union, and then was granted grudgingly and not dealt with till thirty years after the 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 meaaure 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 measure very much needed, and it was to be hoped its indirect effect would be very beneficial to tenants; but the hope failed. Rack-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 disestablishment of the Irish Church was passed. Who could pretend that that act of in ice was not as much a measure of just the time of the union as it was at the time it became law? According to the author of that measure of legislation, Mr. Gladetore, 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 disestablishment of the Itish 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 the number 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,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 Rench forts and towns. Altogether delimination other detect. Like had no other detect. Like had 1,350,408 men under arms at this time, while the French forces at the end of the arms while the French forces at the end of the arms mistice comprised 251,000 men fit for the field of coercive legislation, proved that the mistice comprised 251,000 men fit for the field of coercive legislation, proved that the it had no other defect. The tardiness Jere. S. Black, of Pennsylvania, was 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 statemen, had it not been that the question was without the realm of politics, owing to con-flicting 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 for-ward this Irish question. The English Government were auxious 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 BECESS.

referred to the land agitation going on in Ecotland, and read an extract from a speech of Mr. Gladstone, indicating that the question was to stand until those most interested other hand, we call that lawless power to a he quoted a resclution submitted by the late Mr. Holton in 1869, when the discetablishment of the Irish Church was before the Imperial Parliament, but defeated on a motion for the previous question. At that time the to justice. This will advance the interests Premier had contended that it was a matter of freedom more than anything that has hapwith which the Parliament of Canada pened since Wellington and Peel knocked could not interfere, and would only excite animosities among various section. But the present Ministry may not be tions of the people of Canada. He as wise as their predecessors. They may rebelieved the right hou gentleman was sist our demand, and bring on a breach of the mistaken, and hoped that he would now give his sympathy to the motion. We had an tween the two Governments. What then? I interest in everything which affected the venture no prediction; but I do know that well-being of the Empire. As a country, every true-hearted man in America will wanting immigrants, we had a material intorest in this matter. Our share of Roman Catholic Irish immigration was in latter days. ed States, because the Irish question was a must be treated when sojourning within the principal difficulty in the relations between territorial jurisdiction of another. If that 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 ex-petience the benefit of home rule. (Applause) He believed the sentiments which he had expressed of freedom and justice, forbearance. Listen to no scurvy politician who tells you and toleration; were, native to the air of that there is any difference in this respect they would be done to themselves, he be-lieved, was a feeling common to all races and has precisely the same right as the other to classes in the country. WHe regretted that the go forth unmolested over every sea and every hon, gentleman's resolution; had been emas. land. So says our own law; so says the culated, and apoke only hypothetically of a public law of Christendom.

as four millions of British subjects that they considered the interests of the Empire to de Continued from Kirst Page) mand this measure of justice. He did not j
believe those now in Itish prisons asked the Itwas the schooner Hesperus.
clemency of the Orown; They simply de And the skipper had taken his little daughter. the chronically impatched state of a lreland, which ought to come all British subjects sired the restoration of habeas corpus and a trial by their peers on any charge which the curity and contentment, to the want of a peo-Government of Great British might think fit ple identified with their soil and attached to to make against them! He hoped, however,

that the resolutions would pass. (1) of some length. He argued that the object of the leader of the Opposition was to make political capital by gaining favor with the Irish Catholics. He supported the changes that the mover had made in the resolutions, on the ground that they would be more gen erally acceptable to the House. Reference in opposing the passing of an address in connection with disestablishment in 1869. He said if the circumstances were the same now as then he would take the same action. Disestablishment was about to become law, and the address could not have affected it in any

way, but would only have had the effect of stirring up discord. He supported the rescintions, which he hoped, and believed, would pass the House. Sir BICHARD CARTWRIGHT defended the Hon.

Mr. Blake from the charge of insincerity, and endorsed the views which he had expressed. This question effected the Empire at large, and the support of this House would convey that information to Mr. Glad-

stone. Mr. WRIGHT referred to the moderate tone of the resolutions. He said the condition of Ireland was a disgrace to the Empire, and went on to contrast the condition of Canada with that of Ireland and said that never was the condition of the latter so dark and discreditable to the Empire as now, when the country was controlled not by Her Majesty but from the cells of Kilmainham. He cited the opinion of an English gentleman that the only way to afford relief to the Irish people was to expropriate the land, paying the landlords for it in full and reselling it to the peasants. All generous men, Catholic or Protestant, would re echo the prayer "God save Ireland," and would hope that she might be as happy and prosperous in the future as she had been unhappy in the past, that she might be the glory and the credit as she had been the disgrace and the weakness and the "abomination of desolation" of the Empire. (Cheers.) Mr. Courson spoke warmly in favor of the

resolutions, and hoped they would pass. Mr. Caser referred to the successful man agement of their own affairs by the French of Quebec as showing that the Protestant minority need not fear oppression at the bands of a Roman Catholic majority. He objected to adopting a basecching tone in the matter though he did not say they should take

an altogether bullying tone. The debate was then continued by Mesers Patterson (Essex), Brecken, Mills, Bunster, Anglin, White (Hastings), Landry and Wallace (York), and at two o'clock Mr. Costigan briefly replied, repudiating an accusation by Mr. Wallace that he had introduced the Tesolution for any political purpose.

The resolution was then carried. Sir John MacDonald said that he would see that all the proper forms were carried out in order to the preparation of the address and its being sent to the Senate for their concur-

The House went into committee of supply and passed one item. The committee rose and the House adjourned at 2.20 a.m.

JUDGE BLACK ON IRELAND. EXCLISH OPPRESSIONS AND THE RIGHTS OF AVER CAN CITIZENS WHEN ABBOAD.

Baltinors, April 18 .- The Grattan centenary was celebrated here this evening by an immense meeting, held under the auspices of principal speaker. In the course of his dress he said :-

Ireland is not governed according either to the common or statute law of England, but by special legislation made for her alone. An 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 Charts, the Bill of Rights, and other great securities which make Englishmen safe against injustice. In effect, the British Governmen, which is a limited monarchy at home, benomes 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." in Ireland he said :

What will we do about that? I know not. Our own history has not always been a proud one; our diplomatic record is not free from blunders; and the argumentum ad hominem, Hon. Mr. Blazz continued his speech. He while it proves nothing, may embarass dis-eferred to the land sgitation going on in, cussion. But if we submit to this insult we must acknowledge that England is the master of Ireland and America both. If, on the oners, but of making full and ample reparation lest a worse thing come uron her. The release of the Irish will necessarily follow, for England cannot afford to admit that she has yielded to fear what she denies under to the demand for Catholic emancipaextremely pleasant relations now existing bebe glad of the chance to quarrel for a cause

like that. A make no argument on the case. There is no open question about it. Inwere not enough, we have treaties of amity. peace and commerce with Great Britain which admit of no doubtful interpretation. Let no man fool you into the belief that England can lawfully kidnap an American without being responsible for the injury

where small ones would suit. His sent-ences, as a rule, were short and there THE WRECK OF THE HESPE-

To bear him company.

Blue were her eyes as the fairy fiax,

Her cheeks like the dawn ofday,

And her bosom white as the hawthorn buds,

That ope in the month of May. The skipper he stood beside the helm;

His pipe was in his mouth,

And he watched how the veering flaw did

The smoke now west, now south. Then up and spake an old sailor, Had sailed to the Spanish Main, "I pray thee, put into yonder port. For I fear a hurricane.

Last night the moon had a golden ring, And to night no moon we see !"
The skipper, he blew a whisf from his pipe,
And a scornful laugh laughed he. Colder and louder blew the wind, A gale from the northeast.

The snow fell hissing in the brine.

And the billows trothed like yeast.

Down came the storm, and smote amain The vessel in its strength; She shuddered and paused, like a frighted Then leaped her cable's length. Come hither toome bither! my little daugh-

ter, And 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, Against the stinging blast; He cut a rope from a bloken spar, And bound her to the mast.

O father! I hear the church-bells ring, O say, what may it be?" 'Tis a fog-bell on a rock-bound coast!" And he steered for the open sea. Ofsther? I hear the sound of guns, O say, what may it be?" Some ship in distress, that cannot live

In such an angry sea! "O father! I see a gleaming light.
O say, what may it be;"
But the father answered never a word,
A frozen corpse was he.

Lashed to the helm, all stiff and stark, With his face turned to the skies,

The lantern gleamed through the gleaming On his fixed and glassy eyes.

Then the maiden clasped her hands and prayed one cause or other it is now abundantly clear That saved she might be; And she thought of Christ, who stilled the a deadly class hatred existed between the country and the occupiers of land in Ireland. owners and the occupiers of land in Ireland. Wave On the Lake of Galilee.

And 'est through the midnight dark and drear Through the whistling sleet and snow, Like a sheeted ghost, the vessel swent Tow'rds the reef of Norman's Woe. And ever the fitful gusts between A sound came from the land;
It was the sound of the trampling surf
On the rocks and the hard sea-sand.

The breakers were right beneath her bows.
She drifted a dreary wreck.
And a whooving billow swept the crew
Like icicles 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 angry 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 daybreak, on the black sea brack.
A fisherman stood agbast,
To see the form of a maiden fair
Lashed close to a drifting mast.

The salt sea was frozen on her breast,
The salt tears in her eyes;
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 and the snow!
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 Tensley's The speaking now commenced. Some of

it was good, some indifferent and some very had. As far as I could make out it was mainly taken from the the gospel preached by the Land League. The two texts were Stick to the League' and Keep a firm grip of bel regarded as a satisfactory measure, if the State National Land League. Judge the land. These two texts were the backbone of the day's business. All my interest batred in one day. I waited abxiously 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 sunburst or the harp. He did not even mention the Battle of Clontar, where, to use the immortal words of the member for Wexford, we knocked the Danes into a cocked bat. He did not even give us one fissh 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 837, bowever, 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 Referring to the arrest of American citizens when finished, 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 crutches, in the hands of week men. What he had to say he said with clearness and precision. There

was no attempt to stick in big words

was a plain homely vigor about the way he put his thoughts calculated to shoot them directly into the minds of even his most it-literate hearers! There was no mistaking his words at any one single point; and throughout all there was apparent a cold, deadly determination to stick to his purpose and pursue his object to the bitter end. This business-like clearness of expression, and this sustained determination not to be turned aside from his purpose, are main elements in the success he has achieved. And what exactly was his object? A strange feeling took of me after he had concluhold ded. It was that it would be a grave error to suppose him to be a great lover of the farming class. I could not even think that he disliked his own class, the landlords, though his words about them were strong and the reverse of complimentary. Taking what he said, it meant that the land-lords and their system should go. It was a relief to find that there was no blarney-not an allusion to the well known fact that he was addressing the finest pessantry in the world. Where, then, did the storm originate? Thinking over the matter, I imagined that I could find its origin in the following proposition, considered, accepted, and determined on-viz: Ireland must have her legislative independence. Could love for the farmers bring about that? Most certainly not. The undertaking was an arduous one. Great men, intellectual giants, had tried it, and the history of their efforts was a record of fallure. Their methods must be abaudoned. New roads must be opened up, and new means tried. Take and consider all the classes hostile to this consummation: note them down, and remove them in detail. And first in order, first barrier on the road, is the landlord class — a class quite contented and happy in the enjoyment of their power and their privileges. It is all a mere matter of business. If the

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

landlords can be removed, removed they must

be. And a terrible weapon is at hand. From

Then pit class against class, and the result

must be left to pluck, endurance, and general-

ship. If the landlords go down, not two, but

many birds are killed with one stone. The

tenants are bound to the man who success-

fully led them into the promised land, and the

landlords are dead, and their epitaph is not

written by themselves. And so goes one

obstacle, and the game is on the cards.

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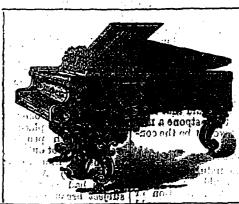
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