VOL. XXXVII.—NO. 37.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1887.

PRICE. - -FIVE CENTS

READ A SECOND TIME WITHOUT DIVISION.

Saunterson Apologizes to Mr. T. Healy for Cowardly Charges be Formulated Against Him-Mr. Gladstone Defends the Irish Cause - Stirring Speeches During the Debate on the Coercion Bill.

LONDON, April 18 .- In the House of Com-Mr. Sexton asked whether the Government would consent to rescind the suspension of Mr.

Healy. Mr. W. H. Smith replied for the Government Mr. W. H. Sinita replied for the Government that the duty they had to discharge on Filday night was most di agrecable. The Government were gerry they were forced to ask that Mr. Healy be "named" for transgressing the orders of the House, It would be utterly out-of question house, when no applied had been given tion, however, when no apology had been given for the breach of the decences of debate to rescind the suspension. No motion that might be mide to that effect could be entertained without the general concurrence of the House.

Mr. Sexton enquired if it was competent for him to move the rescinding of Mr. Healy's sus-

Speaker Peel replied that no motion would be competent unless it appeared on the papers of

Mr. Sexton, continuing, said that in the ab-Mr. Sexton, continuing, said that in the absence of Mr. Healy he was authorized for him
to say that if Major Saunderson withdrew the
offensive charges to which Mr. Healy's lancuage was in reply, Mr. Healy would withdraw the expressions deemed by the House

Jacob Bright asked why it was when two members of the House committed the same affence, one of them was suspended while the

The Speaker said that in ordinary circumstances he would decline to answer that question or any question implying that his action was to any question implying that in action was not importful, but in the present circumstances he would explain that in the second instance in which the brench of the rules of the House had been committed (that of Mr. Sexton)en apology had followed the withdrawal of the expression

causing the breach.
Mr. Sexton moved that Mr. Healy be heard at the ber of the House. The Speaker declared that that could not be

Mr. Sexton thereupon asked Major Saunderson to withdraw his assertions regarding Mr. Healy and which had exasperated him into

Major Saun derson remaining selent, Mr. any assistance by the withdrawal of his offenexpressions

The Conserva tives cried out: "No!" "No!" 'Don't!" "Doi 2't!"

Major Saund erson arose and said he had

ever alluded to Mr. Healy, directly or indiporly, because he had felt as regards Mr. Healy that he was unable to substantiate the charges so as to I ming conviction to the minds of the members of the House. (Ories of "Hear, Hear.") The most ter was then dropped. Subsequently,
Mr. Sexton, res uming the debate on the Irish

Crimes Act ame: idment bill, said that Major Saunderson had c harged him with direct complicity in crime. If the accusation were well founded, why had the Viceroy of Ireland approved his present appointment as High Sheriff of Dublin? His name as a member of the league had been hinked with that of Sheridan, the Invincible: bu t Sher dan was never a mem ber of the Executive Council of the Land League. Did Maj er Saunderson in pointing to him (Sexton) mean in reality to embarass Col. King-Ha man, aga inst whom the Major had towerment office of Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland ?—(Parnellito cheers)—for Sheridan and Cal. King-Harman once canvassed the same constituency together. Mr. Egan also, the treasurer of the old Land League, was at one time an intimate friend of Colonel Kingllarman (cheers). They were fellow-members of the Council of the Home Rule League. Not caly that, Mr. Egan verote for the Colonel his platical address to the electors (laughter). If Mit association with men charged with crime to ant complicity in that crime, which side of the House was the clear pest in assassination? It was manifestly an absurdity for Major Saundeson to accuse the executive of the Land league of knowing that men were murderers ecause their names were mentioned in connec tion with the

PHENIX TARK AFFAIR. He (Sexton) had never learned of any fact, or of anything that had been proved, which would warrant him in changing the opinions he had always entertained, that Mr. Egan and those associthe with him were innocent of the malignant charges brought against them. (Cries of "flear! hear!") Major Saunderson's attack was both mean and cowardly. It did not contain direct and explicit charges but it was complete the property of t posed of insiguations founded on scandalous When exposed to the light of a rag of these scandalous dy not a rag of these scandalous the ordinary law. It was certain that the Govland would remain, whether they took the tape of a simple lie or that of a manifest came and malignant torgery. (Parnellite theres.) Whatever shape they might henoslath take, the speaker would henceforth pay to attention to them. The only way to argue with the sort of recole who made such attention to them. The only way to argue with the sort of people who made such attacks was to horsewhip them or take them before the aw. It was hardly worth while to take the omer course with them, and in the present the of English public feeling an action at law would be a farce of an lishman were the plaintiff. Refering to the bill under consideration, Mr. Sexton said the measure threatened the existing to the Irish National League. He would think the Measure and the treatened the sexisting to the Irish National League.

end of an attempt at VIOLATION OF THE MOBAL LAW.

just fied by nothing in the condition of Ireland. The boyco ting practised by the Irish people arose naturally from the irrepressible growth of Trish public opinion. The only way to do with-out it was to outnin for the laws governing the people of Iteland the sympathy of those people. Mr. Sexton, continuing, said it was absurd to attempt to suppress a body so strong in the hearts of the Irish, and so powerfully suppor ed in Irish, and so powerfully suppor ed in Irelan! and America, as the National League, which so far from being an accessory to and incitar of crime labored to put it down. If the bill was passed it would happily hasten the rule of the Government. The day which s,w the downfall of the Government would wit ness the cessation of coercion. (Cheers.)

LORD HARTINGTON REPLIES.

Lord Hartington, who on rising was greeted with cheers, said it was stranze that the section of the Liberals now described by the Parnellites as the great and generous Liberal party were the very persons who a short time ago were denounced as perfidious, venal, and in every way contemptible. The House had heard the only answer which Mr. Sexton thought necessary and sufficient to meet the charges against him and his friends, made chiefly not within but out-side the House. Could the House accept that answer as sufficient? Was the bare denial of the existence of any proof, any kind of response at all to make to the evidence supporting the accusation. (Cheers.) He had himself publicly declared that there was a connection between the Irish party in Parliament and a Fenian association in America, and he had a Fenan association in America, and he had expected that Mr. Parnell, when Parliament met, would deny the accusation and state the grounds of his denial.

Mr. Parnell, interrupting—I stated that it was false. I say so still. (Cheers.)

Lord Hartington—"A blank denial in the face of opposing proof is worth nothing. The statements made to the Times have been widely circulated and have never been shown to be

circulated and have never been shown to be wrong, and the letter printed in this morning's Times has justified every syllable uttered in associating the Itish party with the Fenian society. Ford, Egan, Brennau and Sallivan were the Fenian leaders, and the statements of the Times proved conclusively that constant communications passed between Mr. Parnell

and these persons."

Mr. Parcell-"Will the noble lord give his reasons for supposing these gentlemen to be leaders of the Feniass in America? I do not know them as such."
Lord Harrington—"My belief is based upon

knowledge acquired when I was last in office." (Cheers,) "There is also the fact that the (Cheers,) "There is also the fact that the same statements have repeatedly been made in the papers without contradiction. Can Mr. Parnell deny knowing that Alexander Sulluvan has been the leader of the Clan na Gael? Mr. proceedings was not raised against the papers was the impossibility of getting a fair verdict from a British jury. That excuss is not one that will have any weight with the people in the face of such grave and persistent imputations. The country will not fail to attach due weight to the fact that the Irish members have shirked making the responses for which he was sus-pended.

an opportunity for disproving those charges under oath. It has not been denied that Messrs. Major Saun derson remaining silent, Mr. Parnell and Sexton have been members of a Gladstone put; to him direct the question League with Egan, Brennan, Boynton and whether he was prepared to render the House Sheridan. Mr. Sexton has denied that Egan and Sheridan were on the executive committee, but not that they were among the chief organ izers of the League. Mr. Sexton-"They were never anything of

the kind. Lord Hartington-"They were prominent members ther. The ass rion of the Times is that some of these men advecated assassinat on

and that others were implicated in a conspiracy to murde Mr. Dillon-"Two of these gentlemen acted under me 1 was the chief organizer of the Land League. When did they make speeches

advocating murder?"

Lord Har ington — "In 1880 and 1881."
Continuing, Lord Hartington said he could not make himself responsible for the statements in the Times, but would quote them. It was open to the Parnellites to disprove them if they thought it possible to do so. (Cheers.) The Land League and National League had re-ceived large sums collected in America through the agency of the *Irisk World*, a paper which openly advocated dynamite and assassination. It had been stated that T. P. O'Connor was in communication with Ford, and that when the American Land League was founded, having for its promoters Mosses. Egan, Brennan, Sheridan, Boyton and Sullivan, a telegram from Mr. Parnell to the convention acknowledged it to be

the most representative meeting that ever assembled to express Irish opinion.

T. P. O'Connor—"Why do you not mention that I was present at the Chicago Convention of 1883, sitting between O'Donovan Rossa and l'ord, and suggest that by my silence I approved the new campaign of murder and arson

Lord Hartington said he did not notice that in the Times, but he had seen it asserted that Mr. O'Connor was in 1883 in communication with Ford.

"That was a lie," shouted Mr. O'Connor.
Lord Hartington—"These charges were criminal libels if untrue, exposing the paper to criminal prosecution. Yet no prosecution was wentured upon." (Cheers.)

ontured upon." (Uneers.)

Lord Hartington then proceeded, deprecating

malonged discussion of the bill. The Libthe prolonged discussion of the bill. The Liberals who opposed coercion, he said excused themselves on the ground that now they were Home Rulers and must oppose coercion. But that was no reason for the country, which unmistakeably pronounced a sainst Home Rule at the last election. It was enough for Parliament to be convinced that the law did not prevail in Ireland, that the League law was superseding

Mr. Gladstone upon rising was loudly cheered. He said if the bill passed the political subscriptions from America, which some of the speakers had condemned, were likely to increase, not the Irish subscriptions alone, but those humane contributions which were reflecting such a splendid light upon America. He and his supporters had been charged with inconsistency in proposing coercion in former times and opposing it now. He might admit feeling the proposity of openion but he did rmind the House that the League was aided by the prelates and clergy of the Catholic laurch, and struggled to maintain the moral law, yet this League so supported was stigmated as a conspiracy maintained by criminals and opposing it now. He might admit feeling shame over the failure of coercion, but he did not refuse the lessons of experience. (Cheers.) He believed, and so seemingly did the Constant as a conspiracy maintained by criminals and opposing it now. He might admit feeling them over the failure of coercion, but he did not refuse the lessons of experience. (Cheers.) He would and opposing it now. He might admit feeling them over the failure of coercion, but he did not refuse the lessons of experience. (Cheers.) He would be a constant to the coercion of the coercion ever to combine. Finding no permanent result from that course the Liberals looked to some The bill aimed to sweep away at one fell swoop other. The mandate given at the last election at the cherished rights of the people. It was was to govern Ireland without coercion. When

the Liberals passed the Coercion Bill they pa-sed remedial measures also. Were the Govenument's remedial proposals a reality or an imposture? (Cheers.) He would withdraw the expression and say illusion. (Laughter.) Did the Government intend to stand or fall by their relief bill? Before they went to a division to-night, he hoped and expected they would give a clear, unmistakable and unequivocal answer to that question. Mr. Gladstone complained that that question. Mr. Gladstone complained that the Government hat withheld from Perliament information retarding the state of crime in Ireland, of which there had been no sufficient increase to justify the bill. The only increase was in menscine letters. Were these outrages? (A voice, " yes.") Then he had been subject to hundreds of outrages (langhter), but they were always perpetrated by what was known as the unloved langhtlang metric of the land (Percell angle). unloyal lawabiding party of Ir land. (Parnellit cheers.) They proceeded from the most pious persons in the kingdom, mostly at the time of the diseatablishment of the Irish church. (Laughter.) Proceding to deal with the bill, Mr. Gladstone contended that the clauses embodying the White Boyacts ought to be set out in full. The essence of the bill was to surpress any combination to secure a reduction of rent. He repelled and repudiated the allegation that it was a Crimes Bill. It was not intended to suppress Crimes Bill. It was not intended to suppress existent crimes known to the law, but it was a bill that made things crimes that never were crimes. Conspira y was already a punishable crime, therefore the introduction of the conspiracy clause in the present bill might fairly be called nonsense. A tenant refusing to pay rent had the pro-pect held out to him of obtaining a reduction by becoming a bankrupt. At the same time he would get the b-nefit of six mooths' hard labor (laughter). It was a bill aimed at a nation (Parnellite cheers). The boycotting which was done in England, especially among the upper classes, was done in wantonness. In Ireland it was done from necessity. (Chee s.) The more bills of this kind were passed the more the House would strengthen Mr. Parnell's influence. He had no doubt the bill would lead to an increase of come and secret societies. Legislation against a nation was vain and futile. The combinations in Ir.land could not be suppressed. The question was by whom were the secret combinations to be guided? He maintained by those who were responsible to Parliament not by secret agents. The Government were most unwittingly going to encourage even extreme forms of violence. In his opinion those familiar with the idea of dynamite

and the darger looked with satisfaction u on the proceeding of the present government. (Cheers.) In his view the bill was posson. He would not possible to the lips of Ireland. It must be pre ented by other hands; and it would be an honor and a sourcee of happiness to think that he is permitted to have the smallest share in dishing it to the ground. Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat said loud cheers.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Parnell rose together,

and after standing cometime smid cheers and counter cheers, tae speaker recognized Mr.

MR. BALFOUR DEFENDS THE BILL. Mr. Balfour begin by advising Mr. Sexton, if he could, to bring an action for libel against the Times as the best way to refute the charges the French-Canadians revolted in 1887 and by that paper. As to the pledge asked the Irish took no part in the move-by Mr. Gladstore in reference to the land bit ment_ He asserted, moreover, that when he said, of course, the Government were committed to every bill of first class importance. They complained that the Opposition denounced the measure which he believed would do more to stop the harshmass of the operation of the land aw in Ireland than anything ever pro naintained that the Government had given the House as much statistical informat on as any of their predecessors. All they had taunted Mr. Gladstone with was with having consented to twenty-one coercion bills. Preceeding to justify the bill, Mr. Balfour said the case against the Government as regarded boycotting was practically abandoned. Every one knew that the League used boycotting as a means to carry

ita object. Mr. Harrington—"I take all the responsibility for the conduct of the League and brand that statement as altorether inconsistent with the

Mr. Balfour thought nobedy but Mr. Har rington would venture to do so. (Laughter). conclusion, speaking from experience, should say that what had failed in the past fifty years in Ireland was not coercion but remedial legislation; and much as he desired equal treatment for England and Ireland, he felt that it would be unsafe and useless to attempt to build up a system of equality on the shifting

sands of Irish lawlessness. (Cheers). MR. PARNELL'S SPEECH. Mr. Parnell followed. He said Mr. Balfour had, with characteristic unforcess, retused him, at a time when his words would have reached the outside world, the ton minutes he craved to refer to the vile barefaced forgery — (Cheers from the Irish members)—printed in the Times, obviously for no other purpose than to influence the division. He thought he as entitled to have an opportunity to expose this deliberate attempt to blacken his character in time to reach the outside world. There was no chance now. In addition to passing this coercion act the dice had to be loaded. Great organs of public opinion were to be permitted to pay miserable creatures to produce these calumnies. Who would be safe under such circumstances. When he heard of the concoction in the Times he supposed that some autograph of his had fullen into the hands of a person for whom it was not intended, but when he saw the letter he saw plainly that the signa-ture was an audacious, unblushing fabrication. He failed to understand how the conductor. of what used to be a respectable journal could have been hoaxed and bamboozled into publishing the letter as his. (Cheers.) Members who compared the forgery his signature would see that only two letters of the forged signature bore any resemblance to his autograph, and the Times could have seen the same. He never heard of nor saw any such letter until it appeared in the Times. (Parnellite cheers.) Its phraseclogy was absurd, and its purport preposterous, and every part of it bore evidence of an absolute and irrefragible want of genuineness. He had never known the late Mr. Forster's life to be in danger, or that there was any conspiracy against him. there was any conspiracy against him. He did not know anything of the conspiracy of the Invincibles, and nobody was more surprised than himself when the blow fell upon their victims. If he had been in Phonix Park that day he would gladly have stood between Lord Cavendish and the dagger of the assassin and Mr. Burke. (Irish cheers). He had suffered more than any other man from that terrible deed, and Ireland, had suffered more than any other nation. It was absolutely untrue that the National League had any communication what ever, direct or indirect, with the Fenian organization in America. He never had land, by which the Irish people will in Ireland would be passed by the Imperial Parliament, and that such measure of Home Rule the contrary there has been introduced in the Imperial House of Commons by F Majesty's Government a Coercion bill enaction in America. He never had jects. zation in America. He never had jects, any dealings with any body in America in That this House has learned with respects to the proceedings or doings of any regret of the introduction into the

societies. All his sayings and doings in connec-tion with Irish public life had been open and above board. (Cheers.) As to the bill under d scussion, it was the most drastic measure pro-pose i since 1833. It would empower the Government to subject their political opponents enment to subject their political opponents to treatment reserved for the worst criminals in England. (Cheers) The great heart of the English people was, he believed, against the bill, and he hoped the country would make its voice heard before the committee stage was reached. He trusted in God that the English nation and Parliament would be coved from the control of the control would be saved from the peril and degradation

of bassing such a measure. (Cheere.)
Sir Bernard Samuelson's amendment to the
Crimea Bill, to the effect that the bill if passed would increase the disorder in Ireland and endanger the union and the empire and therefore should be rejected, was defented in the House of Commons to-night by a vote of 370 to 269 and the second reading of the Crimes Bill was agreed to without a division.

The result of the division on the amendment was received with cheers, but there was little excitement. Sir Henry Hussey Vivian and Messrs. Talbot and Winterbottom, Unionist members, voted with the minority on the amendment.

LONDON, April 18.—Lord George Hamilton, irst Lord of the Admiralty, explained in the House of Commons this afternoon how it hap-pened that on the occasion of the Queen's ar-rival at Cannes the salute of the French fleet was not returned. The Duke of Edinburgh's flag ship was undergong repairs, and the vessel which the Duke was using temporarily as the flagship of the squadron, happened not to be provided with saluting guns. The matter had been satisfactorily explained to the French Admiral

miral. Col. King-Harman, the new Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland, for the first time since his appointment, answered interrogatories respecting Irish affairs. Upon rising he was greeted with cheers by the Government supporters and grouns and derisive cries by the Parnellites. He stated, in response to a question, that since March 1 ult., only two tenants have been evicted from the Marquis of Lansdowne's estates. These two exictions, however, had involved the exiction of sixteen sub-tinants.

HOLLOW FRIENDSHIP.

Our Irish-Canadian brothers are working earn-stly and energetically to arouse public earn-stry and energetically to arouse public opinion in the Provinces against the Coercion Act. Already several meetings have been held to protest against the passage of this infamous measure and arrangements for many others are being rapidly made. We trust, however, that in future only men who are thoroughly in sympathy with the Irish people will be called on to speak at those demonstrations and to wise the speak at those demonstrations and to voice the entiments of their promoters and participants. To show the advisability of this course it is only necessary to call attention to the utterances

of one of the speakers, Dr. Hingston, at the late anti-coercion meeting at Montreal. This gentleman dwelt on the loyalty of the Irish in Canada to the British Government and pointed out that when the French-Canadians revolted in 1837 the Irish took was text in the more the Fenians made an attack upon Canada "the Irish rose, not to rebel, but to repel the invalers." Encouraged, apparently, by the applause with which his remarks were greated he declared that "the language of Irish agita in must be temperate and conciliatory. No hing was to be gained by disloyal threats, and what had been already gained had been gained by the pans and tongues of those who sought to set matters right. Indeed, he believed that had the tongue been bridled Home

Rule would have been granted long ago."
Dr. Hingston evidently considers himself a better authority on this question than Mr. Gladstone. The latter has acknowledged more than suce that agencies other than the pen and tongue gained for Ireland, and not many years ago, one of the most important concesssions wrung from the British Government.

It seems rather strange that after asserting hat "what has been already gained" was owing in great part to the torgues of those who spoke for Ireland, he should immediately add that all he considers her entitled to would have been granted had those tongues spoken less vigorously. The Irish representatives in Parliament and out of it have, for the most part, spoken out boldly and defiantly, and up to the present we have heard of no p ofessed to the present we have neard or no p otes-ed friend of Irelant who has consured them for violence of language or expressed the opinion that their tongues should be "bridled." The opinion expressed by the venerable and patriotic Archbishop of Toronto, with regard to the consequences which may follow from the passage of the Consequences which may follow from the passage of the Consequence of the Coercion Act, will probably have more effect upon the minds of England's Ministers than all "temperate and conciliatory" talk of ten thousand like Dr. Hingston.

We may here call attention to facts which are attracting the attention of Irish-Canadians at present. Their Governor-General, Lansdowne, has "estates" in Kerry and in Queen's County. In the former tongues were not "bridled," nor were there wanting those who proved that their words were not empty threats. Lansdowne granted promptly a duction of his exorbitant rents to his tenants in that quarter. From Queen's County, how ever, he heard only "temperate and concilia tory" language, and what is the rosult?—evictions and an expressed determination to carry them out to the end. Men like Hingston would find the mastves more at home elsewhere than amongst Irish Nationalists, and their man-hearted and hollow friendship will not advance the cause they affect to sympathize with.—Irish

SYMPATHY WITH IRELAND The following are the resolutions to be moved

in the House of Commons, by Mr. Curran, at next Thursday's sitting: That the Parliament of Canada in the year 1882 adopted a humble address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen expressing the hope that a just measure of home rule would be granted to Ireland, and that in the year 1886, by resolution of the House of Commons of Canada, the sentiments of said address to Her Most Gracious Majesty were earnestly reiterated and the hope expressed that a measure of Home Rule satisfactory to the people of Ireland would be passed by the Imperial

.ah ,aub-

. Imperial

That this House has learned with

House of Commons of the Coercion bill above

House of Commons of the Coercion bill above mentioned, and protests against its adoption as being subversive of the rights and liberties of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland.

That this house agan expresses the hope that there may speedily be granted to Ireland such a measure as home rule as is enjoyed in the Dominion of Canada, which, whilst satisfying the national aspirations of the people of Ireland for self-government, shall also be consistent with the integrity of the Empire as a whole. whole.

That the granting of home rule to Ireland will fittingly crown the already glorious reign of Her Must Gracious Majesty as a constitutional sovereign, will come with spreial appro-priateness in this, her jubilee year, and, if possible, render Her Majesty more dear to the hearts of her already devoted and loyal subjecta.

That the present resolutions be forthwith forwarded to the Right Hon. the Marquis of Salis bury, prime minister, to the Right Hos. W. E. fone, M.P., and Charles Stewart Par nell, M.P.

LABOUCHERE IN FAVOR OF WAR

New York, April 13.—Henry Labouchere telegraphs to the World as follows:—I do not mines matters. I am of the school of qui wat la fin, reatles moyens. If I were a kussian, and it it were clear to me that the only means of fighting despotism in Russia were those pursued by the Nihilists, Nibilist I should be. If the Government here suppresses all legitimate the Government here suppresses all legitimate expression of opinion in Ireland in order to force on that country a Porypolicy and hand over its people to the tender mercies of rackreating landlords, on the Government be the consequences. At all costs it must be demonstratively proved that Ireland cannot be ruled by coercion, and that the only mode of maintaining law and order there is to make the aforesaid consequences a reflex of Irish opinion. If it be necessary, secret societies must replace the constitutional association which the Government is trying to suppress. War must be met by war. If the Government use arms of despotism to apply out liberty the necessary to the constitution of th crush out liberty the prople must reply by the use of those means which oppress of nationalities have ever had at their command and have ever used in their struggles for their rights. There must be no outrages which are calculated to shock humanity. Women, children and the beasts of the field must be as safe in Ireland as they are in England. Wer must, however, be carried on against rackrenting landlords, against evictors, against those mean and contemptible wretches who take evicted farms, and spainst the agents of despotism. They must be declared to be lepers, and as lepers they must be treated. The blood-and-iron policy of oppression has never yet been successfully resisted with rose

ONE OF PARNELL'S ANCESTORS Sir John Parnell, the second baronet, was a remarkable personage in his day. He sat in the Irish Parliament for Bangor during his fa her's lifetime, and after his father's death. represented the Queen's county both in the Irish and British Parliaments. In 1780 he was made commissioner of revenue, and in 1786 became a privy councilor, and in the following year, when the celebrated John Foster was made speaker of the Irish House of Commons, he was appointed to succeed Poster as chancellor of the exchequir. In 1782, the year of the reclaration of the independence of the Irish Parliament, Sir John was colonel of ; Irish Parliament, Sir John was colonel of a regiment of the Volunteers, and he was also a captain of the Maryborough yeomanry. He married, in 1774, Letitia Charlette, second daughter of Sir Arthur Brook, of Colebrook, County Fermanagh, and received a fortune of £5,000. When the burning question of the Union put the honesty and patriotism of Irishmen to the test, Sir John Parnell stood the ordeal nobly. He had every temptation to betray his country. had every temptation to betray his country. H was a minister of the crown in Ireland and is receipt of a large official revenue. He commanded a great parliamentary interest, for one of his sons sat with himself in the Irish House of Commons, and he could count on the support of his father-in-law, Sir Arthur Brook, and on his relatives, the Wards. If he voted for the union, a peerage and further promotion were sure to be within his reach. Lord Castlereigh was urgent for his decision, and it was intimated to him that he must either vote with the Government or surrender his office. Sir John, rather than sperifice his convictions, resigned the chance Horship of the exchequer in 1799, and spoke and voted against the union. For his conduct in opposing the union he received the warm thanks of his constituents in the Queen's county, of the Maryborough yeoramy, and of the merchants and trajers of Dublin city. His constituents and the year-manry were Protestant, and the Dublin merchants and traders were most of them Orange men. Sir John was convinced, and truly, that the union was more likely to "endanger than to give strength to the State," and when Scotsaid. "in respect to its commerce, was sure of advantages, and did not then rink an extensive trade such as Ireland possesses."

Lord Cornwallis, in 1799, recommended the union as essential to the connection between

land was adduced in comparison, he admitted no analogy between the cases. Scotland, he the union as essential to the comments the two countries, but four leen peers. the Duke of Leinster and Earls of Granard and Charlemonte, maintained that the union would Charlemente, maintained that the union would tend "more than any other cause ultimate'y to a separation of Ireland from Great Br. Atin."

The third reading of the act of union "was carried in the Irish House of Lords on t" was carried in the Irish House of Lords on t" as 13th of including June, 1800, and twenty-two peer to 18th of two Protestant bishops, entered to Protestant bishops, entered to Protestant bishops, entered to including against it. They condemn the their protest which "unites the legislat" measure as officientify the nations." And the case of for the in its favor—we know people of Ireland are ministers have deel that they would not people, and as the people and as the people have pronounced decided to the sense of the cidedly, and respectively. people, and as the cidedly, and repeople have pronounced dement again oder all difficulties, their judgment again.

ent again oder all difficulties, their judgnse of the it, we have, together with the
er to country, the authority of the mins ur on. Sir John Parnell, after the union,
selected member for the Queen's county by
old constituents, and sat in the British
touse of Commons. He died in London on the sense of th ister to f the ur Was Joh of December, 1801.

Several cases of physical and mental wreck are reported as the result of using the new ameathetic occaiue, in excess. Confirmed in sanity has been produced by less than two years indulgence, and moral nature, as in the case of the opium habit, is very speedily undermined.

A tinsmith in the country has a sign which Quart measures of all shapes and reads :- " Quart profound

THE POPE

Addresses the Canadian Catholics.

(Cor. Liverpool Catholic Times, March 25.)

On the 14th the Holy Father received a dedeputation of Canadian priests. The address delivered on the occasion by the Abbe Marois, secre ary of Oardmal Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, Canada, was replied to by Ris Holine s in these words: "We heartily accept these r od sectiments which you have expressed to us i the name of the Canadian people; this people so full of faith, of devotion, and of love to Holy Church You have scoken of the dignity of the marchinal conferred on Mgr. Taschereau. For a long time past we have thought of conferring this honor upon him. We have desired to reward this faith and attachment of the Canadian people to the Holy See. We hope that this will be a new bond with holy church and an encouragement to you to develop still more your filial love. Furthermore, the perional merits of Cardinal Taschereau for a long time called for this dignity, and we have been happy to raise him to this honor. CANADA AND THE HOLY SEE.

called for this dignity, and we have been happy to raise him to this honor. We must 10', be sides, forget the devotion of

whom we have also wished to reward. We have learned that His Eminence should soon depart for Ganada, and we came to an understanding with Mgr. della Volpe to receive you on the occasion of the imposition of the beretta on the new cardinals, to receive you to-day to bless you and to charge you with benedictions for your country. Depart then with these benedictions, which we bestow upon you as a pledge of our affection for Canada." On Saturday afterneon, the feast of St. Joseph. Cardnal Taschersau took solemn possession of his titular church of Santa Maria della Vittoria, and delivered an eloquent and touching dis-THE CANADIAN PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES and delivered an eloquent and touching dis-anct delivered an eloquent and touching dis-c urse in French in reply to the address read to him by the Father Superior of the Discalcod Carmelities who serve this church!

"OUR LADY OF VICTORY!" said he, "what memories awaken in my heart at this beautiful title! From the beginning of at this beautiful title! From the beginning of the world Mary was announced to our first parents as destined to crush the head of the infernal serpent. Alone, among hochildren of Adam, sho had been exempt from all stain of original sin, the first victory and the worthy preparation of the victory of the Redeemer. When the Catholic faith is threat-ened by heresy or by the enemics of the Chris-tian name, the church implores Mary to obtain the victory, and this temple in which we are the victory, and this temple in which we are is a monument of the victories obtained by her all powerful intercession." Continuing to dwell on the glories of Mary, he next turned to Canada, and said: "It is thus that the flist church was dedicated in Canada to Macy nearly three centuries. Acc., and because Mary nearly three centuries ago, and became the fruitful mother of innumerable churches which to-day cover the immense valleys of the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi, the Winning and the Columbia. To-day, at a short distance and the Common. To-day, at a short distance from this first church, there rises another dedicated under the invocation of Our Lady of Victories, a place of pilgrimage where at each hour of the day the faithful may be seen interest.

ploring some grace or tostifying their gratitude.

THE CATHEDRAL OF QUEBEC, built upon the slope of Cape Diamond, rai ed into a minor basilica by the immortal Pius IX, into a minor basilica by the immortal Pins IX, and affiliated to the basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore, was dedicated from its origin to Mary Immaculate. Upon the right bank of the St. Lawronce, opposite Quebec, is a grand and brantiful parish church which also borrs the name of Our Lady of Victories, as if to announce the power of Mary in this vast region which is called Comada. All the faithful of this country will rejoice on learning that its first cardinal has received as his title a church whose name sums in the his title a church whose name sums up the power of the august Virgin, and at the same time her affection for the Catholics of the whole world. Obliged to return soon into my distant diocese, I am happy to see the care of this titular church confided to the members of an order which goes hick over so many conturies, which is spread throughout the whole universe, and woich has always made profession of honoring Mary with a most special devotion." The Card and then referred to the circumstance that this day was the sixteenth anniver ary of his episcopal consecration. and after asking the prayers of the Fathers serving the Church and the intercession of St. Joseph, he concluded his very impressive discourse.

A CANONIZATION. During the intervals of the ceremony on the 17th the consistorial advocate, Cavalier Hilary Alibrandi, pleaded in favor of the beatification and canonization of the venerable servant of God, Marie Rivier de Viviers, foundress of the Congregation of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mury.

NEW ARCHBISHOPS AND DISHOPS.

On the same day His Holiness held a secret consistory for the proconication of archishops and bishops. Instance for the Sacred Pallium was made for the Metropolitan Sees of Medical Control of the Metropolitan Sees of Medical Control of the Medical Pondicherry, Colombo, Scutari, Madras, Friburg, St. James of Chili, Antivari and Bombay.

PROTESTANT HOME RULERS.

Dublin, April 13.—A meeting of the Protestant Home Rule Association was held here yesterday to protest against the Crimes Bill. A letter was read from Mr. Gladstone, in which, referring to the Crimes Bill, he says: "The introduction of the bill is in many respects detroduction of the bill is in many respects de-plorable, but it is good in the respect that it is doing much to open the eyes of honest men to the true facts of the question. I have placed myself in Parliament to oppose it at every stage, I trust that your meeting will do much to dispel the absurd idea that Irish Protestants as a body fear the consequences of Home Rule to themselves, or are anything like unanimous in oppos

The trades and professions of the new House of Commons are as follows: Lawyers 63, merchants 36, farmers 33, doctors 22, lumbermen 22, manufacturers 5, journalists 6, traders 5, notaries 4, ship owners 4, pro-lessors 2, contractors 2, one builder, one person whose calling is unknown (probably tramp), and eight "gentlemen," The gentleman business seems to have been bad lately, though probably the eight who are in the Rouse are sufficient to represent the "gentlemanly" interests of this country.

ing it.

What is the difference between a belle and burglar? The belle carries false locks and the burglar carries false keys.