ma right, mir mates, from left, chances flow, odest home the premier planned, as, lot the city pressed the claim to palace aye should sacred stand after ages, writ in granite there, by read a nation's tribute grand—due, that faithful nation's friend; a man would feel one part his own, not a Moscovite could fail to fete stone!

its the Pales, in favor buried by Crar Visevolo, as favor buried by Crar Visevolo, eased, condemned, went forth exiled; bush thronging highways, guarded, staggering slow, and the pales of the condemn, lo! the city hooted, hissed, reviled; buth the pelting of the crowd will, and all his journey ended there, if a mation's carese loud—for the condemn of the condemn o e bordes of wild Moscoff.

dis the Lost,
time avenged on Ccar Visevolo,
tere on the dead King's throne,
tere on the dead King's throne,
tere on the dead King's throne,
tere in a monged; the Prince's cry;
ten, lof the city awore how it had known,
patriot's name could never die;
de weept, a monument uplifted there,
tule point a nation's homege nigh—
due, that loyal nation's pride;
the man was ardent to atone,
and a Moscovite would fail to bring his
tone.

C. M. B. A.

BRANCH 26, MONTREAL.

Montreal, Jan. 17, 1867.

DEAR SIR AND BRO — Being so pressed for time I neglected sending you the following as I had intended. I don't know if it is usual with you to publish list of officers, if not perhaps you will see at to give names and addresses of two or three members for the information of visiting brothers. Installed at last meeting, Jan. 10, by Dep. O'Brien:

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Financial Secretary—John Mahony.

Juard—John Forkin.

Jhancellor—M. Lyssight.

BURNING THE HOMES

ECRRIBLE LANDLORD OUTRAGES IN IRE-LAND.

The London correspondent of the N. Y. Sun cables as follows:—
That an agreement resulting in just legislation for the Iriah may not be long delayed should be the prayer of any man, no matter what his political convictions, because the increasing wife. victions, because the increasing sufferings of the Irish people appeal not to national sympathy alone, but to every feeling of humanity. No blood-and thunder writer chronicling acts of savage atrocity originating in his own brain ever invented scenes of much greater horror than those which have accompanied the invanted scenes of much greater norror than those which have accompanied the evictions this week at Glenbeigh. The burning of cottages over the heads of women and children; a farmer's wife, women and children; a farmer's wife, soon to become a mother, dragged from her bed and laid fainting upon the ground, while policemen load their rifles around her; a mother vainly begging ahelter for her dying infant in a hut from which she had been torn, and then seeking to protect her babe from the cold by covering it with straw in a pig-sty—such are the scenes which this week accompany one landlord's efforts to extort his impossible rents, and such are the items daily added to the score which Irishmen have to wipe out. It is for his desire to free a great empire from scenes like these that Gladstone is assailed as the enemy of his country's greatness and unity. his country's greatness and unity.

In the case of the woman to whom

shelter was refused for her child, it is positively exhilarating to hear of a buxom young Irish won an who used her muscle and a shovel and knocked down a bailiff and a shovel and knocked down a bailiff who was nailing up a door. She was arrested, of course, but as she was being escorted off by the policemen with rifles there was a rush from her friends, and she was rescued. Columns could be filled with details of absolutely incomprehensible brutality on the part of landlords' agents, and each would add to the satisfaction felt by every man in America whose money is backing this anti-landlord fight.

Passed Himself off as an Editor.

There is said to be but one lawyer There is said to be but one lawyer in heaven. How he managed to pass St. Peter is not positively known, but it is conjectured that he passed himself off for an editor and slipped in unexpectedly. When he was discovered the startled angels searched the realms of felicity in their length and breadth for another lawyer to draw up papers for his ejectment, but they could find none, of course, and he held his fort.

Welfare of the citizens. As a rule they are simple and prosaic things; their success depends on steady work and perseverance; they do not lend them selves so readily on wider and greater subjects for the ventilation of eloquence; but I think in the long run they are the surest road to rational prosperity. When I sometimes hear speeches about I reland, her wrongs and her rights, I ask myself

DUTY OF AN IRISH BISHOP.

OF THE ENGINE AS WELL AS TO SUPPLY STEAM—VIEWS OF BISHOP O'DWYRR OF LIMERICK.

In reply to a recent address of the Mayor and Municipality of Limerick to their new Bishop, Right Rev. Edward O'Dwyer, he made the following address:

"MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN:—I regard the great honor which you have done me by the presentation of your address of the completion and crowning of the many manifestations of old favor, with which the people of this city, in the fullness of their great hearts have surrounded my accession to the sacred office of their bishop. Hitherto different sections of the great community entrusted to my care have come with their individual tendencies of loyalty and devotion. Now, you speak not in the name of any one section, but with the fulness of authority, which the freely elected representatives of the people alone possess. I know that personally I can claim little share in the promptings that bring you around this episcopal chair. Yet, it is some thing that you have not found my personal unworthiness great enough to restrain that expression of reverence and love which you bear towards the office, of which, by God's providence, and through the favor of the Holy See, I am the occupant. There is just one word which I miss from your address, and through the favor of the Holy See, I am the occupant. There is just one word which I miss from your address, and that is, that you cannot call me Bishop of my native diocese. This is a source of regret to me that I was not born amongst you. Yet all my life—almost from infancy—has been spent amongst you, until I feel myself identified in every fibre of my being with this old city and its interests. My parents and grandparents on both sides were citizens of Limerick, and, therefore, it was a stroke of ill luck that made me in this respect somewhat like our countryman in America who deplored his misfortune in not being born in his native land. You refer with perfect right to your hope and expectation that I shall always be with you in

THE VINDICATION OF OUR NATIONAL RIGHTS AS INISHMEN.

I trust I shall never tail in that duty.

A predecessor and full name sake of mine, Edward O'Dwyer, was Bishop of Limerick during the first siege, and shared with the illustrious martyr of Emly the duty of maintaining the defence of the town and the implacable hatred of the besiegers. During the course of the siege the course and hope of the Town Council at times showed a tendency to pale below the sticking point, and it was only, I bel' we, by the threat of inflicting ecclesiastical censures that the Bishop was able to sticking point, and it was only, I bel' we, by the threat of inflicting ecclesiastical censures that the Bishop was able to restrain them from surrendering. I trust, gentlemen, that I shall never have to urge you by similar methods to a courageous discharge of your patriotic duties, and that whenever our respective spheres of duty indicate a common line of action we shall be united by the ties of national sympathy in our efforts for the country's mon line of action we shall be united by the ties of national sympathy in our efforts for the country's good. But of course you know, and I trust will never allow any excitement to make you forget, that my primary duty is your highest concern as regards interests more important and more sacred than any which politics or other secular movements can compass, and that any interference on my part in such movements must always be held in subordin ation to the spritual duties which as a bishop I have to discharge. Seek first the kingdom of God and its glory, and all those things will be added thereto, is the divine rule for all our lives, and pre-eminently for those who, in positions of great responsibility, have been charged to fix men's minds on the observance of that rule. Consequently gentlemen, I do not think my place in political agitation is amongst its recognized leacers.

I SYMPATHIZE WITH THE NATIONAL ASPIR-

of the need of self government for the prosperity of the country—a need that is felt in common by every country in the civilized world—and while I feel at the same time the hardships which press upon the agricultural classes so severely at the present time I do think with regard to the efforts that may be made to give effect to those views, that my duty is to regulate and restrain their ardor in looking for reform than to stimulate their desires or efforts for it. The greater the grievance under which a people labor the greater the danger of excess in agitating its removal; and when, as at the present time it removal; and when, as at the prosperity of the country—a need that Irish judges say with a grain of salt. If we are to look to what judges say in in this country about respectable citizens for even a man whose name is security in the hearts of the Irish race was a traitor and a thief, and that every—good which was done by great Irishmen that has endeared them to millions of their race, every one of them has been branded as a scoundrel by some Irish judges say with a grain of salt. the greater the danger of excess in agitating its removal; and when, as at the present time, the passions of the people are aroused, and especially an ardent, impulsive people such as I know them to be, I am disposed to think that I can best serve their interests by acting as a brake upon the machine rather than as a boiler to supply steam.

I WOULD REGULATE THEIR MOVEMENTS. yet there is a vast difference between yet there is a vast difference between coercing and repressing, which is pretty much like sitting on the safety valve. But in justice to my people in the city and country, I must say that I have not had the slightest need to exercise any containing influence many them, for restraining influence upon them, for they have shown how to advance the cause of the country with the convictions of true patriots and the steadiness and order of good Catholics. But it is in the more intimate and frequent intercourse of fellow citizens that we shall be brought of fellow citizens that we shall be brought most together, and have, I trust, opportunities of mutual co-operation. You are kind enough to recognize certain movements in which I have had the honor of taking a part for the improvement of the condition of the people. I sincerely hope that the Council may be able to see its way to the promotion of such movements for the physical and moral welfare of the citizens. As a rule they are simple and prosaic things; their success depends on steady work and perseverance; they do not lend themselves so readily on wider and greater subjects for the ventilation of eloquence; but I think in the long run they are the surest road to rational prosperity. When

WEAT IS THIS IRELAND THAT THEY ARE

what is the life that the state of the free stat

T. M. HEALY'S IRONY

ND LCGICAL ACUMEN, AS SHOWN IN DISCOURSE ON THE PROCLAMATION.

bishop I have to discharge. Seek first the kingdom of God and its glory, and all those things will be added thereto, is the divine rule for all our lives, and pre-eminently for those who, in positions of great responsibility, have been charged to fix men's minds on the observance of that rule. Consequently gentlemen, I do not think my place in political agitation is amongst its recognized leacers.

I SYMPATHIZE WITH THE NATIONAL ASPIRATIONAL ASPIRATIONAL ASPIRATIONS

and yield to no one in my convictions of the need of self government for the prosperity of the country—a need to be considered that the catalogue is they rather it should be collected by MOONLIGHT, because if the tenants consider that the establishment of an insurance fund for the purpose of strengthening their position be desirable, they are fully entitled to pay into their bank at any hour of injust they please, and the bank tellers and cashiers and collectors are entitled to call upon their friends out of business must naturally have struck the government. They denounce this system as a conspiracy. Now, we have all been brought up—to take everything great Irishmen that has endeared them to millions of their race, every one of them has been branded as a scoundrel by some Irish judge; and not only so, but we are called upon to respect the law as delivered by the judges; or we are called to respect the law which put the same price upon the heads of priests and called to respect the law which put the same price upon the heads of priests and schoolmasters as upon the head of a wolf; or we are called upon to respect the law which empowered a Protestant to take the horse of a poor Papist if it

to take the horse of a poor Papist if it was worth £5; or we are

CALLED UPON TO RESPECT A LAW

which prevented Catholics from learning any trade or profession or calling of the gentler sort within a walled town. This we are supposed to take as a blessing from heaven; but for my part I say that the right of the Irish tenant to hold his own land coming from heaven, the right of the Irish landlord to extract rent from him comes from London. And what is becomes from London. And what is be-tween the two venues? I think the Irish people won't have much difficulty in making up their minds. The plan of campaign is denounced by Lord Salisbury as an organized embezzlement. I wonder that it took him so long to find this out that it took him so long to find this outbecause so far back as lart October twelve
months the whole substance of that plan
of campaign was spoken of from platforms and preached in the same newspapers that are now being attacked for
having published it. Lord Carnarvon
was then viceroy of Ireland, and Lord
Salisbury was dependent for his majority
upon the Irish party. Lord Salisbury is
now dependent for his majority upon the
heir of one of the Irishrenters, the Duke
of Devonshire, and so Lord Salisbury finds it convenient to denounce
the plan of campaign as organbury finds it convenient to denounce the plan of campaign as organ-ized embezzlement. When I hear questions of morality discussed with regard to property I always like to dis-cuss it upon the conditions of the pro-perty. No doubt it is very hard for an Irish landlord to be deprived of his pro-perty. It is very hard for a planter in one of the southern states of America to

But this matter is to go to the decision of a jury, so that if the jury do not find them guilty they are to continue the Plan of Campaign, because the government by proclamation have no power to declare the law. If a judge sitting to try one transaction pronounces upon another, his language is mere impertinence and therefore the only authoritative opinion would be the declaration of a judge after the verdict of a jury. Now, when a jury of Irishmen find the Plan of Campaign to be illegal and criminal, then, for my part, I will be quite willing to accept law as laid down by the Prince of Saxe-Weimar; but until that time I beg of the Irish people to reserve their opinion on the subject. There never was an instance in this country where the government had "struck a blow" in which they had prevented the onward march of the people. The whole history of successes in this country was a history of defiance to the law: Every time they obeyed the law it passed over them like the wheels of the car of Juggernaut; but when the people resisted, then, in the memorable words of Mr. Shaw, they took the lynch pin out of the wheel and the car of oppression was overturned. In other words, the law was altered, and if car of oppression was overturned. In other words, the law was altered, and if the people of Ireland were sufficiently determined now the law relating to the rack-rents would be altered also.

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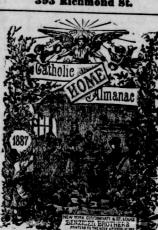
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A SPECIALTY

MICHAEL DAVITI. The Great Irish Patriot in Ba

SPEECH AT THE CONCORDI Baltimore Mirror.

Michael Davitt arrived at

Michael Davitt arrived at Station on the evening of the 1: He was alone, Mr. Davitt bein New York. He was met by a co of the municipal council at the with Mr. Patrick Martin, vice-p of the Irish National League, at Concordia Opera House rang plause as Davitt, accompanied tinguished gathering of citiz peared upon the stage. A longlergymen, who met him in troom, followed the lecturer to form. Irish and American flafrom the galleries occupied by the olic Knighthood. The clergyn guests took seats on the platfor Governor Whyte was called upon side. Among the prominent Governor Whyte was called upon side. Among the prominent present were: Mgr. McColgan, the F. P. Duggan, James McDevit Cunningham, Edmund Didier, Corrigan, J. A. Green, John T. T. J. Broyderick, J. A. Malone McCoy, J. S. Gallen; Messrs. Martin, W. J. 'O'Brien, F. C. Marshal John Lannan, J. J. Mahor Rayner, E. H. Gans, Superinter the City Hall, James Donnelly McCormick, John F. Weyler, Johnan.

Ex-Gov. Whyte, in introduce lecturer of the evening, made the ing ringing remarks: "I do not necessity for a private citizen le self to introduce a gentleman of wide reputation. But it is a cithe lecture platform; and I sup must comply. The only reason imagine for my selection is that I grandson of an Irishman of 179 gentleman I introduce is the reputive of the sentiment of Irish Intended, which has burned brightly and which will continue to flat Irish statesmen shall make law land in an Irish Parliament. My can, while I speak, observe the Irish welcome in your faces. know his life—how he stood in the and languished in prison for the and languished in prison for the has at heart, and how he has himself like a him in the pathwar ruthless evictor. I now introduct the father of the Land Lesgue,

Mr. Davitt, after the applatubelded, spoke as follows: "I subsided, spoke as follows: "thankful for this splendid dem of welcome from the ancient ar ored city of Baltimore. But I surprised, because I have often from the lips of Mr. Parnell an from the agnificent reception ex of the magnificent reception ex him here six or seven years ago. however, congratulate the Irish h however, congratulate the Irish I League of Baltimore upon the parade and this immense as which form together a strong decin favor of the Home Rule cause, the news of this meeting is flashed the ocean to-morrow, it will be inspiration for the Irish people righteous struggle for national au and another knell for the dewhich has so long crushed them "I speak to night, as I have all along, not so much to the Irisment represented within these to the American public at large Mr., Parnell's desire to gain and the moral support of the whole A

the moral support of the whole A people, because upon it largely the victory of the Irish cause defeat of our enemy. The only achieve this is by showing that o is just, and that the means we to use are lawful and moral. The it is my duty to establish these tions: 1. That the right of Ir national independence is a just That Castle rule is subversive very basic principle of consti government. 3. That, in asking can support, we can truly say are not imperiling the interest English, Scotch, or Welsh peop on the contrary, fighting their b well as our own.

"Home Rule means the right land as well as every other could had a well as every other could be a support of the could be a support o

land, as well as every other coumanage her own affairs, and to her own prosperity. No Ameridany this right of self governm deny this right of self governm is recognized now throughout the England herself has maintaine cept when it clashed with her fish interests. Her statesme advocated it for Poland, for I for Italy, for Bulgaria, and it other nation of Europe, except. They have poisoned public hitherto, by representing that acquiesced in English domination of the Irish history is now be known. We have gained the America, of Australia, of Europe, and America, of Australia, of Europe and America, has formed her for a nation. To of the Creator has bestowed the England may steal, but ca England may steal, but ca destroy. History reveals the un able aspiration of the Irish for hood. The English Parliamer