

# VOL: XXXII.-NO. 30.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. MARCH 8, 1882.

Canadian Missionaries and Mr. Parkman.

#### A LECTURE BY FATHER RYAN, S.J.

The Reverend Father Byar, of the Jesuite. delivered the following lecture on Thursday evening, the 2nd of March, in the Academic Hall of St. Mary's College, before a highly Intelligent and appreciative audience :---

#### Ladics and Gentlemen :

I think it is scarcely necessary to introduce myself; but it may be well to introduce my subject. Shakespeare says we should "speak by the card." Now, I fear the announcement on our card may possibly lead to some confusion of thought. You are told that the subject of my lecture is " Canadian Mussionaries and Mr. Parkman," and it is just possible that some may be surprised to find Mr. Parkman in the company of Canadian Missionaries. I have not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Parkman personally, but, I think, I may tell you that he is not, and never has been, a missionary Canada. He is an American in gensleman, of considerable literary merit, who has lately written some interesting volumes on the first French settlers, lay and clerical, in Canada. I intend to consider him only as the historian of Catholic missionaries; and by missionaries I mean those religious, men and women, who left home and friends in France to bring Christianity

and civilization to this country. This is a brief explanation of the terms on our card. I have brought on the stage the characters we are going to consider, and now I shall introduce my subject with a story. The story is old, but is only all the better because of its age. I will borrow the words from Cardinal Newman : "Once upon a time the man invited the lion to be his guest, and received him with princely hospitality. The lion had the run of a magnificent palace, in which there were many things to admire; the subjects represented were various, but the most prominent of them had an especial interest for the lord of the forest. It was that of the lion himself. The owner of the mansion led his guest f om one spartment to another, and directed his attention to the homage that was paid to the importance of the lion tribe. There was, however, one remarkable feature in all these representations : The man was always victorious; the lion was always overcome; the man had it all his own way, and the lion was but a fool and served to make him sport. There was Sampson tearing the lion to pieces; David taking the lion by the beard; there was a gladiator from the Roman Amphitheatre in mortal struggle with his tawny foe, and it assigned to each his province in the vast was evident that the man was getting the mastery. There was a lion in a net, a lion in a trap, and four lions in harness were drawing the car of a Roman Emperor, and Heroules, clad in the lion's skip, with the elub that demolished him; and this was not all. The lion was not only triumphed over, he was tortured into extravagant forms, as if he were the very creation of man. He became an artistic decoration and a heraldic emblazonment, the fest of alabaster tables fell away into lions' paws ; lions' faces grinned from each side the fire-place, and lions' mouths held the handles of doors. There were sphinxes too, half lion half woman; there were lions rampant, lions couchant, lions regardant, lions and unicorns, lions white, red and black; in fact, there seemed no misconception or excess of indignity that was thought too great for the lord of the forest and the king of brutes. When they had gone through the mansion the man asked the lion what he thought of the splendors it contained. In reply the lion did full justice to the riches of the owner and the skill of he artist, but he added "lions would have ared better had lions been the artists." The application of the parable to our preent purpose is not very difficult. Mr. Parkman is the map, the llon is the Catholic missionary in Canada. him his little band of Christians-the twelve L do, not know if Mr. Parkman Frenchmen who had attended him and the thought of our story when writing his history, he certainly does say more than once that the missionaries were "lions" in courage and then their voices joined in the hymn of praise leeds of noble daring ; but, whether to show his own superior power, or his artistic, literary kill, he is not unfrequently found tearing he lion to places like Sampson, holding him by the beard and throtling him like David or disputed sway in these wild realms of darkike Heroules, olub in hand, leading him out ness. The brave Friar, a true soldier of the or the sport and pleasure of demolishing him. But, enough of fable ; let us come to fact. I have been asked by a person, who read our heart, he might depart in peace, for he had pard, if Mr. Parkman is a Jesuit! There are said the first Mass in the country of the lifferent kinds of Jesuits : there is the Jesuit Hurons." of fiction and the Jesuit of fact; the Jesuit of tomance and the Jesuit of reality; the Jesuit | quently told, and we thank Mr. Parkman for pf Parliaments, platforms and periodicals, the telling. But now let us hear his opinion. and the Jesuit who is recognized as a Beligious We would like to know what manner of man by the Catholic Church, who, for the greater, ory of God, devotes his life to his own of the Church" was formed, and what mosalvation and perfection, and to the salvation | five prompted him to lead "the forlorn hope and perfection of his neighbor. Who is ever ready to leave home and country and friends, will tell us that brave Friar was a and to go to any part of the world whither Franciscan, that he was formed and to go to any part of the world whither Franciscan, that he was formed the order of obedience may send him, where in the school of St. Francis, and the greater glory of God may demand his who and what was St. Francis? "He ervices. Mr. Parkman devotes a volume to " The man, "according to the point of view from Desuits in North America." But Jesuits are which he is regarded." Our author is clearly not the only American missionaries of whom inclined to consider him at least a madman Mr. Parkman writes. He also devotes some for here is what he says of the saint :-- "He chapters to motiks and nuns, and this gives was very young when dreams and visions as the history of three Beligions in Canada- | began to reveal, to him his vocation and Monks, Nuns and Jesuits. Mr. Parkman is a kindle his high-wrought nature to seven fold. vareful; conscientions and truthful historian | heat. Self-respect, natural affection, decency, in the investigation and narration of historical | became in his eyes but stumbling blocks and acts. He has consulted the best authorities, mares. He robbed his father to build a bas collected his materials with much labor, church, and, like so many Roman Catholic nd care, and has given us the result of his saints, confounded faith with humility. He saints research in issueral very in- vowed perpetual poverty and perpetual begtructive and interesting volumes. But gary, and in token of his renuncistion of the Mr. John Killoy, an old resident of Osgoode, expenses of each contested election. The Mandsley and Goderich, assert mental interesting volumes. But gary, and in token of his renuncistion of the Mr. John Killoy, an old resident of Osgoode, expenses of each contested election. The Mandsley and Goderich, assert mental interesting volumes. But gary, and in token of his renuncistion of the Que, died at that place on March 4, aged 95. Paraelites expect to return 75 members at tion in the prisoner of long standing. tractive and interesting volumes.

give his opinion, we are sorry he did not use the same care in correcting his opinions as he did in collecting his facts. 1 do not intend to question his facts; but I do mean to question, examine and refate his opinions, and this I shall do by simply comparing his opinions with his facts, and allowing you to draw your conclusions. I think we shall then see that Mr. Parkman refutes himself. Our author describes the Jesuit of fact, of real life ; he defines the Jesuit of romance and fiction. We accept Mr. Parkman's description; we take his definition, too, and apply it to himself, and from his own words we shall show him that there is at least one who cor-responds to his idea of a Jesuit, and that one is-Mr. Parkman himself.

A Jesuit, or Jesuitism, says Mr. Parkman is "a centralized contradiction, a phenomenon of moral mechanism." Now we shall show that this definition is verified in the person of our historian, and not in the characters whose labors he describes so well. We shall take Mr. Parkman all to pieces; put him over against himself; give just his fucts; then his opinions about Monks, Nuns, and Jesuits in Canade, and I will ask Mr. Parkman to contemplate this centralized contradiction, and in the next edition of his book, to explain this phenomenon of moral mechanism-himself.

The first missionaries to Canada, our historian tells us, were the Franciscan Friars. Champlain, "the single-hearted founder of the colony," as Mr. Parkman calls him, applied to France for missionaries in 1615 to rescue from perdition a people living, as Champlain says, like brute beasts, without faith, without law, without religion, without G.d." The Franciscan Friers responded to the appeal, and four Religious of the branch called Recollets-Denis Jamot, Jean Dolbeau, Joseph Caron and Pacifique Du Plessis-set out for New France, and arrived at Quebec at the end of May, 1615 (page 359). The pricets packed their church ornaments, says Champlain, and we our baggage, and all confessed their sins before setting out on the voyage.

"Great was the perplexity of the Indians as the Apostolic mendicants landed beneath the rock of Quebec. Their garb was a form of that common to the Brotherhood of St. Francis, consisting of a rude garment of coarse grey cloth, girt at the waist with the knotted cord of the Order, and furnished with a peaked hood to be drawn over the head. Their naked feet were shod with wooden saudals, more than an inch thick. Their first care was to choose a site for their convent. alshrata the first Mass ever said in Canada, Dolbeau was the officiating pricet ; all New France kneeled on the bare earth around him aud cannon from the ship and the ramparts hailed the majestic rite ; then in imitation of the Apostles they took counsel together and field of Ttheir mission; to Caron the Hurons, and to Dolbeau the Montagnais, while Jamot and Du Piessis were to remain near Quebec. Dolbeau went with the roving hordes of Tadoussac to their hunting grounds, and lodged in a hut of birch-bark full of abominations, dogs, fleas, stench and all uncleanness. Having been blinded by the smoke he rcturned to Quebsc, only to set out again with opening spring on an extensive tour that brought him to the Kequimaux. Caron had meanwhile hastened to the site of Montreal, mingled with the savages, studied their language and declared his purpose of wintering in their village. His friends tried to dissuade him, telling him of the privations he must endure. His answer was: "What are privations to him whose life is devoted to perpetual poverty, who has no ambition but to serve God? When the Hurons and Montagnais left Monreal and went up the Ottawa Valley towards the Huron country, Caron accompanied them. He himself tells us of this journey. (Bead page 367.) Champlain followed and with those of France in a commercial direcfound the Friar amongst the Hurons, lodged in a little bark convent that the Indians had made him. In this little hut the priest had an altar. Before this altar he stood in his priestly vestments on the 12th August, behind two who had followed Champlain. The Host was raised aloft, the wo-shippers kneeled. To Deum Laudamus, and then a volley of their guns proclaimed the triumph of the Faith to the Okies, Manitous, and all the brood of anomalous devils who had reigned with un-Ohurch, had led her forlorn hope into the fastnesses of hell; and now, with contented These are facts ; they are truly and elowas this " brave Friar"; howithis "true soldier into the fastnesses of hell." Mr. Parkman was a saint, hero or madman," says Mr. Park-

Mr. P. was not content with narrating histor-Assisi, and begged of him in charity a peasant's mantle." ical facts, and if he thought it necessary to A robber and filthy beggar is certainly

something worse than a mere madman. It may be asked, why does Mr. Parkman speak of St. Francis at all? Was it necessary that he should give us his opinion of the saintly founder of the Franciscan Order that we may better understand the facts in the life of the "brave" Franciscan Friar? No, it was not. But when he did determine to give his opinions, it was necessary for consistency and common sense that he should not make his opinions contradict his facts. The "brave" Franciscan Friar would tell Mr. Parkman that he, too, had vowed " perpetual poverty" and "perpetual beggary," and that this poverty and beggary were the sources of his bravery. He would tell the historian, too, that his greates: glory was to prove himself a true and worthy son of the humble St. Francis. The "heretic" writer would hold that the Frier was brave in spile of vow (the Catholic missionary); his the true son of the Catholic Church would say he was brave because of it, and say the same, and so says every Catholic ; so said the Catholic Church herself, when, because of his perpetual poverty, and that humility which the heretic historian calls "filthy, she solemnly pronounced that the "robber and the beggar who walked the street in rage,"had reached the height of heroic sanctity. Mr. Parkman tell us he is a "lunatic," he does not say what particular form of heresy he is pleased to follow. We suppose he pretends to be a Christian. If so, we think it would have been well before writing as lightly of perpetual poverty and filthy humility, if he had thought a little more of Him, who, in life, had not whereon to lay His head, and who by humbling Himself to death Gladstone's resolution relative to the House entered into Hisglory.

### (Continued on Fifth Page.)

## Mgr. Duhamel in Paris.

A Visit to the Bill of Montmartre and the Temple of the Sacred Heart—The Church of Ottawa to have a Fillar therein,

On his way to Rome Mgr. Duhamel, Bishop of O tawa, passed through Paris, where dur ing a brief delay he visited the famous Hill of Montmartre. This bill, which is situated in the most radical part of the gay capital, is the site upon which is being erected a temple which shall be one of the most grandlose in Ecrope. It is known as "Le Rou National "and is dedicated to the Sacred Heart. Its cost will be over forty million francs. Mgr. Dubamel was very cordially received and shown around by the Rev. Father Rey, O M.I., the director of the Chapel. The of His Lorhsdip was recorded visit as follows in a monthly percidical :---"It was during the first week of January that we received the visit of Mgr. Duhamel, Bisnop of Ottawa, in Canada His Lordship was accompanied by two cures of his diocese. The three pilgrims were on their way to Rome. Mgr. Duhamel visited the works nor, Home Rule member for Queen's County. with a great deal of satisfaction; two years had gone by since his lastascension to the holy hill. His companions who had not yet seen the rising temple at Montmartre, were struck with admiration at its grandeur. Mgr. Duhamel kindly promised that the diocess of Ottawa, founded by the French and largely attended to by French priests, would not remain indifferent to the realization of the "National Voeu" He will have a collection taken up in his vast diocese, which will give him a right to oue day ask in the name of the Church of Ottawa for a pillar in the new temple to be dedicated to it. The Oblates, who during forty years have been evalgelizing Canada, will be glad to hear of this promise made by the second Bishop of Ottawa," One of his Lordship's companions, Rev. Father Michel, cure of Buckingham, also promised the finest piece of wood that can be found in our Canadian forests, which will be used in the construction of the altar. Thus, while efforts are being made to link the interests of Canada

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT LONDON, Feb. 28-In the House of Com-

mons, the Attorney-General moved a resolution declaring void the election of Michael Davitf, returned for Meath. Mr. Cowan (Badical) moved an address to

the Queen praying that in view of the arrest, re-arrest and subsequent return of Davitt to Parliament, a free pardon be granted him. The Speaker ruled Mr. Cowan's motion out of order.

The resolution declaring Davitt's election roid was carried by 208 to 20. The Attorney General stated that the Gov-

ernment would not move for a new writ, but allow time for Mr. Egan to claim the seat.

Mr. Cowan gave notice that he would renew his motion for the pardon of Davitt.

LONDON, March 1 .- In the House of Commons Mr. Caine called attention to the missing steamers " City of Limerick and " City of London," and pointed out that they had both been lengthened. He asked that the Board af Trade should order the survey of any simi lar steamers of the same line.

Mr. Chamberlain said he had written to the owners of the "City of Limerick," but his letter remained unanswered. The vessel, he said, was not insured at Lloyds. He had no official information as to the ownership of the "City of London." The Board of Trade have already once had damages adjudged against them for detaining the "City of Limerick," but they nevertheless would still consider it their duty to detain such steamers when sailing from the United Kingdom.

Mr. Sexton resumed the debate on Mr. of Lords Committee of Inquiry. He criti-cized the Administration of the Land Act, and said out of seventy thousand applications to the Land Court only 1,313 cases had been decided in the past three months, the result being that it would take years to adjudicate the entire number. Meantime the tenants whose cases were undecided would be compelled to continue to pay back rents. The provisions of the Act requiring the erection of cottages for laborers have been almost entirely neglected.

Mr. Healy favored the inquiry into the working of the Act ` Mr. Porter (Libora!) said the action of the

House of Lords was merely for the purpose of laying the foundation for a demand for com-Depention. Sir William V. Harcourt stated that the

man who shot at the Queen this alternoon was a clerk by occupation, and a native of

next election. It is proposed to raise a fund by a levy of a shilling s year from each elec-tor, and to ask the Land League to contribute in the event of a deficit.

LAND LEAGUE HUNT IN THE CLONA-KILTY DISFRIOT.

On Sunday notices were posted on the gates of Darrara Chapel, a few miles from Cionakiity, sunouncing a Land League Hunt to come off, and requesting all persons to assemble after Mass at Asbgrove. About 11 o'clock a large number of young men left town, and proceeded to Ashgrove, where they were joined by contingents from the surrounding districts. The party then went in a body, baving a few dogs, and sounding horns, coursing through an extensive tract of country, through Ashgrove, Darrara, Kilavarig, Castleview, Carhue, within a short distance of Timoleague. In the route they passed close to the now famous preserved lands of Mr. Bence Jones, but for many reasons no attempt was made to enter on the forbidden grounds. After a deal of sounding and beating about several hares were killed. In the evening the party marched into the village of Timoleague, and after partaking of some refreshment they quietly dispersed to their homes. It is not known whether the police were aware of the event to take place, or what instructions they received regarding it. However, they put in no appearance at the pro-

Assassination Attempted Victoria, Queen

ceedings,

THE PRISONNE BEFORE THN POLICE MAGISTRATE-DOUBTS OF HIS SANITY NOW ENTERTAINED 

LONDON, March' 2 .-- A despatch to the Press Association says Queen Victoria was fired at at the Windsor Railroad station today. She escaped unhurt.

WINDSOR, March 2.-Late this afternoon, as the Queen, with the Princess Beatrice, was entering her carriage at the railway station to drive to the Uastle, she was fired at by a man in the crowd, happily without harmful result. The Queen had been in London holding a drawlug-room reception, and was just returning. The Royal train had just arrived, and the station was crowded with Eton boys and towns people, who, with their raised were heartily cheering hei as she crossed the crimson carpated platfrom the royal carriage. She had first eutered the carriege, and the aged John Brown | County League, through Dr. Casey, of had taken his seat beside the coachman, who started the horses, while the air was still resounding with the cheers, when a shabby, ill. looking man, about 35 or 40 years old, standing at the entrance of the station yard among | invited Mr. Forster, Becretary for Ireland, to the other spectators, about thirty paces from the carriage, deliberately raised a pistol and fired at the Queen. He seemed about to shoot again when the revolver was struck from his hand by James Burnside, a photographer, of Windsor. Others seized him, and the police rushed in and took him into custody. Meantime the Queen's coschman drove on as though nothing had happened and reached the castle in safety. The crowd attempted to take the man from the police; the Eton boys cried "lyuch him," and a rush was made toward the spot where a handful of police protected the would be assassin; but a cab was sent for and the man was got safely away, though severely hustled. It should be stated at once that the cartridge is believed to have been blank, though the pistol contained two loaded ones. The noise of the shot was very slight, and the Queen did not hear the explosion. A few minutes after, the Queen despatched the following telegram to the Prince of Wales appointed by the Chicago convention, sugat Marlborough House: "In case exaggerated reports should reach you, I telegraph to say that as I drove from the station here a man shot at the carriage, but fortunately hurt no one. He was instantly seized. I am none mittee of the Chicago convention, to whom the worse." McLean said he would not have done what expenditure will be given. Egan says de-he did had he not been hungry. It sp-tails could not be published without giving inpears, however, that he took a hearty meal formation to the enemy which they would use at a Windsor coffee house shorily before the to the detriment of the Loagne movement. attempt. The Pope telegraphed regret at the attempt upon the Queen and congratulations upon her escape. MacLean says he is 27 years old. He through the Lesgue to the relief of distress states he is a grocer's assistant. The doctors in Ireland in 1880. Notwithstanding the pronounce him save. The revolver is a heavy outlays of the past eight months the six-chambered Golt'r, American make. Two reserve fund is about £57,500. Egan conchambers were loaded and two had been re- | cludes as follows :-- "I take the opportunity cently discharged. Fourteen bail-cartridges of conveying through your committee to the were found on the prisoner. MECLEAN SAYS various Irish national organizations of hunger actuated the orime. The Cabinet | America, the grateful thanks of the League sent a despatch to Windsor, expressing grati- Executive at home for the splendid and unfication at the failure of the attempted assassination. No bullet marks were found on the Queen's carriage. Resolutions expressing horror at the attempted assassination of the Queen were of the land question, but by the achievement passed at various meetings to-night here and of national independence for our long opin the provinces, including a meeting of pressed country. Irishmen.

# The Land War.

PRIC

Dublin, Feb. 28 .- The case of appeal from the judgment of Commissioners O'Hagan, Little and Vernon, affirming the decision of the Assistant Commissioners, under the Land Act, in reducing tenants' fixed lease rent from £36 10s to £20, came up in the Court of Appeal to-day. The Lord Chancellor supported the judgment of the Commissioners, but the Lord Chief Justice and other Judges disagreed on the main question, and laid down principles on all points raised to guide Commissioners in future actions.

Donlin, March 1 .- The caretaker at the Moate was fatally shot last evening.

LONDON, March 1 .- A proclamation has been issued offering a reward of £500 to any one who shall within six months give information leading to the conviction of the murderer of the man Bailey, who was found shot dead in the street in Dublin. A further reward of £400 is offered for some private in-

formation in regard to the crime. Any one, not the actual murderer, giving information will receive free pardon. London, March 1.-Mr. Redmond, M.F.

Land Leaguer, goes to Northampton by the advice of the Irish voters to oppose the return of Bradlaugh. A cavalry regiment will be sent there in view of possible disturbances. The polling takes place to morrow.

LONDON, March 2. --- Correspondence of Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is published, in which he refuses to defray the cost of arming the Property Defence men. A despatch to the Standard from Limerick says : The party who attacked the farmer's house at Feacle on Sunday did not kill any member of his family. A dynamite cartridge has been discovered in the Unstom House here." Mr. Forster has started for Dublin.

BOSTON, March 2 .- The Rev. Lawrence Walsh, treasurer of the Irish National Land. League reports that the sums received from January 13 to October 10, 1881, when the third quarterly reports were issued, were \$101,556.76; the remittances received from October 10, 1881, to February 14, 1882, were \$60,341.22; total, \$161,898.08. The sums rted as sent direct from the da Buffalo Convention to October 10, 1881, were \$34,835.74; reported from the Monroe Rochester County, N.Y., \$4,500, the grand total being \$201,233.82. LONDON, March 1 .--- The Commission of the House of Lords on the Irish Land Act have appear before them as a witness. Mr. Forster has refused under instruction received at a special Cabinet Council. Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland. has telegraphed to Lord Cairns, chairman of the committee, to enquire into the working of the Land Act, declining to give evidence before the committee.

tion, the French people will have in another manner an indelible proof of Canadian sympathy in their religious aspirations.

#### The International Walking Match.

At 9.11 p.m. on Saturday the great International go-as-you-please was concluded in New York. At 9 p.m. the score stood :-Hazael, 598; Sullivan, 525; Noremac, 555; Hugher, 535; Fitzgerald, 575; Hart, 642. The total receipts of the match are about \$46,000. After deducting expenses there will be \$30,000 left for the winners. Over nine thousand persons were in the garden at the close. To nearly all the contestants stimulants in small quantities have been administered from the beginning of the week. Sullivan saved his entrance fee by the greatest exertion. On completing 525 miles he made a bolt for his quarters after receiving a basket of flowers and being lustly cheered. Rowell was present but avoided the spectators. He looked flushed, and was evidently nervous. To a reporter he said he did not know what caused the trouble, although he had taken vinegar in mistake for beef tea. He was prepared to make a bigger score than any that would be made this race, and yet give the boys snother brush. Hughes finally retired with a score of 555. A 9.11 p. m. Hezzel had achieved a score unequalled in pedestrianism of 600 miles, and was presented with a jewelled whip. Fitzgerald finished with 577, and Hart with 542. An attachment was served on the referee for \$313 of money belonging to Hart. The total amount received by Hazael out of the proceeds of the walking match is \$21,750, not including the order to prevent the perpetuation of divisions trophy. Fitzgerald gets, \$6,100, Noremac in the Irish Parliamentary party and the lax | the night. \$3,060, Hart \$2,040, Hughes \$1,530, Builivan 51,020.

· •

London. The Queen was not alarmed at the event.

London, March 3 .- In the House of Commons this evening there was a scene in consequence of Johnston. Attorney-General for Ireland, admitting that a warrant under the Cuercion Act existed against Arthur U'Con-Mr. O'Connor moved the adjournment. He inquired with what offence he was charged. Mr. Healy, who believed a similar warrant existed against himself, seconded O'Connor's motion.

Mr. Callan (Liberal) endeavored to exact a pledge from the Government not to cause the arrest of members visiting their constituents. Mr. Gladetone retused to grant such immunity or give any further information.

Mr. O'Connor withdrew the motion, saving he knew the warrant contained an utterly unfounded charge of treasonable practices. He defied the Government to try him in England.

Baron DeWorms, in moving that the Government find the means of using its good offices with the Czar to prevent a recurrence of outrages upon the Jews in Russia, said 201 women had been violated, 56 Jews killed, 70 wounded, 20,000 persons rendered homeless and property valued at £16,000,000 wrecked. Mr. Gladstone said the intervention of a foreign Government would be certain to cause strong reaction, not mercly among those who committed the outr ges, but among those who were averse to anything like invasion of their national independence. Baron DeWorms withdrew his resolution. LONDON, March 6 .- In the House of Commons, Sir S. Northcote moved the House to

reaffirm the resolution that Bradlaugh be not permitted to go through the form of repeating the oath. Mr. Mejoribanks (Liberal) moved an

affirmation. Mr. Labouchere promised, on behalf of Mr. Bradlaugh, that if Mr. Majoribank's amendment carried, Mr. Bradlaugh would not go up to the table until legislation was effected. provided the delay was for a reasonable

time. Mr. Gladstone supported the amendment as the best means of relieving the House from an increasingly painful position.

Mr. Majoribanks' amendment was rejected by 257 against 242.

Sir S. Northcote's motion was carried without division.

Mr. Gladstone, in moving an address to the Queen relative to the attempted assassi nation, said similar attempts upon the lives of rulers in other countries had been associated with some grievance or discontent, whereas the attempt upon the Queen was prompted solely by a morbid desire for notorlety in intellect of the narrowest kind. The motion for the address was carried inanimously.

The House of Lords also adopted the address to the Queen, congratulating her on her escape.

THE IBISH PABLIAMENTABY PARTY Lornov, March 6 .- It is stated that in attendance of its members, it is proposed to pay each member. elected next election £300

The Czar, Empress of Austria, and the Emperor William telegraphed messages of sympathy.

Jupathy. London, March 3.—The Times says : " It no gaol. The Gazette offers a reward of £1,000 for The Gazette offers a reward of £1,000 for more can be said for MoLean, the would-be assessin of the Queen, than could be said for information leading to the discovery of the Guiteau, the assassin of Garfield, or Lefroy, mnrderer of a constable named Kavanagh at murderor of Gold, he can as little expect to escape punishment.

Minister Lowell tendered to the Queen the congratulation of the American nation on her | been lodged in the bank to the joint credit of escape. Telegrams expressing similar sen- the landlord and tenant, the latter binding

LONDON, March 6 McLean has been removed to Reading Jail. It is stated that the per session and contribute £300 towards the certificates of the eminent physicians, expenses of each contested election. The Mandsley and Goderich, assert mental aberra-

LINERICK, Merch 4 .- It is rumored that martial law will be proclaimed in the County Olare.

DUBLIN, March 4 .- Six arrests to-day in connection with the murder of the informer Bailey.

Mr. Forster has returned to Dublin. A large crowd hooted him at the Government depot as the train passed last evening. Hazael, an ex-suspect, was arrested for supposed connection with the demonstration.

NEW YORK, March 4 .-- Egan, Treasurer of the National Land League, has written to Judge Birdsall, member of the committee gesting, in view of the slanders of enemies regarding the disposition of League funds. that an audit committee be appointed by Irish organizations in America or by a comthe fullest satisfaction as to every detail of So the present League has received from all sources in America, including £1,000 from Canada, £106,000. This is in-dependent of nearly £60,000 contributed paralleled manner in which they sustained the movement throughout a long strugglea struggie which we hope before long will be crowned not only by a satisfactory settlement LONDON, March 6 .- Mr. Hunt, late book-

keeper in the office of the United Ireland, and Mr. O'Keefe of the editorial staff. of that : journal, have been released from Kilmainham

Letterfrack, County Galway. LIMERICK, March 6 .- It is stated that on

many estates money for payment of rents has timents were arriving at Windsor throughout himself to give his signature for withdrawak and of the money the moment the suspects are released. carità Mu B

eleased. The London News denies that a plan is under consideration to pay members of the Irish Parliamentary party elected at next alectica

amendment in favor of legislation permitting