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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. AUGUST 2, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

AFTER DEATH.

BY FANNY PARNELL.

IN MEMORIAM.

FANNY PARNELL.

God's ways and will are searchless still— Mere reason cannot rate them-Nor finite man need plot or plan To fathom or frustrate them!

This truth's still proved, for she we loved-Fair Erin's brightest daughter-Drew ner last breath, when far from death Her cherished country thought her!

Nor Castle hack, nor prison rack. Nor buckshot laws could cow her-Cow that grand soul, that scorned control Of Saxon churls to bow her. Sentle as strong, 'twas but the wrong

For centuries done poor Ireland, That fired her pen to scathe the men Who robbed her of her sireland. What vim and fire possessed her lyre

When Erin's suff'rings telling, In every chord there seemed a sword, A patriot's spirit swelling. Each ireful note, like thunder smote

Her country's curst despoilers, and, tocsin-like, appeared to strike Dismay 'mongst her revilers. But ne'er again that lyre's bold strain

Will chant Born and glory-Unstrung each string, no more 'twill sing Poor Ireland's checquered story." ret may the seed she sowed not lead

To Ireland's liberation. And o'er her grave the SUNBURST wave-Providensign of her nation! W. O. FARMER.

Montreal, July, 1882.

UISS PANNY PARMELL'S FUNERAL

Mourning Throngs That Gathered at the Old Homestead Yesterday—Simple Episopal Services and Elaborate Floral Emblems-The Remains Laid Temporarity at Rest in Riverview Cemetery.

July 25th, 1882. The funeral of Miss Fanny Parnell took lace yesterday from Ironsides, near Borden-N.J., the residence of the late Comnodore Charles Stewart, grandfather of Miss Pamell, to Riverview Cemetery, in the suburbs of Tienton. It had been rumored vesterday that the funeral would be strictly private, tut all who went to Ironsides were eceived kindly and entertained hospitably. Delegations were present representing many pranches of the Land League. An early rain from this city took a special car, but the although filled, did not contain half of he New Yorkers who were on the train ound for Bordentown. From Yonkers were P F Higgins, Prost-

lent of the Yonkers Branch Irieh National Land League, with five members. From Sound Brook were James O'Connor and James Brady, of the Parcell Land League. From Rochester, N Y, was James H Curran, representing the Rochester Branch Irish Na-tional Land League. The same League was represented by President Patrick Kelly, from Florence, N J; President Edward Dallen and twelve others from Bordentown, NJ; by President John H Sanderson and twenty-eight members from Trenton, and by President Peter O'Conneli, John Logne, and Patrick Dwyer from Paterson. From Paterson came also President John E McCoulter, Thomas Casey and William B Gourlay of the Parnell Branch. Among others present were O'Donovan Rosan, William Redmond, private secretary to Michael Davitt, and Bryan G McSwyny.

The old homestead, which is of wood, two

storeys high, and almost surrounded by old trees, stands on a bluff which, from the western bank, commands a near view of the wide Delaware River and the wooded farming region that stretches tranquilly to the eastward. At the foot of the hill the special trains stopped, and procession after procession was formed to march in turn up the sunny hillside into the shady grove in front of Itoneides, and thence into the building. Last to arrive were the Executive Council of the Central Union Irish National Land League of Philadelphia. They were M. Patton, T. H. Donnelly, Patrick McGrenery, Jeremiah Bergen, M. I. J. Griffin, Capt. Patrick O'Brien, Jos. H. Fanning, Jeremiah Murphy, Jas. Harold, Charles McCusker, John Lewis, Bernard Has-

lin, Patrick Lynch, and James Connery. The first ladies' branch organized by Mrs. Parneli was in Philadelphia, and it was called the Ironsides. From this society there were present yesterday Mrs McCoart, Mrs Walsh and Mrs Smith. From the Martha Washington and the Liberty branches of the Ladies' Land League, in Philadelphia, were Miss Harrison, Miss Tracey, Mrs Reilly, Mrs. Lee, and Mrs Murphy. Finally, the ten branches of the Irish National Lund League were represented by James F Mirturn and Robert Blewitt.

The burial service was that of the Episcopal Church, of which Miss Parnell was s The efficiating clorgyman was the Rev. Nathanel Pettit, rector of Christ Episcopal Church in Bordentown. Over the house floated the Irish flag at half-mast. One by one the viekors, as they arrived, entered the house staded by stately elms, and in an uninterrupted procession hey filed past the open coffin. This which was of white oak, was in the library, at the right of the visitor as he entered the house from the river side. Next to the ibrary and the central room in the homestead was the parlor, and in this the funeral service were held. Mrs. Paraell entered the room in the arm of her son, Mr. John Parnell, who arived just in time to take part in the servicet Lieut. Macauley, U. S. N., a cousin of Mrs. Parnell, was alse present.

a semicirca of elaborate fivral designs. At telegraphed for

the foot of the coffin was a lyre, over which was a dove in the attitude of soaring eway. The lyre was five feet high, was composed of white roses and white lilies, and had smilax strings. One string was broken. It was given by the Executive Committee of the Irish National Land League in New York. A cross four feet high, composed of white lilies, bunches of tube roses, and lilies of the valley, was given by the Central Branch, New York. A smaller cross of white roses was given by Dr. William H. Shipps, the family physician in Bordentown. An Irish harp of roses, with lilies of the valley and smilax, stood on a floral base, on which was worked in immortelles the legend "Submit to God." It was sent by Messrs. Richard J. N. Petty and S. B. Bostwick, friends of the family. The Ladies Branch gave an Irish harp of calla lilies, twined with ivy, and standing on a base of magnificent white roses. Last, at the head of the ceffin and on a table, was a tall harp of pale, creamy roses, with an elaborately wrought base of flowers. Around the base was a wreath of pond lilles, githered in the Delaware River from a spot in plain view of the open windows of the homestead. In the base was worked in immortelles the first verse and the caption of the last poem Miss Parneil wrote. It read as follows:—

THE UTTERANCES OF AN IRISH HEART. What, give our land to you, England!
What, give our land to you!
Our ravaged land, whose every rood
Our patriots' bones bestrew.
Our blood-steeped land, our plundered land
With seed of martyrs sown;
Our tortured land, our writhing land,
Which yet we call our own!

Which yet we call our own!

FANNY PARNELL. The coffin was satin lined. The body was dressed in a white Indian mull dress, with white hid slippers, the head resting on a white satin pillow. The peaceful and even happy expression of the face was remarked by many. The inscription on the coffin was: "Fanny Parnell, died July 20, 1882, aged 28 years. Pinned to the dress was a piece of white silk, and in the centre was a bunch of shamrock plucked in the Vale of Avoca, and surrounded by the lettering, "Fanny Parnell with her native shamrock sleepeth." It was sent by Mrs. M. J. Beirne of this city. Attached to the plece of silk was a slip of paper, on which was a poem, by Mary Frances Smith, of Bordentown, beginning :

Rest, gentle sleeper, rest. Mlle. Rosea d'Erion sang "Angels Ever Bright and Fair" to a plane accompaniment, the Rev. Mr. Pettit read passages from the Scriptures, and prayed. Afterward Mile. d'Erina sang an Ave Marin by Rossini. Every one, save the members of the family, stood during the service, excepting during the prayer, when they knelt down upon the floor. The cosia was borne cown the steep that the address is simply an electioneering billside to the cars in waiting by pall- dodge to catch the Irian vote ought to be rebearers selected by Mrs. Pernell. were Dr. W. B. Wallace, M. D. Gallagher, T. B. Hopkinson, grandson of a signer of the Declaration of Independence; Robert S. Murphy, Stephen J. Meany, and Francis Fisher, a great grandson of a signer of the may form. Our colouies owe us a great deal Declaration of Independence. In the processing make a remarkably small return. Wa people of Boidentown with labor-stained clothing. Along the line of the tente people gathered. Men took off their hats as the funcral train awept past.

At Lalor street station in Trenton the train stopped and the line of march was taken up for Riverview Cemetery, half a mile distant. Over fifty members of the Ladies Branch were in the line. Mrs. Parnell sat at the opening of the receiving vault as her daughter's body was borne within.

Arrangements are already under way looking toward the removal of Miss Parnell's body to Ireland. She will probably be buried in the Vale of Avoca by the side of her father.

On the table near the bed on which Miss Parcell died was a letter addressed to Mr. John Parnell. It was written shortly before her death, and contained a complete reckoning of her financial standing for her brother's perusal. Members of the family bolieve that Miss Parnell drew up this statement in the belief that her end was drawing nigh. On Sunday evening John Heath, sculptor, of Philadelphia, took a plaster cast of the leatures of Miss Parnell.

"THE WAR HORSE."

People who suppose that Admiral Nicholson is called the "War Horse of the Navy, because he sent word to Arabi Pacha that if fired upon he would shoot back, are very much mistaken. The history of the title, as told in navy circles in Washington, is as follows :term hors de combat was used. Some one having asked what it meant, the future hero promotly and proudly replied, "a war horse," and "War Horse Nicholson" he was at once dubbed, and has been so styled ever since.

The Indian Contingent.

Says the New York Graphic :- Poor India Indian troops are to be conveyed to Egypt to fight England's battles again t their own coreligionists, and India is to bear the burden of the expedition. It is rather hard on a dependency to sak it to fight for the Home Government and at the same time to pay for the privilege of being allowed to fight. But Mr. Goldwin Smith tells the Canadians that this sort of thing is perfectly right, and Mr. Goldwin Smith is generally right in his own service. Born in Edinburgh, where his uncle estimation, but he places the rost of the world in the persistently painful position of being always in the wrong. The man who is always right is an unpleasant sort of person.

Anna Parnell is dangerously ill with brain fever, 'brought on by the news of the sudden The foding doors between the library and death of her sister. She does not recognize the cental parlor were thrown open, and any one. The doctors entertain slight hopes through them the coffin was revealed against of her recovery. Ohas, S. Parnell has been

DER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT NEEDS NO ADVICE FROM CANADA-OPINIONS OF THE "TIMES."

London, July 28 .- The following are the exact words used by Earl Kimberly, in reply to the address adopted by the Canadian Par-

ilament relating to Irish affair:—
"Her Mejesty will always gladly receive the advice of the Parliament of Canada on ail matters relating to the Dominion and the administration of affairs, but in respect to the questions referred to in the andress, Her Majesty will, in accordance with the coustitution of the country, have regard to the advice of the Imperial Parliament and her Ministers, to whom all matters relating to the affairs of the United Kingdom exclusively appertain.'

The Times' editorial, commenting on the address, says : " If it is the earnest desire of the Canadian Parliament to renew an expression of unswerving loyalty and devotion so entirely innocent and even praiseworthy, every well-wisher of Canada will profoundly regret the extremely unfortunate manner in which her representatives have altempted to satisty it. Had the aim been to dissemble piore effectually have compassed it than by sending such an address at such a time, just when Her Majesty's Government was engaged in a severe struggle with auarchy and sedition in Iroland. Canadian loyalty and devo-tion assume the form of public formal recommendation that rebellion and treason should be legitimized by the concession of the demand for Home Rule, at a time when the Government had avowed itself unable to answer for the preservation of any semblance of order, without imprisoning the ring-leaders of the Irish conspiracy. Exactly three days before the murder of two of the Queen's cervants in Phoenix Park, Her Majesty's loyal devoted subjects, at a safe distance of 3,000 miles from the centre of the disturbance, take upon themselves to pray that these gentlemen be allowed to erjoy the inestimable blessing of personal liberty. English ideas of loyalty and devotion cartainly suffered an extraordimary inversion in crossing the Atlantic, it they inspire such reckless, presumptuous interference with the problems with whose true character Cauadians have little epportunity of informing thereselves. The respectful phrases in which these uncalled for recommondations are couched caunot blind any one to the fact that they amount to a vote of censure on ther Ma-justy's Government and are an encouragement to her avowed enemies. We are at a loss to determine whether the circumstance gamed as we aggravation or an excuse for the offence. If the more charitable view is taken, it condemns the Canadian Parliament as guitty of a levity of thought which will seriously detract from the value of any opinion it sion were many of the farmers and laboring nurse them through their puling infancy, insure for their youth an opportunity for tranquil, undisturbid growth, and our reward usually is that, as soon as they reach something approaching manhood, they display independence by putting prohibitive taxes upon our commerce. Our behaviour to them is largely regulated by a kind paternal feeling, and their behaviour towards us is shaped upon commercial principles usually false ones. They expect us to defend them and regulate our fleets and armies accordingly, in return they buy from us whatever they cannot get cheaply elsewhere.

SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON.

They might at least treat us with the respect

and courtesy we receive at the hands of our

Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B., who is now practically in charge of the British forces in Egypt, is one of the heroes of Lucknow, the former Mogul capital of the Kingdem of Oudh, the last native ruler of which is a Government of India pensioner, living in magnificent Oriental state in his palace at Garden Reach near Calcutta. During that remarkable siege, the result of which, combined with the cap-ture of Delhi, broke the back of the formidable Indian mutiny of 1854, Alison, then a Brevet Major, was Sir Colin Campbell's right-hand man. Between him and Sir Colin there existed the greatest friendship, which originally became warm in the trenches of the Crimea, when Alison performed yeoman's service When a laced and buttoned Lieutenant, young on behalf of his chief. The friendship Nieholson was once in company where the between the two soldiers was a notorious fact in England, and when the Indian mutiny had made such headway that the Covernment determined upon enlisting the services of Sir Colin Campbell, one of the most famous caricaturists in the country depicted the old warrior shaving and answering to the representative of the public, standing at his bedroom door, that he was ready to start, but that he would rather not go unless he had Alison appointed on his staff. Alison according ly went to India as Lord Clyde's military secretary, and in the records of the rollef of Lucknow his services were frequently mentioned in terms of the most generous and enthusiastic approbation. Like Gen. Sir Sam Browne, the great friend of the Prince of Wales, Sir Archibald is minus an arm, which he left in Lucknow. He has a long record of was a celebrated physician, in 1626, he took his commission as a Captain in the famous Seventy-second Highlanders in 1853. He was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol. When the Ashantee war broke out he was appointed next to command to Sir (brigade into action at the battle of Amoaful,

from the Commencement of the French Re-volution to the Restoration of the Bourbons." He himself has dabbled in literature, but, like the thoroughgoing soldler he is, his principal effusions have been treatises on army matters. He succeeded as second baronet in 1867.

THE NEW CABLE LINE.

New York, July 29-The new Atlantic cable project, announced a few days ago in London as open for subscriptions, has especial interest for Canadians. From a prospectus which reached this company by cable, it is learned that the new organization is formed under a cherior granted by the Dominion Parliament in 1881, incorporating the European, Canadian, American and Asiatic Cable Company, which undertaking, it is understood has been mainly promoted by a Goverement official, Mr. Gleborne, Superintend. ent of Government Telegraphs, in connection with Benjamin Batton, of Oltawa, one of the original corporators. Among the list of contracts enumerated in the prospectus is one by a company with Boston, and undertaking by the company to pay \$30,000 to cover the cost of obtaining an Act of Parliament, which is the exact wording of the advertisement. This extraordinary statement so freely circulated throughout Engtheir love we hardly know how they could land, is hardly calculated to convey to the mother country a very favorable impression regarding the purity of the Patliament of Canada.

OBITUARY.

Agron C. Burr, an adopted son of Agrou Burr died in New York on July 27th. He was the son of Count Verdi de Liele.

W. V. Detlor, Clerk of the country of Lencox and Addington, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Napauce, Ont., dled at that piece on July 25th.

Mrs. Margaret Sanderson who made the flag for Fort McHenry which inspired Key to write the "Star Spangled Banner," dled in New York, Saturday July 29 aged 85

George L. Allain, an old resident of Toroute, died at the hospital on July 27th. De-ceased at one time was governor of the jail, Chief of Police and a member of the City Council.

Mr. Thomas Kavanagh, of Brockaway, was drowned last week in Brockaway Creek while bathing. His sad fate is much regretted by the neighbourhood and district surrounding, as he was much esteemed and respected. His furl rai was very large.

Mrs Charles Alexander, wife of ex-Alderher bushand to this country in 1840, first settling in London, Out, and shortly afterwards in alontreal. News has been received at St. John, N. B.,

that Ceptoin Edward F. Ford, of the barque Ada," of Fleetwood, England, died of cousumption on shipboard on the 25th June, while on a voyage from Labos de Afuera to Falmouth. Captain Ford was a native of Liverpool, N.S., but had sailed out of St. John for a long time. Thomas Guerdia, President of Costa Rica

for twelve years, died at Panama on the 7th July. He obtained power by the celebrated revolution in April, 1870, and ever since has ruled the country with a rod of iron. He was ignorant, unlettered, and plunged the country into an abyes of dabt. Prospero Teinardoss as been elected Guardia's succes-

Mr. John Foley, editor and proprietor of the Orangeville (Out.) Sun newspaper, died in that place on July 30th, in the 46th year of his age. The deceased came to Orangewille about 22 years ago, and began the publication of the Sun, which was the first paper published in the county. He was a writer of considerable ability, and took an active interest in public matters. He filled the posttion of Reeve of Orangeville in 1877, having

been elected to the office by acclamation. Edward Arthur Wellington, second Baron Keane, 18 dead. He was the eldest son of the first Baron, and was born in 1815, succeeding to the title in 1844. The late Baron was a major in the army and captain of the 37th Foot; was aide-de-camp to his father when in command of the Army of the Indies, and received the Chuzues Medal. The first Baron distinguished bimself in the Peniusu. lar war, but received his poerage after the £2,000 a year was also granted to himself and his two immediate successors in the peerage. He was the second son of Sir John Keane, of Bolmont, County Waterford. "be heir to the now vacant baronetcy is the late peer's brother, the Hon. John Manley Arbushnot, who was born at Valencianues in 1816, and who married in 1848, the youngest daughter of the late Sir Hugh Palliser.

A DYNAMITE CONVENTION.

PEORIA, Ill., July 31 .- Crowe, of dynamice fame, has returned from Obicago, where it is reported a convention was held last week, attended by a number of prominent Irish-Americans from different sections of the country, including Major Horrigan, New York, Patrick Collins, Boston, and a delegation from the Pacific coast. It is learned that an arrangement was made for the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of combs and other explosives to be used by the Crows-Rossa faction, in war against England. In a card, Crowe says the institution has a chemical laboratory on the Hudson River, Garnet Wolseley, and in 1873-4 led his above New York, owned and operated by a Joint Stock Company, with a capital of \$200,the capture of Bequah, the action of 000, divided into 40,000 shares of \$5 each. Ordahsu, and fall of Coomassie, the bar- It is organized under the laws of New York,

selected annually by stockholders having a president, secretary and general superintendont, the latter, Professor Messeroff, a Russian chemist of high standing. The principal business of the concern is not so much in manufacturing explosives as training young men in the science of producing from original matter those grand agencies of modern science so much used now in war and peace -dynamite, nitro givcerine, giant powder and fulminates of gold, silver and mercury The demand for these articles in the past years has been much greater than the production, and that the demand will increase each year there cannot be the least doubt for we find the United States Government employing this agency in the removal of oberructions in the various harbors, and Admiral Seymour of the English navy, is using it to blow up Egyptian forts at Alexandria. It was used to remove obstructions at Hell Gate. There are other hell gates and hell holes and forts in other countries to be removed and blown up that are more injurious than those mentioned; hence the wisdom of baving a number of trained young men to manufacture these dan-gerous materials. The directors take in the students to the factory and teach them the wonders of science, and pay thom while learning \$5 a week. The exponses are met by the sale of articles manufactured and from subscriptions from the patrons of science. Applications for stock can be made to the undersigned, or general secretary in New Yerk, P. O. box 2,191, signed "P. W. Crowe "Let me join with you the jubilant procession, Let me chant with you her slory; Then contented I shall go back to the sham-

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the last meeting of the Father Matthew Temperance Association of Almonto the following officers were elected for the ensuing term :- President, R J Dougherty; 1st Vice-President, E Letany; 2nd Vice-President C F Mahony; Secretary, James R Kelly; As-sistant-Secretary, P McGarry; Treasurer, P Daly. Committee of Management :- P C Dowdall, J O'Reilly, P Bourke, T McAulifle Sheehan, R J Dowdall, R Johnston, M Hogan, M McAuliffe.

THE FALSE PROPHET.

Mohammed Achmet, the False Prophet of

the Soudan, was born in the region of Don-

cola, on the western bank of the Nile, where it makes its great bend. He was a poor man, a curpenter and boat-builder by trade. He first came into noto.iety on the large island Abbas, situated about 300 miles south of Kharioum. Here, after the fashion of the fakirs and holy men, he withdrew from man Alexender of this city, died at her resisence society, and devoted himself to prayer cence, 143 Methalic street, on the morning of and meditation. He soon had a large follow-only 26th, and 63 years. The deceased was a ling and problatmed himself the expected a native of Dandee, Scotland, and came with prophet and deliverer of the people. He wrote letters all over the country announcing himself and his mission. He was recognized at once as a leader. While many of the more intelligent bloslems repudiated him, others, moved both by religious and political motives, and whe, above all, hoped that he would show them some way to escape the rayment of their taxes, flocked around his standard. He was secretly encouraged and abetted by enamics of the Government residing at Khartoum. His presence in so commanding position on the Nile soon became obnoxious to the authorities at Kharfoum, and an expedition was organized to dislodge him. A detachment of 120 men of the regular army was sent against him on the island. These men were badly managed, and, although they were armed with the best make of Remington ifles, while Mohammed Achmet and his band had only their spears, they were killed one after the other as fast as they landed, till not one of the 120 was left. Not a shot was fired. It was a slaughter like the sticking of so many pigs. steamer with its crow and one or two officers escaped back to Khartoum with the sad news. Of course, after this exploit, Mohammed Achmet knew that it would not do for him with his present forces to remain where he was. He therefore gathered together all his following-men, women and children, cattle and provisions-crossed the Nile to the west bank, and fled to a wild mountain called Gebel Gedir, 200 miles couth-west of the Island of Abbas, and about ninety miles north-west of the penal colony and military station of Fashoda. flere, in an easily defended and almost inaccessible mountain, he took up his abode. The Baggara Arabs, the former slave-hunters of the White Nile, now began to flock to transactions in Afghanistan, which led to the copture of Gnuzuee in 1839. A pension of is noted for its restless, lawless, unruly epirit. It was the policy of the Government to let the rebels alone, now that they had left the river, thinking that they would soon lose their zeal and disperse for want of provisions. But a new Governor of Fashoda had been appointed, considered it his duty to signalize his loyalty by organizing another expadition against the rebels contrary to creders from Khartoum, he gathered the military forces from Kaka, Fash-oda, and the station at the mouth of the Sobat; in all, 600 soldiers of the regular army. With these he joined 200 men of the targe native tribes of the Shillooks, under the King of the Shillocks-800 men all told. With these he marched six days across the desert by forced marches. On the seventh day, when the men were all tired out from the long march and utterly unfit for action, they met the enemy. Mohammed Achmet was again , victorious. The fight was turned into a slaughter. Sixty men were taken prisoners by the rebels; only seventy escaped by running for it; and all the rest were slain. The Governor of Fashoda and the King of the Shillooks were both killed.

tained, while chopping wood on Saturday, acoldentally split the skull of his little, child, mits of compromise regarding the amendwho ran under the axe as it was in the act of ment relating to the tenant's interest. It is Ordahsu, and fall of Coomassie, the Dar- It is organized duter "Mausonitor Ohemical who ran under the axe as it was in the act of ment relating to the come to have capital, Ashantee. Sir Archibald is a and known as the "Mausonitor Ohemical who ran under the axe as it was in the act of ment relating to the come to have capital, Ashantee. Sir Archibald is a and known as the "Mausonitor Ohemical who ran under the axe as it was in the act of ment relating to the come to have capital Ashantee. Sir Archibald is a said known as the "Mausonitor Ohemical who ran under the axe as it was in the act of ment relating to the come to have capital ashart capital and the come to have capital ashart capit

A farmer of Valcartier, name not ascer-

General business is conducted by the directors [This beautiful and sadly prophetic poem was written by Miss Fanny Parnell nearly one year ago, on August 27th, 1881.—Ed. Pilol. Shall mine eyes behold thy glory, O my coun

try? Shall intre eyes behold thy glory? Or shall the darkness close around them, ere the Break at last upon thy story? When the nations ope for thee their queenly circle, As a sweet, new sister hall thee, Shall these lips be scaled in callous death and That have known but to bewait thee? Shall the ear be deaf that only loved thy praises.

When all men their tribute bring thee?
Shall the mouth be clay that saug thee in thy When all poets' mouths shall sing thee? Ah! the harpings and the salvoz and the shoutings
Of thy exiled sons returning!
I should hear, though dead and mouldered, and
the grave-damps
Should not chill my bosom's burning. Ah! the tramp of feet victorious! I should hear them
'Mid the Shamrocks and the mosses.
And my heart should toss within the shroud,
and quiver As a captive dreamer tosses. should turn and rond the care-clothes round me, Giant sinews I should borrow, Crying, "O, my brothers, I have also loved her, In her lowaness and sorrow,

> rocks, Now mine eyes have seen her glory." IRELAND

IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT:

THE LAND WAR

DUBLIN, July 26 .- The weather in Ireland has improved considerably in the past few Though the potato blight has apdays. peared in badly drained ground, there is a splendid crop in most parts of the country.
Francis Fitzgerald, Earon of the Exchequer of Ireland, has resigned owing to his objection

to the duties imposed under the Repression LONDON, July 27 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Vernou Harcourt refused to answer questions relative to the arrest of J. O'Brien in Venezuela, for connection with the murders of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, on the ground that it would be

inconsistent with public interests. Mr. Trevelyan stated that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was now communicating with the Colonial office regarding emigration to Canada.

in the House of Lords, Lord Carlingford moved the second reading of the Arrears of Rent Bill.

The Marquis of Salisbury said he approved of the part of the bill relating to loans and provisions for emigration, but thought it would be very difficult to obtain proof of tenants' inability to pay rent. He hoped no more drafts would be drawn on the wisdom of the sub-commissioners who had been anpointed as political partisans, and the principle of whose decisions was inscrutable. If the Government did not mean confiscation, let them make the bill optional for the landlord. There should be the same enquiry as to what class of landlords it was who accumulated arrears of rent in order to evict a tenant, before this act of plunder was committed. Landlords should be free as tenants to enter the arrangements under the bill. As the bill contained some provisions he heartily approved, it could not properly be rejected at this time, but in assenting to the second reading, he protested against its dangerous principles, and would not support it at any future stage unless these dangers were removed.

The bill passed the second reading. London, July 31.—In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Salisbury moved an amendment to the Arrears of Rent bill, the effect of which will be that landlords could refuse consent to tenants applying for relief under the bill in cases where he distelleved the tenants' inability to pay.

Lord Carlingford opposed the amendment,

saving it would utterly staltily the Government's land legislation.

The amendment was adopted by 169 against

The Marquis of Salisbury moved in amendment, that if the tenant who had taken advantage of the bill subsequently, sold his farm, a landlord should be able to recover out of the sum his tenant received the amount he had been deprived of by the action of the bill.

Lord Carlingford opposed the awendment, declaring it would revive debts many years

old. The amendment was carried by 120 to 45,

and the remaining clauses adopted. Mr. Gladstone will move in the House of Commons on Thursday that the amendment to the Arrears bill, adopted by the Lords, be rejected. The majority of the peers followed the Marquis ot Salisbury on the distinct understanding that there would be no capitula-

tion.

The Standard believes that the Government will advise the House of Commons to refuse absolutely to accept the amendment to the Arrears bill requiring that the landlord concur in the application for settlement of arrears, as the question is not one which ad-