

OUR ANGLO-IRISH LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 4.

Another move in the game of Irish shuttle-cook, played by the great master of political acrobaticism, William Shaw, is in progress. For some days, those who are interested in Irish affairs were on the edge of an expectation about the declaration which the grand old man (as his devoted call "Mr. Gladstone" made last night. Most of the Land League Branches had special meetings called for nine o'clock to consider the declaration, and to take such steps as might be thought necessary either for or against it. The English House of Commons is regulated on the aristocratic plan of making it as difficult as possible for any one except members to get inside. There are two galleries to which the public are admitted—one for strangers, and one for distinguished visitors—each gallery holding about forty people; and this is all the accommodation there is for the public in the parliament which controls the British Empire. To get to either of those galleries there is a lot of humiliating ceremony to go through, and frequently people wait for hours and then not be admitted. Those two little galleries are one over the other at the end of the chamber; while along the sides, for the entire length of the House, there are for Peers and Peersesses two magnificent galleries which are scarcely ever used; but, then, we love a lord and worship his wife. The swells mustered, however, on the night of Gladstone's declaration; because they knew that England's greatest statesman was about to do an act of justice, and acknowledge in Parliament a Land League victory. In the outer lobby there was an excited crowd, and the inner one was full of ex-M.P.s, journalists and others who had the entire, the whole being kept in due fear and trembling by a number of policemen. In Palace Yard there was another crowd watching the members as they came down to the House, the most of them receiving recognition from their admirers, while several mounted messengers were waiting to carry reports of the scene to the different newspaper offices. Altogether there was a scene of bustle and excitement like that of which has not been witnessed for a long time. Gladstone made his pronouncement, and ten minutes after the newspaper boys were shouting—"Resignation of Mr. Forster, and release of the Irish members." In the chamber itself, during the delivery of the speech, there was a deal of excitement, more especially among the Tories, who pretend to see in Mr. Parnell everything that is wicked; while the Irish party by their cheers were giving the House to understand they knew their own power. I was in the lobby speaking to a prominent M.P., and he said that the entire change of front was due to your Canadian resolutions and to pressures from the United States. A sore point with the Tories is that Sir John A. Macdonald is a Privy Councillor, and did not in the matter of the resolutions consult his colleagues. The following is from the Standard, an out and out Tory paper, and it is a sample of how the blue-blooded party look upon Ireland; but, thank God, both Liberals and Tories must, in the future, concede to Irishmen, at all events, a voice in the governing of their country.

Meers, Parnell, Dillon, Biggar, McCarthy, Captain "Moonlight," and the other leaders of the Land League, are to be sincerely congratulated on their complete triumph. The policy of outrage has been entirely successful. But one thing is wanting to make all perfect, and that is the appointment to the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland of the Minister whose words have so greatly encouraged, or have, at any rate, been understood to encourage, the action of the Leaguers; and this final step, it is said, the Premier proposes to bring about. The criminal classes throughout the country will not be slow to take the hint which is thus given them. A few murders and barbarities some twelve years ago pointed the way to, and secured, certain reforms which the authors of the outrages, or their inspirers, demanded; more murders and barbarities have in the present year, of grace, brought about greater reforms—the preliminary step to reforming the Irish landlords of the face of the earth, and dividing the spoil. There may be some persons still in this country who will persuade themselves that the concession—abject surrender indeed—to the party whose doctrines have been enforced by the cold-blooded assassination of innocent men, women, and children, and the inhuman mauling of helpless cattle, is a national disgrace; but those who hold such opinions as these are behind the age and out of place in a country the Government of which is in the hands of the present Prime Minister and the members for Birmingham. Mr. Davitt will, of course, be released, to join in the joy of congratulation that has now been raised; and it is only to be lamented that the eminent young patriots who killed Sergeant Brett some years ago have been unfortunately hanged, and cannot be included in the general amnesty. How terrible the lot of the unhappy loyalists will become can only be known to those who have had experience of Ireland in these later days.

Poor Loyalists. I wonder how America ever managed to recover their loss when they went out bag and baggage before the march of intelligence, progress, and the Revolution. On the first of the month I went to see the rowing match between Hanlan, of Toronto, and Trickett the Australian. The day was beautiful, a clear bright sunshine, with light fleecy clouds overhead and a rather high bracing wind blowing down stream. Putney, where the men were to start from, is on the south or Surrey side of the Thames, eight miles above London. A few years ago it was a distinct little town, but now it is connected with the great city by lines of streets, with here and there a market garden or a green field. Search the world round and it would not be easy to find in it a prettier scenic picture than the Thames above London at this season of the year. At ten o'clock I left Waterloo Station and arrived at Putney at half-past ten. The little place was one scene of bustle; carriages plying for hire, women with large baskets of flowers selling button-hole bouquets, costermongers with old aunt sallies and three sticks a penny for cocoa nuts, three carte monte men looking for fats and keeping an eye on the police, betting men walking about in groups, but doing little or no business as no one would lay against the Canadian. Although rowing was the principle attraction there were many other sights and pastimes of one kind or another, which to a student of a people's manners and customs, were highly interesting. Having some time to spare I walked along the towing path towards Mortlake, where the race ended, the distance between Putney and Mortlake being five miles. Everywhere along the path there were crowds of people, both on the north or Middlesex bank of the river most of the property is private. Consequently the mass of the people were on the south side. I travelled on till I got to the Village of Barnes, four miles from Putney, and one from Mortlake. Here there was an immense multitude of people waiting for the race, and enjoying itself in its own way. Taking up a good position I had not long to

wait before the cry was raised by young lads up in the trees—here they come with Hanlan in front. Thousands of necks were now stretched to the utmost to see as far as possible down the circuitous river. Another minute and Toronto's champion was in front of where I stood, while his opponent was at least seventy yards behind. Following up were three starters, one for the press, one for the umpire, and one for the Thames Conservancy, and in rear of them every craft that could go the pace. Hanlan seemed at his ease both as to form and personal appearance, while the Australian looked haggard and worn, and, on account of the waylets, was confused in his rowing—in a word, he was out of the hunt. We Irish are a wide-spread race, for even here on the Thames side at Barnes we mustered pretty strong, as the cheers which greeted the victory of the Hiberno-Canadian clearly indicated. Turning on my heel to get to the railway station, I heard my name shouted in a strong Milestan accent from stentorian lungs. Looking round, I saw a number of fellow-countrymen, who rowed the twelve miles from London, and now were going back on the turn of the tide. Taking my seat in the boat we went with four oars down stream at a swinging pace. Reaching Putney, where there was a vast multitude of people, we went on shore to await the arrival of Hanlan. Here, in a vehicle, I met the Executive of the Southwark Land League, and receiving an invitation to join them I returned to London on wheels. At Battersea, one of three gentlemen standing on the sidewalk, asked us who won, to which one of our party replied—the Land League to be sure—drawing from the questions the bitter remark—you and the Land League to—Hanlan is, undoubtedly, the greatest oarsman that ever appeared on English waters, or, perhaps, ever the world produced, and in this country, too, by his victories, done a deal to put Canada before the public. This evening a great meeting was held in Spurgeon's Tabernacle, to consider the best plan of pushing the agitation for the disestablishment and disendowment of the church.

The tabernacle will seat six thousand people, and the vast building was crowded in every part, while multitudes could not get admission. There were on the platform twelve members of Parliament, all ready to make war on the huge church establishment to which Englishmen pay so heavily for looking after their souls—that is to say, the portion of them professing to have souls, because hundreds of thousands of them say they don't believe that man has anything of the kind, consequently need not trouble himself about saving it from the big fire of the hereafter. The Archbishop of Canterbury receives about fifteen thousand pounds per annum and two large palaces to live in. Lambeth Palace, the town residence of the Archbishop, was at one period of English history the seat of a line of the Saxon kings, but has, however, been the home of the prelates of Canterbury since the middle of the twelfth century. It is an ancient looking pile, but the chapel which was founded by Archbishop Boniface in 1244 and since scarcely undergone any repairs, seems the most antiquated. In the old parish church attached to the palace lies Reginald, Cardinal Pole, who flourished in the reign of Queen Mary, and was the last Cardinal in England before the late Dr. Wiseman. Lambeth Palace, and Addiscombe Palace with its splendid private pleasure grounds near Croydon, and seventy-five thousand dollars a year is not bad for a man who professes to follow Peter who was a fisherman, and Paul who was a tent maker and labored with his own hands to avoid being a weight on the brethren. The church question is now in England rapidly coming to the front, but the roots of the establishment are so firmly fixed that it is not easy to topple it over. It will, however, go over and the hope of the public, because at present the tide of public opinion is strongly running against it. The Tabernacle meeting is but the beginning of an agitation which will during the life of this Parliament be vigorously carried on to prepare the country for a disestablishment cry at the next election. The church is the main prop of the Throne. When the one falls, the other follows, and this is so well known to those who would perpetuate the worse than pagan worship of Royalty, that they will, like Irish landlords, fight a hard battle, but in the end will be defeated as the Irish landlords are to-day. They fleeced the people of Ireland long enough under the pretence of law and order—exactly the same with the church establishment. It is under the name of law, robbing people who do not believe in her communion, but emphatically protest against a law which will sell the bed from under them to pay for their souls being sent to Heaven.

ANGLO-CELT.

THE DANVILLE FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—The 14th of May, 1882, will be a day of long remembrance among the people of Danville. This beautiful little village, without exaggeration the nicest between Montreal and Quebec, is now in ruins. About half-past three o'clock p.m. a fire broke out in Mr. Goodhue's Tannery, unfortunately situated in the very heart of the village, surrounded on all sides by very choice buildings, and in about half an hour the whole place was in a complete mass of flames. The fire engine was soon on hand, but owing to a strong north wind nothing could be done to check the flames. All his buildings, consisting of office, belt factory, where about fifty hands were employed, are reduced to ashes. The following are the names of the parties burned out:—Messrs. Stockwell's store, post office, dwelling houses and barns and seven or nine head of fat cattle, Dr. Spheres, A. Burbank, Dr. Darche, F. X. Darche, dwelling house, Mountain, shop and house, Blaque, Rev. McKillop, Lawyer Carter, N. Cleveland, C. Cleveland, Danville Academy, F. A. Brien, Mrs. McGovern, Tete, McHolland, J. Burke, Smith, McCallum, Honstan, Miss M. O'Neill and M. O'Neill, Farwell's buildings, except dwelling house. If those are only the sole victims of this great fire, we must thank the people of this place, who turned out to a man to save the village. The fire was strongly fought at the corner of F. X. Darche's and Hannan's store, because if those houses had taken the whole square would have gone. Gordon & Bourgeois had a narrow escape. A great many things were saved, but damaged and lost. Most every one is insured. Danville which was once remarkable for its commerce, activity and so attractive to all strangers, is now smouldering away.

T. P. H.

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CANADA AND IRELAND.

A SCENE IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE COSTIGAN RESOLUTIONS.

[From the Times of May 2nd.]

MR. CALLAN asked leave to postpone the following questions, which stood in his name on the notice paper:—

"To ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether his attention had been called to the telegraphic despatch in the Times of April 22nd, under date—

"OTTAWA, April 20. "In to-day's sitting of the Dominion House of Commons, Mr. Costigan, a Conservative, moved that an address should be presented to the Queen, praying that a form of self-government should be granted to Ireland similar to that enjoyed by Canada, and that clemency should be extended to the political prisoners in Ireland. Mr. Blake, the leader of the Opposition, made a powerful speech in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. Sir John Macdonald, the Premier, also supported the resolution proposed by Mr. Costigan, which was unanimously adopted. Sir John Macdonald stated that he would see that the necessary steps were taken to have the address prepared, in order that it might be sent to the Senate for concurrence. Whether he will have any objection to direct that a copy of the said address be laid upon the table of the House; and whether he proposes taking any action in the matter?"

MR. GLADSTONE—This question has been for some time on the votes, and relates to the proceedings of a public body. I think, therefore, that it would be well if I were to answer a portion of it, at any rate. (Hear, hear.)

MR. CALLAN—I wish to make an addition to the question, and ask whether the right hon. gentleman is aware that since my notice was first given the Canadian Senate has confirmed the resolution. (Cheers from the Home Rule members.)

MR. GLADSTONE—No; I was not aware that the Senate had concurred in the proceeding referred to by the hon. member. The address has not yet been transmitted in the regular manner, and cannot be presented to Parliament, because we are not officially cognizant of the document. I may observe, however, that the question referred to in the address appertains exclusively to the Imperial Parliament and Government; and I may add that so much of the subject matter of that address as comes within the discretion of the Executive had our close and constant attention before the suggestion contained in the address reached us in any shape or any quarter.

SIR H. WOLFE asked whether Sir J. Macdonald was not a member of the Privy Council, and whether, therefore, he was not responsible to the House of Commons for any advice which he might tender to the Crown?

MR. GLADSTONE—That is a question upon which I ought probably to consult with the legal advisers of the Government. My impression, however, is that a gentleman who becomes a Privy Councillor, though he may be a Minister in Canada, and, as such, directly responsible to the Canadian Parliament, must come under responsibility in exactly the same degree as any other member of the Privy Council.

MR. W. MAGNIE, merchant, Franklin, writes: "I was afflicted with pain in my shoulder for eight years—almost helpless at times—have tried many remedies, but with no relief, until I used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. After a few applications the pain left me entirely, and I have had no pains since."

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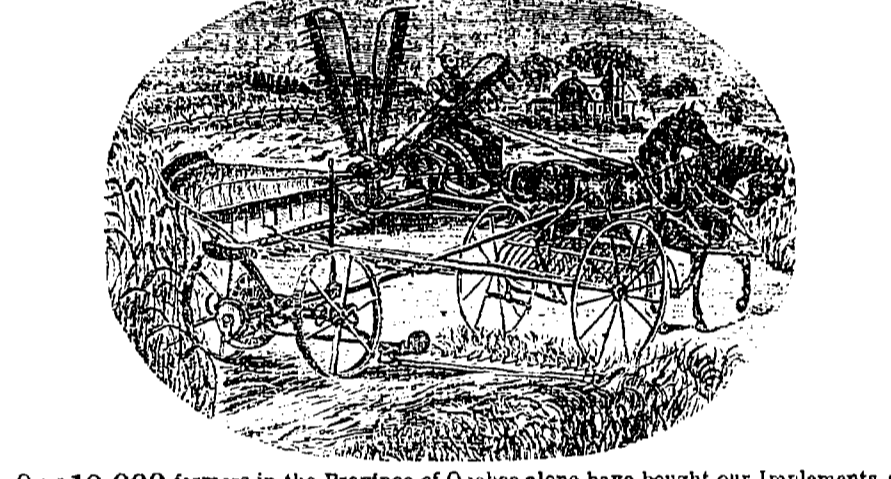
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