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WEXFORD.

BY "G."

Who sneers at gallant Wexford? What coward calls her shamed? The heroine in deed and word, In Freedom's annals famed! When wolves were in the passes, And clouds over Ireland's sky, Whose fearless gallow glasses Rushed forth to do or die?

Four times in mighty battle She struck the Saxon down, And drove them like dumb cattle To the shadow of the Crown; Four times the pike of heros Stormed the great guns of the foe,— Spilled the hireling blood of Neros And laid the tyrant low!

'Mid the crash of battle's thunder, Mid the cannons' monotone.— With the cry of "No Surrender!" Brave Wexford stood alone. Alone upon the bloody field With fearless hand and eye She never knew what 'twas to yield, But well knew how to die!

Had all the men of Erin The force of Wexford's soul,-Had held, with deathless daring Her heart of bloody dole; As the red fires of the prairie Evanish in the rain, The stranger flag had fled for aye, Like the Raven of the Dane!

'Mid the glories of our annals,-In the parchments of the race, Brave Wexford and her gallant sons Have never known disgrace. Her brow, too frank for treason; Her eye, too bright for sin; Her soul, her heart, her reason, Speak Honor's self within.

Search through the glorious days of Eire,—Call up the troubled worst; Who bore the Sunburst higher ?-In war's red edge stood first? Who bared their breasts and bere the brunt

With fearless valor, when Black Britain's beagles bayed in hunt On mountain side and glen?

As stood upon the gibbet tree, (Impatient for its prey.) Ill Manchester's immortal three, Stood Wexford in that day ! The soul of ages in her face Bright as an April sky With the manhood, pure, entrancing, And the longing, sweet up-glancing, And the calm, immortal grace, Of a patriot, glad to die!

Go thou into the temple Where stands true Freedom's shrine, And, sacrilegious, trample On the deathless light divine! Thou darest not?-Then, hearken! Spare Wexford in her pain, For, if Freedom's flame were darkening She would light the torch again.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The number of converts during 1879 to the faith, in the Redemptorist churches in England, Ireland and Scotland, amounted to

At Brompton Oratory recently thirteen Ritualists, including five ex-clergymen of the Protestant communion, were received into the Catholic Church by the Fathers of the Oratory at Brompton. Nine more await reception.

M. Eugene Muntz has just discovered amongst political archives a series of documents relating to the edifices constructed by the Popes in Avignon and its environs from 1817 to 1870. These documents contain very minute and important particulars concerning the artists to whom the construction of these edifices was entrusted, and M. Muntz proposes

to publish them as soon as possible. Four hundred noblemen and gentry of the United Kingdom have already sent in their names to Cardinal Manning's secretary as desirous to join the pilgrimage to Lourdes, which is being organized under the direction of the Cardinal. The pilgrimage will leave England on the last day of this month. It is expected to be the most noteworthy movement of the kind witnessed since the Reformation.

A London despatch to the Cork Examiner says it is reported that the Cardinal's Hat, which Pope Leo had reserved for Dr. Russell, late President of Maynooth, will be given to the Archbishop of Tuam, and that intimation of [the Holy Father's intention has already been received by Dr. MacHale. Also that Cardinal Manning was tendered a seat in the British Privy Council by Lord Beaconsfield. The Prince of Wales drove down to the Cardinal's residence to congratulate him on his elevation. It is said the Government is anxious to learn public opinion before making the announcement. We hope it will now be accepted. It would be pleasing to see Gladstone and the Cardinal endeavoring to do some justice to Ireland so long deferred.

in places were formerly Mahometanism ruled many wounded. The British loss was 17 not be the controlling spirit. According to supreme. There is a tribe of Arabs living east of the Jordan, who have embraced the Catholic faith, and who have a priest of their the same as their ar cestors were in the days | captured.

of the patriarchs. They take their flocks of sheep from one place to the other, and wherever they pitch their tents they erect a movable building for a church, in which divine service is celebrated on the very next morning. Every year during Holy Week they set up their camp on the shores of the River Jordan, and the priest on horseback attended by the chieftans, leads them during their migra-

tion. Our contemporary, the Germania, to which we are indebted for these particulars, reports also that other Arab tribes seemed inclined to follow the example set to them by the one east of the Jordan.

Of late the Protestants who are employed in Rome to distribute Protestant Bibles and tracts have become a nuisance in the public streets. In all the principal thoroughfares men are hired to walk up and down and present those passing by with a Bible for a few soldi. On the steps of the Church of the Crociferi one of these agents had the audacity to offer a Diodati's Bible to a learned prelate, with the observation, "Take it, Monsignere, for you have more need of it than others." Three ladies (strangers), who were devoutly praying in St. Peter's on Holy Thursday, were insulted by some of the cowardly infidels whom the Revolution has brought into Rome.

The Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of the many distinguished ecclesiastics of the lirish Church. As a pulpit-orator the first place is deservedly accorded to him. His sermons and discourses are characterised by philosophic study, great erudition, and extraordinary eloquence. They are distinctive of the wit, originality, and raciness proverbial of his countrymen. His delivery is free from of his countrymen. His delivery is free from greatly to heart, and say the party which effort or restraint. His style of oratory is singularly natural—there is in it no trace of such a clear majority in Parliament over the the artificial. The heart and voice are combined Opposition can afford to remain in perfect unison and sympathy. He placed while their possible future Premier is feels what he expresses, and his senti-ments are enunciated in language at once forcible and fascinating. But his great charm is that he commands the earnest and unflagging attention of his audience, whom, trom the beginning, he inspires with confidence, awaking in every unit of it, the strong emotions that animate himself. His words never seem to be pre-arranged. They are electrical reflections of a brilliant and cultivated intellect. They proclaim at once the thorough honesty of the man. When his subiect touches upon or relates to Ireland or her history his eyes become illumined by the patriotic fire that glows in his heart. His enthusiasm is aroused as if by talismanic power. Indeed, his love of country emulates with him the intense devotion he cherishes for the Church.

There is not a member of the Irish hierarergise of his great influence in national allairs. He regards it to be his duty, both as a patriot and divine, to stand unflinchingly by his people. He omits no opportunity to stimulate them to a wise and determined effort for the benefit of their country. He discountenances recourse to extreme measures, because he believes that they would prove ineffectual to realize the honorable ambition of many advanced patriots. But he is no despot or dictator. He is not only tolerant, but generous to all he believes sincere in regard to Ireland. He detests foreign rule, for there is no man more sensible of the misfortunes that accrue to his race because of it than he. Emigration he regards as the greatest calamity that could happen to his people. There are few countries he has not visited and sojourned in, and he maintains that the Irishman is morally and spiritually safer at home than in any part of the world. He therefore avails of the pulpit and the press to exclaim against the wrongs perpetrated against his country, and to excite his people to a sensible and persevering resistance to them.

SACRALIGE AT LACHINE.

Last Friday morning about two o'clock some thieves broke a window at the parish church at Lachine, and thus obtained an entrance to the sacristy. On entering they lighted a taper, and made an examination of all the had abandoned the effort, she proposed to drawers and cupboards. They then broke the door of the vestment room. They then left the sacristy, after having stolen all the keys they could find. They went about breaking doors in the building, when the noise of a broken pane disturbed the occupants of the place, and the thieves, expecting that the reception they would receive would be warmer than pleasant, decamped. The damage done is considerable. A patrol has since been established to protect the Church property.

AN AFGHAN ATTACK.

CABUL, April 26.—The details of the battle between General Stewart and the Afghans on the 19th inst. state that the enemy were ob served two miles shead. The British forces were formed into position; the artillery advanced to the attack, with great effect on understood that the Ministerial deadlock is the enemy who lined the crest of the hill; but about to end by the acceptance by Mr. Gladbefore the attack was developed a desperate stone of Her Majesty's command to undertake charge by 3,000 Ghazies was made along the the formation of a Government. At the Reface of the whole line, enveloping both flanks. form Club, it is stated that Lord Hartington The Ghazies, of whom many were mounted magnificently, and led by three men with the Queen, in the most positive manner, the standards, charged right into the British, and utter impossibility of forming a Government, of some of them succeeded in getting round the which Mr. Gladstone should not be the flank of two squadrons of lancers who charged on the main body. A considerable number Mr. Gladstone to the peerage, they said, also got through the line of infantry in the would not be received either by himself centre, and nearly reached General Stewart or by the party, as an adequate recogand the headquarters of his staff. The action nition of his work in the late canvass, lasted over an hour, when the enemy retired, nor would it be possible, in their opinion, to leaving over 1,000 dead, and removing as form an administration of which he should killed and 126 wounded.

CABUL, April 27.—Mohammed Hassan, ex-Governor of Jellalabad and a zealous partisan own, a native of Italy, that attends to their of the ex-Ameer, was chief leader of the attack spiritual welfare. These Arabs are nomads, at Charaisib. His personal standard was

THE DEADLOCK AT AN END.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

MR. GLADSTONE FORMS A **CABINET.**

WINDSOR CASTLE, April 23 .- Lord Hartington, in obedience to the summons of the Queen, went from London to Windsor Castle. Upon arriving at the railway station at Windsor he found no royal carriage in waiting for him. His Lordship, showing manifestations of chagrin at the slight, walked through the High street, and thence to the entrance to the Castle grounds. Even there he met no one to attend him, and he went on quite alone to the Castle. The Queen's omission to send a carriage for Lord Hartington is interpreted in both Liberal and Conservative circles here as evidence of a fixed determination on her part to put a compelled to take short tramps on his way to an interview with Her Majesty, who is temporarily ungracious. The Right Hon. H. Childers, member of the late Parliament for Pontefract, had a lengthy interview with Earl Granville this morning.

LONDON, April 22.-Lord Hartington's interview with the Queen this morning at Windsor Castle lasted over an hour. This fact is very significant. With the exception of official meetings for the signing of paper or for the completion of some routine business, the gist of which is all arranged and understood beforehand, interviews between the Queen and the members of the Government seldom last nearly so long as the duration of the interview of to-day, which is un-derstood to indicate that the Queen and Lord Hartington could not agree upon the course There is not a member of the Irish hierar-chy that the English Government so much fears. It knows the man, and dreads the ex-tical circles here the interpretation is that the Queen insisted upon having her | ter of the Crown. To this tended all the own way, and that Lord Hartington should Tory efforts. Reports of interviews between accept the Premiership, and either leave Mr. , the Queen and Lord Beaconsfield, represent-Gladstone out altogether or offer him a minor office in the Cabinet. That Lord Hartington declined to take this risk, and that he pressed upon the Queen's attention the necessity of consulting the expressed opinions and wishes of the leading Liberals, by placing Mr. Gladstone in power, is indicated also from the length of the discussion. On leaving Windsor, Lord Hartington returned at once to London, where a consultation of the leading

Liberals was immediately called. LONDON, April 22.-Later-It has now transpired that on his return from Windsor to-day Lord Hartington at once called Mr. Gladstone, Earl Granville and other leading Liberals together, and frankly informed them of the result of his long interview with the Queen. He said Her Majesty utterly refused to submit the formation of the new Government to Mr. Gladstone, and that no arrangements or suggestions from him availed in the least to alter her determination on that point. He had not failed, he said, to set forth all the facts bearing on the case for her consideration without the effect of changing her resolution. Lord Hartington added, however, that after the hopelessness of persisting in pressing upon the Queen a course she evidently determined not to take became apparent, and he solve the problem by raising Gladstone to the peerage, and thus affording to him a recognition of his recent victory. His Lordship

of the difficulty. London, April 23 .- Mr. Gladstone has been summoned to Windsor by the Queen, and left London by this afternoon's train, accompanied by his wife and daughter, whom the Queen was also graciously pleased to command to visit her. Despatches from the principal points along the route speak of the enthusiasm with which his journey was attended on the part of the people, who gathered at the stations and cheered him as the train sped rapidly past. No intelligence of the result of Gladstone's interview with the Queen has yet arrived, but it is distinctly and Lord Granville united in representing to head. The offer by the Queen to elevate Mr. Gladstone to the peerage, they said,

Majesty appeared determined to make her submission in the most gracious manner possible, and for this reason instructed Lord Hartington, while conveying her summons to Mr. Gladstone, to inform him that the Queen desired his wife and daughter to accompany him to Windsor. The exultation of the Ra-dical wing of the Liberal party now knows scarcely any bounds. They believe that they have not only won a great popular victory, but have succeeded in compelling the Queen to surrender to their demands. In the clubs to-night various lists of members of the new Government are handed around. All these, however, are purely conjectural, and it is pro-bable that the names mentioned yesterday will be found as near the mark as any that have been suggested.

Mr. Gladstone, on receiving his appointment to the Premiership and Chancellor of the Exchequer, kissed the hand of the Queen, and after a short conference departed for London, where a large crowd met him at the railway station and enthusiastically cheered him. Earl Granville will probably be ap-

pointed Foreign Secretary.

The Standard says it is confidently anticipated that Earl Granville will be Foreign Minister. It is understood Mr. Goschen will not enter the Ministry, and the Right Hon. Robert Lowe will receive a Peerage. There will be great difficulty in offering Professor Fawcett a seat in the Cabinet owing to his

The Times says the Ministerial crisis is ended. Mr. Gladstone has accepted the duty of forming an Administration, designating himself as Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Gladstone received a perfect ovation at Windsor. He spoke from the window of the railway car, thanking the people for their kindly greeting.

The Daily Telegraph says:-Anticipation gains ground in the best informed circles that Earl Dufferin will succeed Lord Lytton as Viceroy of India. LONDON, April 25.-Mr. Gladstone, Lords

Granville and Hartington and Mr. Adam are in consultation at Mr. Gladstone's house The composition of the new Ministry pro-

leaders knew it was not all a comedy, but a persistent intrigue to defeat the clearly exthe Premiership, if accompanied by an expression or intimation of the Queen's personal repugnance to accept him as the Chief Minising the former as parting in tears with her beloved adviser, and the latter instilling the Queen's mind with distrust of the Liberals' foreign policy, should Mr. Gladstone direct it. The same object was pursued in the public despatches from Berlin and Vienna reiterating suspicions of Mr. Gladstone's hostility to existing schemes and family compacts, to which Lord Beaconsfield had largely assented. For the same purpose private letters from European Courts and Foreign Office agents were made the instruments of Tory machinations. Palace officials and personal associates of the Queen were likewise employed, many of them being steeped to the lips with intrigues of the outgoing Administration. It was to give time for the ripening of these plots that occurred the elaborate and otherwise needless delays. The vexatious fermalities in completing the resignations of the Cabinot had the same reason. Lord Hartington was first summoned, beyond doubt, on Lord Beaconsfield's advice. This was done, though the Queen was neither bound to ask nor follow the advice of the retiring Premier. The Queen's individual inclinations, however, coincided. Dislike of Mr. Gladstone regained ull sway in the Queen's mind, when a choice between the Liberal leaders was seemingly possible. Lord Beaconsfield's calculation was to offer concession to the popular majority by recognizing Lord Hartington as the leader, because though not the chief of the party, he was the leading Liberal and the leading representative of his party in the House, and because he hoped there was a chance that Lord Hartington might form a Ministry and do so with better satisfaction t ian Earl Granville.

It not believed that real danger has existed, because the Queen was sure, sooner or later, to recognize her duty, but her Tory advisers did their best to create danger. It is said that two leading Liberals abetted the confederacy against Mr. Gladstone; both will, nevertheless, be members of the new administration. These two heartily welcomed Mr. Gladstsne's return to the leadership, which he ought never to have quitted, but which he only resumes because of the urgency of his colleagues and the overwhelming demand of the party. The fears expressed lest his health would be unequal to the burden of the Premiership, Mr. Gladstone responds to by adding thereto the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, making with the leadership of the House of Commons three offices the most laborious in the whole Administration, and all for a single salary. A

trivial incident intensified the popular feeling. Lord Hartington, not finding a royal carriage waiting at Windsor, walked from the railway station to the Castle, and returned on foot from the Castle to the station through a pouring rain. Some newspapers, especially the Standard, signalled this as intentional discourtesy, contrasting the careful attention paid to: Lord Beaconsfield whenever he was the gossips of the club, the Queen held out visiting the Queen. The Castle officials, who to the last moment, and it was not until Lord positive assurance that her method of surmounting the difficulty was not feasible, that
she yielded. Having yielded, however, Her | Queen is doubtless ignorant of the feelish | April 26.—Parnell's opposition to the proposed meeting of Home Rulers on the | Williams, Wright. Total, 131.

the hostile feeling towards the Liberals pre-vailing at the Royal Household. When Mr. Gladatone went to Windsor yesterday, the officials having learned a lesson, had a carriage ready. Mr. Gladatone received a hearty public welcome at Windsor, although it is a Royal borrough, and commonly takes the tone from the Castle. Enthusiastic crowds assembled at the Railway Station in London, and at Mr. Gladstone's house, Harley street, last night, retusing to disperse till Mr. Adam announced that Mr. Gladstone was Premier. Cabinet making is in full blast. The lists which appear of callers to-day at Mr. Gladstone's house are misleading if they are supposed to imply that all received invitations; the officials say that no authentic statement

Earl Granville; Secretary for India, Lord on. The marriage of the Princess of Han-Hartington; First Lord of the Admiralty, over to her father's Secretary has caused con-Lord Northbrook; Lord High Chancellor, Lord Selborne; Secretary of War, Right Hon. Mr. Childers; Chief Secretary for Ireland, Right, Hon. Wm. E. Forster.

TELEGRAMS.

RUMORS OF PEACE AND RUMORS OF WAR-GHUZNI TAKEN BY THE HIZARAS.

London, April 20 .- The Times military correspondent points out that the massacre of Major Wanby and his men is only another instance of the over-confidence and faulty intelligence which characterize the movements of the British in Afghanistan. The second edition of the Daily News contains a telegraph from Cabul, which says: The Hizaras have captured Ghuzni. The puppet Ameer Moosa Khan has been carried to Wardaka by Mohammed Jan's brother. The principal Kobistan chiefs have reached

Cabul to make their submission.

The Kohistan chiefs are friendly. There is no opposition to us in Maidan. General Stewart should reach Ghuzni to-day. A bably will not be known before Monday.

London, April 25.—Not during this generation, has there been such a week of Clifford reports on the authority of a native political cabal as that which closes with to-day's proceedings. Windsor Castle seemed to the outside world the stage of successive scenes in a solemn comedy, but the Liberal beautiful reports on the authority of a native spy that 6,000 Suleiman Khels have joined Sherwan. The force of Sherwan now amounts to 12,000 men. Several chiefs favor attacking the British immediately. Other chiefs adthe British immediately. Other chiefs advise a postponement until Musk Isalum arrives with his 6,000 Sepoys. General Hughes' men can see considerable masses of the enemy pressed national wish, to cajole the Queen into assuming an attitude of personal hostility to Mr. Gladstone. The sole doubt of the ultimate result arose from the known determination of Mr. Gladstone to decline an offer of Standard loses its significance as the Hazaras are co-operating with the British.

The Standard's Bombay correspondent says that after communication with Candahar had been restored the telegraph second time. There is no danger of an outbreak of the tribes between Chaman and Candahar, as the Kakers merely hope to obtain food.

PARNELL'S REPLY TO SHAW'S CIR-CULAR.

HE DENIES THAT THE RELIEF FUND WAS USED FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

letter in reply to the circular signed by Wm. Shaw and others convening a meeting of the members of the Home Rule party for the 27th inst, declining to attend because they (the the roads are blocked up in a great many Home Rulers) will be, at the date proposed, ignorant of the composition of the new Government, and its programme relating to Ireland, and as a Conference of Reformers has been convened to formulate a demand for changes in the land system, which will be one of the principal matters for action by Irisbmen at the next session of Parliament, Parnell thinks the members of the Home Rule party generally would prefer that before a meeting they should have the advantage of the deliberations of this Conference. Parnell, presiding at a meeting of Land League, denied that the Irish relief fund had been devoted to political purposes.

Charles H. Meldon, Home Rule member re-elected for County Kildare, replying to Parnell's letter, combats his objections to the holding of the conference on the 27th inst., and points out that under the Presidency of the late Isaac Butt a similar meeting of Parliament was held after the general election in 1844, and before the meeting of Parthe session.

London, April 23.—A scheme has been drawn up, with the approval of the Canadian Government, for the establishment of an army reserve to consist of 10.000 men, drawn from the Dominion militia, who will be liable to service in the Dominion, England, or abroad in the event of Great Britain being

involved in war. Dublin, April 24. A report is going the rounds in Ireland that Lord Randolph Churchill has charged £9 a day for his valuable services in distributing the Irish relief fund.

A measure is to be introduced at the opening of Parliament to suspend the power of

eviction. LONDON, April 24.-The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough leave Dublin on the 28th instant. They will be conveyed to Westland Row, en route for Kingstown, by a military escort, and be accompanied by the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Corporation. The streets will be lined with troops. The Duke of Mariborough will hold a levee previous to their departure. The farewell letter of the Duchess of Marlborough, praising the English people for their efforts in aid of the distressed Irish people, has been translated into the lrish language, to meet the wants of many thousands of persons who cannot speak English, and ten thousand copies have been printed and circulated by the Relief Com-

slight thus opposed, but it indicates clearly the 27th has been further strengthened by the adhesion of Finigan, Arthur O'Connor, Lawlor and Major O'Byrne. Shaw's supporters include Right Hon. E. Dwyer Grey, Messrs. Colthurst, McKenna, Sir Patrick O'Brien, Capt. O'Shea, P. J. Smyth, Brooks, Martin, Fay, Leamy, Smithwick, Foley, Richard Power and Errington. A. M. Sullivan. Home Ruler for Louth County, writes to the Standard denying that he adheres to Parnell in opposing the meeting.

In consequence of the difficulty of ejecting

Abdur Rahman Khan from the strong position he holds in Turkestan, and the evident preference for him of many influential Chiefs, the idea of making him Ameer gains ground

A London correspondent says the absence of the Prince and Princess of Wales from the wedding of Princess Frederika of Hanover, and Baron Powell Von Ramingen, at Windsor, is expected to-day.

London, April 26.—The following members of the Cabinet are officially announced in the Gazette this morning:—For Foreign Affairs.

wedding of Princess Frederika of Hanover, and Baron Powell Von Ramingen, at Windsor, on Saturday last, and the Princess' visit to congratulate Gladstone is much commented.

siderable friction in the highest circles,
Berlin, April 26.—King Karl II. of Wurtemburg has consented to the betrothal of Princess Pauline to a young physiciau of Breslau, of whom she is enamored, on condition of her assuming the name and title of Fraulein von Kirchback.

DUBLIN, April 26.—An important manifesto of the Land League, in anticipation of the Parnell conference, proposes the establishment of a department to buy up land and create a peasant proprietary by advancing the whole of the purchase money to tenants at 5 per cent interest per annum for 35 years, and to suspend all ejectments for non-payment of rent for two years, whilst this and other comprehensive reforms are being carried out.

CANADIAN TOWNS DEVASTATED

Berlin, April 26.-About 2 p.m. a hurricano ecompanied by a very heavy rain struck this place; its strongest force was expended in a course from West to East, south of Kingston. It lifted a metal off Simpson & Co.'s furniture factory, carrying away a large part of the roof of the old Lutheran Church on Queen street, landing it tifty yards away. It afterwards blew in the gable end of a new brick barn.

Guelph, April 26 .- A heavy wind storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over this neighborhood this afternoon. A barn in course of erection on the farm of Mr. John Murphy, Mount Tara, was blown down. Mr. Murphy, who was on the building, had not time to get down, and was precipitated to the ground with the barn. He was picked up insensible. His injuries are severe, but not considered dangerous. Another barn in the vicinity had the roof completely lifted off.

OAKVILLE, Ont., April 26 .- During the heavy storm which suddenly struck this place this evening, a young man named James Pickett, about 18 years of age, of Bronte, lost his life. He was taking stone in a scow near the shore at Bronte, when the squall struck him, and, thinking to save himself from being blown out into the lake, he jumped overboard and attempted to swim ashore with the aid of a plank, but falled in the attempt. Although the storm only lasted a few minutes, houses were un-London, April 21.—Parnell has written a roofed, barns destroyed and trees blown down, and in one case a lady and gentleman were assisted out of their buggy and left lying in the road. Fences are blown down and places. No damage to shipping has been reported as yet

THE DIVISION.

The following is the result of the division on Mr. Blake's amendment to the Government bill for the construction of the British Columbian Branch of the Canada Racific Railroad :-

The members were called in at 1.50 a.m. and Hon Mr. Blake's motion was defeated by a vote of 49 yeas to 131 nays.

YEAS-Messrs. Anglin, Bain, Bechard, Blake, Borden, Bourassa, Brown, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Huron), Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Cockbarn (Muskoka), Coupal, Dumont, Fiset, Fleming, Geofficon, Gillis, Gillmor, Cartwrig...,
(Muskoka), Coup...,
Geoffrion,
H Fleming, Geoffnon, Gunn. Haddow, Huntington, Gunn, Haddow, Huntington, Killam, King, Lareau, Macdonald (Lanark), Mac, ment, and that it has since been the universal kenzie, McIsaac, Malouin, Oliver, Olivier-rule of the Irish Parliamentary party to meet Paterson (Brant), Ricard, Rinfret, Rogers, in Dublin immediately before the opening of Ross (Middlesex), Rymal, Scriver, Smith the session. (Selkirk), Smith (Westmoroland), Snowball, Thomson (Haldimand), Trow, Weldon, Wiser, Yeo. Total, 49.

NAYS-Messrs. Abbott, Allison, Angers, Arkell, Baby, Baker, Bannerman, Barnard, Beauchesne, Beneit, Bergeron, Bell, Bolduc, Boultbee, Bourbeau, Bowell, Brecken, Brooks, Boultbee, Bourbeau, Bowell, Brecken, Blobas, Bunster, Bunting, Burnham, Cameren (Vic-toria), Carling, Caron, Cimon, Colby, Connelly, Costigan, Ccursol, Currier, Cuth-bert, Daly, Baoust, Dawson, Decosmos, Desaulniers, Besjardins, Doull, Drew, Dugal, Elliott, Farrow, Ferguson, Fitzsimmons, Fortin, Fulton, Gault, Gigault, Girouard Lacques Cartier) Giranard (Kent), Grandbois. (Jacques Cartier), Gironard (Kent), Grandbois, Hacket, Haggart, Hay, Hesson, Hilliard, Hooper, "Houde, Hurteau, Ives, Jackson, Jones, Kaulbach, Keeler, Kilvert, Kirkpatrick, Kranz, Landry, Lane, Langevin, Lantier, Little, Longley, Macdonald (Kings), Macdonald (Sir John), Macdonald (Cape Breton), Macdonald (Cap McDonald (Pictor), McCallum, McCualg, Mc-Dougall, McGreevy, McInnes, McKay, Mc-Lennan, McLeod, McQuade, McRory, Masson, Massue, Merner, Methot, Mongensis, Montplaisir, Muttart, O'Connor, Ogden, Orton, Patterson (Essex), Perrault, Pinson-neault, Plumb, Pope (Compton), Pope (Queens), Peupart, Richey, Robinson, Ross (Dundas), Rouleau, Ryan, (Marquette), Ryan Montreal), Schultz, Shaw, Skinner, Sproule, Strange, Tasse, Tellier, Thomson (Cariboo), Tilley, Tupper, Vallee, Vanasse, Wade, Wal-