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OF A LONDON

Grey street, was n a most agenizing we are sup the swill go out to her. ne little child two in the housealone r return it hal dishigh and low-up it no trace of the The neighbors were

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tice with condemnation nt's friend," "soothing e inquest held last week ild that "died from the narcotic poison," as the oint. The evil is one of nt of which can scarcely

FRIDAY DECEMBER 27.

IRISH NEWS.

HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

MR. BUTTS LETTER.

Limerick, Tuesday. Mr. Butt has issued his second manifesto to his

fellow countrymen and fellow citizens, and it appears in this evenings issue of the Limerick Reporter. In this document he goes on to say, after some preliminary observations, that after the general election of 1874 the Irish members returned on Home-Rule principles resolved to form themselves into a party separate and distinct from each of the great English parties into which the Honse of Commons was divided. Resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the members by which the principles upon which this new party was formed were clearly defined, and he cannot avoid saying that in many respects those principles have been generally understood. The resolutions, however, which embody them remain upon record, and it is unnecessary to refer to them. In the House of Commons the Irish party numbered 58-58 out of a House of 652. The ministry in office commanded in the entire House a majority of about sixty over all the other sections. It was the ordinary, the every day boast of our enemies that we would prove in that House to be both powerless and contemptible. Our union was authoritatively described as a veiled rebellion, our very existence as a separate party was looked upon as an audacious piece of presumption. Against these predjudices—against other prejudices stronger than I care to describe—we had to make our way. I am bold to say that we did so. We made the voice of Ireland respected in the House and in the country, we made our influence felt as a power in debate. In a time far shorter than any one had dared to expect we beat down predjudice and over came dislike, and won for all Irish questions patient, respectful attention in Parliament and before the country. He goes on to state that there is not a single question on which Irish people have set their hearts that does not stand in a different position from that which it occupied in 1873 as the result of this influence. He states that they not only sucthis influence. He states that they not only suc-ceeded in modyfying materially the whole sentiment of the House of Commons, but that they have pre-vented the passing of bad measures. He calls at-tention to the terrible system of coercion which pretention to the terrible system of coercion which pre-vailed, and under which the land was crushed, in 1873. He says the whole press of the country was in chains. An edict from the lord lieutenant was sufficient to authorize the seizure and destruction of any newspaper which the Castle authorities might declare guilty of seditious writing or of writing, in-citing crime. In many parts of the country it was an offence for any man to be absent from home—after might add a word to the address of the learned member for Limerick in the present conjuncture, I would say that it is passing strange that where he only sees wild and reckless revolutionism, the most reserved people in the world do not fear to seek auxiliaries and to invite co-operation. The affairs of Ireland are not less in myed of an energetic patriotism than the concerns of Hindoostan. Timorous and shamefaced petitioning is not the necessary voice of a robust constitutionalism, nor are hallowed conspiracy; manly deeds some from the counsels of the counter of the counsels of the counsels of the counsels of the counter of the counsels of the counter of the counter of the counter of the contends that no ministry can now propose a coercion bill for Ireland. He refers to the change of feeling the counter of the contends that no ministry can now propose a coercion bill for Ireland. He refers to the change of feeling the counter of the contends the c offence for any man to be absent from home after dark. In some parts the liberty of every man was at the mercy of a warrant of the authorities of Dublin Castle. In 31 out of 32 Irish counties no were voluntarily proposed by ministers themselves were an extensive attributes of unablewed conspiracy; manly deeds sprang never yet from the counsels of unmanly minds, nor is divine freedom, as Milton would say, a lady to be wooded by carpet knights and dastard lovers. If too long by carpet knights and dastard lovers. If too long the country has had thrust upon it, in the intense may have roused his feelings to a high point of hostility. But until we shall have read the promised Blue Book we can give no judgment whatever on the country has had thrust upon it, in the intense of the Corposition of the Corposition of the Corposition world we shall have read the promised Blue Book we can give no judgment whatever on the country has had thrust upon it, in the intense of the Corposition of the Corposition of the country has had thrust upon it, in the intense of the Corposition of the country has had thrust upon it, in the intense of the Corposition of the Corposition of the Corposition of the country has had thrust upon it, in the intense of the Corposition of the Corposition of the Corposition of the Corposition of the He denounces in the most vehement terms, the policy of obstruction, which he mourns, but could not prevent, and which would prove, if preseverved in, that Irishmen were unqualified to take their place in any free assembly in the world. He states that if he had only succeeded in carrying the abolition of the arbitrary powers of police visitation of men's houses "I would feel sure that I had not thrown away time and toil, sacrifice which Parliamentary away time and toil, sacrifice which Parliamentary in the revolution which we effected in the whole tone of Parliamentary and public feeling, which our exposure of the system of governing Ireland by coercion has produced. Coercion Acts had become the ordinary instruments of ruling Ireland." He shows the exposure of the system of go, dats had become the ordinary instruments of ruling Ireland." He shows the
difference in the way in which a demand for the
equalization of the franchise would be met in 1873
and that in which it was met in 1876. He says:—
"On our motion in favor of assimulating the town
franchise of the two countries we were only defeated by a majority of 13; the numbers were:—for the
motion, 166; against, 179. In 1877 the motion was
resumed, but before it was brought forward there
had been inaugurated the new system of Parliamentary tacties which I may, perhaps, venture to call the
tacties of exasperation. The Whig leaders in that ary tactics which I have a special action of exasperation. The Whig leaders in that year supported us with all their party influence. In spite of this the motion was defeated by a majority of 74, the numbers being, in favor of it, 165; against or 74, the numbers being, in favor of it, 165; against or 75. ot 74, the numbers being, in favor of it, 165; against it, 179. In the present year the policy of exasperation had been put in abeyance, and the same measure was only defeated by a majority of 8." He expresses himself sure of the equalization of the franchise. He also expresses himself sure of the passing of a thereign frequency of the grand large system. a thorough reform of the grand jury system and of the legalized formation of the county boards for fiscal purposes. The bill brought in in 1878 for this purpose we defeated by a majority of as arpose was defeated by a majority of 28. Butt then proceeds at very great length to show all that has been achieved by the force of public opinion,

tion of university education will be many and satisfactorily settled during the ensuing session of the legislature. He hopes favorably also for an adjustment in a satisfactory shape of the landlord and tenant question, and he concludes a powerful lucid, eloquent manifesto by expressing a hope that no act of folly or of violence will obstruct the passing of good measures for Ireland.

Let me return to my narrative. A number of Indian gentlemen, scholars, writers, leading people of all sorts, spoke to the resolutions. One of these was the resolution of thanks to the members of Parliament who had defended the freedom of the Indian press: "That this meeting, deeply impressed with a sense of the manifold exils which may be expected to follow from the Vernacular Press Act, and convinced of the necessity of Parliamentary supervision and control over the operation

of the act, desires to express its hearttelt gratitude to the honorable members of Parliament who, whether voting in favor of Mr. Glariament who whether voting in favor of Mr. Glariament who whether who was also well as a state of the favor of Mr. Glariament who was a state of the favor of Mr. Glariament who was a state of the favor of Mr. Glariament who was a state of the favor of Mr. Glariament who was a state of the favor of Mr. Glariament who was a state of the favor of Mr. Glariament who was a state of the favor of Mr. Glariament who was a state of the favor of Mr. Glariament who was a state of the favor of Mr. Glariament who was a state of the favor of Mr. Glariament who was a state of the favor of Mr. Glariament who was a state of the favor of Mr. Glariament who was a state of the favor of Mr. Glariament who was a state of the favor of Mr. Glariament who was a state of the favor of the favor of the otherwise condemning the act, sought to uphold that freedom of utterance, than outspoken criticism of the measures and acts of the government and of public officers which the vernacular press had en-joyed for nearly half a century, and which is so

gesential to progress and good government in India."

It was proposed by the Babu Chunder Bannerjea, and seconded by the Babu Biprodass Bannerjea, the accomplished editor of the Sahachar, one of the native journals which earliest felt, and most courageously resented, the coercion, and both speakers are so kind as to notice such services as I had encourage. native journals which earliest left, and most courageously resented, the coercion, and both speakers were so kind as to notice such services as I had endeavored to render. The editor of the Sahachar, in terms which the Irish nation may, I venture to submit, accept with satisfaction both as a fact and as an and, accept with substaction both as a fact and as an augury, expressed the feeling of special gratitude with which the appearance of a distinct Irish party in the wildest arenas of imperial concern has been beheld by the Iudian peoples. Though I do not effect to conceal the pleasure which I cannot but derive from the speces of far of my experiment. derive from the success so far of my experiment, I trust I shall not be accused of unbecoming conduct in unavoidably quoting sentences which refer al-together too flatteringly to my personal part in the

matter.

Mr. Bannerjea said—"Mr President and gentlemen, I second this resolution with the utmost pleasure, for mine was one of the first papers that were called upon to enter into the bail bond under the Press Act. I advisedly call it an act. It has taken away all nowers from our judges. A pressure the Press Act. I advisedly call it an act. It has taken away all powers from our judges. A measure which has taken away one of the most cherished rights of man, a measure which has destroyed some of the great guarantees for personal freedom, a measure which has placed such large powers in the hands of a class of officers who, by their training and by the traditions of their service, are despotic, and unable to bear free criticiim, does not deserve the sagred name of law. Gentlemen, this meeting the sacred name of law. Gentlemen, this meeting is most opportune; for the morning papers yester-day announced that Sir Alexander Arbuthnot was ut to introduce a bill amending the Press Act. This is the finest opportunity to express our gratitude to Mr. Gladstone and those members of Parliament who supported him. Our special thanks are due to Mr. O'Donnell and the Irish party, who owe us nothing, and expect nothing from us. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Donnell and the Irish party, who owe us nothing, and expect nothing from us. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Donnell and his party supported us purely through motives of philanthropy. Great praise is, therefore, due to these Irish philanthropists. India will never forget their services." (Cheers.)

The patriotic speaker, a brilliant and original writer in his own tongue, and no mean proficient in the English language, was right in laying stress upon the real disinterestedness, in every meaner sense, of the Irish party in this great question of national and international justice; and the tion of national and international justice; and the cheers of the meeting attest that this, the only true, cheers of the meeting attest that this, the only true, appreciation of the Irish action is fully shared by India at large. It is "philanthropy" in the best sense, the right and the duty of honest men of every race mutually to aid and to be aided in the revindication of the essential privileges and prerogatives of humanity itself, freedom, self-control, the unthrasted and uncorrect fulfillment of the the unthwarted and uncoerced fulfillment of the mission which has been given to every nation as to every individual in the providential march of human society. Nor need Ireland be ashamed to human society. Nor need Treland be ashamed to accept the remuneration which can be won by such philanthropy. "India will never forget." If I might add a word to the address of the learned member for Limerick in the present conjuncture, I would come to understand "the young men," as that blythe and hearty politician, the excellent Mr. Shaw, designates us, than keep on quarrelling with the very followers who, just because they appreciate the immensity he has done, are not willing to leave the great work at a standstill in the mud among political sloths, or in the market among political solubors.

THE ARCHRISHOP OF DUBLIN.

(dignissimus), ? The Most Rev. Dr. Moran (dignior), The Rt. Rev. Mgr. Woodlock (dignius),

The Rev. Dr. Tynan acted as secretary. The result of she voting having been made out, one copy

The London correspondent of the Freewan-writing on Sunday, says: "I learn that Edward O'Connor, one of the two remaining political prisoners at present in Spike Island, is about to be released implicitly." eloquent manifesto by expressing a hope that no act of folly or of violence will obstruct the passing of good measures for Ireland.

Mr. F. H. O'Dennell, M. P., in a letter to the Freeman, calls attention to a meeting held in Calcutta on the 6th September, for the purpose of thanking the members of Parliament and others who defended the Indian national press against the Gagging Act of Lord Lytton's Government. He says in part:

Let me return to my narrative. A number of

The Marquis of Lorne, in reply to the deputation from Derry which waited upon him on board the Sarmation, said :

"MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMAN: We are deeply "Mr. Mayor and Gentleman: We are deeply grateful to you for coming out this wintry day to bear us the farewell of your ancient city, and to wish us God-speed as we pass by your coasts. It is a pleasure to spend a short time within sight of Irish land, and it is always worth while to go any distance to hear from any portion of the Irish people such words as those you have addressed to us. For whenever an Irishman speaks we know that what is said is truly and honestly felt, and it is most cheering to receive from you the expression of your sympathy with our mission. We shall feel after seeing and hearing you that we leave the Irish shore bearing with us the precious message of goodshore bearing with us the precious message of good-will given on the part of its people to their fellow-subjects in Canada. The Dominion of Canada owes much to Ireland. Who does not recall with gratitude to the country that gave him birth the rule of the late Governor-General of Canada, the Earl of Dufferin? Canada will never forget him or fail to remember that it was an Irish noble whose career has given so bright a page in her history We know also that Canada is indebted to Ireland for many a hardy agriculturist and many a clever artisan. It would be difficult to speak of any part of our empire which is not in a similar case, and which does not point with pride to the services of Irishmen; for on what field of honor has the genius of the Irish race not contributed to our power! In what path of victory has not an Irish hand car-ried forward among the foremost the banner of our union? It is under that ensign alone of all in the world that an Irishman stands beneath the royal cross of the royal saint of Ireland, and each patriotic effort made by a son of Erin adds another leaf to the wreath of renown which for so many centurihas made the piety and galantry of the race a house-hold word among the nations. In parting from you we shall not forget your kind words, and our visit to the neighborhood of your city will always be a pleasant recollection. We thank you again, and ask you to convey to your fellow-townsmen the expression of our regret that circumstances have prevented us from receiving your address within their walls."

LORD SHAFTESBURY ON THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

The following letter has been received by the

Afghan committee from Lord Shaftesbury:

St. Giles's House, Nov. 25th, 1878.

Gentlemen,—You did me the honor of requesting me to join your committee. I ventured at the time to decline the offer, and I did so for this reason, time to decline the offer, and I did so for this reason, among some others, that her Majesty's Ministers were entitled to forbearance, and to the right of announcing themselves, without external pressure, both their policy and the grounds on which they acted. But the Government in their despatch to Lord Lytton have now stated their entire case, at their own time, and in the full exercise of their

their own time, and in the full exercise of their judgment. They have no more facts to adduce and no more arguments to urge in justification. The forthcoming papers may possibly abate their claim to public approval, but they cannot possibly improve it unless it should be found (which is most unlikely) on the perusal of the doenments that Lord Cranbrook omitted some matters of importance to the position of himself and his colleagues.

They may have cause for dissatisfaction, and even for displeasure, but they have no cause for war. In the matter, moreover, of dissatisfaction and dis-

the matter, moreover, of dissatisfaction and dis-pleasure, the Ameer, too, may have had a cause as

states, "Receive Inis man, or that, and unless you asquiesce we will cross your frontier, ravage your territory, and exact by violence what you will not give to us of your own free will." Such treatment, then, of the Ameer, a feeble and comparatively insignificant Power, is not only not a generous but it

absolutely an oppressive act.

But it is further maintained that we have been THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

On Thursday the nomination of a successor to his Eminence the late Cardinal-Archbishop of Dublin took place in the cathedral, Marlborough Street. There were present the members of the chapter and the parish priests of the diocese. The Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of Kildare, senior bishop of the province, presided.

But it is further maintained that we have been exposed to an insult. Possibly we have, but if so we have brought it on ourselves. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that it is an insult, is every insult to be avenged by blood and all the woes and sufferings that follow both sides in the train of war? Is our dignity so childish and unreal that it cannot endure a single rebuff, and our spirit of Christianity so feeble that we will not endure it?

But it is further maintained that we have been exposed to an insult.

vince, presided.

After solemn Mass of the Holy Ghost had been celebrated the election commenced. The scrutineers appointed were the Very Rev. Archdeacon Dunne and the Very Rev. Canon Dunne. The result of the voting was as follows:

The Right Rev. Dr. McCabe, Vic. Cap.

(dignissimus), 1 (dignissimus), 2 (dignis

his. To send without his previous consent an embassy of that character to a hanghty, uneivilized, in But then proceeds at very great length to show all that has been achieved by the force of public opinion, not only in abating coercion, but clearing the way for beneficial measures, and he dwells especially on the Intermediate Education Act of last session, and and on the certainty, in his opinion, that the question of university education will be finally and satisfactorily settled during the ensuing session of the province to be locally settled during the ensuing session of the province to be locally settled during the ensuing session of the province to be locally settled during the ensuing session of the province to be locally settled during the ensuing session of the province to be locally settled during the ensuing session of the province to be locally settled during the ensuing session of the province to be locally settled during the ensuing session of the province to be locally settled during the ensuing session of the province to be locally settled during the ensuing session of the province to be locally settled during the ensuing session of the province to be locally settled during the ensuing session of the province to be locally settled during the ensuing session of the province to be locally settled during the ensuing session of the province to be locally settled during the ensuing session of the province to be locally settled during the ensuing session of the province to be submitted and offensive patronage sufficient to afficult and offensive patronage sufficient to affirm and offensive patronage sufficient to af

Have we any right, except the right of the more powerful, to demand a "rectified frontier" for the preservation of our empire? The very frontier preservation of our empire? The very frontiet that we would exact from the Ameer as essential to our own safety he might on his side urge as essential to his own, and with greater force, being as he is in long-established and acknowledged pos-

There is but one way of governing India, ar that way is in the exercise of justice all round. The observance of justice by an absolute power would be a grand spectacle even to Western nations, but to Eastern nations (so little used are they to that sort of thing) it would appear to be a mission direct-

sort of thing) it would appear to be a mission directly from Heaven.

The people of England must weight well whether such a war is legitimate in the sight of God and man. Their responsibilities are tremendous, and let them remember that it is not success in the field nor a vote of the majority in the House of Commons that can rescue a course of action such as this from being a monstrous sin.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

A call is respect.

'The Sioux are S. frontierman. bystander. "In was the reply.

If A mericane, your obedient servant. your obedient servant,

(Signed) Shartesbury.

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London, Ont. Dec. 6th, 1878.

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If Americans haven't a taste for pictures why should a Chicago mother have returned all her box's school-books, which I chicago have prictures of tigers

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