

MONTREAL WEDNESDAY. OCTOBER 11, 1882.

VOL. XXXIII.-NO. 9.

DREAM OF THE OCEAN.

Out of the beautiful moonlight, Flooding the wave with light, Floated the white-sailed shallop Into the shadow of night. Over the dark blue waters Under a magical spell, I floated in regions of fancy, And sighed to this world far well. Gliding for ever onward, Over the white sea foam, Into the kingdom of spirits, Into the kingdom of spirits, The far off heavenly home. And reace came over my spirit, As I looked on the sea and the shore, And its rest for ever more. This was a dream of the ocean In the light of days gone by, When sunset and 'moonlight were blending To brighten the pale evening sky! J. A. S.



The Work of the Irish Party-Beview of the Session.

On Sunday, Sept, 10, Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., addressed a large meeting of his constituents in the Market Square, Longford. He and son, Mr. Justin H. McCarthy, were accorded a vory enthusiastic reception. The town was illuminated the previous night in his honer, and tar-barrels blazed from the market-place till a late hour.

Mr. Peter Flood, chairman of the town

gentleman said: We had a very trying session this year. It was especially trying on this year. It was especially trying on the few men who were able to attend to their duty. We began under very difficult and disadvantageous conditions. Our leader and some of the best of his colleagues were imprisoned by the English Government-iet me go further and say imprisoned by a Liberal had not to guide and to assist us the presence O'Connor. We therefore met considerably they have to not the that position of stunted of what might have been under ers of this country placed in that position of stunted of what might have been under selves to stand by us and to uphold the cause of the people in the British Parlia. ment.

not with the man arrainged, but with the cause and the religion of the Irish people. say that when that jury were empanelled they disregarded part of the regulations which control the jury laws of this country-that they were not kept apart from the public; that some of them behaved in a riotous, in an unseemly and indecent fashion; that some of them at least were drunk the night before they gave their verdict ; and that they were not fit to be entrusted with giving a decision in a trial which involved the life of a ruppy dog. We would just as soon be governed by the worst Tory Lord-Lieutenant they could procure as by Whig Lord Spencer. Mr. Edmund Dwyer Gray has been sent to prison for standing up for the cause of jastice, of fair play and of honest public opinion

in Ireland, and for endeavoring to protect the poorest and the weakest of his fellow ccuntrymen from the action of packed juries and of partizin judges. These events do not give me any additional confidence in English system of governing Ireland, and they bring me to a point at which I have been resolving to come for some time. They cannot govern this country in the House of Commons in

Westminster. WHAT IRELAND WANTS.

How do we find the administration of the Land Commission going on at present? Does it satisfy any of you? The courts are clogged with work, and they cannot get out of the difficulty. They are spending their time in doing practically nothing. Then the higher courts have given equal dissatisfaction. I commissioners, having taken the chair a know a case from your own county which series of resolutions were put to the meeting I brought before the House of Commons series of resolutions were put to the meeting and passed unanimously. The resolutions pledged the meeting to sustain the Mansion-House Anti-Eviction Fund, and invited the co-operation of all classes to secure the objects of the Labor and Industrial Union. Mr. McCarthy then replied to the vote of were thoroughly acquainted with its quality mr. Incountry then to place to the vote of and producing power. Then there came an quant and exhaustive speech. The honorable appeal to the Land Commission, and on the simple unsworn statements of the official valuator, who went down and looked at the land for the first time in his life, the judgment of the sub-commissioners was reversed, and the rent was raised to something like its former height. I tell you, and I tell the Government, that they will have to alter very materially the organization of the Irish Government whom we brought into power. Land Act before it gives satisfaction Therefore, on Parliament meeting this session and during many months of its sitling, we we require in Ireland. We want a peasant proprietary; we want the men to own the had not to guide and to assist us the proprietary; we want the men to own the and the help of Mr. Parnell, of Mr. Dillon, of Mr. O'Kelly, of Mr. Healy, and of Mr. T. P. O'Connor. We therefore met considerably they have to live; we want to see the laborin every step by the falling off from our side of men who had promised and pledged them-Balves to stand by us and to prohid the stand by us and to prohid the stand to stand by us and to prohid the stand to stand by us and to prohid the stand to stand by us and to prohid the stand to stand by us and to prohid the stand to stand by us and to prohid the stand to stand by us and to prohid the stand to proh task-ay, even before we get that National Parliament which will understand our wants and will know how to respond to our wishes. But you must strengthen our hands in Parlisment. You must send Mr. Parnell men who Government, backed by the strongest, the will stand by him in all his difficulties, and who will not be found leaving him and going over to the other side under the fire of the enemy. Let us have at the next election. Forster with our small numbers and our di- which may come at any moment, 60 or 70 minished strength, and what was the result of men to represent Ireland in Parliament, the battle? Who put Mr. Forster out of and we can accomplish anything for the beneoffice? We did. And never again, I venture fit of the Irish people. We shall then say to to prophesy, will you see Mr. Forster a mem- the English Government as the ultimatum of ber of an English Government. That only the Irish people, that, do what they will for us, pass what measures they will for our people, we still declare and we still insist that Ireland is a country capable of governing herself, and that by herself alone she must and shall be governed prospercusly in the



DUBLIN, Oct. 2.-Archbishop Oroke says he is authorized to state that Dillon will not press his resignation just now, but continue to represent Tipperary in Parliament until his constituency has had ample time to select a successor. In event of the continuance of Dillon's term, it is stated that in order to show his accord with Parnell, Dillon will attend the conference of Parpellites on the 18th instant.

London, Oct. 2 .- A Galway landlord writes that he believes the bodies of the Herders have been exhumed by the peasantry and again thrown into Lough Mask

DUBLIN, Oct. 3 .- Farmer Hunt was murdered last night near Boyle. The crime was undoubtedly agrarian. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion. DUBLIN, Oct. 3 -The Dublin police now

believe that the murderers of Cavendish and Barke numbered ten and are still in Ireland, but unless the aid of informers can be secured the crime cannot be trought home to the guilty persons. The weapons were found some weeks ago.

At a meeting of the directors of the Irish exhibition, a special committee advised the holding of exhibitions in various places in England and the United States during 1883, with a view of popularizing Irish manufactures, also urging the formation of a new as-sociation to assist manufacturers. The report will be published, in order to elicit public opinion on the matter, pending the special meeting.

The weapons used by the murderers of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke were found in the rafters of a stable in rear of a house belonging to a man recently sentenced to pensl servitude for infimidating Mrs. Kenny, widow of the man murdered in Saville Place because he was giving information conin which the assassing rode on the night of the murder. The wespons found were four knives nine inches long, with blades threequarters of an inch wide. They are quite new, very sharp, and evidently surgical

Both previously had been fired at. Farmer no agriculture, no manufacture, no commerce Hogan has been shot in the thigh at Ballina. One arrest has been made.

(BY MAIL.) Harvesting operations are now being actively engaged in at Kildress. The oat crop is an abundant one, but has suffered much from the heavy rains that fell prior to harvest. The potato crop is fully forty-five per cent. below the average, though champions are very good. Flax is being rapidly scutched, and both yield and quality are excellent. Turnips and mangolds are good. On the whole, matters look bright for the farming classes here.

A horrible murder has been perpetrated near Glenties, in a mountainous district known by the name of Strensgoppog, the unfortunate victim being a poor woman named M'Cormick, who was encernic at the time, and her assailant a process server named Tummoney, who, with his brother, proceeded to execute a decree against the busband of the deceased, Condy M'Cormick. Tammoney had seized some cattle, and a rescue was attempted by the poor woman, who was immediately fired upon by Tummoney with a revolver which he had in his possession. Deceased rallied a short time, but died soon after in great agony. Tum-money was arrested afterwards, and lodged in Littord Gaol.

Mr. Charles Russell, M.P., was entertained by the County Louth Rifle Association last week at the Queen's Arms Hotel, Limerick, and in reply to the toast of "Prosperity to Ireland," which was coupled with his name, he said that that man was not a true friend of the Irish people who told them to look to the Government and to the law more than to themselves. With the people themselves, with their own exertions, their own resolution, their self-denial, their thrift, lay the secret of their regeneration, and it was in the cultivation of these qualities, which were not flowers to be produced by Acts of Parliament, but must be cultivated in the farmers' houses and in the laborers' cottages, that they were to look for the building up of a wealthy and honest and moral and united population. There was nothing good for Ireland which Ire-land could not obtain, if she would for herselt create and foster a healthy, united pubcerning the murderers. It is alleged lic opinion (cheers). He believed that the that Kenny was the driver of the car question of questions for Ireland to-day was question of questions for Ireland to-day was the union of its people apart from religious differences. They ought not to bring to indgment the acts of any man unless they believed his conduct was dictated by motives in any country. Let them take the always suspected that he tried in politics to voice of the Irish people into positions of confidence. With few exceptions they would find that the trusted men had not been of the religion of the majority of the people. Nor was that all. Let them take the representa-tion of Ireland in Parliament and what would they find in the places where the Catholic vote was predominant? Why, the people selected a candidate, his politics being agreeable, without reference to the particular form of divine worship which recommended itself to his conscience. That was an example wortby of imitation. Yet, while this was true of England and Scotland. In the whole of England and Scotland there was only one representative professing the religion of the majority of the Irish people. There was everything to hope for and nothing to dread from this feeling of tolerance among the Catholic people of Ireland, and if those who differed from the Catholic population in religion would meet them on the common ground of the country's interest he would look forward with hope and confidence to the prosperity of

no mining. This was ultimately the only true capital, for without all these nature's resources must remain looked up and valueless. Let them prove them-selves worthy of the franchise and it could not long be denied them (cheers). He had been glad to be able to fulfil the pledge he gave at the last election-that he would devote himself to the amelioration of their condition. He touched on the Cottages and Allotment Bill which he had introduced, and had succeeded in passing. It was now the law of the land, and it had this value that it set up a standard recognized by the Legislature with which sooner or later employers would have to conform (cheers). But they had met for enjoyment, not for politics. He would give them a return toast .-- " Prosperity and happiness to the working classes, on whom the advancement of this and every country depends" (loud and long-continued

cheering). Throughout the proceedings the party were surrounded by a large contingent of the population of Youghal, who took a lively interest in the speeches. Soon afterwards the visitors re-embarked and steamed up the river to the melody of the Cappoquin Band. On the way up plenty of tobacco was distributed amongst the men, and on their arrival at Villierstown quay they were received by a great crowd of people with cheering and bon-

MR. GRAY AND THE "IRISH WORLD." LETTER FROM THE DISTINGUISHED EDITOR REPEL-LING THE CHARGES OF A NEW YORK PAPER.

BICCMOND PRISON, Dublin, Sept. 18, 1882. To the Editor of the Republic-Sir : My atten tion has been called to day to the following paragraph in the Irish World of the 9th in.

the person of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland with the usual result. He has been told that the law must take its course. We confess to a feeling of sorrow and disappointment when we learned that Mr. Gray had by letter applied for executive clemency. It appears to us that this is the third mistake he has made since his sentence. First his letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, second, his letter to Mr. Gladstone; and third, his letter to Earl Spencer. All these letters appealed for mercy, and tend to show a sort of 'peccavi' spirit. Mr. Gray is in a much better position than the 'suspects.' Well, he knows the extent of his sentence; they did not, and although left in uncertainty in a British dungeon they never appealed for mercy; on the contrary, they stubbornly refased to be released unless unconditionally. It would be well for Mr. Gray if he had followed their example. We

PRICE FIVE CENTS

HAGAN THER AT THE CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

On Tuesday evening, September 25th, a grand mueical and literary entertainment, the auspices of the Town of Lake under and 5th Ward branches of the Irish National Land League, was held at Rev. Father Dorney's old church on 45th street.

Long before 8 o'clock the old church was crowded to its utmost capacity, there being from 800 to 1,000 persons assembled within its walls. Various mottors, were posted along the walls and around the platform, some of them significant of the entertainment, such as the following : We who enjoy liberty in America are ready to give our lives to realize it in Ireland, ' " a ... rylives to realize it in Ireland, ""," a cry-thing that comes from England b ... the coal." At half-past eight o'clock, the few James M. Hagan, the speaker of the evening, was seen advancing through the centre isle of the church. His manly form was immediately recognized, and a storm (f applause greeted him on every side as he passed to the platform. The Bev. Father Dorney, who pre-sided, then called the assemblage to order, and after thanking them for their presence and hearty concurrence on the occasion, he introduced the actors of the opening chorus, "Viva Hibernia;" Miss Gillsomm ren-dering the music in a graceful and happy manner. That being over, Father Dorney stepped to the front of the platform and introduced the orator of the evening, Rev. James M. Hagan, whom he said was so well known, not only in that place, but throughout the length and breadth of Ohicago, for his nobleness of soul, firey elcquence and unflinching patriotism, that it needed no introductory remarks from him to make them cognizant of his presence. Father Hagan then stepped forward amid shouts of genuine applause. After the applause had subsided, Father Hagan spoke as follows :---

The learned and eloquent Bishop of Peoria, J. L. Spoulding, said: "No one can pass from England into Ireland without being struck by the contrast in the condition of the two countries. In England there is wealth, thrift, prosperity; in Ireland, poverty, helplessness, decay. Into the great heart of London, through arteries that stretch round the globe, the riches of the whole earth are poured. Dublin is a city of the past, and, in spite of its imposing structures, impresses us sadly. Into England's ports come the ships of all nations; but in Ireland's hardly a sale is unfurled. There the chimneys of innumerable factories shut out with their black smoke the light of heaven : here the round tower or the crumbling ruin stands as a monument of death. England is overcrowded; in Ireland we travel for mlies without meeting a human being, pass through whole counties from which the people have disappeared to make room for cattle. Freedom is in the very air of Eugland, the people go about their business or pleasure in a sturdy, downright way, and in a conscious security under the protection of wise laws; in Ireland we cannot take a step without being offended by evidences of oppression and missule, the people are disarmed and unprotected, guarded by a foreign soldiery, the servants of an allen aristocracy." "To the eye," says Henry Giles," Ireland is fair, indeed, among the nations, but to the heart her beauty has been covered with sadness. Her fields are luxuriant and her hills are green, yet the lot of her Lord Lieutenant, etc., Dublin Castle-Your Excellency: I understand that it is your ex-cellency's intention to order an inquiry into certain charges against the jury in the case of Hunger has lingered in her valleys; sickthe Queen against flynes, made in a letter in | ness in her dwelling. Nature has given her a great largeness of bounty, cattle For the publication of that letter, and cover her vales; but sorrow and curses have rained a blight on all. The air of heaven blow upon her freshly, tut they swell no sails except those which are to bear her children into exile. The glorious sea girds about her, but it washes the shores of solitary harbors, and dashes an unloaded wave upon a virgin sand | A race of the greatest capacities under the sun have lived in huts nnworthy of the savage, and upon food almost too wretched for the brute." Different explananations of this sad fact are given by different writers, but one explaheavy penalties upon me. I therefore claim, | nation will suffice. This marked and absolute contrast in the condition of the two countries is due to foreign misrule and forcounsel; to have the right to examine and to e'gn tyranny. This poverty, misery and beg-cross-examine witnesses, if necessary; and to gary are the results of British legislation and British dominion. But it is not my intention or desire to enter into a detailed statement of Ireland's wrongs for the last three hundred years. That, dear friends, is a long and painful story, you know it well. That story is written in blood and its staided pages have resisted the effusing power of centuries of t:ais.

AN UNEQUAL FIGHT.

We had to stand up against the strongest most docile, and the most unscrupulous majority that ever supported an English Government at any time. We fought against Mr. shows you what may be done by perseverance, by loyalty, and by faithfu lness to the pledges given by members to their constituents out of doors. Now I say, without question of doubt, that such an Irish party, small though it may be, so independent, and so resolute, has been made for the first time in Irish history by my friend and leader Mr. Parnell.

THE ABBEAR'S ACT.

We compelled the Government to introduce and to pass the Arrears Bill. Now, whatever good is in that measure, I may fearlessly say is our doing; whatever tends to spoil it is the doing of the tinkering hands of the English Government. All of you who want to find it clearly explained, its mode of operation, its objects, and the means of getting at its benefits, will find it most cleverly dealt with in the concise and interesting work of my irlend, Mr. George Fottrell.

DISAPPOINTED HOPES

I had some hope that the change of lordlieutenant and chief-secretary was to be one for the benefit of Ireland, but I am free to confess that that hope has been fading very much from my mind as the days have gone on. Lord Spencer is fast getting into the hands of the permanent officia's of Dablin Castle. Mr. Trevelyan is not powerful in the Government. He is kept as a mere sub-Ordinate, and he cannot do what he might be inclined to do for Ireland ; therefore, I am sorry to say, I have up to the present no great faith in the new administration of this country, and assuredly, that faith could not be increased by the events of the past few Weeks.

THE ILLEGAL VERDICT.

Lord Spencer has made up his mind that Hynes shall be made a sacrifice to what is called the public opinion of certain classes in this country and in England. There is just now amongst those classes a clamor for the blood of somebody. To appease that the lord-lieutenant has allowed himself to be swayed and to be made to defer to that unreasonable and senseless fatal clamor. I am not asking you to consider the question whether the unfortunate young man Hynes is innocent or guilty. Even were he guilty, that is not "the question." The question is whether he has had a rair trisl, whether the jury were properly empanelled, whether the jury were properly empanelled, whether the jury were or were not packed, and wheth: they behaved themselves as decent, sober, and the satist of a tellow-creature. I say that men were deliberately hept away from that jury who were believed to be in sympathy, was concluded.

future. **BENOUNOING THE WOBLD.**

IMPRESSIVE RELIGIOUS CEBEMONY-RECEPTION CE A YOUNG LADY INTO A CONVENT.

BALTIMORE, Md., 'Oct. 3, 1882.-Miss Helen Pauline McMaster, the youngest daughter of Mr. James A. McMaster, editor of the Catholic Freeman's Journal, of New York, was received this morning into the Carmelite Convent, at the corner of Biddle and Caroline streets. The young lady, who is attractive in manners and appear-ance and highly accomplished, has been an in-mate of the convent for several months, and the obligations she took upon herself this morning, though not strictly irrevocable, are likely to prove permanent. The interesting ceremony if reception took place in the little chapel with-in the convect walls, and was witnessed by the Sisters and a large number of ladles. Perhaps the most interested spectator was Mr. McMaster, the father of the young Jady, who occupied a sesisted throughout by the Rev. J. M. Kiley, of Brooklyn, N.Y. Occupjing seats within the sanctuary were the Right Rev John Moore, D D, Bishop of St Augustine, Fla, the Rev Thomas S Lee, of the Carnedral; the kiev Messrs W F Ciarke and Peter F Flizpatrick, of Loyola College, and the Rev B J McManus, of St Johns. THE RECEPTION CEREMONY.

THE RECEPTION CEREMONY.

THE RECEPTION CEREMONY. The young lady entered the chapel for the ceremony of reception attired in cream while silk, en train, a lace veil depending from her dress. She wore a wreath of orange blossoms on her brow. The young lady was attended by her sister, Miss Gertrude G. McMaster, who was attired in a costume of while silk similar to that worn by the youthful nun. When the latter made her formal application for reception into the nunnery to the Archbishop and the Mother of the convent she left the chapel, and, divesting hercelf of the bridal apparel in which she was arrayed, she returned wearing the sombre gar-ments of a Carmelite Sister. She was then in vested with the black habit of the order and the white veil worn by the S'sters between the periods of their reception and their final profes-sion. slon.

REMARKS BY THE AROHBISHOP.

CLONBUBG, Oot. 4-Patrick Higgins has been arrested in connection with the murder of the Hudys, at Lough Mask. He was conveyed to Cong under a heavy escort.

A correspondent in Dublin says there is good reason to believe the proposed National **Convention** will be postponed.

DUBLIS, Oct. 5 .- Flannigan and wife, suspeeted to be connected with the marder of Lord Mountmorres at Clonbur, county Galway, in September, 1880, have been arrested at Cong.

WEXFORD, Oct. 7 .- Davitt, in a speech today, expressed regret at the results achieved by the Land League, which had been arrested by the Coercion Act. Every murder committed since the suppressing of the League has been an additional nail driven into the League's coffin.

DUBLIN. Oot. 7 .- The closing of the Land Lesgue fund creates a sensation here, many persons demanding an explanation as to how the money has been spent.

NEW YORE, Oct. 7.-The declaration of Patrick Ford, of the Irish World, that the real Land League no longer exists, has caused much commotion in Land League circles. The President of the National League said to day he did not think Ford's action would cause the disbandment of the Lano League organization. The action of the conference in Ireland would be awaited before important

action was taken here. NEW YOBK, Oct. 7.-A despatch from London says : The late special commission having expired in Dublin, United Ireland styles it the "Bloody Assizes," and says of Walsh's trial, it was distinguished from Hynes, only by greater atrocity. The jury was as shamefully concocted, its partizanship as indecent, and the evidence was evidence on which an English jury would not hang a dog. This startling language, attered in the face of the example made of Dwyer Gray, has produced a profound impression in England and in Ireland.

Henry George's latter to President Arthur excites laughter, especially his attempt to pose as a martyr after thirteen hours detention.

The closing of the League Fond in America is regarded as a decisive proof that the Land Act has beaten, and that the Land League agitation in Ireland will cease to be formidable the moment American supplies are cut off.

Another despatch says that the announcement of the closing of the Land League Fund by the Irish World, is very generally regarded as affording conclusive proof of the successful working of the "Kli-mainbam Treaty." The belief is very strong that Parnell and his followers intend working with the Liberals during the adjourged session of Parliament, which is soon to open, under, it is supposed, a promise of jurther concessions next year. The followers of Davitt and Dillon have scarcely had time to rally themselves, and their future courrelis very uncertain. The probability, however, seems to be that under the influence of a good harvest. and the energetic enforcement of the law, Ireland will be more peaceful for the next few

Ireland (cheers). A LANDLORD AND HIS LABORERS. On Saturday Mr. Villiers Stuart, M P., took his laborers and employees, numbering over one hundred, in his yacht and several boats down the Blackwater, from Dromana to

Youghal. The flotilla was profusely decorated with flags and banners, and all along the river for miles the tenantry assembled on the banks, waving their hats, cheering heartily, and lighting bonfires. The party steamed past the quays of Youghal, which were crowded with spectators, and proceeded a little way out to sea. On their return a picnic dinner was spread for them on the beach, Mr. and Mrs. Villiers Stuart and their sons presiding, the Cappoquin band discoursing music. In Mr. Stuari, M.P., congratulated them on the successful harvest and on the gallant securing it (cheers). He observed that farming must be viewed as a joint stock concern. in which farmer and laborer had a common interest. The crop, it was true, went into the farmer's haggard, but the support of the laborers and their families came out of it. It was, therefore, the interest of the laborers as well as of the farmers to make the farm profitable (cheers). The laborers would be wise to take this into view. It was, on the other hand, the farmer's interest as well as his duty

to treat his men well, for they would thus have willing hearts and stout arms to help him. He lamented the neglected condition of the Irish laborers. If they were only given a fair chance Ire-land would possess a laboring class of which any country might be proud. He was not one of those who feared to give them household suffrage (oheers). It had been said that the franchise should be contingent on property. Well, they had property-they were capitalists-their labor power and their industry was their capital (loud cheers). months than it has been. DUBLIN, Oct. 7.—Two land agenta, named Soott and Froome, bays been fired at from gifts without the working classes to turn them Soott and Froome, bays been fired at from gifts without the working classes to turn them Soott and Froome, bays been fired at from gifts without the working classes to turn them

steer a middle course.' If he did, by avoid ing Soylla he has fallen into Charybdis."

Permit me to say that there is no foundation for this statement, which, I sm sure, was made inadvertently. I have not appealed for mercy or clemency to anyone. So far from this, when some of my friends in the Dublin Corporation proposed to me that they should invite the Corporation to do so, I begged them to do nothing of the kind. I telegraphed the fact of my arrest to the Speaker of the House of Commons and to Mr. Gladstone, in order that the House should have formal notice of it, so Catholic Ireland, it was not true of Protestant as to prevent any technical point being raised to stille a discussion in the event of the judge having delayed to communicate my arrest to the House. This I thought necessary, as one day's delay would have postponed all discussion for two months, and meanwhile Francis Hynes would have been quietly hanged.

The following is the only letter I addressed to Earl Spencer:

To His Excellency Earl Spencer, K. G., the Freeman's Journal of the 14th inst.

asking an inquiry into these charges, I am now in prison.

Your attorney-general in the House of Commons, your solicitor-general in public court, the judge on the bench, and a section of the public press, have all sought to fix upon me, personally and individually, as high sheriff, the responsibility of the custody of the jury in that case.

The inquiry must necessarily involve the nvestigation of this charge against me-a charge which, if substantiated, might entail as a matter of justice, to be present at that inreply to the toast of his health, which was as a matter of justice, to be present at that in-proposed by Mr. Ronayne, J.P., Ardsallagb, quiry, to be represented, if I so desire, by manner in which they had done their part in get adequate notice of the time of holding same.

Of course I am quits willing to attend the nquiry-which I presume will be public and upon oath-in the custody of your jallors. If any technical legal difficulty exists as to

my leaving the jail for the purpose, then I respectfully submit that justice requires that the inquiry shall be held within the precincts of this prison, so as to admit of my presence thereat. I have the honor to be your excellency's obedient servant,

(Signed), E. DWIER Con-, High Sheriff Dablin City, Carlow Count M. P. Carlow County. Bichmond Bridewell Jail, A 1g. 21, 1882.

I have never courted political martyrdom but under present circumstances I would consider myself utterly unworthy were I to ask for clemency, holding as I do that my

imprisonment is unjustifiable. I cannot conceive how the Iruh World came to make this mistake, which I only saw by the merest chance. I think it hard that while detained here statements of this character should be circulated with reference to me amongst my fellow.countrymen in America. Your obedient servant,

E. DWYER GRAY. 動作品を主張にしたり行いた。

For the last three hundred years, Ireland has been a stage upon which the world has witnessed a fearful and terrible drama, a drama black, silent, bloody and monstrous. (Continued on Fifth Page)

THE DUBLIN CONFERENCE.

London, October 9.-A. correspondent writes, as to the concession to the feeling of the Catholic clergy throughout Ireland, that all Bishops, except Archbishop McCabe, extended a general permission to the priests> their dioceses to take part in the Mansion House Evicted Tenants' Ald Movement and in the new Labor League and Industrial Union, founded by Parnell. The writer says several minor church dignitaries consequently have become priests' branches of the League and will participate in the Dublin Conference. 1.11 2 . L.S.

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