VOL. XXXII.—NO. 37.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

A NEW VERSION OF THE STREET BAL-LAD, "THE TOWN OF DONEGAL."

"In Donegal the country people transact their business in Irish all over the country.' Come listen, brother Corkmen,-listen to my

song.
About our native language, and I will not make it long;
Oh! come and meet in Duncan street—I mean Mechanics' Hall,
To talk our mother Irlsh as they do in Done-

How coaxingly the bochill calls his blushing young colleen,

"Mo chaid don that!," "Mo stoar thu," Gre
mo chlaiv Alleen."

How train fond he calls her, and she answers at his call.

For he speaks in loving Irish as they do in Donegal.

Oh! Corkmen! our old Irish was a language

Again we'll hear the luliaby, the gentle, "sho ho Again we hear the farmer's boy, just ordered,

"go deen school!;"

Again the workman at his bench with brother
workman call,
In dear old mother Irish as they do in Donegal

chanics' Fall, re we'll talk our dear old Irish as they do in P. STANTON.

Cork, 25th March, 1882.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

MR. COSTIGAN'S IRISH RESO-LUTIONS.

OTTAWA, April 20. The Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m. After

routine Mr. Donvers moved that the time for receiving reports on private bills be extended ing of some measure of self-control to Ire-

till the 27th instant, in accordance with the land, without which that which had been the recommendation of the committee on bank- disgrace and humiliation of the Empire for ing and commerce. Carried. Sir CHARLES TUPPER moved the third read-

Reilway through some other pass than the he had indicated, to go back to the time of

and the bill was read a third time and Ireland since the Union. The Union, as

House go into committee of supply.

Hon. Mr. Blank asked if this was the mode in which the hon. member for Victoria, N.B., was to have an opportunity of moving in the had decreased from 8,200,000 in 1841 to matter of which he had given notice.

Sir Joun Macdonald replied in the stirma-

Mr. Costigan said he had an ameniment to move. He proceeded to explain the readquarters of people had emigrated. He denied sons why he invited the attention of the that Ireland was overcrowded. Its popula-House to the subject, the nature of the con- | tion was only 161 to the square mile as comferences which had taken place between mem- pared with 180 in France, 225 in Italy, 421 bers of the House of Commons, and the diffi- in Belgium, 718 in Flanders, 442 in England culties encountered in drafting these resolu-tions. Even when the resolutions were great proportion of the tertile lands of Irefinally adopted, he had come to the conclusion | land was not under cultivation, and its nathat there were some features of them which tural resources were great. Its population would not be acceptable to hon, gentlemen | were singularly tree from crime of the ordion both sides of the House, and in moving | nary kind, and had always shown its industhese resolutions he trusted the Rouse would try, ability and capacity to rise and take its not be surprised if, in the wording of the resolutions he moved, there were some amendments not interfering with the principles involved. No question had engaged more real sympathy outside of the House than a question of this kind. He was of opinion that Canadians enjoying blessings not enjoyed in Ireland would be willing to extend their sympathy to those who had been less fortunate in that respect. It would be no part of his policy to attack the different Governments that had ruled Ireland in times past, but the admissions of the public the country during the period of the parliafind homes here, where they could find hapremedy for a national wrong. No people were more attached to their native soil than the Irish people (hear, hear), and when they suffered under more oppression than the riswhich had been committed in Ireland, and crime, was arrested, and is now in custody at condemned them also. It was said the leadondemned them also. It was said the leadone of the police, in searching that if they were free and able to lead the life of this, but he believed that if they were free and able to lead the life of the police, in searching that if they were free and able to lead the life of this, but he believed the pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen. Moonlighten captured at life of this, but he believed the pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen. Moonlighten captured at life of this, but he believed the pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen. Moonlighten captured at life of this, but he believed the pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen. Moonlighten captured at life of this, but he believed the pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen. Moonlighten captured at life of this, but he believed the pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen. Moonlighten captured at life of this, but he believed the pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen. Moonlighten captured at life of this pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen mounted at life of this pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen mounted at life of this pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen mounted at life of the pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen mounted at life of this pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen mounted at life of the pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen mounted at life of this pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen mounted at life of this pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen mounted at life of this pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen mounted at life of this pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen mounted at life of this pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen mounted at life of this pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen mounted at life of this pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen mounted at life of this pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen mounted at life of this pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen mounted at life of this pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen mounted at life of this pulse ceased to heat. The fourteen

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they had done so, should all the blame attributed to them, and were not the English Government responsible for a considerable part of the result? He did not ask the House to declare that Government responsible, but appealed to individual members to consider this point. The Irish were not the only people who desired home rule. We had the example of our own self-govern-ment, and able writers were advocating that the Imperial Parliament should be relieved of a large proportion of those matters which now impeded its most important duties. The Scotch were also in favor of home rule. It was said that this measure would be a prelude to separation from England, but they should not forget that no part of the people of the empire had sacrificed more to build up the power of which England was so proud than Irishmen (hear, How fiercely bold, our chiefs of old, rang cut the "Orom aboo!"

"Lauv dhearg," Lauv lauther," there was something hot to de;
Oh! yes, the cry loft there to die, the Saxon, Hess, and Dane, hog and slough, beneath the plough, inditch and field and lane.

England was so proud than Irishmen (hear, hear), and they surely had a right to as much liberty as any other subject of the British Crown. The relaxation of the present relations would bind still closer the tie which bound Irishmen (hear, hear), and they surely had a right to as much liberty as any other subject of the British Crown. The relaxation of the present relations would bind still closer the tie which bound Irishmen (hear, hear), and they surely had a right to as much liberty as any other subject of the British Crown. The relaxation of the present relations would bind still closer the tie which bound Irishmen (hear, hear), and they surely had a right to as much liberty as any other subject of the British Crown. The relaxation of the present relations would bind still closer the tie which bound Irishmen (hear, hear), and they surely had a right to as much liberty as any other subject of the British Crown. The relaxation of the present relations would bind still closer the tie which bound Irishmen (hear, hear), and they surely had a right to as much liberty as any other subject of the British Crown. try had increased since self-government had been granted to this country, and if Irishmen will you see the splendid schanachas a trailing were given the liberty, to which they had as in the mire? in the mire?

How proudly glad—how sorely sad, we read its rise and fail?

But we'll have it here in Cork again, as now in Donepal.

Willing to support the glory of that Empire.

which would shelter but not crush them. (Hear, hear.) He might refer at length to the wrong which Ireland had suffered, but he had no desire to attempt a brilliant speech he only spoke when he considered his duty called him to do so, and he left it to others to address the House with more effect. It Then, come by brother Corkmen, lend a willing, helping hand.
To rates our native language, and spread it through the land; Oh, come and meet in Duncan street, in our Mechanics Rail. of Sir Robert Peel, and adopted his words in

declaring the treatment of the Irish tenants indefensible in any country. At this period of the session he would be wrong in occupying the time of the House one moment longer than was absolutely necessary. He asked the House to be influenced by the very highest motives, and not by mere sympathy. He trusted that if he brought his remarks to a speedy close now, he might be allowed a few words in reply. (Cheers.)

The hon. member then moved, seconded by Mr. Patterson (Essex), the resolutions which have already appeared in THE POST.

Hon. Mr. BLAKE followed. He said that two years ago he had suggested that the accession to power of the Liberal Administrayears would be continued. Canada had many reasons for taking au interest in the treating of the bill to authorize the construction ment of Ireland. It was not necessary, in on certain conditions of the Canadian Pacific order to justify some action in the direction the conquest in Ireland, the confiscations, After some remarks from Hon. Mr. Mac- the proscriptions and the penal laws, and he kenzie the motion was carried on division was quite willing to leave it to the history of was known, was brought about by the most Bir John MacDonald then moved that the nefarious means, and the result of its subsequent management for eighty years by the people of the United Kingdom had been a dreadful failure. The population of Ireland 5,140,000 now during that period. The history of Ireland had been one of periodical distress, famine, eviction and emigration, and no less than two millions and threeplace in the world. To what, then, was due

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

FOUL MURDER IN QUEBEC.

AN OLD WOMAN DONE TO DEATH BY A GANG CF

ROWDIES. Quebec, April 20.—Another murder took place in St. Sauveur last night. The vicever in England proved that there was need tim this time is a respectable elderly of changes in the government of Ireland. He woman named Angers, a widow about 68 thought the majority of reasonable men ad. years of ago, who kept a small grocery mitted that the solution for the difficulties store at 103 Parent street. She had living experienced in Ireland for many years would with her a young female companion named be found in the extension of home rule to Mile. Turgeon. It seems that about 10 the people of Ireland. He quoted from Mr. o'clock last hight some rowdies knocked at Butt in order to show that the fear some. the door and ordered the inmates to adtimes entertained that with home rule in mit them, which was refused, and they then Ireland, the religious minority would suffer threatened to break it in. Mde. Augers' at the hands of the majority was altogether companion suggested flight, but to this she groundless. In proof of the fitness of Ireland objected, and told the girl to go away herself for self-government, he cited the history of if she liked, which she did, leaving the old woman alone in the building. The girl mentary independence of that country. They Turgeon then seems to have endeavoured to were told that the true remedy for the evils rouse one of the neighbors, but nothing more of Ireland was for the people to pack up and was apparently done until this morning, when the poor old woman was found lying in py and prosperous homes, but that was no her house dead, and the store partially rifled of its contents, the inhuman brutes having also torn nearly all the clothes of the body, apparently searching for money which it was thought she carried about her. tives of any other country in the world, that The only mark of violence so far found on was not the generous way to meet the evil. the body is a contusion under one of the He hoped for a more generous spirit particularly in a Canadian parliament. (Hear, therefore still unknown. Xavier Metivier, hear.) He would blush at come of the orimes supposed to have been implicated in the which had been committed in Ireland, and orime; ras arrested, and is now in custody at

The Land War.

London, April 17. -- The Press Association says an extraordinary rumor is current at Dungarvan to-day that Parnell was shot on the way from London to Kilmainham. The rumor is not entitled to the slightest credit. According to the best information, Parnell is still in France. Sexton so stated in conver-

sation last evening.
In the House of Commons to day, the Attorney-General for Ireland said when Parnell presents himself at Kilmainham, he will be

egally detained under the old warrant. Dublin, April 18.—Roche, a bailiff in the service of the Emergency Committee, was shot dead to-day returning home from Lim-

A rent warner was shot in the legs last evening at Castliesland by a disguised man. An order has been signed for the release of

Rourke, Egan's partner.

Dublin, April 19.—A bailiff in the employ of Lord Leconfield has been found dead with his skull fractured. He recently served writs upon tenants.

Mr. Parnell has notified the Governor of Kilmainham Jail that he will be absent another week on account of urgent family affairs.

The suspects in Naas jail raised a disturbance yesterday, alleging that fever was imported into the prison with suspects recently brought from Clonmel. The police and military compelled them to return to the

LONDON, April 19 .- The Irish Times believes the Government will resort to a measure similar to the Westmeath Coercion Act, which gave the power to search for arms in a proclaimed district at all times and without a warrant.

LONDON, April 20 .- McLean, the Queen's assailant, will be detained in custody during Her Majesty's pleasure. The deliberations of the jury in his case occupied but five minutes.

London, April 20. - Mr. Seaton moved the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to the recent circular of Mr. Olifford Lloyd concerning the duty of self-protection. Mr Sexton sold the circular was a gross and barbarous incitement to murder. He called upon Mr. Forster to insist upon its withdrawal. Mr. Lloyd, he said, was by nature a tyrant, and had done everything to inflame ns of the people of his district. He warned the Government if they carried force too far poverty and despair might prove

stronger. Mr. Forster said he believed that a price had been put on Mr. Lloyd's head, and a conspiracy existed to assassinate a man who had done more than anybody to defeat the "No rent" movement. He said a circular was is-sued by Mr. Smith, Inspector of police. It declares there was good reason to believe every means would be used to assassinate Mr. Lloyd and it behoved his escort to prevent and use firearms on the bare possibility of an attempt. The Inspector promised to produce the circular to exonerate any escort if he shoots a person on erroneous suspicion of his being about to commit murder.

Mr. Sexton complained that Mr. Lloyd interfered with the crection of hats to shel-

ter evicted people at Tulia. Mr. Forster replied that the huts were erected for the purpose of intimidation. Irish members he said seemed anxious to drive the Government to arrest members of the Ladies' League as suspects. The Government had a right to do so, but they would use their descretion. Mr. Forster admitted that the last two paragraphs of the circular ought not to have been written. The circular was issued on March 4th. Its effect had been to prevent murder. Cowardly ruffians who were likely to shoot from from behind a hedge would abstain if they thought themselves in danger. Mr. Redmond persisted in denouncing Mr.

Forster as dishonest.

The Speaker named him and his suspension was voted.

Mr. Shaw denounced the circular. Sir S. Northcote hoped the Government would continue to protect Mr. Lloyd; the Opposition would do nothing to weaken their

action in Ireland.

in Ireland.

Mr. Sexton withdrew his motion, but will repeat it on Monday. Sir Chas. Dilke, replying to Mr. Sexton,

said it would be inconvenient to make a statement regarding the correspondence with America as to the release of certain suspects. It is understood the Cabinet to-day arrived at no decision indicating a change of policy

DUBLIN, April 21.—The labourers of the county of Waterford yesterday fixed the schedule for higher wages, and claimed half an sore from the farmers and their rent. The farmers conceded to the demands.

Mr. Forster stated in the House of Commons that the total arrests under the Coercion

Act to Tuesday was 918. The police surprised a large body of Moonlighters" at Ballybunnion near the house of the farmer who was recently shot. The police fired and wounded several of the

Annie Kirke, a member of the Ladies' Land League, has been arrested by order of Clifford Lloyd.

Sixty families have been evicted on the

These additions will bring up the forces to seven regiments of cavalry, 12 batteries of artillery, three companies of engineers, and 32

batt dions of infantry.

London, April 22.—Mr. Smyth, M. P., replying to a vote of censure passed on him by listen to any terms till the suspects are rethe priests of Tipperary for not supporting the Land League, violently denounces the League, and declares that until its conspiracy is demolished root and branch Ireland will have no peace.

Dorris, late Assistant Secretary of the Land He was informed that his movements would exception of two, which were bought by the be strictly watched, and he would be rearrested if he did not behave himself. LONDON, April 23 .- The Observer says there

is reason to believe that before the end of the week all the American suspects imprisoned in Ireland will have left the country.

LONDON, April 22.—The American Legation denies that there is any authority for the reported interview between Mr. Forster and Mr. Lowell touching the release of Americans imprisoned in Ireland.

The Daily News says one of the suspects claiming American nationality retuses to accept the offer of release. He came to Ireland with the express object of raising the international question. The other American suspects having undertaken to quit the country will be released.

The Telegraph says it has reason to believe no decision has been arrived at regarding the American suspects.

The Cabinet yesterday discussed Mr. W. H. Smith's resolution for extending the purchase clause of the Land Act. It is understood that the Cabinet resolved cordially to accept the assistance of the Opposition in carrying out practical legislation in this direction.

NEW Yoak, April 23 .- The Tribune's London special says: - Continuous pressure upon the Covernment during the week on behalf of the Irish-American suspects leaves the situation nearly unchanged. Statements published to day on this subject are inaccurate in some particulars, although, it is true, an interview occurred on Friday between Mr. Lowell and Mr. Forster. Mr. Lowell again urged Mr. Forster to waive the condition precedent to their release, that the suspects shall leave the country, on which condition long since release was offered to them. Although this fact seems to be imperfectly known here, Mr. Forster, though most desirous to grant the liberation of the suspects, does not see his way to their un-conditional discharge. Nevertheless, as a re-right to be heard in his own defence. sult of his yesterday's conversation with Mr. Lowell, frush communications will be made to the prisoners. Some hope is entertained expenses show that £1,630 have been spent of acceptance of the terms to be offered, if the suspects shall be allowed to act in accordance | imprisoned suspects, and £5,400 on the priwith their own wishes. The real obstacle to soners. The receipts for the General Fund their liberation now, as it has been heretofore, for the same time have been £500; for the is the Land League. Most of them would have accepted Mr. Forster's terms three weeks ago but for the peremptory probibition by the Parnellite leaders, whose object is not the liberation of the suspects, but to embroil the British and American Governments. The propositions to the prisoners determined upon yesterday, though tempting to them personally, spring from no modification of the diplomatic position. Ministers consider themselves unable to grant their unconditional liberation, while existing correspondence, which Ministers stand pledged to publish, leaves it doubtful on what grounds the American Government claims such release. leave the country, would be equivalent to implicit permission for dangerous men to remain in the country and resume their mischlevous practices. The Government in such case would find itself in the dilemma either to re-arrest the suspects and renew diplomatic difficulties, or to tolerate whatever Irish-Americans might choose to undertake. Fresh claims to American citizership continue to be presented, including those of two suspects who have been imprisoned and remained silent for months. The pertinacity of the American Government and the unwillingness to accept conditions of release here deemed reasonable and even liberal, undoubtedly embarrass the Ministry, who find themselves obliged to deal simultaneously with Mr. Lowell's reiterated i and urgent applications and incessant de- ing at Westland Row, but Mr. Parnell eluded mands in Parliament for information which, pending negotiations, cannot prudently be

giver. The World's London special :- The week is expected to be one of great parliamentary interest. On Tuescay the Government will announce its decision regarding the changes in the Land Act. These may prove of some importance. The third question pending is cloture, which arises on Thursday or Friday.

The latest item concerning Parnell is that the Kyrie Society has applied to the Government for permission to adorn his cell at Kilmainham with sage green curtains, dados, bine pottery and other objects dear to the methetic soul, but Mr. Forster sternly refused

LONDON, April 23.-The Provost of Glasgow received a letter in which a threat is made to blow up the municipal buildings there, because the constabulary arrested croiters, in the lale of Skye, "no rent" agitators.

(From the New York Irish World)

Government itself recognizes that its coercive seen by the haugman. It was many seconds measures are proving abortive and it will before the difficulty was discovered, probably soon abandon them. It has begun and the signal was again given, by withdrawing the interdict against United when the body shot up in the air order of the Government. The paper is now.

At Ballytorau, Co. Roscommon, a landlord named Henry Boyd offered his tenants an abatement of four shillings in the pound, and then invited them to purchase their farms on the reduced rental. The tenants refused to lessed.

Rather then pay rent many farmers are cheerfully letting their farms go. Sixty-two holdings were sold at Thurles, Co. Tipperary, on Thursday. The Emergency men were allowed to buy the majority of these holdings, League, has been released from Dandalk jail. | the landlords taking the remainder, with the tenants for the purpose of execting on them huts for the evicted.

Evictions are becoming very common. Lord Cloncurry, for example, on Monday began evicting his tenants at Murroe, County Limerick. The pitiable sight is presented of 400 people rendered homeless within a week. Lord Cloncurry three years ago refused a small abatement during the famine period, and would give none since.

Emigration is still increasing. Two thousand two hundred people left Queenstown last week. Besides this, two thousand Irish emigrants left Liverpool during the month of March.

The Gort, County Galway, Board of Poor Law Guerdians on Friday elected Mr. Corbett, a suspect in Galway Jail, their chairman. He succeeds Sir Henry Gregory, who has been chairman for many years.

Ireland is closely watching the Scotch land movement, which is rapidly growing and bids fair to soon cause Scotch landlords a good deal of trouble. The Duke of Sutherland's tenants on the Isla of Skye have refused to pay any rent. The Duke of Sutherland in-tends evicting those refusing to pay, and fifty police have been sent from Glasgow to assist the bailiff in carrying out these evictions. The cry of Land for the people is rapidly spreading through Scotland and Eng-

land as well as through Ireland. The monstrous decisions of the Provincial magistrates are being condemned by the Superior judges. Even the Gort justices, who sent Father O'Higgins to juil for refusing to farnish bail, have been censured. On Thursday Chief Justice May accepted ball from Father Feehan. He denounced in very vigorous terms the action of the local magistrates in refusing to accept Father Feeban's evidence in his own behalf. The Chief Justice granted an order for re-hearing the case on Monday. In granting the order be

The Ladies' Land League Executive met on Tuesday. The report for the fortnight's Prisoners' Fund, ±329.

Lord Ely writes the following letter to his Wexford tenants :- "I am sorry that, although the estate office has been opened daily, no rents are being paid. You must be aware that this causes me great inconvenience. It must not continue.

Miss McCormack was released on Tuesday after undergoing three months' imprisonment in Limerick Jail. She comes out of prison as detiant as ever.

In an interview between Lowell and Forster, the latter renewed the offer to release the Irish-American suspects, provided they left Ireland and remained away during They consider that unconditional release the operation of the Coercion Act. Eleven after the refusal of the suspects to suspects now claim that they are Americans, but it is alleged that several of them were never out of Ireland.

The Times says: It is supposed that the budget to he presented in the House of Commons on Monday will be the last Gladstone will submit.

LONDON, April 22 .- The Standard asserts that there is no foundation in international law for suggesting that the Government exneeded its rights in regard to the imprisonment of American suspects, or that the United States have a shadow of ground for complaint or remonstrance

DUBLIN, April 24 .- Mr. Paruell arrived by the mail boat at Kingstown at 6 o'clock this evening. To avaid public notice on coming to Dublin, he got into the mail carriage of the train. About thirty persons were waitthem, jumped into a cab and drove to Kilmainham, where he surrendered to his parole at ten minutes before seven o'clock.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Execution of a Murderer in New York.

New York, April 21. -At 8.33 the procession emerged from the prison led by the Sheriff and under Sheriff. After them walked Dr. Morgan praying aloud, and immediately behind him came the prisoner walking firmly, having on either side the Deputy Sheriff. Sindram was calm, and nodded to those he knew as he passed. The hangman's assistant was nervous, and forgot to lower the cap until reminded. Sindram's face twitched, but he merely said "hurry up." Pulling it down with a jork, the agaistant Dublin, April 20.—Signs of the total failure | stepped in front of the pope hole, and when ot coerpion are hourly increasing. The the Sheriff gave the signal it could not be Treland. Some copies that were seized the and settled back six inches, twitching other day at Kilkenny have been returned by convulsively in the arms and legs. In three order of the Government. The paper is now intuities the body was lowered within nine appearing regularly. Its editor, Mr. William inches of the ground, and in six minutes

HENRY GRATTAN:

HIS MOVEMENT, AND ITS LESSONS FOR THE IRISH MOVEMENT OF TO-DAY.

A Brilliant Lecture by Mr. C. J. Doherty to the Montreal Land League.

The Hall of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association was well filled last evening on the occasion of the lecture delivered by the elequent young orator, Mr. C. J. Doherty, President of the Montreal Branck of the Irish National Land League. On the platform were the Presidents of the different Irish National Societies, and at about a quarter past eight o'clock the lecturer made his appearance on the stage and was greeted with much warmth. His address, which was listened to with wrapt attention and evident pleasure, occupied about an hour and a quarter, and was frequently interrupted by demonstrations of approval. He said :-Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,-

Let the dead past bury its dead, is the advice a great poet has given us in a great poeza. To that advice, replete as it is with wisdom, none could turn a more willing earthan I, no one be less desirous of disturbing the dend past in the congenial occupation of consigning its dust to dust, its ashes to ashes. But as I have had occasion to sonn over the pages of the world's history, it has seemed to me they told a double story, one of a dead past, a record of man's unholy pessions and ambitions, of peoples sacrificed, to the whims or caprices of kings, and monarchs in their turn becoming the victims of the unruly mobs lashed to frenzy by fanatical or self-secking demograpes, the take of crime and man's felly, too often of man's crime and folly, or at best, the narrative of his self-inflicted miseries and misfortunes. From that past my mind has recoiled, and I have been ready to endorse the post's exhor-tation, and to exclaim thank God such a past is dead. (Applause) Let the dead past bury its dead! But side by side with that state of strife, sin and sorrow, I have found also the annals of past that it seemed to me could never dic. I have read of days gone by wherein great men have wrought great deeds, of these great epochs in the world's history wherein the brave, the wise, the good, have fought, and planned and laboured in all the great causes in sympathy with which the hearts of good mengo forth, for their God, their country, their fellows; the epochs that have witnessed the zeal of the Apostle, the sufferings of the martyr; that bave seen the patriot soldier give his life on the field of battle, the patriot statesman wear it out in the saclusion of the cabinet in the cause of their country; the ages that ring with the eleguence of those great orators whose voices have been raised in the course of truth, that come to us associated with the strains of the bords whose songs have inspired their hearers to deeds of prowess or lives of self-sacrifice. And as I have closed the book I have thought surely this is no dead past, surely these are not the men whom we are to leave to a dead past, to bury in oblivion. (Appleuse.) No, ladies and gentlemen, not all the past is dead. The poet himself whe wrote the verse did not wish us to consider it so, for in the very same poem he has told us

" Lives of great men all remind us Weenn make our lives sublime,"

and where better than in the annals of what I will call the living past that I have referred shall we find the tale of these men's lives -the men whose deeps have immortalized both themselves and the era that counts them among her children (Applause.) It is a day of that living past, a day that lives and will live forever in the hearts of Irishmen, that we are assembled to commemorate this evening-it is of the man, who, more than any other, has made that epoch for ever dear to us, and of the movement he originated and controlled that I am to speak to you this evening. The year 1782 witnessed the solemn declaration and recognition of the independence of the Irish Parliament, and the triumph of Henry Grattan (applause). Of that year and that man I have been requested to say a few words to you this evening, and if your patience will bear with me, I will permit myself to briefly call your attention to some valuable lessons which, it seems to me, we may learn from the movement of 1782 and the events that followed it.

The lecturer went on to sav-It was unnecessary to go into details as to the life of Gratian or of his movement, and after briefly recalling some of its principal incidente, more particularly the assembling of the Dunganuen Convention, and the resolutions they had adopted, and the moving of the celebrated declaration of rightt by Henry Grattan in the Iriea House of Parliament, wherein that Perliament assured His Majesty George III, that "This subject of Ireland were a a free people; that the Urown of Ireland was an Imperial Crown inseparably connected with the Orown of Great Britain, on which connection the interests and happiness of both nations essentially depend; but that the kingdom of Ireland was a distinct kingdom, with a Parliament of her own the sole Legislature thereof; that there is no body of .men competent to make laws to bindithe nation but the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland, nor any Parliament which bath any authority or power of any sort whatsoever save outer the Parliament of Ireland, and assured His Majesty that they humbly conceived that in this right the very essence of their liberty

consisted, a right which they, on the part er (Concluded on Sixth Page.)

to-day. Those leaders had taken only concentration of the considered in the double orime of burglary and murder, disembark, in Ireland. H battery of Horse in rents and the respectable people in the double orime of burglary and murder, disembark, in Ireland. H battery of Horse in rents and the respectable people, in the double orime of burglary and murder, disembark, in Ireland. H battery of Horse in rents and the respectable people, in the double orime of burglary and murder, disembark, in Ireland. H battery of Horse in rents and the respectable people, in the double orime of burglary and murder, disembark, in Ireland. H battery of Horse in rents and the respectable people, in the double orime of burglary and murder, disembark, in Ireland. H battery of Horse in Roscommon the tenants are paying that in Ros