

IRELAND!

PARNELL IN FRANCE

VICTOR HUGO ON IRELAND.

MANIFESTO FROM MR. PARNELL.

PARNELL AGAIN IN PARLIAMENT.

What 'L'Aurora' Says.

GOVERNMENT SUGGEST QUESTIONS.

Sympathy of the French Press

[By Telegraph to Post and True Witness.]

It is rumored that the Government have sent detectives to Paris to watch Parnell.

London, Feb. 15.—Mr. Sullivan's wife had an interview with Mr. Davitt yesterday.

London, Feb. 16.—Sir Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, said that he knew that Mr. Jas. Stephens, former Head Centre of the Fenian Association, and whose escape from prison in Dublin some years ago had excited so much anxiety, had arrived in Paris from New York, where he has been residing for several months, but the arrival in Paris of Mr. Stephens is not thought to be an event of any importance.

Paris, Feb. 15.—In an interview with Henri Rochefort, Mr. Parnell conversed freely about the status and objects of the Land League and his own connection with the Irish question.

London, Feb. 17.—Mr. Chamberlain writes on Ireland:—"I am sanguine enough to hope that when the present irritation has passed away and Mr. Gladstone has been permitted to disclose the proposition of his present land bill, there will be found satisfactory to all reasonable men in Ireland, and will restore the peace and confidence which that country so much needs."

Joseph Chamberlain, president of the Board of Trade, writing to the Birmingham Liberal Association, says:—"No Ministry ever entered office under more difficult circumstances or with a more troublesome legacy from its predecessors than the present one."

The condition of Ireland is serious, and demands the distasteful task of limiting her constitutional liberties. When the present irritation has vanished and a land bill shall have been introduced, he thinks it will restore peace and confidence to Ireland.

Paris, Feb. 15.—In an interview with Henri Rochefort, Mr. Parnell conversed freely about the status and objects of the Land League and his own connection with the Irish question.

London, Feb. 17.—McNally, one of the Traversers, will go to the Cape where he intends to spend the remainder of his life.

Mr. Shaw, the member of Parliament, who succeeded from Parnell's party, has issued a manifesto charging Parnell with having, by the unwise use of the weapon of Obstruction, led the party into helpless defeat, Irish representation being discredited and English feeling outraged.

There is a great stir about a new coup de debat, as it is called in the Lobby. Great dissatisfaction is said to exist among the members. It is stated that Parnell defers his return for two days. He hopes to establish a branch Land League in Paris.

Paris, Feb. 15.—Mr. Parnell has been actively pursuing his work of propagandism among the Paris editors to-day. In a curious conversation with a representative of the Gaulois he is reported to have declared that he had no intention of calling on M. Gambetta, whom he considers as an enemy of the Land League, and as too anxious to curry favor with the Prince of Wales, to quarrel with England.

Paris, Feb. 15.—It is reported that Harcourt suggested to Olway the question asked by the latter yesterday in the Commons relative to Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, as the Government desired to show a knowledge of the Fenian gathering in Paris, and that Parnell was concerned in it.

Paris, Feb. 16.—Rochefort publishes an account of his interview with Parnell, who told Rochefort that one of the chief objects of his journey to Paris was to contradict the calumnies of the English press on his cause and on his friends and himself.

Dublin, Feb. 16.—A great scare was experienced here to-day over a supposed Fenian attack to blow up the barracks. Two dynamite machines were discovered near the building. A light had been applied to them, but it was quickly put out. The ruffian who placed the machines made good his escape.

London, Feb. 17.—The reported conference between Mr. Parnell and Henri Rochefort excites great disgust in Catholic circles.

Several English Radicals have undertaken to receive the correspondents of the leading Irish members.

Dublin, Feb. 16.—The Land League to-day resolved to hold over one hundred meetings in the leading centres of England and Scotland in the next three months to enlist the sympathy of the democracy in the cause of Ireland.

The authorities regard the discovery of dynamite near Beggar's Bush Barracks as a harmless scare.

Paris, Feb. 15.—Parnell has announced that he will start for Dublin on Thursday, and resume his seat in the House in a fortnight. He had an interview with several leading journalists here. One of Parnell's objects here is to organize telegraphic communication with America.

London, Feb. 16.—The Commons continued the consideration of the Protection Bill. Various important amendments proposed by the Irish members were negatived. Biggar, Home Ruler, had to withdraw an observation charging Forster with vindictiveness. His withdrawal of the remark being qualified, he was obliged to retract unconditionally. McCoan, Home Ruler, being persistently irrelevant, the Deputy-Speaker ruled he be no longer heard.

Paris, Feb. 16.—Messrs. Parnell and O'Kelly have been busy all day receiving French journalists. They have had long interviews with MM. Vuillot, Clemenceau, and the celebrated portraitist of the Figaro, "Ignotus." Mr. O'Kelly assures me to-night that ever since the Land League was formed in Paris they have been followed day and night by Government detectives.

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LETTER FROM MR. PARNELL.

He Determines to Remain in Ireland.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—At a meeting on Sunday evening, a deputation from the Land League submitted resolutions to Mr. Parnell asking him to go to America, and they received the following reply to be read at a meeting of the Land League in Dublin to-day:—

"PARIS. To the Irish National Land League:

GENTLEMEN,—I have been honored by the receipt of a resolution adopted at your meeting on the 8th inst, requesting me to proceed at once to America with the object of securing the sympathy of the American people and co-operation of the Irish nation there. After a full and grave consideration of your resolution and general situation, and after due consultation with friends whose opinions are worthy of consideration, I have decided that it is my duty to remain in Ireland and in Parliament during the present crisis, and for reasons which I will shortly detail to you.

Our movement in America, although of great importance, and capable of immense development, depends entirely upon the stand made by Ireland. If we are worthy of the occasion here, the American people and Irish nation in America will give us proportionate sympathy and practical help. If the spirit and courage of our people at home be maintained, the resources of the whole Irish race abroad will be at our disposal, while, if there is the slightest flinching or reaction in Ireland it will produce disastrous results in America, nor do I agree with you that for the remainder of the session very little is to be expected from parliamentary action.

The expelled Irish members have almost unanimously decided to remain in their places and offer every resistance which the forms of the House of Commons still permit to the passage of the Coercion and Arms bill. In this resolution I fully concur. The result of renewed exertions of the party since the coup d'etat and the adoption of the gagging resolution has been so far most encouraging. Moreover, it would be scarcely fair of me to leave my party to face the uphill work entailed on them, and I think I can be of some service during the passage of the Land bill, in pointing out in what respects it may fall short of a final settlement of the land question should it fail to offer an adequate solution.

The Government of England having adopted rules of coercion and intimidation against our people at home and their representatives in Parliament, and having practically attempted to drive both one and the other outside the limits of the constitution by the use of unconstitutional and illegal means in Parliament and in the country, two courses appeared opened to us:—1st, that Irish members should retire in a body from the House of Commons, and announce to their constituents that the constitutional weapon of parliamentary representation has been snatched from their hands, and that nothing but sullen acquiescence or appeal to force in opposition to force, which had been used against us, remained; the second and only other alternative appeared to be that we should steadfastly labor on the deepening lines and widening areas of our agitation, appealing to the great masses of the population of England and Scotland who are much less represented in the House of Commons than the masses in Ireland, appealing, I say, against the territorialism and hypocrisy which dominate Parliament, to the workmen and agricultural laborers of Britain, who surely have no interest in the misgovernment and persecution of Ireland. I have dismissed the first of these courses from consideration, but the second alternative presents to us many elements of hope of ultimate success.

As I have said, Parliament is at present governed by the landlords, manufacturers and shopkeepers of Great Britain. At election times springs are set in motion by the wire-pullers of the two political parties, and the masses of electors are driven to the polling booths to register the decrees of some caucus with place and power, and not the good of the people, as its object. Public opinion in England is also deliberately and systematically perverted with regard to Ireland, but vigorous agitation in England and Scotland would change all this. The near approach of household suffrage in counties is a practical certainty before next general election. It will sound the doom of the English land system.

The starting of a workmen's or agricultural laborers' candidate in every British constituency would soon bring the House of Commons and Radicalism to its senses. A junction between the English democracy and Irish nationalism, upon a basis of Ireland's right to make her own laws, the overthrow of territorialism in both countries and the enfranchisement of labor from crushing taxes for maintenance of standing armies and navies, would prove irresistible. It would terminate the strife of centuries, and secure lasting friendship based on mutual interest and confidence between two nations.

I would now say, in conclusion, that there is nothing in recent events, or the coming measure of coercion, to compel the Irish people to modify in the slightest degree their action of open organization and passive resistance. All coercion directed against a nation must work rather by intimidation than by its enforcement, since, from the nature of the case, it can only be applied to a very limited number of persons out of the vast mass it is intended to terrorize.

The Government will rely very much upon the intimidation produced by the first arrests, but if the gaps are at once filled up and the ranks closed, in all probability no second attempt will be made to break them. I have noticed that a proposition has been made to supply the place of the present open organization by a secret committee. I could not approve of such a course, and for many reasons; nor do I think it would have the slightest chance of success.

The Land League is not engaged in any illegal enterprise, and it is a matter of notoriety that a special jury of the City of Dublin, after careful investigation extending over many days, by a majority of ten to two declared the organization to be perfectly legal and constitutional. I don't believe that arrests will be numerous, although probably a widespread system of terrorism, by means of warnings conveyed to individuals through the police, will be adopted. Disregard those threats; let no man leave his post; continue your organization just as before, and have others ready to take the place of those who may be arrested. By this policy of passive endurance, the Irish people will command the respect of the world, and will prove themselves worthy of freedom. To the tenant farmers I would say that there is now a position of great responsibility; upon their actions during the next few months probably depends the future of Ireland for a generation. Great exertions have been made for them; the sympathies of America have been enlisted, and practical help is coming, too,

from that country. Michael Davitt has manfully returned to face penal servitude, and many others, in the very heart of Ireland, are willing to take imprisonment for their sakes. Tenant farmers are not called upon to make great sacrifices or to run much risk themselves; they are asked simply to refuse to pay unjust rents, and to refuse to take farms from which others have been evicted for such refusal. If they have been evicted for such refusal, they will show themselves unworthy of all that has been done for them during the past eighteen months; they will prove to the world they were fit only for the lot of slavery which has been theirs, and that oppression and tyranny should be their normal condition. If, on the other hand, they remember our precepts and bear themselves as men willing to suffer a little for the good of all, they will make for themselves a name in Irish history, and their children may speak proudly of them as the precursors of Irish liberty. I have every confidence that they will be staunch; that the spirit which has been created here will survive every persecution and outlive temporary coercion. The honor of Ireland is in the keeping of her six hundred thousand tenant farmers, and I ask them to preserve the union organizations which have already gained such great results.

If they do this and persist in their refusal to pay unjust rents and to take farms from which others have been unjustly evicted, a brilliant victory and the peace and prosperity of our country will be their new and certain victory.

I am, gentlemen, Yours faithfully, CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.

THE DEATH OF LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD.

It was the 19th of May, 1798. Three more days had to pass, and the standard of revolution would be raised throughout the island. He had by him a map on which the projected attack on Dublin had been sketched with his own hand. His uniform was a general's—dark green edged with red, together with a handsome military cap of a conical form, were concealed in a lot overhead. One wonders whether he felt a sure of the triumph of his cause, or whether any drops of misgiving had mingled in the cup of hope. He certainly little suspected that a couple of informers, greedy for a share of secret service money, had already betrayed him, that Town-Majors Sirr and Swan, with Captain Ryan and a number of soldiers, were assembling at the door of the house in which he lay.

Murphy presently went up to Lord Edward's bedroom with the intention of firing a cup of tea; but he had hardly begun speaking when a great commotion was heard below. Then came the sound of hurried footsteps ascending the stairs. The next moment Major Swan walked in. He told Lord Edward that he had come to arrest him. "You know me, my Lord," were his words, "and I know you: it will be in vain to resist."

Upon this, Lord Edward leaped up from the bed with a wave blade dagger, which he carried about him, raised ready to strike. The Major, seeing his intention, discharged at him a pocket-pistol, the bullet of which grazed his shoulder. The shock threw Fitzgerald backward; but he was up again in an instant, and aimed a vigorous blow at Swan, who though he parried it in a measure, was stabbed in the side. Captain Ryan now rushed in armed with a sword-cane, and seizing Lord Edward, threw him on the bed, receiving, however, as he did so, a deep and dangerous wound in the stomach. When the struggling man regained their feet, Ryan was bleeding from a number of cuts, but holding on with steady courage to his prisoner. Swan was kept for a moment aloof by the ferocity with which Lord Edward laid about with his dagger.

In the meantime, Major Sirr was engaged in placing pickets round the house; but on hearing the report of Swan's pistol, he entered and hastened up stairs with his own pistol on full cock. On reaching the second landing, he found Fitzgerald writhing between his captors, both of whom, bleeding and exhausted, clung around his legs. "Without hesitation," writes Sirr in describing the sanguinary scene, "I fired at Lord Edward's dagger arm (lodging several slugs in his shoulder) and the instrument of death fell to the ground."

Fitzgerald staggered back; but, wounded as he was, he continued his efforts to get free. It was not until a guard of soldiers had been called up, who forced him to the ground with the weight of their firelocks that he became quiescent. He was then carried down to the hall, where he made a final and desperate attempt to escape, during which somebody from behind inflicted a wound in the back of his neck, which added much to his sufferings at the last. He was removed in a sedan chair to the Castle under a military guard of twelve strength, for it was thought that the people, who had assembled in force along the route, might attempt the rescue of their idol. Indeed, so fully was a rising with that object expected, that the Dublin garrison remained under arms throughout the night.

At the Castle, his wounds—at first pronounced to be not dangerous—were dressed. While this was being done, a Mr. Watson, the Lord Lieutenant's private secretary, asked him whether he would like any message delivered to Lady Edward.

"No, no," was his reply, "thank you, nothing—nothing. Only break it to her tenderly."

From the Castle he was removed to Newgate on the requisition of the magistrates, inasmuch as the frightful injuries he had inflicted on Captain Ryan were declared by the doctors to be mortal.

At first it was thought that Lord Edward would recover from his wounds. But for this rest was necessary, and with a mind disturbed as his was rest was out of the question. How terrible a prospect was that which lay before him!—a trial, which could only result in one way, followed by death on the scaffold. On the last day of the month, he heard of the death of Captain Ryan. Awakening from a short and troubled sleep on the morning of the second of June, he heard a commotion outside his prison window. Inquiring the cause, he was told that the execution of Clinch was taking place. The same night he was in a raging fever, and delirious. His frantic exclamations could be heard outside the prison walls.

Most of his near kindred—mother, step-father and sisters—were now in England; but an aunt and brother (Lady Louisa Conolly and Lord Henry Fitzgerald) were in Dublin, and urgently appealing to the clemency of the Viceroys and Chamberlors (Lords Camden and Clare) for admission to their suffering relative. Their appeals were sternly rejected, until the surgeon-general, who was attending the prisoner, pronounced his condition to be hopeless. They were then admitted.

Lord Edward Fitzgerald was now calm. His wanderings senses returned as his strength ebbed, and he recognized the faces of those he loved so well at his bedside. "It is Heaven to me to see you!" were his few faint words, as they bent in anguish over him.

PHYSICAL FORCE AND MORAL FORCE.

LECTURE BY CAPTAIN KIRWAN.

Captain Kirwan lectured in St. Patrick's Hall last week on the above subject and rendered it full justice. His appearance on the platform was the signal for loud applause.

He commenced by saying that he would not shrink the responsibility of giving expression of his sentiments as to whether "Physical Force or Moral Force" had done most for Ireland. A gentleman who we must all treat with sympathy and esteem had some time ago, in a lecture on the Irish question, given expression to broad and liberal opinions. The question was one which an Irishman would naturally regard from his own standpoint, and which also allowed an Englishman to see from his. After the rev. gentleman had gone so far as to say that under certain circumstances the Irish people would be justified in resorting to violent measures he made use of the following expression, "I would say to the Irish, have patience." He, however, was not quite sure, under certain restrictions, that patience was the most beneficial to the cause advocated by the Irish National Land League.

Was the Emancipation of 1829 won by patience? No. It was won by the rifles of the Irish Volunteers. (Applause.) He was not prepared to say that under some circumstances patience would be Ireland's ruin. There was a limit to all human patience, and he would not say that the time might come when patience would be out of the question, and other means taken to gain for Ireland her legislative independence. It was said that England would be persuaded but not driven. He was prepared to assert that England could be driven. (Applause.) In 1782, she was driven. She was driven to Catholic Emancipation, and he would there challenge any man to point out a single reform gained in Ireland, which was not won either by the presence of danger or the fear of force. What were we doing to-day? Would there have been a land bill if there had not been a Land League? Would the Irish Church have been abolished if Clerkenwell had not been blown up? He believed that the time was not far distant when England would be obliged to purchase the friendship of the Irish race by giving them the full measure of their own legislation. (Applause.)

For one hundred and eighty years England made it a crime to teach a school in Ireland, and yet she says we are ignorant. For one hundred and eighty years the poor scholar was obliged to steal along the ditches in order to get his scrap of learning, and yet England condemns us as illiterate. A nation has a good memory, she never forgets, for the wrong which England should endeavor to obliterate she perpetuates. He contended that the system of landlordism in Ireland, was according to the age in which we live, as cruel and tyrannical as the Penal Code of centuries ago. (Great applause.) Was it not strange that the feudal system which had been abolished in every country in the world, should still remain in Ireland? The question therefrom naturally arose, would the system be abolished there by physical force or moral force? It might be the opinion of some that the former course would eventually be resorted to, but ere that, we must remember that the present age was one of enlightenment, when the world was educated, and it was a great support to have the sympathy of public opinion at our back. (Applause.) Moral force was necessary in developing the mind and enabling the people to give a cause for their agitation.

The speaker next referred to Mr. Gladstone's speech in Edinburgh in which he said that the principal of tenant proprietary could not be assailed. There was one thing in the present agitation which gave him most pleasure, and that was to see for the third time in their history Irishmen, both Catholic and Protestant, standing on a common platform together. He furthermore said that he would sooner, far sooner, accept a Protestant Parliament in Dublin than a Catholic one in London. (Loud and prolonged applause.) We wanted Irishmen to make just laws. (Applause.) Irishmen were called a nation of agitators. Who made them agitators? England. She had placed a powder magazine under their feet, and then told them to have patience, keep quiet. She had bound their hands, and gagged their mouths, and gave them the same dose of advice. She never told us however to keep quiet, and curb our natural fire, when we waded through fields of blood to carve our names on monuments of glory. (Great cheers.) She also charged us with sentimentality, but the world was ruled by sentiment. It was merely a sentiment which brought about the Franco-Prussian war and other great wars. It was a custom of Englishmen to decry Parnell and charge him with seeking for notoriety. He was personally acquainted with Mr. Parnell, and worked with him in the cause, and he would say that there was no other man with purer sentiments, and who would walk to the gallows for his convictions, than he. (Great applause.) The speaker said he knew of no constitutional means which he would not adopt to again hear the voices of such men ringing through the old Parliament at College Green. (Great cheering.) Captain Kirwan concluded by saying that there was a good time coming, when he hoped to see the Sunburst of Irish Liberty rising in all its splendor and glory. (Continued applause.)

At the annual meeting of the Gaelic Society, of Toronto, the business was conducted entirely in Gaelic. The Society is increasing in wealth and strength. Mr. P. McGregor was elected President, and Messrs. David Spence and Robert McLean Vice-Presidents. Among the honorary members are Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Evan McColl, the Lochyne Bard; Sir John McNeill, K. C. B.; Rev. Dr. Lamont, and Rev. Dr. Neil McNeill.

It is stated that Mr. Bradlaugh, M. P., has secured the support of over one hundred members of Parliament, among them being Mr. Herbert Gladstone, in support of his motion for an enquiry into the subject of perpetual pensions. Already 254 petitions, bearing 70,000 signatures, have been presented in support of the motion, and Mr. Bradlaugh expects to increase this number of signatures to a quarter of a million.

IRELAND and Her Despoits.

The convict ship, dungeon and gallows are ever

The agents that Britain is noted to choose To crush every measure—each sacred endeavor— For justice and right that poor Erin may use!

If, goaded to madness by wrongs that degrade them, They take up arms to better their state, They're butchered as rebels by tyrants who made them. The rebels they seem through long months and hate.

And if for their rights in the Commons they battle, The closure—fall weapon of despoits abroad— To gag them's imported, while, like mercant cattle, From the House they are driven by brute force and fraud.

Aye, Nero's offences, 'tis true, are atrocious, And Judas' crime as the basest appears, But the spirit of both, however base and ferocious, Has marked England's treatment of Erin a thousand years!

For all her concessions, her treaties and favors, Have prostrated for Ireland but ruin or strife,— Just as the boa—constrictor o'er slavers, Its victims before it deprives them of life.

As proof, we might instance (if proof be demanded) The Treaty of Limerick's violation—a crime— An outrage on honor and faith that has branded The Saxon with infamy lasting as time!

His secret abettal of 'Ninety-Eight's rising, Intending to force on the "Union" and blast The remnant of freedom in Erin worth pricing— Prove Saxons and boas as one should be classed.

And is Ireland's treatment at present, any better? Do the days of the "Penal Laws" not seem revived, When freedom of speech—nay, of thought—e'en, to fetter Iscariot Forster has foully contrived?

A whole nation's voice would this 'Castle-lack' stifle— Her deputies gag and to dungeon cells doom! With the woes of a down-trodden people he'd trifle, And arch-traitor Castlereagh's curse assume!

How long, O how long then, must justice and treason, Convertible terms be in Ireland's sad case! Has Providence, for some inscrutable reason, Decried for her children but chains and disgrace?

If so, it were better for freedom as freemen, To strike like Thermopylae's brave men of yore, Who feared less to die than to live and to be men, But slaves without one ray of hope left in store.

Is Washington's name not deservedly lauded, For the cause that he championed—liberty's cause? If so, why should Emmet be meanly defrauded, Of sharing as well in the world's applause?

Their aim throughout life, so unselfish and holy, In all things identical, claims equal praise, Nor should mere success or the want of it solely Withhold or award them the patriot's bayonet!

For success or reverse in all struggles depends, On the chances of war, neither makes nor yet mars, First principles that are as fixed and unbedding, As the predestined course of the planets and stars.

Then, fearlessly, Parnell! thy good work continue, To further which Emmet, the boy martyr, died— Prosper it must, for the mind, bone and sinews, Of a united people's arrayed on thy side!

Nor e'er shall it burked by process of gagging— "Flying Columns," Coercion Bills, butt shot or lies, For, backed by thy zeal and thy spirit unflinching, A nation that's righteous as thine needs no lies!

W. O. FARNHAM, Montreal, February, 1881.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Upper House of the Prussian Diet has sanctioned a measure for a permanent reduction of 14,000,000 marks of taxes.

Bret Harte's drama, "The Two Men of Sandy Bar," has, under the title of "The Last Son," been successfully produced at the National Theatre, at Berlin.

Said a canstic Conservative, on hearing the Mr. Mundella had described Mr. Forster as a man with the heart of a woman and the courage of a lion, "He should have said the skin of a lion."

The French Society against the Abuse of Tobacco, in reply to the question proposed, 1880, has received forty-eight essays, including eight from Germany, two from England, one from Russia and one from Spain.

At the thanksgiving service in the Palace of St. Petersburg for General Skobelev's victory the Emperor wore the uniform of an engineer in honor of the exploits of this hero before the Takke's stronghold, as well as the sash of St. Andrew, the Star of St. George and the Order Four le Merite.

The Public Worship Committee of the Alsace-Lorraine Diet has granted a sum of 300,000 marks for the rebuilding of the roof of the Metz Cathedral, which was burnt at the time of the Emperor's visit in May, 1877, and 20,000 marks for the removal of the hideous café that nestles in one of its flanks.

All the debtors in Glasgow prison were set free at midnight on December 31, under the provisions of the Fraudulent Debtors' (Scotland) Act. There were 25 men and 25 women. One of the women had been there eighteen months. The Glasgow Tolbooth thus probably for the first time in two centuries without a debtor prisoner. Debtors were also liberated at Edinburgh on other places.