

of northern men are Home Rulers. Had we manhood suffrage in Ireland, were even the existing Franchise Laws honestly interpreted, how many northern constituencies would return anti-Home Rulers to Parliament? But I shall not labour the point, for my purpose it is beside the question. There are Orangemen in the north of Ireland. What of that? If one body of Irishmen elect to celebrate annually the winning of the battle of the Boyne, or if another body of Irishmen choose to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Clontarf, why should they not? Their doing so is a matter solely for their private consideration. It is a matter of no concern, as it is a matter of no importance to the community at large, and if, four or five years hence, some Irishmen choose to wear scarves of green, while others prefer scarves of yellow, their doing so may effect their own complexions, but will scarcely affect the National Government (laughter and cheers). The toasts men drink and the colours they wear will probably be more numerous in Ireland after Home Rule than before it, and they will also be assuredly of far less concern to the general body of the Irish public. We shall each and all of us be far too busy then with the care of our own business and the advancement of our own interests, to bother our heads with abstruse controversies as to whether two hundred years ago James Stewart or William of Orange was or was not the lawful king of Ireland. And in those days our Home Rule Parliament will have its hands too full of useful work to trouble itself with such details as the direction of banquets or with the passing of sumptuary laws. In this connection, there is one fact of supreme importance to bear in mind—viz., that intolerance in any shape is not a plant native nor congenial to the Irish soil. It is a noxious weed of foreign import and of foreign cultivation. It is true that there have been sectarian disorders in this country. It is true unfortunately also, that they date their origin many years back. But what do they invariably mean? Their meaning is plainly this—As we all know the maxim of our rulers in our regard has ever been "divide and rule." It has ever been the object of our English tyrants to set different sections of Irishmen at each other's throats, that by their fratricidal wranglings all might the more easily be enslaved. These sectarian differences are but exemplifications of the working of this infamous principle. Fortunately for us the school of politics from which this system came is dying. It will soon be dead (hear, hear). Ireland will soon have emancipated herself from outside influence (cheers). Soon there will be nothing for English political parties to gain by fomenting discord—sectarian or otherwise—among Irishmen. Ireland will soon have ceased to be their tool and plaything, and Irishmen will soon have sense enough to refuse being made the ignorant instruments of dishonest foreign politicians. Should any of these mountebanks when out of work, come to this country and make fools of themselves a few years hence nobody will mind them. If anybody goes to hear or see them it will merely be out of curiosity, to learn what manner of men these madmen are who would try to revive in our common sense 19th century, the feuds and the bickerings of the 17th. No; those who can think of Ulster as apart from Ireland know little of Ulster's history. They know little of the O'Donnells and of the O'Neills, of the Volunteers of '82, of the men of '48 (cheers). They know nothing of the flame of patriotism which has ever burned brightly in the North—of the glorious spirit which all through the night of Ireland's bondage has rallied Ulster's sons to the flag of Irish nationality. They know nothing of the persecutions your fathers have braved; of the blood your fathers have shed, as generation after generation they have trod the path of honour to themselves; of duty to their country (cheers). They know nothing of these things, or else they should hang their heads for shame at the outrage of their suspicion upon a race of men than whom no men have rendered grander or nobler services in the age long battle for Ireland's liberty (cheers). To hear some people talk one would almost imagine Ulster more English than England instead of what she is, and was, and ever shall be a stronghold of Irish patriotism. To hear them talk one would almost imagine too that there was no meaning in the terms common sense or common interest as applied to Irishmen; and that of all men Ulstermen were deaf to the plainest promptings of both. Which think you will profit Ulster more? A foreign Government by foreign governors, taking all it can from her and giving her as little as possible in return; or a home government of which she will be part and parcel, which will attend to her wants, watch over her welfare, promote her commerce, encourage her industry, employ her talent, educate her population, and cater for her general well-being, which will most surely grow in conjunction with the general prosperity and contentment of a united nation (cheers). In our Young Ireland we will have none of the sins nor the sorrows of the past. We will have no quarrelling, no fear of one another, no distrust; we shall put our shoulders to the wheel of national progress irrespective of class or of creed (cheers). We shall unite to make our dear old land that which she shall yet become—a pride and an honour to her citizens, and a glory to mankind. We shall set ourselves down to labour with the youth, and the genius which is in us for the greatness of the motherland, and God will bless our undertaking. That is my interpretation of my text (loud and prolonged cheers).

Mr. Andrew McElean moved that the best thanks of that large and representative meeting be given to the learned lecturer for the thoughtful and instructive address which they had just heard (applause).

Rev. Professor Tohill, St. Malachy's College, in seconding the vote of thanks, said he thought he was interpreting the feelings of the audience aright when he said that it was a most thoughtful lecture and a lecture brimful of hope for the future of the Young Ireland which has to be called into existence in the near future.

The vote of thanks having been passed by acclamation.

The chairman conveyed the vote to the lecturer, and in doing so said there was one word he wished to add, and that was to assure Sir Thomas of the fact, and to emphasise it, that when they got an Irish Parliament they need have no fear of Ulster. He had no doubt, from his experience, that the boldest and most sturdy supporters of Home Rule would be the Orangemen of Ulster (applause).

Sir Thomas Ramonde, who was again received with loud applause said—You tell me, Mr. Chairman, that when Home Rule is granted

there is no fear of Ulster. Well sir, I never for a moment imagined that there was (applause). I never for a moment doubted the fact that there was as much patriotism in Ulster as there is in any other part of Ireland. I never for a moment doubted the fact that when the time comes for Ulstermen to show what they can do for Ireland they will be able fully to prove their patriotism and to point to an earnest amount of patriotic work done (applause). And Mr. Chairman, I can speak, perhaps, upon this subject of Ulster and Ulstermen with an authority which may not be known to many of you, because I have had opportunities in the course of my travels abroad of meeting many and many a man from the Black North—and here, standing upon this platform, I am glad to be able to make the admission in all sincerity, and in all truth, that whenever I met Irishmen abroad who came from Ulster, they were the best Irishmen to be found (applause). It is nothing short of a literal fact that the best men and the sturdiest and the truest men who hold up our hands to-day are men who draw their origin from Ulster (applause). And now, sir, that I come to thank you, and to thank this magnificent audience for the vote of thanks which they have been good enough to pass to me, I can only say that I appreciate their compliment, and that I accept it in the spirit in which it is offered. I deem it no small honour to receive the thanks of an audience so intelligent and so patriotic as the one I had the pleasure of addressing to-night. You were good enough to say that it might be possible some day again for me to address an audience in this great city (applause). I can only say that there is no part of Ireland to which I would sooner come; there is no part of Ireland to which I as a young Irishman look forward to with more hope. I believe that three or four years hence, when our struggle is over, and when the object which we are now striving for is attained, we shall find that Ulster will stand prominently forward, with energy and activity and intelligence in the great struggle for the regeneration of our common country. I have great pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, in thanking you all for the kindness with which you have listened to my lecture (applause).

The hon. baronet on leaving St. Mary's Hall was loudly cheered on his way to the hotel.

DOMINICAN CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, DUNEDIN.

THE breaking-up ceremonies for this year took place on Wednesday, the 17th inst., beginning with the display of paintings, drawings, and needle and fancy work. The show made was especially fine. It was arranged in the old building, from which the schools have recently been removed, the walls being covered with admirably executed paintings and drawings, and long rows of tables filled with beautiful and ornamental articles. The useful, however, was also well represented. The oil paintings included figures, animals, and flowers—a stag hunt in oils being exceptionally remarkable. The painting on oaken panels was very good. In particular we noticed a bunch of fleur-de-lis and ferns, and a pair of swallows with their nests on an ivy-covered wall, both of which struck us as charming in design and execution. Where, however, all was so very good, it seems unfair to make any distinction. The young lady artists, so far as we were able to take down their names, were the Misses Carson, Howell, Acheson, Newman, and Inglis. Some beautiful wax flowers were shown by Miss Jessie Inglis; a moss-rose tree by Miss Murphy; a basket of flowers by Miss E. La Franchi; and work of the same kind by the Misses Fleming, Rivers, Goldsmith, and Skene. There was also some fine Oriental painting by Miss Martin—but, in fact, painting and drawing seemed to be present in all their branches—on satin and linen, as well as canvas, paper, wood, glass, terra cotta, and opal. Nothing connected with the art appeared wanting, neither oils, nor water-colours, nor crayons, nor plain pencil, nor pen and ink, and every specimen shown was at least something more than creditable—some being of an extreme finish and beauty. The nuns may indeed claim marked success in conducting a school of art. There was also this year a more than usual display of worked articles of furniture, chairs, lounges, and fender stools, drapes, and cushions, more than enough to furnish a luxurious apartment, and all and each of them fit to adorn any mansion in the land. Among the young ladies taking a principal place in this line were the Misses Carson, Le Fèvre, Howell, Herd, Inglis, Rivers, Quiter, Lyach, Cameron, Acheson, Martin, La Franchi, Chick, Gardner, Knott, Skene and Burton. The principal article of plain work shown was a surplice by Miss Knott. The department, however, was fully represented. Specimens of the work done by the little children of the kindergarten were also exhibited and caused much interest.

The distribution of prizes took place in St. Joseph's Hall, the Bishop officiating, and the Rev. Fathers Lynch, Adm., Golden, O'Neill, and Coffey, together with a large attendance of the friends and relations of the pupils being present. The following programme was performed—the musical items consisting principally of solos—as a sufficient opportunity had been given at the late concert of judging as to the abilities of the young ladies in concerted music. And, when we say that the performance was in every respect equal to that at the concert referred to, we give it the highest praise possible.

The following is the programme:—Chorus, "O'er the Starlit Waves"; pianoforte solo, "Les Hirondelles." Distribution of prizes to 5th class. Pianoforte solo, "Dinorah"; English recitation. Prizes to 4th and 3rd classes. Violin solo, "Souvenirs de Bellini"; song, "The Pilot's Daughter"; reading (Italian). Prizes to 2nd and 1st classes. Piano solo, "Home, Sweet Home"; song, "The Children's Home," with piano, harmonium, and violin accompaniments. Prizes for foreign languages. Reading (French). General prizes. Solo, "The Dying Poet"; recitation (German). General prizes (continued). Piano solo, "Midi." Prizes for politeness, deportment, and order. Harp solo, "Home, Sweet Home"; vocal duet, "The Lily of the Valley." Prizes for attendance, religious knowledge, and good conduct; the Bishop's prize and wreath (awarded to Miss Kate Mur-