The Herald.

VOL. II. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1866. NO. 24.

THE HERALD

is printed and published every wednesday morning,

BY

EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0
" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING,

Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch and on moderate terms, at the Herald Office.

ALMANACK FOR MARCH.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon, 1st day, 7h. 40m., morning, W.N.W.
Last Quarter, 9th day, 11h. 40m., morning, W.
New Moon, 16th day, 5h. 24m., evening, W.
First Quarter, 23d day, 8h. 50m., morning, N.E.
Full Moon, 31ts day, 0h. 19m., morning, S-

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon rises.	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Thursday	6 43	5 43	even.	6 17	10 59
2	Friday	41	45	1 12	7 15	11 2
3	Saturday	39	46	1 51	8 13	5
4	Sunday	37	48	2 27	9 13	9
5	Monday	36	49	3 3	10 9	12
6	Tuesday	34	50	3 43	11 6	15
7	Wednesday	32	51	4 28	morn.	18
8	Thursday	31	52	5 16	0 20	21
9	Friday	30	53	6 8	0 54	23
10	Saturday	28	54	7 6	1 46	26
11	Sunday	26	55	8 7	2 35	29
12	Monday	23	57	9 7	3 20	34
13	Tuesday	19	58	10 5	4 2	39
14	Wednesday	17	59	10 58	4 39	42
15	Thursday	15	6 1	11 47	5 17	46
16	Friday	14	2	morn.	sets	48
17	Saturday	13	3	0 20	7 23	50
18	Sunday	11	4	1 21	8 37	53
19	Monday	9	5	2 8	9 48	56
20	Tuesday	7	6	2 54	10 59	59
21	Wednesday	5	7	3 47	11 59	12 2
22	Thursday	3	8	4 44	morn.	5
23	Friday	1	9	5 47	1 2	8
24	Saturday	5 59	11	6 51	1 54	11
25	Sunday	58	12	7 55	2 44	14
26	Monday	56	13	8 56	3 23	17
27	Tuesday	54	15	9 52	4 0	21
28	Wednesday	52	16	10 42	4 31	24
29	Thursday	50	17	11 26	5 2	27
30	Friday	48	19	11 54	rises	31
31	Saturday	45	21	even.	7 3	35

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
The Westminster Review. (Radical.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

THE interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late *Civil War*, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

TERMS FOR 1866:

(Payable in United States currency.)

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews,	$4.00
Any two of the Reviews,	4.00
For any three of the Reviews,	7.00
For all four of the Reviews,	10.00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	12.00
For Blackwood and one Review,	7.00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews,	10.00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews,	13.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	15.00

CLUBS:

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent *to one address* for $12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but **Twenty-four Cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **Eight Cents** a year for each of the Reviews.

REDUCED PRICES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

Subscribers may obtain the Reprints immediately preceding 1866, as follows, viz:—

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $3.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1865, inclusive; the "Edinburgh" and the "Westminster" from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the "London Quarterly" for the year 1865, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

☞ A few copies yet remain of all the Four Reviews for 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
38 *Walker Street, New York.*

L. S. & Co. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

By Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by mail, post-paid, $8.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

KENT-STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN.

THIS HOTEL, formerly known as the "GLOBE HOTEL," is the largest in the City, and centrally situated; it is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ The Best of Liquors always on hand. Good Stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Nov. 25, 1865.

MR. WM. A. JOHNSTON,
Attorney and Barrister at Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
Has resumed the practice of his profession in Halifax.

Office, - - Somerset Buildings
25, Prince Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.

AUGUSTU HERMANS,
Locksmith, Gunsmith and Bell Hanger,
COPPER, SHEET IRON, ZINC & TIN PLATE
WORKER,
QUEEN STREET, - - - - - - CHARLOTTETOWN.
☞ Tin and Zinc Water Spouts, Stove Pipes, and Tin Ware, constantly on hand.
Stoves fitted up and repaired.
*** All orders promptly attended to.
Oct. 17, 1862.

THOMAS KELLY,
Attorney and Barrister-at-Law,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
Office—Queen Street, (over Welch & Owen's.)
Residence—North American Hotel.
Charlottetown, - - - - - P. E. I
November 8 1865.—6m.

Peterson's Familiar Science.
A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY!

THIS Work, which is intended for the use of Families and Schools, contains a vast fund of useful information in the form of answers to 2,000 questions on every conceivable subject, and is written in language so plain as to be understood by all. Teachers, and Pupils preparing themselves for the profession of school-teaching, as well as for any competitive examination, could not have a more useful boook.
For sale by E. REILLY.
Herald Office, Kent Street, Dec. 13.

Dr. W. G. Sutherland

RETURNS thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to him since commencing the practice of his profession, in its various branches, in this city, and trusts by attention and assiduity, that the same may still be continued towards him.

By the latest arrivals he has increased his present stock of
Drugs and Chemicals,
Choice Perfumery, Toilet Articles, in variety; selected from the best London House by those competent of doing justice to the business.

The Dispensary department will be under his own immediate superintendence.

Dr. Sutherland begs also to observe, that he trusts the fact of having practised in Scotland several years, and nearly wenty years of extensive Colonial practise in every branch of his profession, combined with unremitting assiduity and personal attendance, will not fail to obtain confidence and ensure satisfaction.

☞ Advice to the poor gratis.
Queen-street, Ch. Town, P. E. I., Jan. 4. 1866.

New Book Store!

THE Subscriber has JUST RECEIVED from NEW YORK and BOSTON, a varied

STOCK OF BOOKS,

elected personally by himself, and among which may be found the Poetical Works of Shakespeare, Tasso, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Goldsmith, Burns, Moore, Shelley, Scott, Mrs. Hemans, Popular Poetry of Ireland, (published by P. Donahoe, Boston,) &c., &c.
Lingard's History of England, complete Works of Washington Irving, Addison's Works, Macaulay's Essays, Rollin's Ancient History, Thiers' French Revolution, Hallam's Middle Ages, Constitutional History and Literature, Irving's Life of Washington, Lancelott's Queen's of England, Life of Mary Queen of Scotts, Dr. Lardner's Lectures on Science, Maguire's Life of Father Mathew, Historical Memoirs of Joan of Arc, Maid of Orleans, Zoological Science, Brande's Encyclopædia, Chambers's Do., H. E. Cardinal Wiseman's Essay on Shakespeare, &c., &c.
Bossuet's Variations of the Protestant Churches, Dr. Manning's Shortest Way to End Disputes, Millner's End to Controversy, Discussion of Pope and Maguire, Cobbett's Reformation, Do. Legacy to Parsons, H. E. Cardinal Wiseman's Sermons, Do. Recollections of the Last Four Popes. Dr. Newman's Apologia, being a reply to a pamphlet entitled "What Does it Mean?" Darra's History of the Catholic Church, Marshall's Christian Missions, Life of Christ and of the B. V. Mary, of St. Vincent de Paul, St. Bernard, St. Francis de Sales, and of St. Patrick, and a large variety of other Catholic Works, a list of which will shortly be published.
A large supply of Catholic Bibles, Testaments, Missals, and Prayer Books, all sizes and styles of binding, Butler s Cathechisms, Station Books, Beads, Medals, Fonts, Crosses, Book Marks, &c.

Engravings (very fine) and Pictures in variety, Illustrations of Scripture History, in statuary, &c.
Stationery of all kinds. Pens, Ink, Pencils, Holders, &c., and all kinds of SCHOOL BOOKS, for Convents and Common Schools.
Light Literature—comprising the works of Dickens, Lever, Lover, and other first-class writers: Catholic Legend- and Christmas and New Year's Presents for Children—100 Tales, the young Savoyard, Idleness, the Orphan of Moscow, Alice Sherwin, the Lost Son. Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry, Old and New, the Boyne Water (Banim). Ailey Moore, Willy Reilly, the Croppy, and a long list of other choice books.
Song Books,—Harp of Erin Songster, Forget-Me-Not Do., and an assortment of Miscellaneous Song Books.

☞ The Subscriber is prepared to order any Book not in his Stock apresent, at small per centage.

The foregoing Stock will be sold as reasonably as possible; and the subscriber trusts that in supplying a want, generally admitted and long felt, by opening a Book Store where all kinds of Catholic Works wll be kept on hand, as well as General Literature, School Books, Stationery, &c., he will receive a liberal share of patronage.
EDWARD REILLY.
Herald Office, Kent Street,
December 6, 1865.

Fresh Jersey Peaches,
IN TINS.
WARRANTED to be a superior article. For sale by
W. R. WATSON.
City Drug Store, Ch'town, Dec. 13, 1865.

JUST RECEIVED:
PER "Ocean Belle" and "Cecelia" from Boston—
50 bbls Extra State FLOUR, (Anglo-Saxon brand)
50 bbls Superfine Do?
50 bbls choice Western Baldwin APPLES,
5 do. do. Russet do.
5 bbls very fine CORNMEAL,
3 do. LAMP CHIMNEYS, (assorted,)
10 Casks Refined KEROSINE OIL.
2 do. White Wine Vinegar,
5 doz heavy Corn Brooms,
2 cwt choice Ohio Cheese,
6 boxes Worcester's Yeast Cakes,
20 Gross Mason's Shoe Blacking,
1 case Pyles celebrated Stove Polish,
2 cases 8-card Matches,
Ale a few Barrels Austin's Wine Biscuit, &c &c.
HUDSON & WRIGHT.
Kent Street, Dec, 27, 1865. 3m

SPEECH OF THE O'DONOGHUE.

House of Commons, Thursday, Feb. 8.

On the order of the day for the adjourned debate on the address,

The O'Donoghue rose and said—Sir, I am sorry to be obliged to intrude upon the house for a short time, and to do that which may, perhaps, give an unexpected turn to the course of this debate. While I fully recognise the importance of the subject which was discussed for more than seven hours on Tuesday—while I deplore the disastrous ravages of the cattle plague in England, and am ready to do all in my power to abate and put a stop to them—I think that the state of Ireland at present is a question of at least equal importance, and that its discussion cannot and ought not be postponed. During the last parliament some of the causes of Irish discontent were more than once pointed out by my friend Mr. Hennessy, who, I regret to say, is not here this evening to support me with his great ability. My hon. friend was told by the right hon. baronet the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in tones which were triumphantly emphatic, that there was no cause of discontent, and that Ireland had entered upon a new era of contentment and prosperity. It must now be evident to all that the information supplied by Her Majesty's government to the last parliament as to the state of Ireland was very inaccurate (hear, hear); and it is in order to remove the injurious effect of this erroneous information that I am anxious, with as little delay as possible, to place things in their true light before this house and this country.—It will be in the recollection of hon. members that the right hon. gentleman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in readily assenting to my motion for the adjournment of the debate on Tuesday night, said that he did so as he understood that I was going to bring forward a subject of profound interest (hear.) This I feel to be a true description of the nature of the subject of which I am about to treat; and I am also sensible that the profound interest of the subject supplies the place of those claims to the attention of hon. members to which I, personally, have no pretension. From the paragraph in the speech from the Throne relating to Ireland, I may say that I totally dissent, and principally for this reason—that throughout there is the assumption that the state of Ireland leaves nothing to be desired as far as legislation is concerned; from which, no doubt, it is intended that we should infer that those who would disturb such a state of things must be either the victims of an unreasoning impulse or sanguinary revolutionists, intent only on robbery and murder. There is not the faintest allusion to there being grounds for inquiry, or to the possibility of there being something wrong in the policy hitherto pursued towards Ireland, or to any intention on the part of the government to introduce remedial measures (hear and cheers.) All those connected with the administration of the law—the local magistrates, the chairmen or quarter sessions, the judges, the representative of the Queen—have all declared that there is almost a complete absence of crime in Ireland.

In point of morality, the Irish people need not fear a comparison with any other on the face of the earth (hear hear.) There is no country in the world where revolutionary ideas have made so little way, and where those unmistakeable symptoms of a revolutionary tendency—irreligion and want of reverence for social station—prevail so little. Now, if the reverse of all this were the fact, I could understand its being taken for granted that Irish disaffection is the result of some innate defect of national character; but when we are told that disaffection exists among a people whose conduct in every relation of life is said to be exemplary, I say that it is impossible to believe that the government of such a people have not something to answer for, and I maintain that it is the duty of those professing to represent such a people to urge the Executive, while taking every necessary precaution to preserve the public peace, to come forward and avow its intention of examining into the alleged causes of disaffection, with a view to their removal. Accordingly, sir, I dissent from the paragraph in the speech from the Throne relating to Ireland, and for that paragraph, with the permission of the House, I beg to substitute the following:—

"Humbly to represent to Her Majesty our deep regret that widespread disaffection exists in Ireland, and humbly to represent to Her Majesty that this widespread disaffection is the result of grave causes, which it is the duty of Her Majesty's ministers to examine into and remove."

Sir, it seems to me to be quite natural, I would say inevitable, that there should be differences of opinion here as to the actual condition of Ireland at present, as to the causes which have produced that condition, as to how it might have been averted, and as to the measures to be adopted with reference to the future. While I admit that various views will, no doubt, be held on these different points, I think the house will give a unanimous assent to these two propositions (hear, hear.) The first is, that the present condition of Ireland must be unsatisfactory to every one who has either her prosperity or the prosperity of the British Empire at heart; the second is, that it is the plain duty of the legislature diligently to investigate the causes which have produced that condition, and having discovered them, to deal with them promptly and fearlessly, in whatever way justice may require. It may appear startling to assert that it is no easy matter for this house to obtain a clear perception of the actual state of Ireland. In the first place, Englishmen, and I now speak of those who are animated by friendly dispositions towards Ireland, who constitute, I am disposed to believe, a majority of this house, and an overwhelming majority in this country, are satisfied with a very superficial glance at Irish affairs. For the most part you derive your notions of the state of things, or what ought to be the state of things on the other side of St. George's Channel, from what is passing before you in your own country. You behold prosperity, contentment and progress the principal features here, and assuming with patriotic readiness that wherever British institutions prevail a like prospect should meet the eye, you come to the conclusion that the stagnation and eternal restlessness of Ireland are attributable to an inherent indolence or waywardness of national character, or a superabundant frolicsomness, defects which you good-naturedly hope time may eradicate, or the force of your excellent example modify. Like mankind in general, you wish to take the pleasantest and most hopeful view of matters (hear, hear.) Then, I must say that I have always thought it an undertaking of extraordinary difficulty for the Irish member faithfully to discharge his duties to his constituents, and at the same time occupy an agreeable position in the house (hear.) The grievance-monger is universally detested, and especially the Isish grievance-monger, because the British mind has worked itself up to the belief, or rather has been worked up to the belief, by certain agencies, that Irish grievances are the mere creations of agitators and politicians, who must find something with which to exercise their intelligence and delude their countrymen. The result of this belief whose existence must be obvious to everyone who had any experience of parliament, or of the press or public mind of Great Britain, is that an Irish member shrinks from making himself ridiculous, if not obnoxious to those with whom he is daily mixing, with whom he has many sympathies in common, of whose good opinion he is ambitious, by, year after year, uselessly urging the settlement of questions which, though considered of grave and vital importance in his own country, are here denounced as visionary or dangerous to public safety. Accordingly even those Irish members who fully realise the necessity that calls for the settlement of certain questions, become gradually, though, perhaps, unconsciously to themselves, dominated by the all-pervading feeling of incredulity as to the reality of Irish grievances, and their statements become more and more diluted till they at length acquire that contentment and prosperity flavor which is alone palatable. I am compelled to acknowledge that there are some who, notwithstanding the opportunities they possess, will not see Ireland as she really is, and that their version of her condition finds a too ready credence, from many in this house and elsewhere, owing, I am convinced, in great part, if not altogether, to the exigencies of party (hear, hear.)

Besides, we all know that those who sit on Treasury Benches, who are supposed to have within their reach the fullest and most reliable stories of intermission, let them be Whigs or Tories, have an almost insuperable objection to admit that Ireland is otherwise than prosperous. It is not difficult to discover where this objection arises. It is felt that such an admission would be tantamount to acknowledgment of administrative incapacity, that it would tend to create an unfavorable opinion among foreign nations as to the efficacy of British institutions, and the stability of British power; but, above all, it is felt that such an admission would necessitate the renunciation of certain political maxims, and the adoption of a course of policy towards Ireland which in the presence of those exigencies of party to which I have already referred, might lead to unpleasant consequences (hear, hear.) Amongst the great political leaders I can only recall one, the late Sir Robert Peel, who had the courage to rend asunder the ties of party rather than let them endure to the prejudice of the true interest of his country. Sir, these are some of the reasons which justify me in asserting that in the ordinary course of events it is not easy for this house to obtain a clear perception of the state of Ireland, and, consequently, to deal fairly with Ireland. But this parliament has opportunities which have not been enjoyed by many preceding parliaments. Within the last few months events have concurred, which, I think, must satisfy every reflecting Englishman that the state of Ireland is very different from that of his own flourishing and happy England; that those grievance-mongers, who are so unpopular, have, after all, some justification for their statements; that those who, with similar facilities of information, tell a different tale are in reality the false prophets, and that sunny pictures of the Treasury Bench are the productions of men who are either deceived themselves, or who for some object or another, deceive others (hear, hear.)

Those events, however, have enabled you to judge for yourselves. They have placed Ireland before you as she really is. They have rendered you no longer dependent on ministers or patisans; and, let me add, they have imposed upon you, as the representatives of the English people, the solemn duty of endeavoring, by the adoption of a just and courageous policy to make Ireland a prosperous, contented, and loyal appendage of the British Crown (hear, hear.) At this moment, from one end of Ireland to the other, amongst the masses of the people in town and country—amongst the millions—there is a feeling of disaffection towards English rule what is only kept from breaking out into open insurrection by the manifest hopelessness of attempting to contend against the vastly superior power of England (hear, hear.) But this hopelessness has by no means taken the shape of despair. It influences only awaits the action of the hour. It has settled down into a sullen resolve patiently to wait those favorable chances which, it is implicitly believed, time and the varying fortunes of nations are certain to bring forth. This dislike of English rule pervades the whole Island, with the exception of a very few districts where sectarian animosity has got the better of every other sentiment, owing to the people in these districts having been taught that the sole object of their countrymen is to slaughter all differing from them in creed as the first step towards a religious ascendency. To what is this disaffection attributable? Is it to be ascribed to the labors of the apostles of Fenianism during the last few years? Most certainly not. They found everything ready to their hands, and all they have done is to establish in a few localities a kind of military organization. Fenianism is to be ascribed to disaffection—not disaffection to Fenianism—(hear, hear.) By the masses Fenianism is considered as an insurrectionary experiment, for which they have been long prepared by what has been passing in their own minds, by events within their memory, by the history of their country, and by their most cherished traditions. The people generally are not enrolled Fenians—in short, they have not accepted Fenianism, because the Fenian Society, as a secret and oath-bound society, is condemned by the Catholic Church, because they cannot persuade themselves that it is adequate to attain the end proposed, because they are keenly alive to the consequences of failure; but that man deceives you grossly and fatally, no matter what his motives may be, who tells you that the sympathies of the vast majority of Irishmen are not on its side (hear. hear.) The Fenians may be described by crown lawyers as intent only on robbery and murder. They may be denounced by puisne judges, they may by anathematised by persons of still higher authority, but all in vain—the denunciation and anathema only recoil upon those who utter them, in the shape of popular hatred, of shattered confidence, of hateful suspicions, of sadily impaired influence; for the people feel that their country is not what she ought to be, that they are pressed down by many grievances, that English rule is the cause of all; and as long as it is so they will continue to regard those who endeavor to overthrow that rule as true friends of theirs and true lovers of their country (hear, hear.) The true cause, then, of the disaffection towards English rules that now exists in Ireland is the impression upon the mind of the Irish people that all the evils that afflict them are the baneful consequences of that rule (hear.) It is utterly fallacious to imagine that this impression is the work of those who are classed under the headings 'agitators,' 'demagogues,' and 'rebel conspirators.' The people themselves say that it is the work of the poverty from which they suffer, which they see everywhere around them, and of the precarious nature of their position, since nothing more is needed then the evidence of their senses to awaken them to the miseries that are inseperable from penury and complete dependence upon the will of others. Their estimate of English rules is derived from the incidents of their daily lives, from year's end to year's end.—They know that the laws and institutions under which they live are result of English handiwork, and where they find those laws and institution fail to insure them a comfortable existence and secure homes, they reasonably and logically condemn these laws and institutions, and hold Englishmen responsible for the failure. If O'Connell were alive to-day with undiminished popularity, and were he to tell his countrymen that they ought to accept their position and be contented with it, they would turn away from him as a traitor to their interest. The question now naturally suggests itself, is the disaffection of the Irish people towards English rule based upon just grounds, or, in other words, can English rule be fairly held accountable for the evils of which they complain? I, for one think that it can, and I pass by, as unworthy an instant's consideration, the oft-repeated assertion that those evils are beyond the reach of legislation, and that legislation has done all that can be done for Ireland (hear, hear, and cheers.) Your accountability for the state of Ireland is at once determined by this incontrovertible fact that you have deprived the Irish people of the power of self-government, and have taken upon yourselves the duty of governing them. This you did by that operation which is known as the Act of Union. No lengthened argument is needed to show that 105 Irish representatives can do nothing which is opposed to the wishes of the 500 and odd Englishmen with whom they are associated in this house, who will on every occasion, in the natural order of things, as has been proved in the course of this very debate, look first to the requirements of their own country.

I will not dilate upon the Union having been carried by force and fraud, nor upon its never having been, owing to continued misgovernment, sanctioned by the approval of the Irish nation; I will merely refer to those disadvantages of which it is held to be the source as explanatory of the disaffection towards English rule. The people know of their own unaided intelligence that the arrangements for the carrying out of the Act of Union of necessity impoverish Ireland. They believe that the transference of their legislature from Dublin to London has placed the members of that legislature beyond the immediate control of Irish public opinion, that it has increased absenteeism, that it has disorganized Irish society by weakening the home sympathies of the higher classes, by making them virtually Englishmen, socially and politically, by imbuing them with the notion that, while they can count upon the support of the strong arm of England, they need care very little for the affection or good will of their countrymen. The people are also well aware that the expenditure of the surplus funds of the public revenue without any appreciable benefit to them, that the possession of the whole of the ecclesiastical revenues by the Church of the minority (hear, hear,) that the exhaustive drain of absentee rents, all combine to inflict on them, year after year, a heavy pecuniary loss. These results of the Union, that is of English rule, some of which, no doubt, must coexist with the Union, but some of which, it is equally clear, are wholly independent of it, affect more particularly the trading, artisan and labouring classes, and the floating population generally (cheers.) But here is another class far more powerful than all those I have enumerated put together, which constitutes whatever of strength Ireland possesses, whose dislike to English rule supplies life and hope and inexhaustible resources to the disaffected of every other class—I mean the agricultural millions whose voice has so often been heard in this House, whose petitions have so often lain upon that table, and all to no purpose, imploring of you who have taken upon yourselves the duty of governing them, who are responsible before God and the world for their condition, in the name of Justice to give your sanction to some law which would give them security of tenure, and save them from the cupidity or still worse passions of their landlords (applause.) At this juncture there is silence in the homes of the peasantry, as if they were listening for the first sounds of a mighty tempest, foretold by strange signs and threatening clouds. They make no manifestation whatever of political feeling, but if you would learn what that feeling is, look across the Atlantic at the attitude of their kindred—from whom they may be said to have just parted, for whom their hearts are still lonely—marshalling in hundreds of thousands, proclaiming that the day of vengeance is at hand, calling out to their fathers and brethers in the old home to keep aloof from your party squabbles, and never more to appeal for justice to that Parliament which has so often spurned their petitions. The moral of these demonstrations has penetrated to the highest hill and remotest valley where there is an Irish homestead, and has sunk deep into the souls of the peasantry, who are profoundly touched by the devotion and unswerving constancy which, far away, amidst the new associations, scenes and hopes of America, still makes common cause with them.

No matter in what light you may view the tens of thousands of banded Irishmen who are now parading their numbers as a menance to England in the cities of the Great Western Republic, rest assured that by the agricultural population of Ireland, these banded Irishmen are loved and trusted, and every indication of their growing strength raises with delight (hear). You might be indifferent to all this if it were not, unfortunately, too true that the peasantry have ceased to look to parliament for the redress of their grievances. If things were as they ought to be you might almost laugh at the idea of a foreign force landing upon the shores of Ireland, for in that case, the whole population would be prepared to fight for the preservation of the laws and institutions of their country. What would happen now, if a force landed with the avowed intention of overthrowing your authority and abolishing the hated land code? Would the landlords be able to induce their tenantry to follow them to the field in defence of insecurity of tenure and high rents—in defence of a system which allows one man to sweep away the inhabitants of a whole countryside (as was recently done in Donegal by Mr. John Adair), and even places the Queen's troops at his disposal to assist him in exterminating the Queen's subjects—in defence of a system which recognizes no more right in the tiller of the soil, independently of the will of his landlord, than it does in the beast which draws the plough?—It is this system that makes every peasant in Ireland, and many more besides, and, in the language of the under Secretary for the Colonies, "every man in a certain rank of life who leaves Ireland, an enemy of England,"—What would happen if a force came to Ireland, no matter from whence, to uproot it? Why, this would happen—that you would have to contend with that force for the dominion of Ireland, and, if you met with any disasters, with that force sustained by almost the whole agricultural population, to say nothing of the part which would be taken by the vast majority of the artisan, laboring, and small trader classes. No doubt, you are indisposed to credit my words? you may think that, for some sinister purpose, I am exaggerating, either to lower your reputation before the world, or to encourage your enemies by giving proof of internal weakness, or to gratify an anti-English sentiment. No, I deem it scarcely possible for a man who has had much knowledge of England, or who has had much intercourse with Englishmen, to be anti-English (hear, hear.) Yet it does not follow from this that one must approve England's treatment of the nations subject to her rule. Perhaps it may be seen before this parliament is much older that Englishmen themselves do not always do this.—What I have spoken I conceive to be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. I have spoken with reluctance because I knew what I had to say would be disagreeable to you, with whom it is my ambition to stand well, if I can only do so consistently with truth and without sacrificing the interests of my own countrymen (hear.) I cannot tell you that Irishmen are contented and loyal, because I know the contrary to be the fact; I cannot tell them that they ought to be contented and loyal, because I see they are denied justice; I repudiate the ridiculous doctrine that loyalty can exist without a cause, that is can exist notwithstanding the effects of continued misgovernment; and the equally ridiculous and untenable assertion that Irish disaffection has any other cause save and except misgovernment. What, then, is to be done? Will you persevere in a policy which has produced the deplorable results to which I have borne testimony to-night—testimony which I would not alter if I thought this were the last hour of my life; testimony which is corroborated by the coercive measures to which you have already resorted, as well as those which you are now contemplating? If you do you will meet the wishes of those who are conspiring the ruin of England, who do not want you to conciliate the Irish people, because then the empire would be established on a firm and imperishable basis. Or, will you, as is your duty, diligently investigate the causes of Irish disaffection, and deal with them fearlessly and justly? (Hear, hear.) You will not be required to do anything offensive to English pride—to do anything which in your judgment might tend to the dismemberment of the empire, or impair the stability of British power. You will simply be asked, to do certain things which, if you had not deprived the Irish people of the power of self-government, they would have done for themselves long since, (hear) and which they now expect you to do for them, if you really represent them, and if you would acquire an indefeasible title to their confidence and their allegiance (cheers.) You will be asked to give Ireland her surplus revenue to be expended in works of public utility, to impose heavy penalties on absenteeism (laughter,) to assimilate the educational and