

gentlemen, what appears to me acceptable, what appears capable of being realized, for which I feel it a duty to address and to engage my fellow citizens to try to realize, is this proposition which was made to us during the recess which preceded the last Session of Parliament by men of foresight, and thoughtful men, men of judgment, men who occupy in England positions of high social standing. The proposition is this: Let us have the right to make our own treaties of commerce with foreign nations. These hon. gentlemen seem to say to us: While you can profit by the advice and services of our ambassadors, of our consuls for the maintenance of whom you will have nothing to pay, would you, when you could make treaties of commerce with foreign nations, pay us 10 per. cent. we, on our part, when you would make your treaties of commerce with us in preference to other nations, would promise to pay the 10 per. cent. Very well, gentlemen, I understand since our immense country leaves us nothing to desire from our intelligent and industrious neighbors, I can assure the Mother Country that as long as she will be true to her plighted faith, as long as she will be faithful to us, to protect and preserve that which was guaranteed by treaty, we and our successors will be faithful to our allegiance. Let us repeat it, and we will repeat without ceasing that saying of our ancestors so loyal, so sincere, that the last sound of the cannon shall be heard from the French Canadians in defense of England's supremacy. I am persuaded the sons of Ireland, that beautiful gem of the sea, would be found the most loyal of citizens if the Government of Lord Salisbury would give to Ireland such autonomy, such Home Rule as is given to all England's colonies. If the Government of Lord Salisbury would do towards indemnifying the landlords what the Government of Sir George Cartier did to indemnify the *seigneurs*, to banish feudalism from Canada; if he were to do what was done to secularize the clergy reserves in Ontario, then we would see happiness in Ireland. Then Irishmen would do towards preserving for England her colonies, on which the sun never sets, that which their fathers did to acquire them. For no one is ignorant of the fact that England made her conquests with the blood of the soldiers of Ireland. The great wish throughout the long life of one of

England's greatest men, either ancient or modern, is to see this realized. Yes, Gladstone sighs for the moment when the opportunity will be given to him to dispel forever that sombre cloud that has hung so long over the brilliant, the glorious and the powerful empire of our august, and gracious, well beloved sovereign, Empress of India,—an empire which, while it went hand in hand with its natural ally, France, has astonished the world with victories and has caused nations to tremble for their fate. Such we saw in the Crimea at the battles of Balaklava, Inkerman, Alma and in the taking of Sebastopol. The Russians fled before the allied armies as formerly the Scythians fled before Alexander, or later as they fled before Napoleon when he entered Moscow by the light of their city in flames. I now conclude, hon. gentlemen; but in taking my seat I seem to hear the partisans of Lord Salisbury say what was said to me once by an excellent Governor of the Dominion: "It is true," said he, "but remember well that it would require a very large sum to buy out the landlords." "It is very true," I replied, "but remember also it requires large sums to govern and pacify Ireland, and you make of those people who are scattered to all parts of the world irreconcilable enemies, who at every hour of the day and night may be a *casus belli* in one or the other of your numerous and immense colonies."

HON. MR. POWER—*I cordially endorse what has been said by the hon. gentleman from Ottawa with regard to the mover and seconder of the Address in reply to the Speech from His Excellency. I shall not undertake to congratulate those two hon. gentlemen; but I congratulate the House. I think that those two hon. gentlemen form a very valuable addition indeed to the debating power of this House, and I have no doubt that we shall hear from them frequently in the future. I may be allowed to say that if the Government continue to appoint gentlemen of their character the Senate will hereafter probably be looked upon as a somewhat livelier body than it occasionally has been called in the past. I naturally concur, too, in the expression of gratification at the fact that His Excellency the Governor General has followed the examples of his distinguished predecessors and traversed the country between this and the*