tion of the young nobleman, who shrank in general from the travelling English, and all their arrogant ignorance. Mr. Temple was in turn equally pleased with a companion alike refined, amiable, and enlightened; and their acquaintance would have ripened into intimacy, had not the iliness of Henrietta and her repugnance to see a third person, and the unwillingness of her father that she should be alone, offered in some degree a bar to its cul-

tivation. Yet Henrietta was glad that her father had found a friend and was amused, and impressed upon him not to think of her, but to accept Lord Montfort's invitations to his villa. But Mr. Temple invariably declined them.

'I am always uneasy when I am away from you, dearest, said Mr. Temple; 'I wish you would go about a little. Believe me it is not for myself that I make the suggestion.but I am sure you would derive benefit from the exertion. I wish you would go with me to see Lord Montfort's villa. There would be no one there but himself He would not in the least annoy you, he is so quiet; and he and I could stroll about and look at the busts and talk to each other. You would hardly know he was present, he is such a very quiet per-

Henrietta shook her head; and Mr. Temple

could not urge the request. Fate, however, had decided that Lord Montfort, and Henrietta should become acquainted. She had more than once expressed a wish to see the Campo Santo; it was almost the only wish that she had expressed since she left England. Her father, pleased to find that anything could interest her, was in the habit of reminding her of her desire, and suggesting that she should gratify it. But there was ever an excuse for prograstination. When the hour of exertion came, she would say, with a faint smile, 'Not to-day, dearest papa;' and then, arranging ber shawl, as if even in this soft clime she shivered, composed herself upon that sofa which now she scarcely ever

quitted. And this was Henrietta Temple! That gay and glorious being, so full of graceful power and beautitul energy, that seemed born for a throne, and to command a nation of adoring subjects! What are those political revolu- Laval University, Quebec, 15th January, 1880. tions, whose strange and mighty vicissitudes we are ever dilating on, compared with the moral mutations that are passing daily under MR. BRIGHT, M. P., ON IRELAND. our own eye; uprooting the hearts of families, shattering to pieces domestic circles, scattering to the winds the plans and prospects of a generation, and blasting as with a mildew the ripening harvest of long cherished affection! It is here that I would be buried, said Henrietta Temple.

They were standing, the father and the daughter, in the Campo Santo. She had been gayer that morning; her father had forth, to visit the dead.

and undisturbed; not a human being was there, save themselves and the keeper. The what we propose to do in Cyprus (laughter), sun shone brightly on the austere and an-

Her father almost unconsciously turned his imaginary contact with a serener existence, but certainly there was a more spiritual expression diffused ovor the whole appearance of Henrietta Temple, and which by many

sunshine. 'It is strange, dear papa,' she continued, that my first visit should be to a cemetery.'

At this moment their attention was attracted by the sound of the distant gates of the cemetery opening and several persons soon entered. This party consisted of some of the authorities of the city and some porters, bearing on a slab of verd autique a magnificent cinerary vase, that was about to be placed in the Campo. In reply to his enquiries, Mr. Temple learned that the vase had been recently excavated in Catania, and that it had been purchased and presented to the Campo by the Marquis of Montiort. Henrietta would have hurried her father away, but with all her haste they had not reached the gates before Lord Montfort ap-

Mr. Temple found it impossible, although Henrietta pressed his arm in token of disapprobation, not to present Lord Montfort to his daughter. He then admired his lordship's urn, and then his lordship requested that he might have the pleasure of showing it to them himself. They turned; Lord Montfort explained to them its rarity, and pointed out to them its beauty. His voice was soft and low, his manner simple but rather reserved. While he paid that deference to Henrietta which her sex demanded, he addressed himself chiefly to her tather. She was not half so much annoyed as she had imagined; she agreed with her father that he was a very quiet man; she was even a little interested by his conversation, which was refined and elegant; and she was pleased that he did not seem to require her to play any in the discourse, but appeared quite content in being her father's friend. Lord Montfort seemed to he attached to her father, and to appreciate him. And this was always a recommendation to Henrietta Temple.

The cinerary urn led to a little controversy between Mr. Temple and his friend; aud Lord Montfort wished that Mr. Temple would some day call on him at his house in the Lung' Arno, and he would show him some specimens which he thought might influence his opinion. 'I hardly dare to ask you to Temple; 'and yet Miss Temple might like to

It was evident to Henrietta that her father would be pleased to go, and yet that he was about to refuse for her sake. She could not bear that he should be deprived of so much and such refined amusement, and be doomed to an uninteresting morning at home, merely to gratify herhumor. She tried to speak, but could not at first command her voice; at length sho expressed her wish that Mr. Temole should avail himself of the invitation. Lord Montfort bowed lowly, Mr. Temple and quitted the cometery.

As they walked along to the house, conversation did not flag: Lord Montfort expressed his admiration of Pisa. Silence and art are two great charms,' said his lordship.

(To be Continued.)

Persons answering advertisements, or purchasing from those who advertise with us, will please mention the TRUE WITNESS.

DENIS PLOBENCE MCCARTHY. COME OF BELANDS LIVING POETS.

I dreamt a dream of an olden land, One night, 'twas long ago; The hunting scene was a vision grand, and I waiked at eve by the silver strand Where the waves of Shannon flow.

I saw. on the distant hills of Clare. A ray of evening light,
And Scattery's Isle was as bright and fair,
As if the troops of the Fairles there—
Were dancing away the night.

And Cratice's hills in the farness rose, And moon-beams lit Tirvoe; And all around was a soft repose, And scarce a breeze o'er the river blows— As onward the waters flow.

Dim, grandly strange in the furthest right, In gloom of darksome hours
Lay Limerick old, and her ramparts white
Were pale in the rising moon-beam light—
That fell on St. Mary's towers.

I heard the bells from the tower-top toll, As of old by Arno's stream; And peal after peal did grandly roll, And sounds awake my troubled soul, And broke my spell of dream.

I 'woke to think on the phantom scene, That stirr'd my evening rest,—
To think on the place where my thoughts had

Away o'er the sea in the Isle of Green— The home of the good and blest. And I thank'd a Bard of the verdant land,
For the joy of a passing dream;
The "Bell-Founder's" bard, whose minstrel The band,
Had turned the Harp and music grand,
Like the gush of an Irish stream.

"Saint Brendon's" bard,-"Shanganagh's" Child,—
The bard of sonl of fire.—
The Minstrel son of old Erin mild,
Of the "Forry of Con O'Donnell" wild,

The Bard of the Celtic lyre.

Not once or twice, but a thousand times, Did his song my soul inspire— And Erin's sons in the distant climes Have loved the potes and the rhythmic rhymes Of McCarthy's silver lyre.

With Davis, Mangan, Griffin, Moore, On Erin's scroll of fame, By Lee, by Shannon, Liffy, Sulr, While Erin's faith and hopes endure Shall sound McCarthy's name.

Mr. Bright, M. P., Mr. Muntz, M. P., and Mr Chamberlain, M. P, addressed their constituents in the Town Hall, Birmingham, on Saturday evening, January 24th, the spacious building being crowded to overtiewing, many persons not being able to obtain admission. Mr. Bright spoke as follows on the Irish question :- While we are pretending to deseized a happy moment, and she had gone fend Iudia. where there is no danger, and it was not attacked, and while we are pretend-That vast and cloistered cemetery was silent ing to reform Asia Minor, and to set an excient frescoes, and Henrietta stood opposite a people whose grievances are notorious and that beautiful sarcophagus, that seemed pre- admitted, whose sufferings are extraordinary pared and fitting to receive her destined ashes. and not denied by any acquainted with their 'It is here that I would be buried,' said condition, and whose general state is one of discontent and disloyalty, calling for the attention of the Imperial Government of this head to gaze upon the countenance of his kingdom a thousand times more loudly than daughter, to see if there were indeed reason any voice which speaks to them from Cyprus that she should talk of death. That coun- or Asia Minor. That there is in Ireland tenance was changed since the moment we this moment an amount of discontent and first feebly attempted to picture it. That suffering, and what we call disloyalty, such as flashing eye had lost something of its bril- we have not found in any other portion of liancy, that superb form something of its the kingdom. As to the question of landroundness and its stag-like state; the crimson | land holding, land occupying, and the tenure glory of that mantling cheek had faded like of land—the discontent may be said to be the fading eve; and yet it might be thought, it might be suffering, perhaps the anticipation of approaching death, and as it were the revolution; rents are refused to be paid even by tenants who could pay them; and this course is recommended and encouraged by multitudes. If evictions take place, might be preferred even to that more lively if notices are given that unless the of Ireland, in the linen country. There is and glowing beauty which, in her happier t mants pay they will be ejected, then the no other industry for them, or almost none, hours, made her the very queen of flowers and officers who serve the processes are met by crowds of men and women prepared to hoot them, to condemn them, and in some cases by force to resist them. The police are there in hundreds. You hear of their marches throughout the country, and of a commissariat, and its being necessary to transport quantities of food that the police may be able to live in the remote districts in which they are placed; and you see in the papers that the police, in military terms, are said to have made a splendid charge against men and women assembled (Hear, hear.) The revolt is really against the proprietors, but acts also against the tenants -that is, the tenant pays the renthe pays under the condemnation of his fellow-tenants, and if a tenant be evicted, and a farm become vacant, and another farmer enters upon it, his peace and even his life is enlonger be occupied without the danger to which I have referred and which I have de- tion, because he knows that he merely inscribed. English people don't appear to have known how to treat Ireland-our forefathers did not know how entirely to conquer her, and in recent times, even with the assistance of Irishmen themselves, we have not known how to govern her people. Why, all this is not without connection with the fact that Her Majesty the Queen, during the whole of her reign, has only twice visited, I believe, that country (cries of "Shame"), and that it is a very rare thing for any member of the royal family to take up his abode there even for a what you see in these countries apfew days. But now, with regard to this ply to Ireland as the only possible opinion of Englishmen, let me say that Irish-remedy in this case (hear, hear). What I men who go to the United States upon the land in the settle and land of the United States are, I believe, very much like Englishmen and Scotchmen who settle there. If they crowd into a ward in a particular city, they remain very much, I am afraid, a sort of clan, such as they are in parts of Ireland, and we have reason to regret that their progress and their growth in order and civilization is not greater; but, as farmers in the United States and as farmers in the colonies, they are orderly, peaceful, and very successful, and, with regard to the Catholic religion, my idea is that if they are greatly under the control of the ministers of their come now, said his lordship, looking at Miss | Church, that should, and does in many cases, make them more docile to the Government of the country in which they live (cheers), and in France and in Belgium you have there and not interested in the matter. Well. populations exhibiting none of the faults and none of the difficulties we have constantly met with in connection with Ireland. Now, let us ask ourselves, is there anything in Ireland which you cannot find in Belgium or France or other Catholic countries of Europe? There is one condition different from what you find in any other country in the world, probably, and I believe that condition is the key to the ex- ruined. Now, others see fixity of tenure unseemed gratified, and they all turned together planation of the whole mystery—the land der different circumstances—that is, a persystem. The condition of the land-holders as regards their tenants, and of the tenantry as regards their landlords, is who ly different from that which is to be found anywhere else. Take our feudal laws which we have here and which we have in Ireland. In England there are other industries to correct the evil of the feudal system of the land. I don't heritate to say that bad it been possible that nearly the whole of it going away. In fact,

me-and there are probably six or seven hundred persons now, 744 persons in Ireland heritors of the property—but 122 persons occupy more than 108,500 acres each. The whole proprietors of Ireland-I don't mean proprietors of gurdens, but what are called landed proprietors—are probably 10 or 12,000. What are the tenants? They are 600,000 in number. There is them, and a process of ejectment to follow in six or twelve months at the will of the person with whom they are connected (shame). But that is not all. I must tell you that they are a very large proportion, some people say half, but I hope it is not so many. The truth is that a very large number of proprietors are absentees. They do not live in Dublin, or in Ireland. Many of them live in this country, and spend their income in London, and others in Paris and in other parts of France. But they are absentees, and I needn't tell you that the rents follow the owners, and if the owners are in London or in Paris the Irish people are absolutely deprived of several millions of money, the produce of its soil, by owners, who perform no part of their duties as owners, and indulge in no expenditure in the spot where the wealth is created, tend to encourage the industry of the country and afford employment to the people. (Hear, hear.) You say all this is bad enough; but this is not the whole of the bad. There is the shadow of past and grievous wrongs over the whole of the rish peasantry. There is the tradition of many and cruel confiscations in the country in the reign of James I., and the time of Cromwell when something like seven or eight millions of acres were transferred from the native owners to those who followed the Cromwellian arms and those who settled in that country after the disturbances and insurrection were quelled, and later on, coming nearer to our own time, in the time of William III., after the battle of the Boyne, then another million of acres were also confiscated and placed in the hands of persons from this country, who were supposed likely to be most faithful to the new Government and to the arrangements which followed upon the revolution which placed William III. upon the throne. Now, if this be true, it follows that nearly all the land of Ireland and devisable and real

property was taken from those to whom it of

old legitimately belonged, and was placed in the hands of strangers (shame); and since then, following after the cruelty and injustice, there came the additional cruelty of the penal laws, which remained until the end of the owner is willing to sell and I am willing to last century, and inflicted untold and inbuy." The commissioner makes the arrangedescribable injustice and wrong and cruelty ment for £300, or whatever he requires to be upon the Catholic population of Ireland. put in possession—in fact, he is in possession. The fact is, to such an extent did all this work and the money advanced keeps the tenant on that I have seen it stated that not more than his farm. I am told that actually at the prefrom one-tenth to one-seventh of the land of sent moment the rent paid for land, if ad-Ireland of late times has been in possession vanced in a lump, would not only pay the rent of Catholic proprietors (hear, hear.) Well, he now pays, but after 35 years he would—if he then, remember that all these tenants, having payed £35 for the loan of the money-he all these traditions sloating about the country, that they are all tenants at will nearly, that they are subject to the fiercest compepeople will say that is a slow protition for land, that there is no other industry for them except in the North of Ireland, in the linen country. There is peasant proprietors in Ireland!? At the preand therefore they struggle for the bit of laud sent time the six hundred thousand tenants they hold as being their only chance of living; face to face with twelve thousand landowners and you may imagine how men in such a cou--sixty tenants to one landlord. What is the dition do thus become excited even to desresult? The result is that the opinion in peration, and are ready even to accept the Ireland in favour of the tenants of all wild wildest theories that offer them, by any possible chance, relief from the sufferings which a volume which threatens, and if it were not they endure. With this fierce competition for the power of England would sweep away there is a constant tendency to the rise of the whole class of landed proprietors. rents. I don't believe the rents in Ireland are Now, you will admit, at any rate, any higher, I think they are not so high as England and Scotland, but then the cultivation is infinitely worse, because under these cirnot admit it, but denied it, toodid cumstances there can be no general good and successful cultivation. Now, the effect of this parts with, is compensated for, and, therefere, state of things is to breed in every tenant's if this system be one which is workable in mind a feeling of uncertainty. He knows that Ireland, why in the name of all that is suchis rent may be raised, and he cannot help it. cessful is it we cannot, in the coming session He knows that he may be evicted, and he of Parliament, have it fairly put and tried dangered, and farms that are emptied can no cannot help it, according to law; and he be- once for all? (loud cheers.) As to the pre- and applause.) I should be ashamed of Irecomes careless and slovenly in his cultivasent distress, I have not treated upon that. That is a matter of the time, and a matter rites an addition to the rent. I must ask you one question. I ask is any remedy needed harvest and the course of time; but when the for this state of things, and do you think a present distress is remedied I hope we shall return to the great quertion I have attempted remedy possible? There are things for which there is no remedy. It may be too late to remedy it, but I think there is a remedy that may be tried with a fair chance of success. Go to France, go to Belgium, go to they have not spent so much in endeavoring than that he be set sarrift on the broad Prussia, go to Switzerland, go to Europe, and to civilize Zulus and Afghans-(laughter)ask what is the remedy, and they will tell you to look about you, and propose is this, and what I have proposed for many years is this-that some measures should be taken by which occupiers of tarms in Ireland should be transferred and transformed into owners (hear, hear, and cheers), and that this should be done by process which should be absolutely just, not to tenant only, but as just to the landlord himself (renewed cheers). You who read the Irish newspapers or the speeches of Irish members. will often hear of the term "fixity of tenure." Well, now, I am in favour myself of fixity of tenure and of fair rents. Nothing seems to be more just. But what they propose is that the rent of the land should not be fixed by the tenaut or by the landlord, or by these two, conjointly, but by some third party, is supposed to be independent now, that seems on the face of it a reasonable proposition. I do not think it would be reasonable if it were put into practice. For

which exists in Ireland. What is that con- all I would absolutely stop by withdrawing dition? I beg you to keep in mind one or two all encouragement of great estates. I would facts. There are in Ireland little over 20,000,- say that whenever a man owning land doo acres of land, and 202 persons—as many died without will, his land should be subject people, perhaps, as occupy one of those side to exactly the same rule of division which is galleries—occupy 61 millions of acres, being now applied to personal property. Well, ing at Boston, said—I have come here from a close on one-third of the area of the country. then, I would put an end to the system of enderer to see the man that has forced Let in each of the galleries before and behind | tail (cheers), by which it would be rendered impossible to tie up land through the man Half the battle is won when the victim forces who lies quiet for ever in the churchare the owners of 961,200 acres, and 122 per- yard not having had the power long after centrates on his wrongs the thought of Chrissons—I do not blame them at all; I am speaking of the system; none of us would have
ship of the estate which he himself
been to blame had we been the fortunate inheritors of the property, but 122 necessary and possessed. I would so legislate that
Ireland owes the fact that Christendom the present generation should be the absolute is awake and that civilisation protests against owners of the land, and the next generation should be the absolute owners; but neither (Applause.) It took O'Connell a quarter this nor the next should be able to dictate to of a century to gain the ear of the British future generations who should own it (cheers). people and the House of Commons. Our future generations who should own it (cheers). I would have the compulsory registration of guest, more fortunate, after a few patient but all landed property, so that it would be easy, persistent years, has brought the English at the expense of a tew shillings or pounds, to nation, if not to terms, at least he has stunned took his seat upon the throne. The members sides those 600,000 farmers there are three transfer a farm or an estate to another by an absolutely legal and definite sale. In the half millions, who are tenants at will, and liable to have no leases, liable to have their rents raised, or notices of eviction served on the purchase clauses" of the Land has twenty to allege, and, although I am the second session of the fourth Parliament to so half millions, who are tenants at will, and liable to have no leases, liable to have a least no nas stunned took his seat upon the throne. The members bering to the Senate being assembled His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being land has twenty to allege, and, although I am the second session of the fourth Parliament Act. Now, last year and the year before not here to offer sympathy or critithere has been a Commission of the House cism to the resistance of Europe, I hear of Commons, over which my friend Mr. the good advice of honest old Sam Johnson, Show Lefevre, the member for Read of London, which was, "My boy, eschew ing, has presided. I was on that | cant;" and of all the cant that is canted about committee, and we had evidence of the in this canting world—though the cant of most conclusive and unanswerable kind to show that the plan of the Landed Estates ricans pretending to disapprove of the Court had failed; that it was necessary to | Nibilists in Russia or of the Irish in Ireland, change the Act of 1870-the Land Act of is the most disgusting. (Tremendous ap-Mr. Gladstone-and to establish a separate, plause.) But it was an Irishman that conindependent and powerful commission for the purpose of doing this great work amongst the tenantry of Ireland. The proposition is Irishman that, looking with the inthat if any man wishes to buy a farm which sight of genius down into the mine his landlord or anybody else is disposed to of ignorance and poverty and broken-heartedsell, the Treasury will find a certain portion ness among his own countrymen, you of the money—it may be two-thirds or threefourths. If, for example, it cost £400, the system of modern agitation, which in all ci-Treasury would find, I presume, £300, and vilized governments is the surest and promptthe farmer himself must find £100, and then est tool of redress. I am glad that our friends the farm is transferred to him, and he goes on paying his rent, not to the land-lord, because the landlord is aware he has sold it, but paying his rent to the commission, which is the interest on the the law helps the enemy. (Cries of "Good, money that he has borrowed from them, and good," and applause.) Oh, let us not forafter thirty-five years he has paid all the interest and all the principal of the £300, and the farm becomes his own as long as he chooses to keep it (cheers). Now I want thod. (Applause.) As long ago as the days the Farliament to pass a law which shall of the civil war in England, Estrange and his compel the London companies, for example, who are the owners of great estates in the county of Londonderry, to sell their estates under an act of this kind. I want also that the commission to be appointed should have the power of taking over absolutely any estate offered them for sale which they might think a desirable estate, so that having in possession, as the Church Commission had neither wealth nor then position. He had the canadian pacific natural not educated masses to appeal to. They were from Lake Superior to Red River, and no it over to various tenants on the estate who were willing to buy it. Well, then, very likely some people say, what is to be done for money? It may require £300 and yet his instinctive statesmenship discernto enable the tenant to buy his farm. Now, ed in that seemingly hopeless mass the seeds let me show you how that would operate in one class of cases I assume the tenant comes to the commissioner, and, having thirty-fivacres, he says to the commissioner-"The

regard to that distress, that the duty of the on this platform that the negro be given Government will not be neglected. I hope as to be be unable to do something for their poor people nearer home (cheers.) Some one These lofty souls have microscopic eyes Which see the smallest speck of distant pain, Whilst at their feet a world's agonies Unseen, unheard, unheeded, writhes in vain." hope the Government in dealing with the Irish question will deal with it frankly, open- duty of Britain to meet the difficulty with a ly, and generously, and that as they now, under the pressure of the present distress, open their hands to relieve the suffering people of the west, that they will open their land to every man who tilled it. (Loud aphearts and their intellects too (laughter). The other and greater question is what should be done for the Ireland or the future? I have offered my contribution to this question. It is not the first time I have offered it. I found it years ago received with all but unanimous acceptance in Ireland, end it is accepted now unanimously or nearly so, by the Irish members. I hope to-night I have brought you into the ring, and in the number of those who believe something may still be done for Ireland if the Government is willing to do it in the session which is commencing or the session which shall follow. I hope at any rate those who speak in Parliament as example, who is to decide what is a fair rent, the representatives of this great constituency and what is a fair rent can any man tell me? will be found amongst the warmest and most The rent upon a given twenty acres of land, urgent supporters of the plan which I have upon which one Irishman would be prosperventured to lay before you (loud and prolonged ous, would be a rent upon which, I f-ar, ancheering, during which the right hon. gentleother Irishman would be impoverished and

> Holloway's Pilis.—Invalids distracted by indiscusion and discouraged in their search for its
> romedy should make trial of this never falling
> medicine. A lady, long a martyr to dyspupsia
> tortures writes that Holloway's Pilis made her
> feel as if a burden had been taken off her. Her
> spirits, formerly low, have greatly improved;
> her capricous appetite has given place to healthy
> hunger; her dull, sick headache has departed,
> ane gradually so marvellous a change has been
> effected, that she is allogather a new creature,
> and again fit for her dullos. These Pills may,
> be administered with satety to the most delicate.
> They never act harshly, nor do they ever i duce
> weakness; they rightly direct deranged, and
> control excessive action. Holloway's Pilis .- Invalids distracted by in

man resumed his seat).

mantly fixed rent-that the landlord in future

s could have absolutely nothing to do with it

but to receive the rent which is agreed to

be paid, the tenant should be for ever in the

same position as if the land belonged to him,

This result would follow-Instead of hav-

ing half the rent of Ireland going 'to Eng-

land or Paris, you would probably have

these various industries in England bad not absenteeism would in all probability be more

grown up, the condition of things would have than doubled if that plan were adopted approached the terrible state of things. There are two things I would do. First of

IRELAND'S FUTURE.

keen desire to see the man that has forced John Bull to listen. (Enthusiastic cheers.) his tyrant to listen, gains his attention, conhypocrisy be the worst-the cant of the Ameferred on the civilized world the boon of the better method. (Applause.) It was an move on the safe line of accepted precedent. I am glad that putting aside the musket, they remind their countrymen, as O'Connell did, that he who breaks get that every consitutional Govern-ment owes an infinite debt of gratitude to O'Connell for the promulgation of this mefollowers knew what it was to appeal to public opinion. Later down, Wilberforce leaned back on the religious sentiment of England and went up to God, as Lamartine says, "with 800,000 broken fetters in his hand, the evidence of a life well spent." (Tremendous cheers.) But O'Connell came to the front. When his career opened he had below the reach of that engine of modern progress, the press. They were sore with defeat, broken with quarrel, steeped in povert; of a power which, properly called out and marshalled, was able to defy and subdue the proudest and most obstinate race in Europe, and that is the English. (Applause) O'Connell anticipated Lincoln in that immortal epigram which he borrowed of Theodore Parker, first announced on this very platform, a Government of the people, for the people, by the people. He said—"I don't want education necessarily; I don't need wealth. I can do millions of simple human beings. It shall be the protest, not of educated men, nor of well-born men, or wealthy men, but would in 35 years pay off both the of men. (Cheers.) I will weld it into a principal and the interest. Now, then, thunderbolt that shall annihilate the despotism of that tyrannical code." And he did it. cees, but just proposals are generally rather (Cheers.) To-day here your great chief reslow, but they are generally rather sure. How peats the miracle Standing with the symbstinate in his purpose, self-controlled, letting slip no opportunity of statesmanship to take advantage of every chance, he has brought the British House of Commons to the bull ring. (Cheers and applause.) That is his triumph. The world's history is written in wisdom theories, and sometimes of illegal practices, is forced upon statesmen by the necessities of the protests of the masses. (Applause) That is history. It is the same to-day. Ireland rises; intolerable is the oppression. Fa-mished wife and child look in the eyes, and this-I hope critics in the newspapers that is death. Who can demand that a man will also; in years past they not only shall look down into the eyes of his little ones and have them look up to him the tenant pays for what the landford for bread, and shall respect the laws of the feudal system? (Applause.) Froude said once in one of his lectures that he never could understand why Ireland was in perretual rebellion. It was because he was born a John Bull. (Laughter land if she had been in anything else than per-That is a matter of the time, and a matter octual rebellion. (Applause.) As Alfieri, the future. which may be removed by the return of a fair the poet, said of his native Italy, "We have Gentlemen of been slaves, but, thank God, we have been re-bellious slaves." (Loud cheers.) Mr. Phillips then went on to relate how he had been to explain to night (cheers) and I hope, with ridiculed, a dozen yers ago, for pleading forty acres of land and a mule, rather ocean of an untried and perilous world. The duty of the British Government, if it would but take a broad forecast of things now, while it was called to-day, while the voice of justice did cry aloud and spare not-while | will be directed. there was opportunity with good temper, ere the voice of violence began to roll its thunders in the air, and send its mutterings across the water-now was the time, and now the broad forecast of statemanship. Make every man secure in his home, and guarantee, with no superior but the State, 20 or 50 acres of plause.) Events were already on the move. The time was come when they must be faced, and when no jugglery or presumption could evade them or give further life to a system of effete injustice. If she meets the necessity of the hour as statesmanship dictates, said Mr. Phillips, there is before her a grand voyage. She will run her race with her eldest born. and it may not be, even with our swelling lands, that we shall ever outrun her in this grand competition. (Enthusiastic applause.) The speaker then referred to O'Connell's sentiments on American slavery, disputed the tone assumed by the New York papers against Parnell, and spoke of Mr. Sumner, and how the young men of thirty and forty raised him to power to combat slavery. We shall pour the moral weight of our civilization-ave the weight of the civilization of the wide world shall pour itself into the treasury of sympathy with this new move-ment of emancipation, this work of setting the land free; and the remonstrance the nations shall, as O'Connell said, come deep-pealing across the waters. (Applause.) It is the duty-I hold it the to your best consideration. strongest of obligations upon every free man to become free. (Applause.) I feel this a sacred divine obligation. As I breathe the pure, free atmosphere of this free land I cannot restrain the word that it is in me. It is

you heard in that powerful speech at Brooklyn the other night. (Applause.) When our flag was upraised for freedom, with liberty and justice within all its folds, it was rish arms which came into the breach and helped us to carry it to triumph; and he now thought when Ireland in turn lifts her flag with liberty and justice within its folds, we will do our utmost to hold it up and bear it through, and carry it to every limit and extent of the island. (Deafening applause, continued for some minutes.)

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. Speech From the Throng-Ireland's Dis-

OTTAWA, February 12.—This day, at three o'clock p. m., His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in state to the chamber of the Senate, in the Parliament buildings, and of the Dominion of Canada, with the following speech from the throne :-

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have great pleasure in meeting you again for the despatch of the business of the country. The abundant harvest with which Providence has blessed Canada is a cause for the deepest thankfulness, and I heartily con-

gratulate you on the evidences which surround us of a recovery from the commercial and industrial depression which has so long weighed down the energies of the people. Our returning prosperity should, I think, direct our attention to the less fortunate circumstances of

OUR FELLOW SUBJECTS IN IRELAND,

where so much destitution prevails, and I invite your consideration of the best means of showing our practical sympathy with their distress. We have reason to congratulate ourselves on the number of settlers who have during the past year come into our Northwest from Great Britain and the United States, as well as from the older Provinces of the Dominion. The visit of two members of the royal commission on the agricultural distress in the mother country, and the favorable renort of the tenant farmers who, at the instance of my Government, have examined into the farming capabilities of the Dominion will, it is believed, largely increase the number of immigrants during the present year. Preparations must be made for their reception, and your attention will be specially called to this subject.

Every effort has been made to hasten the construction of

doubt is entertained that the railway will be opened for traffic between those important points within the time specified in the contracts. Under the authority given by l'arliament last session, nearly one hundred miles from Red River to the western boundary of Manitoba has been placed under contract and tenders are about being asked for for the construction of another hundred miles from the boundary westward. The completion of these two sections will at an early day afford railway facilities through two hundred miles of the most fertile land in the North West. After an exploratory survey of the line from Port Simpson to the Pine without organization, but I will lift three River pass and through the Peace River country it has been decided to adopt the location of the line to Burrard Inlet, and contracts have been awarded for one hundred and twenty-seven miles of the railway between Emory's Bar, on the Fraser River and Savona's Ferry. This work will be vigorously proceeded with so soon as slow, but they are generally rather sure. How peats the miracle Standing with the symlong would it take to double or quadruple the pathies of the world behind him (Mr. Parnell), plete the most difficult portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and secure the connection by steam of the fertile district of Kam. loops with the Capitol of British Columbia.

> The adoption of a rigid system of economy in the management of the Intercolonial Railway has, without impairing the efficiency of its working, effected such a diminution of expense as to warrant the belief that the country will in future be relieved from any considerable burden in connection with its

> In consequence of the entire failure of the usual food supply of

> > THE INDIANS IN THE NORTH-WEST,

a large expenditure has been necessarily incurred to save them from starvation. It is hoped that the efforts which are now being made to settle the several bands on the reserves, and to induce them to betake themselves to the cultivation of the soil, may prevent the necessity of similar calls for relief in

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

The estimates for the coming year will be laid before you. They have been prepared with all due regard to economy. You will be pleased to learn that the effect of the tariff of last session in the development of the varied industries of the country has on the whole been very satisfactory. The experience acquired since it came into operation in March last, has suggested the expediency of some amendments to which your attention

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Bills for the better organization of the Oivil Service, for the Consolidation of the Inland Revenue laws, and for the amendment of the acts relating to the Dominion lands, to the public works to the Indians of the North-West, and to the Mounted Police force will he laid before you. The acts incorporating the banks of the Dominion will expire next year, and the present would seem a favorable time for a full consideration of our banking system, and of the subject of the currency as connected with that system.

The subject of the laws relating to insolvency will, doubtless, engage your atten-

The increasing foreign trade of Canada, and the prospect that Her Majesty's Government will enter ere long into negotiations with foreign nations on the subject of their trade and commercial relations, demand our closest attention and watchfulness, while the rapid develop-ment of the Dominion is continually giving rise to important matters requiring the support and action of the Imperial Government. With the concurrence of Her Majesty, I therefore recommend you to sanction the appointment of a prominent representative of Canada in London to guard her various interests. The subjects I have mentioned are of great importance. I commend them, with full confidence in your wisdom and patriotism.

More Deaths from Starvation. The Dublin Nation of the 31st January

RAYS:-At Cork a Coroner's Jury returned a verdiet of death from starvation at an inquest on this cry for relief from worm out systems. It Mary Hurley, at Carelmonis on Wm. Torkin,

is the still small voice of God Himself, as | and at Fermoy on a woman name unknown. fact are somewife or in real carrier. There and the design of the fitting the fitting of

the voice of a people, which comes behind