

The Baby I Love.

This is the baby I love! The baby that cannot talk; The baby that cannot walk; The baby that begins to creep; The baby that cuddled and rocked to sleep; O, this is the baby I love!

IRELAND'S MILLENIUM.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

Montreal Joins in the Procession of Petitioners to the Throne—A Meeting Immense in Number, Enthusiastic in Spirit, and Unanimous in Resolutions—The "Acknowledged" Wrongs of Ireland Paved Beyond Denial, and the "Mythical" Grievances Substantiated.

It must have been with a feeling of intense gratification that Irishmen present on Tuesday night, 2nd inst., in Northmead's Hall surveyed the large number of their fellow-citizens who thronged the place wherein the meeting was held, to express sympathy with the famine-stricken people in the distressed districts of Ireland, and with the all-important question which is at present agitating the length and breadth of that unhappy country.

Mr. F. B. McNAMES, rising, said that as President of St. Patrick's Society, he would propose the first resolution. It read as follows:— "This meeting holds that, as the rights of property lie at the foundation of all human society, it is the duty of the Civil Government to maintain and protect these rights with all its power."

Mr. J. L. BEAUDRY rose amidst a perfect hurricane of cheers, which continued for some minutes. He said he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution, but would experience much greater pleasure if he knew that Ireland was to be more equitably held by those who tilled the soil.

The resolution was declared unanimously carried, an announcement which was followed by prolonged cheering. Rev. GAVIN LANG said that the second resolution had been put into his hand to read. It ran as follows:— "That the rights of labor and of individual industry are not less sacred than the rights of property, nor less essential to the well-being of human society; that consequently the Civil Government is not less bound to maintain and protect them, than it is bound to maintain and protect the rights of property."

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tion with the second. He had ransacked his memory in order to learn if he ever had an ancestor from Ireland, and after diligent search he found that he had an uncle who had lived for a time in Ireland, and who had married an Irish lady. Furthermore, a relative of that Irish lady, a Major Lowry, had taken part in one of the many revolutionary movements which distinguished the history of Ireland. (Loud cheers.) He did not think he had a single drop of blood in his body that was not Scotch, and yet he had accepted with much pleasure the call to speak to an Irish audience on an Irish question.

He had once heard of a story of a man in his native land who, while travelling through the country, had stepped into a strange kirk one fine Sunday to listen to the sermon. The discourse was so very affecting that the whole congregation was in tears. Yet the stranger remained unmoved, a fact which was observed by an old lady sitting near him. She asked why he was not crying with the rest of the congregation, and he replied that he had kept dry eyes simply because he "did not belong to the parish." He (Rev. Mr. Gavin) might have answered in a similar way in reference to the present question, but he did not think that any man with a heart could take such a position, and he had some heart left still.

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relieve the present distress amongst the tenant poor in Ireland, and establish some means of remedying to a certain extent the prevailing suffering. Their first duty was to relieve the present distress, and their second to see how to remove the cause of the distress. Therefore he had advocated before the principle of making the cultivator of the soil the proprietor of the soil. This might be called revolutionary and other hard names, but it was mostly always called such by persons who did not understand the question.

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The pressure brought to bear upon William the Third, in regard to the Irish woollen trade, by the English Parliament, was a notable instance of this, and the policy was only too faithfully copied by his successors, the result being to-day that while millions were employed in the manufacturing interest of Great Britain, Ireland, according to late and reliable statistics, had only 61,630 persons engaged, and the number was decreasing every year.

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the whole proceedings down as an Irish extravagance. If, however, they approached the subject calmly, and with wisdom, they would have a far less exciting time, but they would secure a remedy, and that was a simple remuneration for the tenant farmers in Ireland. The land question was but a part of the greater problem which had been a perplexity to the Parliament and a plague to the statesmen. He referred to great problem of capital and labor. The right of these two had been discussed earlier in the evening. If they were placed in harmonious relation they would be beneficial to all parties concerned, but if set apart they would be useless. It was an apostolic doctrine that "the laborer was worthy of his hire."

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Mr. EDWARD MURPHY, in coming forward to propose the seventh resolution, was applauded warmly. The question they were discussing was one of gigantic importance when they thought of it, as people were literally starving. He referred to the Galtee Mountain case, which was brought up in Court lately, when it was proven that the tenants carried the earth in sacks on their backs from the low-land country to the mountain to cover the barren rocks, thereby making it fruitful. Yet the tyrannical landlord after these improvements in his property, demanded a double rent from the very man who had improved his property. He was cheered on sitting down.

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Table with 2 columns: Name of Society and Amount. Includes St. Patrick's Society, St. Bridget's House of Refuge, etc.

THE IRISH FAMINE FUND. Widespread Disaffection—An Appeal for Precursory Aid. LONDON, December 24.—There is much disaffection among the Irish people because the Government has not applied the surplus of the Irish Church fund for the relief of the popular distress, which they are empowered to do by the terms of the Disestablishment Act.