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Monarches and Statesmen the Irimediste Canse of all Historical Orimes. _The Judgement of an Intelligent People,—The Fathers have eaten Sour Grapes, and the Children's Teeth are set on Edge.-Dragooving Ireland.-Disorder, Anarchy, and Disaster the Inevitable Consequence.-Wise Land i., Legislation.

In his recent speech before his constituents in Birmingham, on the occasion of the opening of the Junior Liberal Association's Club. the Right Hon. John Bright said :-

I am of opinion that there is scarcely anything that can be more useful to a young man than to have himself occupy his time at some portion of the day, or of the week, with the consideration of public questions. (Cheers.) If he does that, it will have just as good an effect as the pursuit of some honourable occupation, of some scientific investigation, and, beyond many other things, will give him strength, and a nerve, and an independence which I believe men can scarcely gain from any other field than that of the fair and honorable conflicts of political life. (Cheers.) And we must bear in mind that there are a good many men here who do not believe it, but they will very soon learn that it is true that young men very soon become middleaged men—(laughter)—and they will find out afterwards that middle-aged men very soon soon become old men, to which I can bear the most complete and satisfactory testimony. (Laughter and cheers.) Well, but these young men whether young or middle-aged, or whether old, they are those who now and hereafter must make the people of our country, and must determine what are the fortunes of the land in which they live. (Hear, hear.) We have been told by an authority—which some people deem a very high authority-1 cannot say that I do soon matters of this kind that the affairs of Europe and the affairs of the world are conducted and determined by monarchs and statesmen. You have heard of that phrase, and it looks to me very much like a shutting-out not only of the young men I see before me, but of the middle-aged and the old men, whose experience may sometimes be of value. (Hear, hear.)

THE VICTORY OF HISTORY.

For my part I don't learn from history that everything has been wisely done that has been done by monarchs and by statesmen. On the contrary, almost all the greatest crimes of history have been committed, and all the greatest calamities in history have been brought upon mankind through the instrumentality-the direct instrumentality-of monarchs and of statesmen. (Cheers.) 1 would rather have the judgment of an intelligent and a moral people, informed as to their interests and their duty. They have no ambition to go wrong; they are not subject to the temptations which beset monarchs and statesmen; they are not naturally the creatures and the victims or the perpetrators of intrigue; they themselves if they err, err from mistake and ignorance; and it is because we wish them not to err that we ask young men everywhere to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the political interests of their country. I spoke of the crimes of these great leaders of mankind and the calamities they had brought upon usupon some inot always upon us. I take the case, for the moment, of the country which is our next neighbour, France. Look at what how much of anarchy, how much of expenditure and of needless taxation. nations, which sacrificed many hundreds of thousands of lives, and which for many years unsettled all the relations and systems which had been existing on the continent of Europe. (Hear, hear.) But now, when it is after the time, when we can look back, and when we can dissect and reflect upon it, it is not at all difficult to tell how these things came about. If their had been no Louis Quartorze -no Louis X1V. with his continual wars; if there had been no Louis XV, with his odious profigacies; no Louis XVI. with his feebleness; and if there had been no exactions of the nobility of France, and terrible corruptions of the clergy of France-if these things had not existed the catastrophe which followed could not have taken place. (Cheers.) But the population of France were little advanced, almost not advanced at ail, in freedom. They had no political clubs in those days. Their young men were taught nothing of politics; the population was subject absolutely to the central authority, and the powerful classes that surrounded it led the country to the disasters to which I have referred. Now, if you cross the Atlantic, and come to the transactions of our own time-I refer to the United States of America—if all the people in the Norther States, who held no slaves-I am confining my observations to them-if they had been instructed on that question, if they had been unanimous in the condemnation of slavery, it is almost certain, I believe it thoroughly, that that great crime against human nature might have been removed long before, and removed without the sacrifice of more than a thousand millions sterling in money, and more than half a million of human lives. (Cheers.) Well, if these tremendous events came upon countries and curse their populations, by reason mainly of the ignorance of the people, of their unacquaintance with political principles and with the true path of political success, is it. not a commendable thing that there should be clubs, if clubs be an adequate and good mode of spreading political opinion among the people? (Hear, hear.)

SUFFERING IRELAND. And stepping a little further, leaving France and its disasters, and America and its great civil war, with its grand results, we come to our own country, and we behold now one pertion—and not an insignificant portion—of the three kingdoms which should form the Inited Kingdom-we find Ireland-suffering, not from anything that the existing Legislature has done, not from snything that has been done during the reign of the present monarch, but suffering from things that have been done any time within the last two centuries, and which, if our forefathers had we now understand them, these evils gould never have been inflicted upon the Irish people. (Cheers.). The monarch and the statesman vithin the last two centuries or

English garrison in a conquered country. There was no attempt ever made to win over the conquered to contentment with their new political relations with England-no attempt whatsoever to make them feel that the English power, even though it was dominant, still that it was just, and equal, and merciful in the treatment of the Irish people. They were an uncivilized people in those days, and they were treated with a barbarity of which we feel ashamed when we know that our fathers were in some way connected with it; and we all regret the most obtuse and conservative, will there is occasion where it is easy to propose now regret, that there ever existed in Ireland a code which we call the penal laws, by which a system of unmittigated and cruel persecution was practised upon the Catholic native population of that island. (Cheers). But now what are the results in our day? It has been said by the same high authority that I before quoted—(a laugh)—that a great part of the troubles of Ireland come from its being surrounded by a "melancholy ocean." (Great laughter.) Well, I believe all islands are surrounded by some kind of an ocean-(great districts-there has grown up an irritation laughter)-and all oceans that I have seen wear at times a very melancholy aspect. (Renewed laughter.)

WHAT CAUSES THE TROUBLE ? But it is not that the soil of Ireland is not green enough, or that the ocean is not prolific enough in fish; in fact, there is nothing in the geographical condition of Ireland that in the slightest degree accounts for the trouble which Ireland has been to itself and to the country with which it is now politically allied. But we find that, az a consequence of a policy which we all now regret and condemn, Irish patriotism, as apart from what is called patriotism in this country, has consisted to a large extent in hatred of Protestantism, hatred of landlords, and hatred of England. If the English people had been informed, if they had been capable within the last two centuries of judging fairly of these matters, there cannot be a doubt that if, in addition to this, the Government had been merciful and just to Ireland, Ireland would be as closely welded at this moment to England as Scotland is-(cheers)-and it would be as difficult to raise the flag of insurrection or discontent again to appeal with his flag in Scotland. (Cheers). What is the condition of that unfortunate island at this moment. I spoke of was there, I think, some time last winter. At propose, and constantly to obtain, an increase this moment it is exhibiting in a portion of the country a social revolt of a very strange and extraordinary character. It is not apparently so much a rising against the Government as against the owners of the soil. There is through some counties, in some districts-ageneral-at least a considerable-repudiation of contracts: there is practically a seizing of the land from which they believe that their fathers were by combination, by terror, by outrage, occasionally -hat hitherto in a very few instances-by murder. They are demanding the overthrow of the system under which they assert that there is no adequate reward for their industry and no security for the homes of their families.

A NATION'S DEMAND. How, when a nation, or a considerable portion of a nation, or the population of several counties, can fairly, or do generally, make a statement of this kind, it appears to me to be one of those which demand the earnest consideration and attention of statesmen and statesmen and legislators, but of the whole people of the country who are allied with them; for we have all a great interest in the and merciful, and generous. I do not doubt welfare of Ireland, and the man who insults | it at all. The general aspect of affairs there Ireland or injures it, who tramples upon it, is such as to compel us to believe that the who denies their just rights, is an enemy of condition of the agricultural population is France has suffered for the last hundred years; England as much as an enemy of Ireland. one to a large extent most deplorable, and how much of war, how much of insurrection, (Cheers) What is this system against calls for the instant attention of the Legislawhich so many of the Irish people are just | ture and Administration. (Cheers.) You recollect now contending, and are even, in a certain -some of you come very near it in time of sense, in open revolt? It comes down from life-it was only a very few years before my the system of great proprietors established by life began-when the French Revolution the monarch and statemen of two centuries broke out, and when there was an explosion, a | ago-(hear, hear)-great proprietors with catastrophe which shook all Europe, and im- great estates, and with estates, many of them poverished in the course of its career many mortgaged and embarrassed, transmitted from generation to generation, under the command only, to a large extent, of nominal and life owners, eiten of men who were absenteess, who probably had never walked or driven over the whole of their estates. The rights of property, so far as the collection of rent is concerned, have been strenuously maintained and insisted upon, and the duties of property in a vast number of cases have been, for the most part, greatly neglected. (Hear, hear.) Now, how has all this been caused? We must be quite sensible that these great properties would have not remained great unto this day it there had been free transactions with regard to land as there is with regard to all the vast wealth which there is in the houses and shops and warehouses and factories of Birmingham. (Cheers).

THE CURSE OF ENTAIL. No, but there was a system of law and of custom, custom created by law and based upon it, by which these great estates were handed down from father to eldest son, and from eldest son, when he became father, to his eldest son; these were systems of entail and settlement by which a man was only a lifeowner of the property. He was not able to sell it-he had not the will himself to improve it. He received the rent from it, and the most that he could get out of it. but he had no general interest to exert himself on behalf of the property or of those who lived upon it, and he spent generally almost nothing of his income in the endeavour to improve the property of which he was the nominal owner and lord. Then, besides this, there has been always in this country, so far as any of us can remember, and a much longer time, costliness and difficulty of transferbeing great obstacles in the way of the division and the dispersion of landed properly. The consequence has been that great estates have not been broken up as they otherwise would have been, and the population is found in our day almost entirely separated from and divided from the soil upon which they live, and which for their living they must cul-The general results I stated in tivate. figures here not long ago; but they are so startling and so impressive that in one sentence I shall place them before you again.

THE IRISH PROPRIETARY AND THE IRISH

TENANTRY. The proprietors of land in Ireland are few in number for a country so large, and those certain number of gentlemon sitting on our who hold estates, properties under which, or side of the House, who, connected with great a part of which, they can let—I mean estates | estates and the great proprietary system eighty or one hundred acres (over that, I thought that this was an invasion of the suppose, there are not more than 12,000 or sacredness of rent; but when the Bill went 14,000 owners in Ireland)—one-third of Ire- up to the House of Lords we all know what land is possessed by 292 persons; one-half of was its fate. It was known that about fifty, Ireland is possessed by 744 persons—I suppose about as many persons as are, in that of Lords would vote for that Bill, although gallery and the other end of the hall—and the Minister responsible for the government two-thirds of the whole of Ireland are in the of Ireland, Mr. Forster, had declared how possession of 1,942; herhaps a little more strong was his belief that the passage of that than half the persons that are present now Bill-not a Government Bill after all-how three have done a great deal to confiscate the in this building. Well, but on the other strong was his belief of the importance of soil of Ireland. They have planted in that country great proprietors who went over from tenants. That is a great fact—500, the troubles which were threatening Ireland England and from Scotland-mainly from | 000 families-being at least from two | during the time through which we are now England .-- and who were settled there as an millions and a balf to three millions of passing. It made no difference.

persons dependent on the soil competing with each other by the possession of a farm, having no variety of occupation as there is in England, having only one course—and that is the way out of the country—to escape from the difficulties in which they find themselves. These 500,000 tenants are living, as they allege, for the most part in a condition of continual insecurity. The rent may be raised half a clown an acre this year and another half-crown next, if the farm passes from the father to the son, or from the widow to the son, or from the farmer to his protiner, I trust every man in England, I hope or to another farmer and a new family, then some addition to the rent. The addition may not be so large as to shock the farmer and to drive him to cease from any attempt to enter upon the farm. By little and little rent is added until the irritation of the tenant becomes greater and greater. He sees the end to which he is being driven. He cannot live upon the farm, and he must give it up, and he must find himself homeless in his own country. And thus there has grown up in Ireland, and of course most in the poorest and a discontent which is the notorious and the universal material on which social or political insurrections are generally based.

Now, we must not forget that in Ireland men who hold the land hold the homes and the lives of the people. (Cheers.) No matter disguising it or putting it in language less unpleasant—that is the fact; and it you read the letters which have been published in the newspapers during the last few months, or read any of the pampolets or books which were written upon it, or if you go back to any of the reports which are to be found in the Blue Book published by the House of Commons, you will come to that conclusionthere is no escape for it whatever. There has been a time within my recollections when sixty persons out of every hundred in Ireland were receiving relief in some shape or other; and the normal and common condition of great numbers of persons in the extreme West of Ireland, where the country is poorest. where the land is poorest, and where the climate is the most precarious, is one of the most abject and hopeless poverty. And in the country with this state of things, as you in Ireland as it would be for Prince Charlie may imagine, there is the most fierce and constant competition for land, and there it is in the power of the landowner everywhere, and his agent, so far as the interests of the it as in a state of social insurrection when 1 people are concerned—it is in their power to of rent.

RESULTS OF THE PRESENT RENT SYSTEM.

Now, I do not believe that the rentall over reland is an excessive rent if the land were farmed with a full security by an instructed tenautry, and with an adequate capital. (Che rs.) But one of the results of this system of insecurity is this-that tenants will not cultivate their land according to the best of their capital; for to improve their cultivation is followed too often by the increase of rent. (Hear, hear.) I met the other day a gentleman, one of the most extensive and intelligent farmers in this country, who had been over the island, and who had passed through some of the discontented and suffering counties. He said the land is soaking with water, the cultivation is slovenly, and the farmers do not obtain more than halt what ought to be obtained from it; and he says as to insecurity, a man hardly attempted to put on a good or new coat for fear it should be discovered that it was a sign that he could legislators—(hear, hear)—and not only of pay a little more rent. (Cheers.) There

TWO VOICES.

At this moment you have before you two appealing parties in Ireland. You have the tenantry with their discontent, with the outrages committed by some of them, with the repudiation of contracts, with all these evils -some of which I have attempted to describe-and you have, on the other hand, the land proprietors, who are very anxious also to gain your ear and gain the ear of the Government and of Parliament. Until now for the last hundred years and for longer the English Government and the English Parliament have always come to the rescue of the landed proprietors. England has done it in the past, and the question now is whether it will do it in the future. (Loud cries of "No.") I have been reading within the last week a very interesting little volume written by Mr. Barry O'Brien. I saw in the papers to-day or yesterday that there is a letter published from Mr. Gladstone in which he writes to Mr. O'Brien acknowledging the receipt of his little volume. It is a volume that makes you absolutely miserable to read, not that there is anything shocking in it, no catastrophe, no assassination, or conspiracies of bloodshed. That is not it. It details what has been done in both Houses of Parliament from the year 1829 to the year 1869, the year before the passing of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Act; and for those forty years he gives you an account of the efforts which were made by some honest men to convince the Parliament of England that some better and wiser legislation should be afforded to meet the intolerable and growing sufferings of Ireland, and shows how all these appeals to Parliament were constantly rejected. They were even rejected for the most part, though not altogether, by the House of Commons, but in the House of Lords there did not appear to be more than a very few peers who could look upon any such proposition without something like horror and dismay. But this state of things has entirely changed.

GLADSTONE'S LAND ACT.

The Land Act passed by Mr. Gladstone's Government was a great measure for a great object. It did not go to the root of the evil. It en leavoured to prevent eviction, but the penalty for eviction was not sufficient to prevent the sufferings which people have endured in that way. But if we come down to this last session of Parliament what do we find? You know the Government brought in a Bill called the Disturbances Bill. It passed the House of Commons by a very large majority. It was opposed, as all such Bills are opposed, by the Tory party, and it was opposed by a

CONTEMPTUOUS PEERS.

The House of Lords did as the House of ords generally does-it threw out the Bill, absolutely with contempt...contempt, 1 say, shown by the number who voted against it, and shown by the manner in which these peers, many of them men of a great obscurity (laughter)-rushed up from all parts of the country, crowded into the gilded palace at Westminster, there to give their vote against a measure which the Irish Government, which the Irish Secretary, which the Cabinet of the United Kingdom, believed to be necessary, and which, after all, was only a measure that | and intentions of the Government with regard would have suspended the eviction of these poor tenants, and the turning of them out homeless, for a year and a half after the time the bill should have passed. (Shame.) I recollect some years ago making an observation-I believe on this very platform-about the House of Lords. I said, in my opinion, a hereditary House of Legislation could not be a permanent institution in a free country. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Some time after that, when Lord Palmerston was forming a government, he was urged by Lord John Russell to offer offices in his Cabinet to Mr. Cobden and to myself. You recollect that Mr. Cobden was then in America, and the office which Mr. Chamberlain now holds was reserved to him when he should return to this country. He returned, but did not feel at liberty to accept it. Lord John Russel wrote to me, and explained to me the reason why Lord Palmerston found that he could not ask me to join in his Government. (A laugh.) possible, probably, to bring over from those And it was this—that I had expressed extreme western parts—where the climate is opinions, or an opinion, about an institution in this country which the country thought important and essential, and that there were persons whose support was necessary to this Government, who told him that that support would be be withheld if I became a member of its Administration. Well, I should have millions to this country to pursue to a sucmade no menaces—a foolish thing for me to cessful issue a great question like this? do-against the House of Lords; but, if I (Cheers.) were particularly anxious that the House of Lords should endure as long as the sun and moon—(a laugh)—I should say that it would be much better to have some regard to the interests and the sufferings of the population of Ireland, than to rush up in a crowd and reject a measure which those entrusted with the administration of the country declared upon their authority and their conscience to be necessary for the peace of the nation. (Loud cheers.)

LANDLORDS MAKE NO SIGN. Now, then, what is the condition of these landed proprietors? They hear the demand of the tenants, and it seems to me time that they should put into some shape any propositions which they have for delivering themselves and their tenantry from the present unfortunate condition of things. (Hear, bear.) Their condition is now, apparently, if we judge from the papers—but I must say that I believe there is great exaggeration-(hear)-in some of the statements that are made—but if we judge we may conclude there is a great deal of that unpleasant feeling try, that their rents are being forcibly reduced, or, in some cases, wholly refused, and that their order and their class are being denounced in language of exceeding violence, and in many cases, I have no doubt, with very great injustice; but the proprietors make no sign. I saw a statement the other day that about a hundred of them-equal nearly to the number of the Irish members-had assembled in Dublin and discussed the state of things, and they had nothing but their old remedy-force, the English Government, the armed police, increased military assistance were anxious to urge upon the Government,

FORCE NO REMEDY. The question for us to ask ourselves is, is measures of relief as measures of remedy, moment to the inaugural address. (Laughter.) than measures of force, whose influence is I must not forget the Club. I ask the memonly temporary, and in the long run I believe | bors of this Club who are here-probably is disastrous. (Cheers.) I don't now refer to those that are members and those that soon some of the remedies that you have heard of, | will be very likely not less than one thouviolent and impossible schemes, where sand of them-I ask them whether this questenants apparently are to fix their own rents, I tion, which I have treated somewhat abruptly under which the landlords as a body are to and ineffectively, as I feel-(no, no)be got rid of and banished, or where the whether it is not worth your study? The Government is to undertake some gigantic peace of Ireland depends upon it, and the transaction, raising two of three hundreds of credit and the reputation of England and millions of money to buy them out of their | Scotland also depends upon it. (Hear, estates, and to convey the estates over to hear.) The Administration, of which we form the farmers who now cultivate them. I ba- a portion, the Administration may find great lieve that the extravagant and the impossible, difficulty, and even danger to themselves, in and the unjust is not required even in a case dealing with this question. Do not imagine so serious, it may be so desperate, as this, that it is a small matter like the Burials Those propositions-which no Government Bill, or the Ground Game Bill, or one of can listen to, which no people can submit to my friend Mr. Chamberlain's Shipping -are made by men who in their hearts hate | Bills-(loud cheers)-one disturbing the much more than they love the farmers of clergy most unnecessarily, and another their own country. (Hear, hear.) I have disturbing gentlemen who are fond of seen something of Irish farmers in travelling field sports. This is a question of a difficult for weeks in that country. I have heard of kind. Larger and broader, it seems to touch them from many people-some not of the interests that men would rather fight about political opinions which I hold. I have almost than submit to reason. For my part, lately had the opportunity of discussing with men connected with the making of railroads I have referred to, or being anything like it, in Ireland-engineers, contractors, and would have the effect of improving the value persons eminent in that way-and yet am of all landed property in Ireland. (Hear, bound to say that I have heard on the whole hear.) Some men are very thankful that they nothing but a good opinion-a sympathetic have no landed property in Ireland. I am opinion-of the general character of the not. (Loughter.) I should be very glad to Irish population with which they were con-

THE IRISH FARMER'S DEMAND.

The farmers are in the main industrious and honest. There has been no country in Europe, no part of the United Kingdom, in which rents have been more generally, and constantly, and fairly paid than in Ireland, until the recent troubles. (Hear, hear.) The Irish farmer is an economist; he saves even to penuriousness. The great object of his life is to enable him to give a small portion to his daughters on their marriage. (Hear, hear.) The Irish people expatriated to the United States have sent millions and millions of money to Ireland to help their poor re- (Hear, hear.) I should think it n fore I believe as much as I believe anything, land if there were no proprietary class. that it is possible to frame a measure of legisthose of which they complained and now endure. (Cheers.) What they want is this, that some way, by some mode, when a man around him, that he should not incessantly be taught that he may any day have notice to guit and be turned out of his farm and home, and the rent should not be constantly

there must be many now-(laughter)-that and there are many at all times-and where tenants are able and willing to buy, that through the instrumentality of this Government Commission you may gradually, year by year, add rapidly to the number of the proprietary farmers in Ireland. (Cheers.)

THE WASTE LANDS:

Another point is worth mentioning as to the year 1847. In January of that year I recollect hearing Lord John Russell in the House of Commons explaining three objects to some provision for the famine that was then overtaking the Irish people, and one of the proposals was this: To take into the hands of the Government, through some managing power and authority, waste lands in Ireland which were capable of being profitably cultivated, and by some arrangements finding homes and farms and employment for a considerable number of people. Now Ireland contains about twenty millions of acres. I do not know the number of acres that may be called waste lands. I have heard it put at two millions and more; but I will assume, for the sake of my illustration, that there is one million of acres in Ireiand capable of cultivation that would repay the cultivator, and | that it would be as wise to cultivate as the average portion of the Irish land that is now cultivated. What would a million acres do? It would make not less than forty thousand farms of twenty-five acres each. It would be precarious and the land so stony and so poor -it might be possible to invite little farmers, peasants, occupiers, from those districts, and to place them upon waste lands thus divided and thus cultivated. What is a million? What is five millions? What is ten WAR AND ITS MILLIONS.

(Hisses.) I will assume it is twenty millions. That is a large sum; a sum that trips glibly off the tongue, but of which nene of us has the slightest idea how much it is if there be anything to be done in Afghanistan or in Zululand. If there be some very foolish Ministry picking up quarrels in the East of Europe they can bring you thousands of men from Bombay to Malta (laughter), spite of Acts of Parliament, and spite of constitutional usages. It is inconceivable that an

We hear that the Afghan war certainly has

cost twenty, and good authorities say before

s settled that it will cost thirty millions.

ment, omnipotent within a great empire, cannot come forward and by a strong will and nate victims of the typhus fever. He paid a strong hand, and a strong resolve, do what- touching tribute of gratitude to the memory ever is necessary to be done with regard to the condition of Ireland? (Loud cheers.) Now I must say plainly that in the observations I have made with regard to Ireland I have spoken not the sentiments of any called panic among the proprietors of Ireland, human being connected with office but my that not a few of them are leaving the coun- own only. I recollect when I was first elected here, after taking office in Mr. Gladstone's former Government-I think the meeting was held in Bingley Hall-that I said He showed the necessity and the advantages I had to try an experiment which some people thought could not succeed, and that | likely to bind closer the ties which unite the was whether a man could at one time be a

faithful servant of the Crown, and at the same time a faithful servant of the people. MR. BRIGHT SPEAKS HIS OWN SENTIMENTS.

Well, I am speaking here to-night as one of the representatives of this great constituency. (Cheers.) I um saying what I and protection, and, it might be further mea. | should say if I had never been a member of sures of restriction and coercion, which they a Government, and what I should say next week it this week I ceased to be a member of the place of the Rev. Director, congratulated the Government-I am speaking my own the speaker, and spoke in warm eulogy of the opinion-I am appealing to you and to all Irish race, praising in particular their attachwho may read what I say—I am appealing to ment to the faith and the purity of their them on behalf of this great question—I do morals. Fe held up their conduct as a beauti-(Hear, hear.) Force is not a remedy. (Lond | not believe that force—the old manner of | ful example, which the other people of the cheers.) There are times when it may be dealing with Ireland—can ever arrest the earth should imitate. necessary, and when its employment may be discontent which exists, or provide a remedy absolutely unavoidable; but, for my part I for the widespread disaffection which all should rather regard and rather discuss deplore. Now, I must come back for a I believe that any measure on the basis that have an estate in Ireland; but if I had one I would be the loudest in calling upon the Government to deal with this question in a broad and substantial manner; and, I believe, as an Irish member of Parliament told me the other night, himself having landed property in at least three counties, he said, "I helieve the measure that gave security of tenure to the Irish farmers would be ten years' purchase to the value of the landed the training was over, and just before the men property of Ireland." (Cheers.) NOT SOCIALISM.

Therefore, let no man say that I who speak or you who listen and applaud, that we are the enemies of the proprietary class. lations to make the voyage thither. There- misfortune in this country and in Ire-There is a property class in France and in lation which will satisfy the great bulk of the countries of the Continent; but that class the Irish tenant farmers, and will before long should be only a great proprietary class, not withdraw them from influences of men who having everything in its hands-the homes would lead them into calamities not less than and the lives of the people—is a condition of things that ought not to exist and cannot be permitted to continue. (Loud cheers.) I say, then-I repeat-the Administration may has his house over his head, built by himself find great difficulty and even danger to itself probably, or some preceding member of his in dealing with the great question. The family may have built it, and his little farm | House of Lords may require your encourage ment-(laughter)-in face of a question that may not be palatable to them. But there are patriotic and just men in the House of Lords. (Hear, hear.) And when there comes a quesadded to until even going out of his farm is a tion of this magnitude, having these great less evil than remaining in it. He wants resulte, on which the contentment of a consome security from the constant to ture and siderable portion of the kingdom depends, menace which he feels happing over him. I am not without hope that the panic and and wants also that there should be some fears may vanish—that what is done in Irebroad and generous and complete system land may not extend to England, may not established by the Government, by which find a rosting place in their minds, and that landowners who are willing to sell-of which they may be willing to co-operate with the plaints. Obtain it of your druggists. B.

House of Commons and the Administration landowners who are willing to sell-and in a measure that shall settle for ever the great landed question of the Irish people. (Loud cheers.)

WE BELIEVE

That if everyone would use Hop Bitters freely, there would be much less sickness and misery in the world; and people are fast finding this out, whole families keeping well at a trifling cost by its use. We advise all to try it .-U. J. A. Rochester, N.Y.

----[From the "Minere" of the 28th Nov., 1880.] LECTURE OF THE UNION CATHOLIQUE.

The lecture given yesterday at the meeting of the Catholic Union by Mr. F. A. Quinn, was the introduction to a series of lectures upon one of the most important questions of the day, the cause of Ireland.

Mr. Quinn reminded his hearers that though conquered and despite the loss of their native language, the Irish have ever kept the treasure of their nationality. We must see in this extraordinary preservation of their national spirit, a proof that Providence watches with particular care over the destinies of the Irish race and reserves for it a special mission, the same as that given to the French Canadian people, which is the propagation of the Catholic faith. The lecturer then sketched the various persecutions which England had inflicted upon unhapry Ireland. He showed that it was not the English people, nor individuals of that nation, who should be held responsible for the iniquitous measures taken against a nation whose only fault was its attachment to the faith, but that the responsibility fell upon the English Government, carried only the great Whig and Tory families and their adherents, who alone profited by the oft repeated confiscations which were enacted against the people of Ireland.

Mr. Quinn then referred to the friendship which has since the earliest times existed between Ireland and France, a friendship comented by the blood of three hundred thouall the accounts are made up and everything sand Irishmen, shed by them whilst bravely fighting the battles of France. The French nation has always acknowledged the services rendered by the Irish people. In France the Irish people have ever found a refuge and protection, and they always had open to their merits the road to honors and distinctions, se much so that in our own day France had not hositated to confer the highest honor in her gift to the son of the exiled Irish by naming Marshall MacMahon President of the Republic. Canada has shown the same sympathy to the Irish race. Mr. Quinn reminded his hearers English Government and an English Parlia- of the generosity with which, in 1849, the Canadians rushed to the help of the unfortuof Dr. Schmidt, recently deceased, the sole survivor of thirty physicians who went to Grosse Isle to tend the unfortunate victims of disease, the other twenty-nine having nobly given up their lives in their heroic attendance upon the immigrants.

The lecturer then strongly urged the impertance of closer union between the French Canadian and the Irish residents of Canada. of such union, and indicated the means most two races. He recommended his hearers to study Irish history from truthful sources, and warned them to beware of the many calumbies which authors writing in a hostile spirit and in bad faith, have accumulated against that unhappy people.

Hearty applause proved to Mr. Quinn the great interest with which his hearers had listened to his lecture.

The Rev. Father Lorz, who was present, in

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WIT AND HUMOR.

Nor long ago a Yorkshire women gave birth to triplets. Her husband rushed at once to the river and jumped in to drown himself, but was rescued. He was not wrought upon by anxiety for the new comers-only fears for their own comfort, as his wife had hitchrie provided for his wants by taking in washing. Some men dout know what blessings are when they see—not one only—but three all at once.

CHIEFF-JUSTICE MANSFIELD, probably with a view to prolong his own days, was always anxious, when old witnesses were in Court to know their customery habits of life. It so happened that two very old men by the name of Eim were one day the objects of his in quiry. "You are a very old man," said his Lordship to the elder brother, "I suppose you have lived a very temperate life," " Never drank anything but water, my Lord," said Elm. " Nor you neither, I suppose," said the Judge, addressing himself to the younger brother. "When I could get nothing else, my Lord," was the reply. "I always took my glass with my friend." "Well, then," replied his Lordship, "all that we can say, is-'An elm will llourish wet or dry."

A Most Powerful Drinker.-Did you ever hear of Sir Andrew Wallace seizing a man that was drunk and putting him up at auction? I must tell you this story. Squire Wallace was a captain in the militia; and one day, after were dismissed from parade, he to k a guard with him, and made a prisoner of Pat Sweeny, who was a powerful drinker—drank as much as a camel almost. "Pat," says he, "I seize you in the King's name." "Me," says Pat, scratching his head, and looking abroad be-wildered like; "I'm not a smuzglar! Touch me if you dare! " I seize you," says he, " for a violation of excise law, for carrying about you more than a gallon of rum without a permit, and to-morrow I shall sell you by auction to the highest bidder. you are a forfetied article, and I could knock you on the head and let it out, if I liked; so no nonsensa. man." And he sent him off to jail, screaming and screetching like mad, he was so frightened. The next day Pat was put up for auction and knocded down to his wife, who bid for him 40s. It's generaly considered the greatest rise ever taken out of man in this country.

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