had been said up with a broken leg more than with its fire in its veins (cheers). Living and accelenteen weeks without receiving the least relief, tive in the blood and brain of every Irishman, there although he had sixteen of the ablest surgeons in Lein ter in coosultation upon it. Happening to efforts in those things where genius is needed, in lift up his eye as he sat before his door he saw the music, poetry, eloquence; but capable also of the Caol Riavagand the Stary-teller approaching, the direct effects when turned in dangerous directions; form the vine only one large garment around him, and an Irish book linchis hand, out of which he read

aloud in one monotonous humming tone.

aloud in one monotonous humming tone.

a Suve voit, Mair Eucha, said the Gaol Riava.

"And you likewise!! replied Mac Booha, "may I sak you what is Your profession?".

ack you what is Your profession?".

ack you what is Your profession?".

ack you what is Your profession?". may call the mikings of a physician from Ulster."

And what is your name?" " Call me l'athal o Gein, and I will answer to it." replied the stranger. "I understand you are of a very churlish and inhospitable disposition, and if your les f r you "

" I seknowledge my failing," said Mac Eocha, " I am as niegardly as any miser until I take my third sup, but from that out (am easy as to what others may do But I promise you if you cure me I will

not be guilty of that fault again." While he was speaking, the sixteen Doctors who were in attendance on him came up, to inquire how he was gerting on, upon which he told them of the

offer made by the Caol Riava. The D ctors looked at the stranger, and at the Story-teller, and then laughed immoderately.

alittle. 'Rise up now," said the Caol Riava, "but wait let me see which can you or your sixteen physiolana run fastest "

Up started Mac Eocha, and away went the sixteen doctors after their patient, but he left them far behind, and came back in great spirits to his house, while they remained panting and puffing at a dis-

(TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

REV. FATHER MURPHY ON TEM-PERANCE.

The following able address on Temperance was delivered by the Rev. Father James Murphy of Wicklow, Ireland, at the St. Bridget's Society's Concert on Monday night week, which, owing to want of space we were unable to give with our notice of the Concert last week. The Rev. Gentleman having been introduced by the President Mr. T. J. Donovan, spoke as follows :-

Ladies and Gentlemen,-It has long been the fate of the Irish race to be closely watched and keenly criticiz d. Various causes have conspired to make us the "observed of all observers," and give the minds of the observers a bias not altogether Mendly to our fame. And so it has come to pass that while our national excellences are but little known, our national faults are in a sense notorious. We are honored, too, with the imputation of vices to which in our humility we lay no claim. Everyone has heard that we are disloyal, quarreisome, bigoted, untidy and very vulgar people. But the great thing proclaimed about us is that we are a mation of drunkards, and that, as an eloquent Englis man once remarked, the God we worship is the firry Bacchus of Irish Whiskey. The God of the sloon n Eugli hman was, I suppose, the able-bodied Beity, Bitish Beer. (Applause). Now, I do not think that all these charges made against us are unquestionably true. Our disloyalty is badly proven by the history of British battlefields; and when, in the wild forgetfulness of despair, we have risen to rebellion, there has been always some little cirsumstance in our case that will go far to extenuate our crime.

They say that your hand is fearful, that darkness is in your eye,

But I'll not let them dare to talk so black and bitter a lie: Ohi no macushla storin, bright, bright and warm are

VOII. With hearts as bold as the men of old, to yourselves

and your country true!

And when there is gloom upon you, bid them think who has brought it there-Sure a frown or a look of batred was not made for

your face so fair; You've a hand for the grasp of friendship another to

make them quake, And they're welcome to whichsoever it pleases them

most to take.

But come for a while amongst us, and give us a friendly hand.

And you'll see that our land of Ireland's a loving and gladsome land ; From North, to South, and from East, to West,

bright welcomes and smiles will spring, For in our land of Ireland the stranger is like a

King (Loud cheets.) We are not disloyal. Our quarrelsomeness really means our dislike to be hunted and ridden down; our big otry really means that we cannot surrender truth for a human consideration; we are untidy because we are poor; and wo are vulgal because, even when we are wealthy, we have got to unlearn the hard habits acquired in poverty. As for the charge against us on the score of intemperance, it is, at least, much overweighted. Our neighbors are, at all events, as bad as ourselves. Perhaps they happen to have harder heads, as is the case with Scotchmen (laughter); perhaps they happen to have colder and cruder tastes, as is the case with the nalives of England. But that we drink more, or are, more than they, possessed by a lust for intoxicating liquors, is what, I think, would be difficult to prove. (Applauss) I am not myself read up in the statisties of the case; but one who is has told me that for every gallon of whiskey which Ireland consumes, the inhabitants of Scotland, speaking roundly, consume two. (Laughter and applause.) And the Scotch are a steady and thrifty and honored people. (Applause.) Still, even though it is certain that the charges often made against us of being an intemperate race are far too wide and far too heedless, it is no less true (let us admit it) that for these charges there is some show of foundation. And the show of foundation appears to me to consist in this, that we are the worst people in the world for self conecalment. Of all men it is proverbial that when the whiskey is in the wit is out (laughter); but of Irishmen it is further more proverbial that, not only does strong drink deprive them of the power to use their faculties, but it leaves them utterly unable to assume even the very foolish but sometimes very convenient gravity of intoxication. A tipsy Irishman cannot sham sobriety. In a people of so fine an organization and so ardent a temperament, very little whiskey produces very great effects; and of these the most striking is an inability to keep quiet and a necessity to be noisy. It is on this principle that I explain a fact which pains me sorely, and at which I glance only in passing, the fact that trish names figure so frequently in the recorded drunken-ness cases in Montreal. It is very lamontable that we, the posterity of Saints and the people of a sainted land, should give to the bitter tongue of the unsparing world a ground even for misconception; but believe that judges who judge us fairly will acknowledge that our apparent intemperance is due, met so much to the quantity of drink as to that natural heatedness of head and heart which makes it so dangerous for us to drink at all. (Applause)-And here, ladies and gentlemen, you have suggested a fundamental reason why our countrymen should be pure and simple total abstainers. The poet who has best interpreted Shelly's genuinely poetic soul, seprecents himself as saying to his old, unfeeling, blood Go heat your cold blood with your wine.

man made with my fire in my voint is to

mamort blac tocha, of Loinster, a doctor in poetry, The Irish race requires no stimulants. It was made is a terrible power of passion, equal to the highest and when the unholy earthly fire abiding in strong drink becomes mingled with the sacred flame of energy which God has given us it is as if on God's altar we had put hell's flames, the Lord no longer regards His being's gift, it becomes commingled with that other horrid dre, crimson am ky; and of the accursed union there results the best earthly likeness of that fearful flame, which ascends in hel with the whiskey-soaked souls of the drunkards to feed it for evermore! But another reason, one too which will come home to you more directly, why total and entire abstinence should be the law for you changed your conduct, I would be apt to cure Irishmen, is that, for Irishmen as a rule, there is no medium between the extreme of temperance and the opposite extreme. We of all men cannot be tipplers. For intense passionate natures, there is no mediocrity; and passionate and intense is the Irish nature in the highest degree. Whether it be a weakness in our characters or a national intime. tion from the Maker of our nature that we are to lift ourselves above the common level of pradent moderation, it is, at all events, a fact that in the matter of whiskey-drinking prudently, moderate, we, as a rule, can never be. I have myself met with young Irishmen, who, in the best of good faith, proposed to go so far and no further; but in 99 cases out of 100 I have found them pass beyond the appointed bounds. No man commences with the determination to be a drunkard; but as he comes nearer and nearer to her unholy face he finds a fatal fascination in the soiled goddess of debauch; she drugs him-will and intellect-with her dreadful poison; if he be an Irishman she enkindles in him, for the worst of purposes, those fierce fires destined for the best of ends, till finally he finds himself, at the same time mad of heart and paralysed of soul, with the passion of a giant and the will of a babe. Let no young Irishman who can now take his accustomed glass imagine for a moment that his resolution to be moderate makes him secure. He is, I would say, entering on the direct road to certain ruin. He does not feel it; and the passage to destruction is by easy and unconscious stages. But who knows the man within the man! How awfully is each of us hidden, not only from all others, but from himself! Why, Nero was once a model Emperor; had he died after two years of empire he would be known in history as grander than Titus; and yet, all the while that he gave such splendid promise to himself and to his people, there was growing up within him silently and terribly, that other Nero, the monster of monsters, that the world knows! So quiet and so insensible is that growingup of the brute within a man! Nations, races, have been degraded as we know; the horrid Hottentot is but the degenerate descendant of Adam and Noah; the change is fearful; but, in the generations that brought it about, what generation seized it, noticed it, knew that itself was lower than the generation that preceded, and was going to leave behind it a generation lower still; what generation had ever any other idea than that itself, though falling to pieces from corruption, was the crown and flower of all that had gone before (loud applause). And, as with races, so with individual men. Down they go, along the easy slope of graduated intemperance, till at last they find themselves in that horrid slough of confirmed drunkenness whence disentangling is, for all practical purposes, quite impossible. Your bright eyed boy, poor father; how proud you are of him, and what aglowing future does your love create for him; ball in his youth he will be a tippler, in his manhood he will be a tippler still, and then, -the old, old story-he staggers about the earth a little, stumbles, falls, and sleeps, poor fellow, the heavy sleep of a drunkard's dishonored and degraded grave-(loud applause). And here, Ladies and Gentlemen, I might, were I so minded, paint for you fearful pictures-the originals are very common-of the evils to which intemperance leads; broken-hearted wives, girls gone to ruin, boys gone to perpetuate the drunken dynasty, shame, disgrace, robbery, murder, the hangman's noose, are what one reads of in a drunkard's history. Have you not seen the wretched woman who gathers her rags about her and averts her famished discolored face as you her hy and have you not k woman whom a husband, now a drunkard, once vowed to God to cherish and to love? Have you not seen shivering children, whose young eyes spoke some nameless fear, whose young bodies spoke some nameless famine, slink up begging as you crossed the way, and were you not aware that these are children whom a drunken father in drunken lust brought upon the world to be successors to his own shame, and not less the dread than they are the disgrace of all society? Have you not seen men, ragged of dress, idiot of face, bent of head, aimless of eye, who yet began life with high hope and lofty promise, in whose present degraded persons you trace selves of noblest possibilities, who got their opportunities of walking usefully and honorably in their paths of life, who sold their chances for some miserable messes of beer or whiskey, who now find themselves with whiting hairs and hopeless hearts, and bad habits and broken constitutions, and stained characters-have you not seen such men loitering about street corners, their helpless hands thrust into empty pockets, and their foul eyes fearful to look straight at the passersby? or, have you not seen them lounging about some bar-room as a starved dog loafs about some slaughter-house in hopes of picking up some abandoued garbage-and such men, have you not at once known them for wretched creatures whom the beastly bloated god of drunkenness had bound fast to his chariot wheels? And have you not seen a sight still sadder-to me the climax of the horrible in humanity—the sight of a young girl with a lost innocence and a lost beauty, a soddened face where only dogs would find delightedness, and a callous heart where no man could discover a shred of love. a daughter of Eve and a daughter of the Virgin Mary rotting away on the city streets, eaten up, even as she flaunts her stolen garments in the faces of fools, caten up by the dogs of disease and debauchery and despair-have you not seen such a horrid sight, and have you not known that at the bottom of all this unspeakable misery, somewhere or another, the devil of drunkenness would be found! A drunken father, a drunken mother, a drunken lover - some drunken shame that could not be borne, then a drunken rush into that drunken demiworld of naked drunken sin-that is, in most cases, the condensed history of that awful public evil, even the name of which I will not mention here. But, ladies and gentlemen, it is not by these considerations principally that I would urge you this night to be both strenuous practisers and strenuous preachers of Total Abstinence. Neither will I at all exhort you thereto by motives special to my own religion. To-night I speak, not, in my capacity of Priest, but in my capacity of Irishman, and, speak. ing so, I introduce to-night nothing but what all Irishmon may like to hear (applause). But there is motive of a larger character than any I have. touched on yet, and it I would propose to all my countrymen, no matter what their political or religious creed. We are here in this new land-Irish

making her splendour more apparent (cheers).-Never does a Froude arise, but there arises, too, a Burke to meet him; never does some little envious Whaltey call Ireland disloyal but some great Disraeli has the manliness to say that, if she be disloyed she is not very much to blame, (applause); or some great Gladstone confesses that it is only now, after 700 year, that an attempt is being made to do her justice (cheers) Our old mother, ladies and gentlemen, has, despite her traducers, a glorious name. Now we, her sons, are here in the midst of what the French and Scotch and English observe in us, if it he of evil that they have a tendency to charge as a general characteristic of the entire Irish nation. But, as I remarked in starting, the whisper has gone abroad that the Irish race is intemperate Therefore is it that I, an Irishman speaking to Irishmen, say,-for the sake of the old land, for the sake of her unturnished honor, for the sake of her glorious history; for the sake of her splendid sons, our dear dead brothers, whose fame, won through sweat and blood is our inheritance, for the sake of the sacred dust that rests in holy Ireland, show to the nations round you, by your self-propriety, self-coutrol, and your splendid contempt for little sensualities, that this charge of intemperance brought against us is a foul lie, and that no dishonour has come from Canada upon our country's character or our fathers graves? But, in the second place, Canada is your new country, and to her also you owe a sacred duty. This nation of which you are members here is as yet only in her youth; her character is as yet unformed; and what that character will eventually be there is as yet no wise foretelling. The fusion of diverse nationality, which, in the United States takes place so rapidly, takes place slowly here; but take place it must if Canada is to be at all a nation; and only then will the world see what it has not hitherto seen: the true typical Canadian. What will that future issue of the human family be like? I cannot say. But I can say that the national character is now being formed; that the Canadian nation is being now, so to speak compounded; and that the quality of the compound will depend upon the quality of the ingredients. You owe it to your new country the Irish element in the Canadian nation to be, not only what it is admitted to be, true and generous and kindly, but that it be moreover. what it is sometimes denied to be, steady and temperate and resolute and self-controlled, Your children, your posterity through all the generations, are to be inheritors of this land. As in times past Greece had her history and Rome her history, so in time future Canada too will have her history as one of the greatest powers of the universe. What will that history be? What kind of show will be made by your new country in the larger generations yet to come? That I will say depend, altogether on the index of the div rse nationalities that are now forming the future Canadian people. And I ask you in the name of your country, to heed not how other nationalities may conduct themselves, to leave them if they choose it, to low aims and little operations, but to heed this only that no historian of the future shall have, in accounting for a Canadian weakness to ascribe it to that Irish element which was one of the original constituents of the Canadian race (applause). We are now, with others, engaged in building up a new and let us hope a noble nation. Let our part of the work at all events be done well. Let it be firm and stable and strong and stately, so that when the Canadian nation get to be, has been, has had its day, has gone to min, the Irish work in it may still remain, may be still defiant of time and change; and, like the pillartowers of my own old land may speak proudly of

the mighty builders who have passed away (cheers).

And now in concluding, ladies and gentlemen, I express my entire confidence in the future temperance of my countrymen in Montreal (applause) -Whoever else may have doubts about them, I have none. Irish Men! Ah ye are not the men to be disgraceful to the old land which has given you glory or dishonest to the new which has given you hearty welcomes and happy homes. Irish Women! riotic ye are, ye maids of Ireland (cheers). And therefore do I, whose heart has not of pilchards in the bays of the southern coast and yet rid itself of its early love, turn to my poor old mother Ireland, and I whisper to her along the entrance to Cork Harbour. From July up to a very waters to be happy in her home to-night, for that recent date they have frequented the localities rethese children of hers, and sisters of mine, whom I have met so far from her protecting arms, will bring no shame on her stainless glory, and bring no dishonor on her poor grey hairs. (Loud and prolonged cheering, amid which the reverend lecturer retired). The cheering was again renewed on Father Murphy and the country people do not care for them. With leaving the stage.

IRELAND IN 1874. As Seen by the "Times" Correspondent

Dublin, Jan. 1.

Before parting with the year which closed yesterday it may be of interest to look back upon the events and circumstances which have marked its course, and to see what traces of good, if any, it leaves on this country. Regarding it first in its political aspect, it is satisfactory to find Ir land now in a state of absolute repose. There is not the slightest symptom of disturbance from one end of the island to the other-peace order, harmony and good feeling among different sects and parties

everywhere prevail. The country is generally free from serious crime though some few remarkable exceptions to the rule have recently been reported. They are purely personal, and cannot be traced to any organized law lessness, in this respect differing from the crimes which in other years created so much a arm. Party feuds have almost ceased. There is scarcely ever an instance, of sectarian animosity showing itself in acts of violence such as formerly were frequent in the north. A stronger proof of the improved spirit of the people could hardly be expected than the state of Derry on the occasion of the last anniversary on the 18th of December compared with its state a few years ago, when it was divided into two hostile camps, and scenes of bloodshed were succeeded by an armed occupation. From the south we have no longer any startling accounts of Fenian raids and outrages. The Roman Catholic clergy have exerted themselves with all laudable zeal to put an end to the faction fights for which some districts, of the counties of Limerick and Tipperary were notorious, and there is reason to hope that a better feeling has been established. The old spirit, however, still lingers in some places and on Saturday last a woman was, so savagely beaten in Limerick while endeavouring to protect her husband from an attack of some members of an opposite faction that her life is despaired of.

With respect to the social condition of the country, there are some encouraging signs, though the year has been undoubtedly one of greater in action and depression than was 1873. It is not to by extraction, but Canadian by actual engagement.
But to Ireland and to Canada we have our duties.—
To both we owe it to exterminate intemperance of still you the grounds of this obligation, and their in America, the strikes of workmen; and their better and wiser voices round me speak their opportunity and seized it. A decline in the selling, In the farst place, then, we owe it to opportunity and seized it. A decline in the selling of th

termination, and, som how, it always comes to pars The ffect is transmitted from one class to another. that the flerce fires meant to burn her, only and in and the small shopkeeper in the country town, the wholesale trader in the city, and even the profeesional classes feel the strain. Belfagt suffered headed Tenant Right, a correspondent Reference
severely from the reaction in the linen frade, and ple while contributing some valuable remarks on
the senseless strike of the operators increased the the general subject expresses himself on Irish
injurious effect upon the humber ranks of the fenant right with an inaccuracy natural to those
population, thought helped to some extent force
who have no personal experience of the state of sotieve the manufacturers are relegifing feature in
this strike was the exemplary conduct of the poor
this strike was the exemplary conduct of the poor wholesale trader in the city, and even the prochildren of other families. These latter are not un- reduction of wages, they committed no outrago, generous; but, from many causes, they are inclined but abserved a tranquil and patient endurance; to be with Irishmen solittle more than critical; and thirely, if ever witnessed under such circumstances and shared their last shilling with each other in a spirit of self-denying generosity which made them objects of respect as well as sympathy. There are now some indications of a return to more prosperous times, and accounts of fresh orders from abroad and something like a revival of the old activity in the mills, but it will be a long time before they are in a settled and satisfactory condition.

As regards the general trade of the country, the circumstances are very varied. If one were to judge from the number of banks which have sprung up, the extent of business which they do, and the price of their shares in the market, it might be inferred that traders were everywhere flourishing, but it may be doubted whether with all this appearance of prosperity there is much solidity, and whether the business is really as profitable as it is undoubtedly extonsive and actively pushed in every direction. There are symptoms of a more auxious feeling in the mercant le classes, and the greater length of the lists of bankruptcies and insolvencies compared with those published twelve months ago is suggestive. On the other hand, there is nothing like a cry of distress in the country such as even of late years has been frequently raised, and the farmers generally were satisfied with their crops, the harvest weather having been unusually good, so that the promise of a good yield, which has often been marred by wet scusons, was more fully realized. There has been no strain upon the poor laws, and though there has been an increase in the numbers receiving relief, it is so slight as to be scarcely appreciable and to have no significance. The return of the Local Government Board made up to the 29th of September and now issued, shows that the total number of persons relieved in the workhouses last year was 252,000 an increase of 2,767 over the numbers in the year 1873; the number of those who received out door relief was 74,000, an increase of 4,493 over the previous year; the number in blind and deaf and dumb asylums 418, an increase of 16, making a total of 326,618; and a total increase of 7,376 over the numbers relieved last year. The total expenditure for the relief was £1,003,513, and the amount of poorrate locged £941,502, the difference being more than covered by the Parliamentary grant of £78,000 in aid of medical educational expenditure, and about £9,000 received by the unions from other sources. The cost of relief under the medical charities, also included in the above sum, is £140,916, and the number relieved is estimated at 700,000. The Poor Law does not afford a perfect criterion of the condition of the country, but it is the only direct and authentic test of actual destitution, and it is to be depended on so far as it goes. There is always a mass of struggling poverty floating on the borders of pauperism, but it is not peculiar to Ireland, nor is there r ason to believe that it is greater, if it is not even less than in former years.

One source of national wealth, the salmon and trout fisheries may be noticed in terms of satisfaction Although in some districts, owing to the unusual prevalence of drought last summer, there was not sufficient water in the rivers and estuaries to bring the fish in as great quantities as had been expected within reach of the engines which were prepared for most important in the South. The capture this year far exceeded that of any former year within the momory of the oldest fisherman. As to the deep-sea fisheries but little can be said. The usual mackerel along the sea shore, commencing at Dingle to the ferred to in vast quantities; but, although some few have been captured, the local fishermen have been very apathetic about taking them, alleging as an excuse that from their oily nature they rot the nets, and, moreover, that the demand for them is small, respect to the nets the objection is founded on prejudice, as it has been proved that in Cornwall, head quarters of the pilchard fisheries, the nets last for several years-in fact, are older than some patriarchial fishermen,-but then they are carefully washed after being used, a precaution which tends to preserve them, but to which some of the Irish peasants are irreconcilably opposed. Of late years the pilchards have shown a decided preference for the lrish coasts, perhaps instinctively led to them as a safe retreat, and the consequence of their migration is that the industrious and thrifty people of Cornwall find themselves unable to supply the Italian market as plentifully as they used to do-the consumption averaging 30,000 hogsheads annually. On the other hand, our coasts have been teeming with the fish, and it may be thought extraordinary that no systematic efforts are made to catch them and cure them for the home as well as the foreign markets. When rightly treated they may be made quite a delicacy, and what profit is to be realized from the fishery can be judged from the report of recent captures of a small shoal on the Cornish coast, which was valued at £3,000. The Reproductive Loan Fund Act, under which loans may be made for fishing purposes, will soon come into operation, and it is to be hoped that a portion of this money may be applied in developing this fishery, which no doubt may be made remunerative and eventually become of considerable

commercial importance. Turning from the provinces to Dublin, a careful observer will see the general condition of the country pretty accurately reflected. There are no great works or signs of remarkable progress to be noticed. With the exception a new bridge, on the site of Essex-bridge, which was recently opened, there has been no public work of any pretensions. There are however, some in progress which may be entered to the credit of another year. In a short time all the railways having their termini in this city will be connected, and a complete and easy chain of communication established with the North Wall. The works for the improvement of the port continue to of Evesham, which involved barons and retainers in of the City of Dublin and other steam packet com- ingrup of a class of tenants whose relations for the panies to Liverpool, Holyhead, and other places will soon be enabled to start at all hours of the tide. There has been a falling off in the shipments of cattle this year, compared with those of 1873 to the exbe wondered at that Ireland should feel the effects | tent of 45,000 head, and a decrease of 35,000 lin the akin to that which illustrated the first decisions

somehow, she outlives calumoy as she outlived ex. has obliged the dealers to submit to lower prices. LORD WAVENEY ON TENANT-RIGHT The following letter has appeared in the Times :-

"Sir In the Times of the 30th ult in the column this strike was the exemplary conduct of the poor wherein it is maintained. I have never seen this workers who were thresh out of employment. United detailed, and therefore, with your permission. Though they maintained a hopeless contest for and under the distanced position of being obliged over two months refusing to submit to an inevitable to speak of the obligations. I have inherited I will endeavor to make olear the merits of the legislation which in opposition to Mr. R. Temple, I designate, of my own knowledge and experience, just in prin. ciple and beneficient in result. Moreover, it was in truth, no otherwise a sacrifice of economy to politics' than was Roman Catholic emancipation a sacrifice of religion to politics. Each measure was an embodiment of just ideas. And now, sir, to proceed to exposition and proef. In the course of the colonization of North-Eastern Ireland from Scotland my family returned at the beginning of the 17th century as settlers, by purchase, in the county of Antrim. These immigrations were composed of the neighbors and tenants in many cases of the leader. Yet the enterprise was partly colonization, partly military settlement. The market charter granted to my ancestor in 1625 states as a condition that a grantee 'should reduce the natives to civility'-'in civilitatem redigere.' To the westward and nor hward of the young settlement lay Tyrone and O'Neill, and the native !rish Septs, on a frontier exposed to con-tinual incursions. The tenants who accompanied the immigration did feudal service, and received allocations of sound ground amid the mosses and bogs. Hence a military tenure of man service, which has continued expressed in leases for 120 or even 240 years, some of which are not yet exbaustod. Besides this purely military tenure, a civil tenure of no less evident equity sprang up. The Westland Whigs-men on whose tombstones the restoring chisel of Old Mortality was exercised, as I have myself seeu-furnished their contingent of emigrants who fled from the Prelatic prosecutions in Galloway across the Channel to their blood relations and friends settled in Antrim

"But neither in the case of military settlement nor of civil colonisation did a tenant acquire more than the bare soil. No buildings were erected for him by the lord, no timber or stone supplied as part of the contract. He was left to wage war against the hard nature of our northern climate as bust he might and nobly the contest was brought to a triumphant issue.

"As time went on, and changes of tenancy came about, with the assent of the lord always, natural equity enjoined and custom affirmed that the tenant's personal outlay should be held to be his property, and be represented by a value apart from that incident to the land. This principle is adopted practically in the land code of Ireland in the 'tenement valuation, wherein two separate columns record the value of the buildings as distinguished from Iand.

"This is the origin in its simplest form of tenantright as accepted in my family for 300 years, and with lasting benefit to landlord and tenant. The force of equity will be evident from the reflection that this tenant-right represents the essential element in the continued security which the tenant's military service gave to the lord for the enjoyment of the land which his labors had recovered from waste and bog.

"In fact, this description of tenant-right corresponds to the knights' fees of the companions of the Conquerors. In its simplest form, it obtained principally in Autrim and Armagh, but was modified, yet always with reference to an inherent equitable interest, in the Plantation counties, such as Derry, their capture, yet the reports are generally favour- and in the Debenture counties of Cavan and Ferable from the districts of Cork and Waterford, the managh. Of the practice of Tyrone the same may be affirmed, and probably of the county of Donegal. Down possesses like claims, and it was from Down that the most persistent advocate of tenant-right, my friend, the late Sharman Crawford, vindicated fishery at Kinsale and the herring fishery thence the tenant's right. But I am inclined to think that and all along our eastern coast, have been produc- in Down the right is derived through Norman set-Ah ye are too noble to give your pure, true hearts | tive, and it is believed that those who were engaged | tlers, as some of the tenants in that county are proto dishonored sots and drivelling tipplers; too pa- in the trade have on the whole no reason to com- prietors to the amount of £2,000 per annum. Such triotic ye are, ye maids of Ireland, as good as gold: plain. In connexion with the subject of the sea is the origin of the tenant-right of Illster illustrated too patriotic ye are to lend your sanction to ruining fisheries, however, it may be well to direct attention in the history of a single family; and I ask with the Canadian future or tarnishing the Irish past to the presence of late years of immense quantities what justice could I refuse to acknowledge such claims when put forth by the direct descendants or the legal representatives of men who labored as companions of those from whom I derive? Now, as to the results of this system on the improvement of the land, and therefore on national wealth.

"I spoke of leases of 240 years granted to a single lessee, which have fallen out within my knowledge. The original grant had been sublet by the immediate lessee, himself often a tonant-farmer, and the rent payable to him was therefore of such amount as the market would give. Now at one end of the scale we find the original rent, and at the other the aggregate rent at the present day; and taking the value of money at the former period into account, the increased value during the currency of that lease may be estimated at 1.100 per cent.

"It is not wonderful, nor pace your correspondent, reprehensible, that tenants should cling to the soil where such astonishing efforts of labour had been expended, and the final impulse to agitation was given by the increase of rents on properties sold under the Landed Estates Court. Purchasers expected 5 per cent, on their capital, in the shape of ront, in place of from 3 to 4. The selling value to the ten-ant was reduced in that proportion, and, as the properties were sold without reservation of existing customs, there was no remedy for the tenant except such as might be prudence or kindly feeling of the purchaser.

"Such is the tenant-right of Ulster, under which industry, being secure of its rewards, has made the province second to none in wealth and peace. But where this condition of things has not been equally susceptible of identification or has existed in a very depressed form, the general right to compensation for outlay and for disturbance has been justly incor-

porated with the Land Act.
"This compensation for disturbance, be it obseryed, is of the highest moment in a country where, except from agriculture and its dependent industries, but little opportunity for gaining a livelihood at present exists. And, doubtless a somewhat analogous condition of tenure will be found among the descendants of the military settlers of Elizabeth in Munster in the King's and Queen's Counties, among the Palatinates, and among the Debenturers of Cromwell in Cavan and Fermanagh.

"How little comparison can be established between the tenant-rights of England and Ireland is evident from the fact that if, as I contend, the latter is the equivalent of the 'knight's fee' in England, that condition of tenure began to disappear after the battle be carried on with unabated vigour; and the boats general defeat. Then may be noted the first springlord were rather financial than feudal. Now, in respect of the gradual extension of the equity of tenantright to cases where the form has not previously ex-isted, a very noticeable progress in reasoning, the