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The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circu lation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address Editor "Miramichi Advance." Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

- - APRIL 27, 1882.

The Miramichi Valley Railway.

NO. III.

In our last article we referred to the position of the Attorney-General, Hon. J. J. Fraser, in respect of the Valley Railway, showing that, according to his arguments as Provincial Secretary in 1874, he must now believe that the Province is as well able as it was at that time to offer subsidy of \$5,000 a mile to the rail ways provided for in the Act of las session, instead of the \$3,000 to which the subsidy is cut down. As it must have been manifest to him that \$3,000 a mile was an insufficient subsidy for the Valley Railway, at least, he, as leader of the Government which carried the bill through the legislature, is fairly chargeable with being unwilling to do our railway interests justice. with squarely discriminating against the undoubtedly just claims of the Miramichi. He knew that so small a subsidy was never before offered to any railway in New Brunswick and that its offer, in full view of the General Assembly elections, was only an attempt on the part of the Government to influence this and other constituencies in its favor. This, we think, none of our readers will doubt when we place before them the record of the Hon. Mr. Wedderburn, who occupies the position of Provincial Secretary—the same as Mr. Fraser did in 1874, when the latter laid before the Legislature the financial exhibit which formed the basis of

last week's article on this subject.

member of the Legislature who, in 1874, led a little band against the Subsidy Act of that year was this same Mr. Wedderburn, and like that of 1882, included a good many of the roads provided for in the bill which he, himself, was a party to this year and he characterised some of these roads as mere make-weights thrown into the measure so as to influence every member of the House. Some of the lines provided for were, he said, necessary, and he deprecated the course of the Government in throwing them all in together. "If." said he, "bills embracing most of the "lines contemplated in this bill were 'introduced separately they would be "fairly considered on their merits." Yet we find this same gentleman, in upon the policy he advocated in 1874. In 1874 he objected to a bill because it threw thirteen diffierent lines of Railway all in together, so that every constituency would be affected, yet in 1882, he is custodian of the Pro- lows:vincial finances in a Government introducing a bill in which seventeen roads, a bridge and a dry dock are thrown together, in the hope that being touched, be induced to assist in sustaining that Government. If, as he professed to believe in 1874, the bill of that year was "an electioneering dodge," what must be believed of Ireland. Government was merely trifling with the constituencies then, what are they contented of Your Majesty's subjects. doing now?

If we desired, merely, to show Mr. Wedderburn's inconsistency, we might step here, but we propose to prove make their homes among us, does not rethat the bill of this year cannot be ceive that proportion of emigrants from viewed by him in any other light than that of a mockery of those in the case of ma ny of our Irish fellowwhose interests it is professedly their feeling of estrangement towards the enacted to serve. It will be remembered that the bill of '74 provided a subsidy of \$5,000 a mile payable in either cash or Provincial debentures, the latter bearing six per cent. interest, while the bill of '82 provides a subsidy of \$3,000 per mile, payable in money or debentures, the latter more prosperous homes. bearing four per cent. interest. Now, if Mr. Wedderburn believed that the habitants have prospered exceedingly aid offered in 1874 was too small and he comes forward, with others, in 1882 and offers only three fifths of that aid in the way of bonus and reduces the the Empire, and if the rights and status interest by one third, what shall be of the minority are fully protected, and said of his sincerity? In 1874 Mr. meeting the expressed desire of so many Wedderburn speaking in the debate on the Subsidies bill of that year. said :-

aid to secure the success of the undertakings contemplated, as shown by the Your Majesty's rule, and the same devoexperience of Western Extension, which had a subsidy of \$10,000, and a grant from St. John of \$60,000, and afterwards an additional provincial allowance of \$300,000. The objections to the scheme are that it is too large for the province finances, and too small for the purpose tended to those persons who are now im-Each of the roads should be placed before the House on its own merits, as argued by the Attorney Gen. of personal liberty restored to them. eral last year or the year previous. The fact that the bill gives the Legislature a first mortgage on the roads to be undertaken, will prevent companies ev markets of the world, and that provision shows the Government feel the proposed subsidy is not enough to en-

small that the explosion of a locomotive | however, a ringing cheer on the Oppo- | in the matter. The leader of the Govwould bankrupt companies owning them, and the Government has thrown them all in together, in order to save the weak ones from defeat. * * Even narrow gauge roads cost little less than broad gauges, and \$5,000 is not nearly enough to construct a mile of any kind of road.

It is abundantly clear, from the above that, as a member of the Government which secured the passage of Parliament. At first he was repeatedly by the facts of history and such arguthe Subsidies Act of 1882, Mr. Wedderburn was simply mocking us. As Provincial Secretary he must have known exactly the financial condition of the Province and become convinced that the figures of the Secretary of 1874, which he then professed to have little confidence in. were correct. Had he not believed in the Railway-aiding ability of the Province this year he could not, for a moment, remain in the position of Secretary and allow the subsidies bill to be introduced as a Government measure. In doing so, therefore, he admitted the ability of the the Union Ireland had not been pacified Province to subsidize Railways. while, at the same time-in view of his record- he mocked the people interested by offering what he believed to be altogether inadequate.

We have, thus far, shown the in sincerity of the Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary in their treatment of the railway question, Valley Railway in particular. In the next and succeeding articles we shall consider the relationships with the latter undertaking of gentlemen better known to our local readers. We shall show that, either knowingly or ignorantly, they have allowed our for the present and attempted, mean- of the people, but government by force. belief that they were promoting the object we all have so much at heart while they were, in fact, sacrificing it to their own selfish interests, and the advancement of their political plans, -using it to gratify an empty vanity that is as conspicuous as it is amusing, and so all-absorbing to those who cultivate it as to be the next dearest thing in their regard

The Irish Address.

one way or another.

a hold on the public purse, which

they have ever managed to retain in

On Thursday last the long looked-fo address on the subject of the condition of Ireland were moved the House of Commons, Ottawa, by Mr. Costigan, as an amendment to Sir Leonard Tilley's motion to go into supply. In the ordinary parliamentary sense this course would be deemed we shall not soon forget the speech | motion of want of confidence in the he made on that occasion. That bill, Government, but that idea was removed by the fact that the Government had. with apparent reluctance, consented to Mr. Costigan taking this mode of bring-

ing the matter up. Mr. Costigan, in introducing the re solution, spoke with much moderation. As it was generally conceded, he said. that a change of government was required in Ireland, he thought the majority of reasonable men admitted that a solution of the difficulties now existing was to be had in the extension of home rule to that country. He was of opinion that Canadians, enjoying as they do the benefits of self-government, would not be unwilling to extend the hand of sympathy to an oppressed fellow-countryman. He cited the history of the 1882, turning his back completely country during its parliamentary independence in proof of the fitness of Ireland for self-government. He closed his remarks by an appeal to the House to be influenced by the very highest motives and not by mere sympathy. and then moved the resolution as fol-

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN. - We. Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects. the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, desire most earnestly, in our name and on behalf of the people whom we represent to renew the expression of every County in the Province may, our unswerving loyalty and devotion to Your Majesty's person and Government. (1) We have observed, may it please your Majesty, with feelings of profound regret and concern the distress and discontent which have prevailed for some time among Your Majesty's subjects in

(2) We would respectfully represent to the measure of this year? If the Your Majesty that your Irish subjects in the Dominion of Canada are among the most loval, most prosperous, and most (3) We would further respectfully represent to Your Majesty that the Dominion of Canada, while offering the great- and ineffective. He at first made some est advantages and attractions for those of our fellow subjects who may desire to Ireland which might reasonably be expected, and that this is due in a great measure

> (4) We would further most respectfully represent to your Mjaesty that in the interests of this your loyal Dominion, and of the entire Empire, it is extremely to be desired that Your Majesty may not be deprived, in the development of Your londlord," when Mr. Casey adroitly Majesty's possessions on this Continent and "Except in the Northwest." of the valuable aid of those of Your Majesty's Irish subjects who may feel disposed to leave their native land to seek | John's expense.

(5). We desire respectfully to suggest to your Majesty that Canada and its inunder a federal system, allowing to each Province of the Dominion considerable powers of self-government, and would venture to express a hope, that if consistent with the integrity and well-being of secured, a sure means may be found of of your Irish subjects in that regard, so that Ireland may become a source of strength to Your Majesty's empire, and that Your Majesty's Irish subjects at home and abroad may feel the same pride This \$5,000 a mile is not sufficient in the greatness of Your Majesty's Empire. gallery, were desirous of hearing all the same veneration for the justice of tion to and affection for our common flag as are now felt by all classes of Your Majesty's loyal subjects in this Dominion.

6. We would further express a hope that the time has come when Your Majesty's clemency may, without injury to the interests of the United Kingdom, be exoffences only and the inestimable blessing We pray that the blessings of Your Majesty's reign may for your people's

sake be long continued. The Toronto Globe says :- "The with them in their struggles against from getting any assistance in the mon- resolution had been read from the the present condition of their country. chair and there was a brief pause. It Mr. Casey expressed his pleasure as

sition side greeted Mr. Blake as he ernment, he said, intimated that the bold course, which was characteristic of his speech. Never yet has a Canadian House, but soon the infection caught on the opposition had so ably advanced again broke from the entire House. for Ireland. Recounting briefly the the matter. Mr. Casey proceeded fore the Union, he showed that under by having her condition ameliorated as it should have been. It took thirty years to reach Catholic emancipation and fifty years to reach the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Looking over the remedial legislation proposed from time to time in the English Parliament. he showed that this had been too long delayed and only passed under pressure of emergency. Legislation had been too much in effect to give luxury to absentee landlords and misery for resident

tenants. Turning from the remedial legislation, which was the br ghter side, Mr. Blake turned to consider the darker side of coercion acts and government by force, declaring that the Eng. lish government of Ireland had proved a disastrous failure. It had not been He pointed out that the British Parlia, ment could not properly legislate for Ireland while over-weighted with other matters and the interests of a majority of its membership were not in line with Irish interests. He quoted Gladstone's utterances when out of power in favour of some system of local self-government for Ireland. He also quoted Gladstone's subsequent utterances in Parliament, in which he stated that the Home Rulers had proposed no plan for practiber proposes to address the House on the

cally carrying out their object. This he characterized in strong language. and asserted that it was Gladstone's duty to have grappled with the question, and by a well-considered measure of right and justice to have pacified Ireland. Before closing Mr. Blake quoted with marked effect the resolutions with regard to the disestablishment of the Irish Church, which were moved by Mr. Holton in the Canadian Parliament of 1870, and which Sir John Macdonald's Government had then choked off by moving the previous question. He quoted Sir John's speech on that occasion, in which he had declared the impropriety of bringing up such questions in the Canadian House. From this doctrine Mr. Blake warmly dissented. He declared our right to pronounce opinions and to aid Her Majesty's Government by onr counsel in protecting the best interests of the Empire, whose glories and whose shame we were alike called to share. Before sitting down he characterized forcibly the manner in which Mr. Costigan had emasculated his resolution after giving notice of it. No mere synopsis can give any impression of the breadta. scope, force, fullness of detail, and convincing effect of Mr. Blake's speech. It is one which will be read and chal-

lenge attention wherever the English

language is spoken. It carried convic-

tion with it, and no one who heard it.

doubted the candid earnestness and

sincerity which prompted its utterance.

An ovation of applause testified the

approval of the House when Mr. Blake

resumed his seat. Sir John rejoined. He was cheered by his followers on rising. by expressing his interest in the question and eulogizing Mr. Costigan for his moderation and his devotion to Ireland. upon Mr. Blake, whose speech he characterized as improper and unworthy of him: the speech of a demagogue: mere clap-trap designed to catch Irish votes. He declared that Mr. Blake's speech would injure and not promote the object of the resolution. He reiterated that he and those acting with him (Sir John) were the real friends of the Irish people. Sir John's speech was particularly rambling. It was brief palpable attempts to elicit applause, which were not honoured. Some of his characterizations were greeted with loud cries of "Oh" from various parts of the House, but further on, by the subjects who have sought foreign homes to usual means, he aroused a fair amount of euthusiasm among his followers. During his speech he characterised that of Mr. Blake as "a lecture against landlordism" and said .- "We have none of that here, every man is his own said .- "Except in the Northwest."

which produced great laughter at Sir Sir R. J. Cartwright followed, pointing out how ill it became the Premier to charge Mr. Blake with insincerity after his conduct in the Riel matter. when loudly professing his hope of catching the outlaw, he was privately furnishing public money to get him out of the country. At this stage an attempt was made by sundry spirits on the Tory side to interrupt the speaker. but the House would not permit such a course, besides members and spectators, of which there was a great throng in the that was said. He proceeded to discuss the general question at some length. Mr. Coursol followed Sir. Richard and referred to the struggle of the French in Canada for self-government. which being at last, accorded to them. enabled them to prove that, when justly treated, there were no more loval subjects of the Queen in all her empire

He also eulogized the Irish as being

among the best people in any land, and expressed his hearty sympathy seemed as if the motion would be pass- an Irishman with the utterances of the the population had abnormally increased ernment of Ireland by the Parliament of able lines to be safely undertaken. ed without further discussion, as the last speaker. He was not, however, under circumstances which it is not neces. the United Kingdom. Some of the lines contemplated are so Ministers seemed to expect. Just then, so well pleased with Sir John's attitude sary to discuss, but it had increased to When was the question of Roman Scotland, not the nobody in Ireland, no-

There was apparent surprise on Parliament of England ought to be the Ministerial side, which deepened approached in a beseeching tone, like into concern, as with a comprehensive that of the poor tenant in arrears for grasp of his subject Mr. Blake took a rent to his landlord, but the Irish were only asking for what belonged to them as a matter of right and justice, and statesman, in any deliverance, taken a they should stand respectfully but stronger hold upon the attention of firmly on that right and justice, backed cheered on the Liberal side of the ments based thereon as the leader of the other side, and cheers became gen- and he believed that nothing in conneceral on both sides of the House. At tion with the debate would tend more this stage there came to be visible some to weaker, its effect with the Parliament symptoms of commotion in the Conser- of Great Britain than the charge by vative camp. The managers could be Sir John Macdonald-the Premier of seen consulting together. They after- | Canada-that Mr. Blake's utterances ward seemed to frown upon the spon. on the subject were prompted by a taneous applause which again and desire to catch the Irish vote. That was an attempt, and the first made, to Mr. Blake recalled that he had two import party feeling into the discussion years ago pointed out the necessity for and to weaken the effect of the action some measure of local self-government | the Commons of Canada would take in condition of that unhappy country be- discuss the question on its merits, his speech being a very effective one. Anglin, White (Hastings) Landry and Wallace, of York also addressed the House on the resolution, and Mr. Cos-

tigan closed the debate. Referring to the speeches, he especially thanked Mr. Blake for his, which he said he had listened to with pride, and he also characterized that of Mr. Anglin as an able one. In the Hansard report Mr. Bunster is obviously credited with much of Mr Anglin's speech, so that we cannot tell where the latter gentleman is even supposed to begin his remarks. It may seem absurd that the reporters have ' mixed " Mr Bunster and Mr. Anglin "up" like "little Buttercup" did the children in "Pinafore." but such is the fact. One thing is certain, viz. that Mr. Bunster profits by the error, as he gets credit thereby for speaking well and to the point-something he is ordinarily incapable of doing. Mr. Blake covered the ground on which the resolutions were based so effectively that his speech conveys information which should be before all who desire to understand the Irish question and we therefore, commence its publication in this issue and will finish it in that of next week, after which we will endeavor to give that of Mr. Anglin :-Mr. Blake said :- If no other hon, mem-

the perfected article. It has a population

confessedly very free from crime of the

ordinary kind; a population which, what-

its own country, has shown in every other

country than Ireland, that it possesses

may be cast. That population is also a

population confessedly affectionate, and

grateful, and possessing, in a large degree.

the organ of veneration, and easily im-

pressed by any act of kindness shown

With such a population, with such a

soil, with such natural advantages, how

does it come that we have such a result

with respect to population, as I have

mentioned? How does it come to pass

that the population of Ireland should have

emigration should have been so great, and

that the condition of the country should

political. That is the reason why. Al-

provement in the physical condition of

some portion of the population during the

last few years, this is to-day a pressing

question, and no man holds that the con-

viewed in those aspects to which I have

referred. The condition of the people

materially, as well as in other respects, is

call ourselves British subjects a feeling of

shame. I say that the condition of Ire

land to day is due largely to the want o

security and contentment, to the want o

identification with the soil and attachment

of improvement and of bettering their

condition, which is really the most essen-

tial thing to induce men to labor. I say

There can be no doubt that Ireland, at

and before the time of Union, was subject

to some great political grievances. There

not of a sentimental character, but were

such as to a large extent are to-day, ac.

knowledged to be grievances which de-

quiry by a reference to those great and im-

the circumstancas under which, those

and of right as it was at any later time-

question of justice and of right as at any

later time-the disestablishment of the

was the question-at that time as much a

question of what was called here the la

mentable question, but still in the con-

ing question-of a proper measure for the

relief of the poor, required because of the

unnatural conditions that ruled distribu-

tion. There was a question of reform of

interest in the soil by those who occupied

affairs, and rendered very important be-

the Parliament of Ireland and the trans

fer to Westminister of the management of

those minute affairs which, up to that

time, was under the control of the Legis-

lature which sat in the capital city of Ire

land. These leading questions, to which I

recur to them, blush with shame, and eighty years, and if you begin your en-

to the Constitution, to the want of hope

towards them.

ever its prospects and chances and capaci-

ties may have been demonstrated to be

subject, I do not, for my part, feel disposed to give a silent vote upon it. It is now two years ago since, in the course of a very important discussion here. I ventured to suggest in my place in Parliament that the accession to power which had then recently taken place of the Liberal Administration in England, would lead very shortly to the concession of some measure of Home Rule to the Irish people. I believed, as I said, that such a solution as could be obtained of the land question, time reached of other questions, would, after all, not settle the Irish question, and that unless the dictates of prudence and of justice alike were observed and fulfilled by the granting of some measure of control over their local affairs, we would see that which has been the disgrace and the many years still continued. I also observand in his motion has observed, that we had one amongst many material interests here, in Canada, in the solution of that question, and the change which might be expected from it in the attitude of the great bulk of the Irish people towards the Empire, that we had a material-although than the interest which has been mainly serious character with reference to the Now, I propose to justify the attitude which I took meet with any very animated response in the House or in the country: I propose to justify it by a reference to some obvious historical facts which it appears to me can lead to only one inevitable conclusion. In order that we may understand the that it is due to a feeling that their grievnecessary, it is by no means needful to go | conducted according to their needs and Union. It is not needful here to recur in for the management of their local affairs, cause it happened that the sales of many of the conquest, to the history of the confiscations, to the history of the proscriptions, to the history of the penal laws. directed at one time against Protestants. and at one time against Catholics, to the serious and terrible description, laws and events to which I have briefly alluded, but | go back over the history of the parliamen-

to-day, the difficulties of the situation. I say it is needles for the purposes of this discussion that we should revert to them in detail, for I am willing that this queshistory of the government of Ireland under the present constitution of the Of the history of Ireland since the Union, we all know the means of the Union was passed. However beneficial the public men who carried that measure may have believed it to be, I do not suppose it will be to day urged that the end justified the means, and I have myself a strong belief that the nefarious means by which that measure was carried, operated very largely to increase the difficulties of its working and produced a state of feeling which gave it, perhaps, a poor chance of being satisfactory to the people of the country which were by such means brought into more intimate connection. But, Sir. since that period, for a little more than eighty years has Ireland been managed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom result of that management has been a dreadful failure. There has been time enough to try the question out. Eighty years in the history of a country, and

which had left the marks of human error

and of human crime almost indelible, and

some obvious, plain and palpable tests as to whether there has been a good and successful administration of Irish affairs it may be asked, since such is the fact, under the existing system. that increase, nearly doubling, occurred questions were dealt with, demonstrate during a time of difficulty, of religious more clearly than anything else can do. proscription and of immigration. In 1841. the unsatisfactory character of the Gov-

such eighty years as Ireland has ex-

perienced, is surely time enough to try

the question out. Now, let us apply

the number of 8,200,000. But since 1841 | Catholic emancipation dealt with? It the history of Ireland has been a history was not dealt with until nearly thirty years after the time of Union. Thirty years is about a generation, and it required about a generation for the Parliament of stated stood at 8,200,000, stands to-day at the United Kingdom to nerve itself to the 5.160,000 only, or 235,000 less than eighty task of dealing with that question. And years ago at the time of the Union, and how was it then granted? Wasit granted 3 000 000 less than it was forty years ago. them as the boon of a cheerful giver ?-In the last thirty years, from 1851 to No. Sir. It was granted grudgingly and of necessity. It was granted, avowedly granted by the Ministry because they Now, it may be said that Ireland is overwere forced to do it. Not because it was crowded. I deny that Ireland, as a whole, just, because they had been proclaiming is over-crowded. There are parts of Ire-Not because it was right, because they had been proclaiming that it was maintain that, judging by all the tests wrong. It was granted, because, as they themselves stated in Parliament, the question was between granting that concession and civil war, not an ordinary outbreak, the square mile in France is 180; Italy, but the condition of things had come to 225; Belgium, 221; Flanders, 718; Engthat pass that there was to be an immedi. land and Wales: 442: in the whole of ate outbreak, a civil war, unless Roman Great Britain, 333; in Ireland, 161. The Catholic emancipation was granted. Wellacreage of Ireland is 20,325,000 acres, of Sir, did that do good? Of course, you which there is at present arable 13,465,000 could not remove, even under such circumacres and an additional acreage easily stances, a monstrous injustice of that demade available for tillage of 4.000,000 scription without some good being done; acres more, making a total of land actubut I say the good was minimized by the Messrs. Brecken, Mills. Bunster, ally arable and available for tillage of 17,- delay which took place, and the attitude 465,000 acres. How many acres are culwhich was assumed by those who received tivated at this time-only 5,200,000; and and by those who gave that Act. The Irish people were taught that dreadful of which the soil is indubitably very fertile, which has raised in times past enormous crops, comparing favorably in past teach them it, that England's difficulty was Ireland's opportunity. They were in England, of wheat, rye, barley, peas, taught this by the delay, and by the disbeans, potatoes and turnips, and no one position with which those Ministers acdoubts the capacity of Ireland for raising ceded to the grant. They were taught cattle. It has very great advantages. It not to rely upon that constitutional agitahas great quantities of bog land from tion which is the proud basis of our syswhich is produced a very cheap fuel, and tem, and which everyone is free to engage which lands when reclaimed are inferior as pasture land. It has splendid coal I say that no doubt something was done fields, although these are hardly used at by the removal, even under those circumall. It has magnificent, perhaps unequalled fisheries in regard to the quantiwas done towards relieving, or conciliating ties of fish caught and harbor and other the feeling of the Irish people, towards leading them to believe that they had a facilities in connection with the industry. It is possessed of valuable mines of gyp | right to expect from the unconstrained sum, gold, silver, lead, copper and zinc. sense of justice of the British Parliament the relief which they had a right to have; or towards obtaining those golden fruits facturing both as regards facilities for the which might have been reaped from a transport of manufactured goods, for the supply of raw material, and for the cheapgreat act of justice cheerfully performed in sufficient season. ness of the labor to be employed. It has, moreover, great water power, encouraging The next great measures of relief for the manufacture of the raw material with

Ireland - and I am dealing now only with remedial legislation-I am dealing with those measures to which the English Parliament may point with the greatest pride as marks of its parliamentary government with reference to Ireland-the next great measures of remedial legislation occurred, how long after? Nearly twenty years tangible interest in the soil, after. It was not until nearly twenty years had elapsed that we had the measure for the relief of the poor to which I have referred, followed shortly by, and intended at the time to be followed as soon as possible by an Act for the sale of encumbered estates. The years 1846 and 1849, are, I think, the years in which those two measures were passed; one ful ly twenty years after the Emancipation Bill and the other a few years earlier. a late date, they were not the offspring of fresh institutions lately developed. They were the approach by the English Parliament, the Parliament of the United Kingdom, to dealing with old difficulties. and how again was it that they were much as the hand of famine and of pestilence. It was not until the direct calamity which has beset the modern Christian world came upon us, and until a famine took place in which more human lives were lost than in all the wars with which England has reddened the soil of Europe one which ought to create in all of us who or the world, it was not until that had happened, that the public opinion to which the House referred was sufficiently aroused to deal with this question; such was the unhappy condition of Ireland. the poor was a great boon to them. The Encumbered Estates Act, too, was greatly needed. It was hoped, however, that that Act would have had an indirect ances are not in reason redressed, to the of the lands that were sold under the Encumbered Estates Act were made to persons entirely new to the country, and who can be no doubt that those grievances were in a great many instances, were wholly neglectful of and defiant of those customary -I cannot call them rights-but those customary favors which were granted by mand the attention of legislators, and the former proprietors to the tenants, and should be redressed by legislation. If you | the system of rack renting and the other which ought to make us all, when we tary government of Ireland for the last pected to grow from such an unnatural system as existed, were aggravated and intensified by the new proprietory; and portant land marks or grievances, and so it happened that the demand for tenant should enquire as to the time when, and right became more-pressing as it was

grievances have been, so far as they have reason of the practical operation of the been, redressed, you will find a very good | Encumbered Estates Act, reason there, if you sought no further, for Well, Sir, about twenty years more tion should be tried not upon the history a deep seated and justifiable dissatisfac- elapsed before the next great remedial of the past eighty years, but upon the tion in the parliamentary government of measure for Ireland was carried through Ireland, by the Parliament of the United the British Parliament. It was, I think, letter to Messrs. Stewart at London, Kingdom. There was the question-at in 1868 the law for the disestablishment through Sir A. T. Galt, presenting his that time as much a question of justice and disendowment of the Irish Church was passed, nearly fifty years after the of Roman Catholic emancipation. There Union took place. Now, who can pretend was the question-at that time as much a that that act of justice was not as much an act of justice at the time of the Union as it was at the date it became law. The nominal church of the minority. There principle on which the disestablishment was carried is immutable, eternal, and the question had been raised, as we all know, generations before. Public men in addition of the country none the less a press. vance of public opinion of the United Kingdom and of Parliament-intelligent men, statesmen, had raised it, had pointed out that it was impossible that that establisment could be defended and mainthe land laws, by the creation of proper tained-had proposed that an act of justice should be performed, but it was the soil. There was the question of utterly impossible to make progress in creating local institutions to manage local that direction. An old, old grievance a grievance so old as to be almost out of cause of the abrogation of the rights of date, a grievance of the most pressing character-how. I ask was redress to that grievance obtained? Now, Sir, I shall came that Parliament and the people that ancient grievance. I shall give you have referred, have been in part-all but the account which the author of that the last one, and that one has never been great measure for Ireland himself gave substantially dealt with-disposed of, and These are the words Mr. Gladstone used why do I refer to them. I refer to them, in explaining how it came about that the The population of Ireland in 1726 was because I see that the circumstances under Irish Church was in 1868 disestablishwhich, and the time under which, those

> dissolution of that year, the whole ques-Nobody cared for it. Nobody paid any attention to it in England.

"Down to the year 1865, and the

body paid any attention to it in England. Then circumstances occurred which drew the attention of the people to the Irish Church. I said myself, in 1865, and I betical politics, that is the politics of the coming elections." Now, what was it that prought it within the range of practical politics; what was it made it possible to carry that measure of reform? Some new events, some new chain of reasoning that led to conviction on the part of the people that it was n the heart of tho metropolis was broken open under circumstances which drew the attention of the English people to the policemen were murdered in the execution of their duty, at once the whole country became alive to Irish questions, and the question of the Irish Church revived. It came within the range of practical politics." That is the reason in this great measure of legislation which the people and politicians of the United Kingdom were led to the belief that the question was within the range of practical politics, and led t see what was their duty to the people of Ireland. Once again there was the same moving cause to the remedy. Once again delay, and once again English and Scotch no meed of grace in the measure so obtain. ed. It was forced from the British Parlia-

eminence of the church of the minority. stances, of that great blemish, yet nothing It removed a crying injustice; it changed condition which had combined the religion of the majority with their patriotism. a patriotism which so long as it was the policy of the Parliament and people of the United Kingdom to maintain, the church of the minerity was necessarily an antinational patriotism. Besides that there was the material gain that Irish funds to the amount of many millions were set free for legitimate and proper Irish purposes. not denominational, not sectarian, not for the minority, not for the majority, but for the whole people. Besides all this. the practical results of the disestablish. ment of the Irish Church, it had the indirect effect hardly less important. It was the first effective measure for giving to the occupiers of the Irish soil a great and creasing the number of Irish proprietors. The just provision which gave to the tenants, on church lands, the pre-emption right to purchase those lands on moderate terms, a very small sum being payable down, and the residue being spread over instalments for thirty-two years compounding principle and interest at a low rate, which made the annual payment not materially more than the accustomed rent. and so gave the tenants of church lands an opportunity of which they gladly availed themselves of becoming the owners of the lands they occupied. And thus it added no less than 5,000 to the number of Irish proprietors of the soil. With our notions having regard to the figures I have given as to the population, you may say that 5,000 Irish proprietors is a trifle .--What is the use of saving so much about 5,000 Irish proprietors? I admit that it is a drop in the bucket, but then the bucket had very little more than a drop in it at the time. The total number of Irish proprietors at that time was but 16,000; so no less than 5,000, or very nearly onethird, to the number of Irish proprietors. and a measure which has such an effect cannot but be regarded as a very impor-

gratitude in the hearts of those to whom

the benefit was granted. Sir, that meas-

ure was a great measure in two distinct

aspects. First of all it destroyed the pre-

tant measure of relief. [We shall give the conclusion of this speech next week. 1

What the Lumber Trade Thinks

In their trade circular issued in London on 7th ult. Messrs. Stewart Bros. remark as follows on the effect of the Canadian tariff :-

"The results of the protection policy of the Canadian Government are now being severely felt in New Brunswick. as well as all over Canada, and the price quence, the stock that is now being handled will cost considerably more great deal more trouble in arranging where to procure stock, than where to

the above paragraph and explain it also, to show there has been no increase, but "only a readjustment" of the tariff, and that the increased cost of producing lumber is not due to any increase of the burdens of the people. Sir Leonard has already proved, to the satisfaction of his friends on the back benches that an increase of duty on an article really makes it cheaper to the consumer, and he ought to address a views on the subject.

Our Ottawa Letter. OTTAWA, 23RD APRIL. The last week has brought a succession of victories to the Liberal party in the Commons and a corresponding depression in the ranks of the party in guarded one. He threw down the slaughts of the session. The Governabsent, they were at sea completely .ly and unanswerable one.

tion of the Irish Church was dead. and brought down the house, without well as our local Tory editors, soon conregard to politics or religion. He re- vince themselves that Mr. Snowball, "That is the nobody in England and ceived a perfect ovation both when he M. P., who ships hundreds of thousands

ished after nine o'clock. I think it can be safely said to be the best special of the kind ever delivered in Canad. Sin lieve that it was out of the range of prac- John's reply was feeble, unstatesmanlike and an utter failure. This is the opinion of both sides of the House, on the respective speeches-excepting only. of course, Mr. Thos. White and Mr. Bunting of the Toronto Mail. Sir John's followers began to talk freely of his age having impaired his powers, &c. a just measure. I will read you what it Then, Mr. Blake's foreign relations

motion followed. This was the last "When it came to this, that a great jail straw. A good many of the Tori are in revolt, they are quarrelling openly and showing fight against their leaders. State of Ireland; and when in Manchester So of the leading members on that side now openly say that Blake is the coming man; that he represents Canada of to-day and Sir John Canada of the past. All this is significant. There are strong signs of a "ratting," another week such as the last would shake the Government more seriously than the people have any idea of. The Liberals are jaunty and jubilant and there is a corresponding depression on the other side. It is reported to-day that Sir there was the same long heart breaking John said to a friend that he had made a -- fool of himself applying as he opinion would not act until compelled to did to Blake on the Irish question. do so. Once again, therefore, there was Blake arose above even himself all the week. The Government side feel that they are not able for him and are now showing it in every move.

There is nothing definitely known about the time of general election Some Conservatives say it will be over by 1st July and as many of the same party-if not more-say it will not be this season. I think the latter opinion is decidedly gaining ground, while the Liberals are getting more anxious for the contest. Their prospects for Ontario now look very bright.

Sir John as a "Poor Man."

There has been, we think, a general impression abroad that Sir John A. Macdonald-notwithstanding his having been in office for a long time and concerned, "for the good of the party," in questionable transactions for "raising the wind "-is "a poor man." No doubt the astute old gentleman has chuckled often over this popular belief, propagated by so meny of his political friends and honestly entertained by so many of his political opponents. It seems, however, that the impecurious hero of the "clean hands" has really an income of about \$65.00 a day or \$20,000 a year, besides his travelling and other expenses. Writing on 18th inst, to the Toronto Globe, that paper's Ottawa correspondent says :-

When the Shields payment for the settlement of the Hewson-Macdonald claim was discussed a few weeks ago by the Globe Sir John Macdonald, in his defence of himself in Parliament, made He was "only a poor man," he said An evening paper discussing this quesion, which has been much talked of about the lobbies of late, gives the following statement annual receipts: -

As Prime Minister \$ 8,000 From the Trust and Loan Co.... Interest on \$80,000 gratuity

But in addition to this it appears that during the past three years the country has paid travelling and other \$3,000 per annum. All the residents of Ottawa are familiar with the fact lives plainly, gives few entertainments and these on a comparatively small scale. If these statements be true what becomes of the poor man story? The majority of the people of Canada would think themselves rich if they each had half this annual income, and they will read with some surprise Sir John's plaintive talk about being a poor

The Lobster Fishery.

A number of editors in Ontario.

whose opportunities for even seeing a

lobster must, in the nature of things be

very limited, and the editors of the St fact, everything that enters into the John News and Sun, as well as those of further back than to the time of the wishes, and to the lack of any machinery eration of the Act was not mitigated, be cost of producing wood is much higher the Advocate and World, who, it is to be presumed, know all about Lobsters, appear to think, with the gentleman in Parthan last year. Indeed, the present liament representing the Portland Packrate of production in New Brunswick is | ing Company, thata uniform close season kept up with difficulty, and there is a for Lobsters on all parts of the Canadian coast is the correct thing. The history of the invention of this uniform Sir Leonard Tilley ought to take up close season has been before stated in the ADVANCE, but it will do no harm to away. He might get Senator Boyd, again refer to it. Lobsters were, for a long time, canned on the coast of Nova Scotia by a large Maine Company whose headquarters were in Portland and it was generally supposed that the operations of the concern were carried on altogether on the Maine coast. This concern, one season, enlarged its operations to such an extent as to have a very heavy stock on hand and they also became aware of the fact that many establishments of private parties along the coasts, whose products they had handled, were preparing to go into the markets on their own account. This astute concern then conceived the idea of a close lobster season for the coast of Maine, which they had little difficulty in securing, and, knowing the ignorance of a certain prominent Canadian fishery officer, they soon led him to recommend an imitation of what they had imposed power. Sir Charles Tupper's reply to upon their own coast. We have all the Railway resolutions was a most un- hear the story of the Chinese clothing manufacturer who made new trousers gauntlet, during the Opposition to re- for a whole regiment with a parch on peat their statements of last year. He one knee, because the pair given to him went over the whole subject from his as a pattern was patched. Well, our own stand point, evidently by pre- astute Fishery Inspector, having got arrangement, and in the belief that no the idea into his head that lobsters more would be required from his side must be protected, "alle samee coast of the House. This appeared to have Mainee," recommended a season unibeen anticipated on the Liberal side and form with that secured by the yankees. Messrs. Blake, Ross and Patterson Of course, the price of lobsters went up poured in a broadside each, making one and the Portland concern made money, of the hottest and most telling on- and many of the smaller lobster packers were obliged, owing to t shortness ment winced, squirmed and interrupted, of the season, to have their interests but could not reply and, Sir John being remain in the hands of the Maine people. But it has been very inconve-Ross's speech was, of its kind, a master- nient for North Shore and Gulf packers. Of course the fishery officers who were While the Ministerialists were still led to commit themselves to the close irritated by the result of the Railway season theory will not admit they were debate came Costigan's resolutions on mistaken in any way, and they find the Irish question. Mr. Blake's speech ready backers among fresh water editors on that subject was his master effort and politicians in Ontario and these, as