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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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THE LAND QUESTION IN IRELAND

THE 8th of next month is the day fixed for the re-assembling of the British Parliament, and the telegrams a day or two since informed us that Mr. Gladstone had issued a circular, requesting the friends of the administration to be in their seats on the day named. The character of the legislation in Britain last year was enough to render Gladstone's administration one of the most famous in British history; not from the fact of great victories gained over foreign foes by land or sea, but because of the overthrow of a giant wrong at home, namely the emancipation of several millions of people in Ireland from Protestant religious domination, or in other words, rendering compulsory support to a church in which they did not believe.

This reform, great and just as it was, was only a small part of that necessary to redress the wrongs which the Celtic race in Ireland were compelled to endure at the hands of their alien rulers. The land question is of infinitely greater importance to the masses of that country than the church question. The latter affected their pecuniary interests to some extent, but the former involves their all. The land question also more vitally affects the interests of the owners of the soil, then did the church question and in the forthcoming session of the British parliament we may expect far stormier times than during the agitation of church disestablishment for the Gladstone government is pledged to bring about reform in one case as well as in the other; and by the time the coming session is prorogued it is more than probable that one of the greatest wrongs to which any nationality is subjected will have received its death-blow.

This question is the great source of Fenian and all other agitation and discontent that exists in that country; and it is surprising that public opinion in Great Britain has so long tolerated the existence of the abuses of which it is the cause, not only in Ireland, but throughout the whole nation. With a population of about forty millions of people the land owners of the British Isles number only about thirty thousand. This system is perpetuated and sustained by the laws of primogeniture and entail, which prevent the large estates from being sold out of the great aristocratic families who possess them. In England, Scotland and Wales the evils of this system are fearfully apparent, and it is the main cause of the pauperism with which the nation is flooded; but great as are the evils there they are not near as great as in Ireland, for with scarcely an exception the land owners of the latter country, as if by preconcerted action, while faithful in collecting their rents from their tenants are just as faithful in expending them in other countries, thus draining Ireland of its wealth.

Then again the land laws in Ireland are such that the tenants have no recognized rights—they are entirely at the mercy of the landlords. Thousands of the Irish people are small tenant farmers, and under just laws they might be prosperous and comfortable. But, there has been no encouragement to their enterprise hitherto, for if they, at their own expense, drained and fenced their land, erected good barns and made other improvements in order to render their farms more profitable, they have had no assurance that their rent would not be raised on account of those very improvements; and the rule has been to compel these poor people to pay this increase or to eject them and so bring about their ruin. The land laws in Ireland have permitted the practice of such flagrant wrongs, and so generally has this prerogative been enforced by the landlords that the enterprise and industry of the Irish population have been all but extinguished; they have become proverbial for squalor and poverty, and in hundreds and thousands of instances the industrious agriculturists of that country have seen themselves and all they held dear reduced to beggary and starvation by the practice of such high-handed injustice and tyranny. They have protested for centuries, but all in vain; their landlords have had the law on their side, and the impossibility of obtaining redress has driven the tenant farmers to desperation and has led to the commission of so many "agrarian outrages," or in other words to the assassination of so many landlords.

Resistance to violence and murder is to be explored under all circumstances; but where the rich and the educated show so little regard for the rights and lives of the poor and ignorant, it is surprising that more lives have not been sacrificed. Who can wonder that, in a nation where the law has sanctioned such an outrageous disregard of right, at the organization of secret societies for the overthrow of the system of entails that permitted it, and at the hatred existing in the hearts of Fenians and Irishmen generally against English domination in their much loved

country? The land itself is one of the most fertile under heaven, its people are industrious and frugal, yet through centuries of misrule they are reduced to a condition worse than serfdom. To abolish this system by legislation is the task before the Gladstone government in the forthcoming session of parliament. All the power of the landed aristocracy will no doubt be brought to bear in opposition to measures jeopardizing what they, through centuries of possession, have come to consider as their inalienable rights; but the fiat has gone forth, the days of primogeniture and entail are numbered and during the coming season the hardest battle ever fought in the legislative halls of Britain will be fought, and, it is to be hoped, decided on the side of justice and right.

The passage of laws adjusting these long pending difficulties recognizing and guaranteeing the rights of the tenant as well as if the landlord, in Ireland will do what a large military force and thousands of police have never been able to do,—namely appease agitation and restore content, and it is reasonable to suppose, will inaugurate such an era of prosperity for her people as they have never seen. The task will be a difficult one; but where there is a determination on the part of the law makers to do justice to the many, its difficulties are not insurmountable, and in the accomplishment of such a great work the administration of Wm. E. Gladstone will earn imperishable honor.

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.

By Telegraph.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Various Petitions and Bills.—The Currency Bill.

Harlan presented the credentials of J. B. Howell to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Grimes. Howell took the oath.

The Vice-President submitted the joint resolution of the Kansas legislature asking the removal of the capital to Fort Leavenworth.

Petitions were presented for a female suffrage amendment to the Constitution and for an increase of the salaries of the U. S. Judges.

Buckingham introduced a bill supplementary to the currency act of June 1864, authorizing free banking under that act. It regulates bank issues, and prohibits the payment of interest on deposits.

After the expiration of the morning hour the consideration of the currency bill was resumed. Sumner opposed the bill asserting the reduction of the existing currency could not be made without serious consequences to the business of the country, and would not materially aid financial reconstruction. He offered an amendment by substituting a provision for the enlargement of the National Bank circulation to five hundred millions; for its distribution and for the withdrawal of greenbacks for every bank note issued until we have bank notes as the only currency. Sherman replied in defense of the bill. He said the effect of Sumner's amendment would be to defeat the pending measure by complicating it with the funding bill. Thurman opposed the amendment, also that portion of the bill authorizing free and unlimited banking for all time to come. Morton gave notice of an amendment to increase the additional circulation to fifty-two millions instead of forty-five millions.

HOUSE.

Pacific Railroad Bonds.—The Avondale disaster.—The League Island Navy Yard.

Wood asked leave to offer a resolution calling upon the Post Master General to state by what authority he furnished post masters throughout the country with blanks for petition against the franking privilege. An objection was made and Wood gave notice he would offer the resolution on Monday. Van Trump offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the interest paid by the Government on the bonds of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads. As to Government freight and transportation on those roads and why these bonds were omitted in the official periodical statements of the public debt. Adopted.

A resolution was adopted directing the committee on mining to investigate the causes of the Avondale disaster and report whether Congress has the power to legislate to prevent such occurrences.

Cox offered a resolution which was adopted asking the Secretary of the Treasury for information with regard to the pay of officers employed in military duties South; whether they were also paid from the State Treasury.

The League Island bill was discussed at length. The previous question was ordered and finally on the motion of Dawes it was tabled by 94 to 87. The house then went into Committee of the Whole and took up the Legislative Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

MAINE.

Arrival of the Peabody Fleet.

PORTLAND.—Immediately on the arrival of the Peabody fleet, Captain Macomb, of the frigate *Plymouth*, came ashore and had an interview with Admiral Farragut. He speaks in the highest terms of the sea-going qualities of the turret ship *Monitor* which conveyed the body. At half past ten the fleet weighed anchor and steamed into the inner harbor. The spectacle was witnessed by a great number of people from the shore. The Peabody Committee boarded the *Monitor* but no ceremonies took place aboard. The body will remain on the ship until Saturday

noon, when it will be brought to the City Hall and received by Governor Chamberlain and the Peabody Committee. It will lie in state on Monday. The final ceremonies will take place on Tuesday.

TENNESSEE.

A murderer shot.

NASHVILLE.—During the war, Gatewoods, a rebel guerrilla, killed twenty-seven citizens in the lower part of Tennessee. Among them was Barker Armstrong. A man named Jackson, answering the description of the murderer was arrested and identified as the murderer. While being taken to Cleveland under a guard he was shot and killed; the brother of the murdered Armstrong. It is supposed did the shooting. He died protesting his innocence.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Proposed Duty on Iron.

COLUMBIA.—A meeting of iron men was held to-day at which resolutions were adopted requesting Congress to raise the duties on pig iron one dollar per ton, and on bar iron, rails and other descriptions of manufactured iron, three dollars per ton; that a direct tax of one dollar per ton be imposed on all descriptions of iron manufactured, to allow for the loss of revenue on imported iron.

ILLINOIS.

Vigilance Committee proposed.—Reports from Washington.

CHICAGO.—A circular calling a meeting for the formation of a Vigilance Committee in the city was issued last night. It declared that Chicago is infected by a desperate horde of ruffians, and that wickedness and corruption in high places afford immunity to crime. The city must be purged of red-handed outlaws.

The Journal's special says the House Postal Committee has unanimously agreed to report a bill prohibiting the passage of any mail matter through the post without prepayment of the full rates after July 1st. The Appropriation Committee has reduced the Indian appropriations from six millions to a little over three millions. The House Election Committee has agreed to report against the admission of the Georgia delegation, on the ground that they were elected to the forty-first Congress.

WASHINGTON.

Corbin feels sick.—Opium tax reduced.

Corbin has reported that a chronic disease prevents him from being present before the committee investigating the gold panic. It is probable the committee will send an attachment for him.

The Committee of Ways and Means has agreed to reduce the duty on opium to one dollar per pound, and on morphine in proportion.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Another Submarine Cable.

PARIS.—The new cable recently laid from Salcombe, England, to Brignolan, France, is of the most solid description of a deep sea cable, weighing eight and a half tons to the mile. The wires will shortly be completed to connect the cable with the land lines in both countries, so that messages may be transmitted from Brest to London without passing through Paris, as at present. The whole route will be under the control of the French Cable Company.

INDIGNATION MEETINGS IN THE SETTLEMENTS.

As the minutes of the various ladies' indignation meetings held in a number of the settlements have been forwarded us with a strong request for publication, we take pleasure in laying them before our readers.

The meeting at

PROVO

was convened on the 18th of January, of which Mrs. Holden, President of the 4th Ward F. R. Society, was elected President. Mrs. L. W. Kimball was voted in as Secretary. After singing and prayer, the President expressed regret that there existed any cause for them assembling together, as they were doing, to protest against such infamous measures as are urged by the Cullom bill against the people of Utah. She felt grieved that such a bill was before Congress and that it became the painful duty of the ladies of Utah to express their scorn and indignation at such legislation. Mournfully did she consider the state of the nation that had so far departed from the glorious Constitution of our country as to render it necessary for feeble women to protest against its injustice and oppression. That her auditors might fully understand the provisions of the bill in question, she read it to them, paying particular attention to sections 15 and 17. At the call of the President, a unanimous vote of protest was manifested against the bill; after which a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting. During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by various ladies, who spoke in strong terms on the injustice and unconstitutionality of the Cullom and Craig bills.

Resolutions similar in spirit to those adopted by the mass meetings elsewhere, were submitted and carried, after which Mrs. Cliff spoke. She said she entered her solemn protest against such bills and she considered it was the duty of every sister to do so in the name of the God we serve. Mrs. M. J. Tanner, in a lengthy and spirited address expressed her views in regard to the Cullom bill. She was not wont to make speeches; but on such an occasion, when every right and privilege they held sacred was about to be torn from them, she felt it was the duty of all to raise their voices against such tyranny. Why did our enemies persecute us so? They said it was for polygamy, but such a cry was only raised as an excuse to drive us

from our homes, the fruits of a quarter of a century's toil and labor. The Constitution of the United States does not restrain any individual's religious belief; why then should attempts be made to interfere with ours? God gives us the right to marry the man whom we choose, and it is for man to take away that right. Mrs. A. Jones trusted she might never turn traitress to the cause of truth. She was proud of being the wife of a polygamist; she knew this order of marriage was from God. Mrs. Duke had been a member of the church for over thirty years, and she could not find words to express her disgust at the bill. Mrs. L. W. Kimball, Mrs. Cory and many other ladies also expressed their feelings on the subject. Many of their progenitors had taken part in the great struggle for independence; and they claimed the right, as true and loyal subjects of this great republic, to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

After singing the meeting was dismissed by prayer.

Another thrust at Mr. Cullom's bill was made by the ladies of

EPHRAIM.

Sanpete County, who called a meeting on Jan 17th, to express their feelings towards it. The meeting was opened by prayer, officers were elected and a number of pointed, characteristic addresses were delivered, after which a committee was chosen to draft resolutions. The resolutions were pithy and pointed and express the detestation of the ladies of Ephraim to the infamous provisions of the Cullom and Craig bills and a desire and determination to support their husbands in defending their rights.

A similar meeting was held by the ladies of

SANTAQUIN

On the 22nd inst. Numerous speeches were made by the ladies on the occasion, condemning in strong terms, the interference of Congress in any religious matter; and designating the proposed action on Utah affairs as most infamous, unconstitutional and unjust. Suitable resolutions were drawn up and adopted expressive of the feelings of the meeting. After prayer, the assembly dispersed.

The Indignation Meeting at

TOOELE CITY

was convened in the school house on the 25th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Clegg was voted in as President. Mrs. E. Warburton was elected Secretary. A committee was chosen to draft resolutions, and during their absence addresses were delivered by several ladies expressive of their indignation at the proposed legislation against the people of Utah. The sentiments of the meeting were embodied in the resolutions framed by the committee which were unanimously adopted. They expressed the abhorrence of the ladies of Tooele at the Cullom and Craig bills and stigmatized them as worse than any measures ever enforced against the sons of Russia, and expressed the determination of the ladies to be one with their fathers, husbands and brothers in upholding them in all things they did.

Speeches were made by various ladies condemning in strong terms the provisions of the Cullom bill, after which the meeting was brought to a close by prayer.

The ladies of

PROVIDENCE,

Cash county, held a mass meeting on the 21st, of which Mrs. Budge was chosen president and Mrs. S. Rammeil secretary.

The president stated she was pleased to see so many of the ladies of Providence gathered together to express their indignation at the Cullom bill and added "We accept polygamy as a law of Heaven, and desire to sustain our husbands in furthering the designs of God." The world had already been shown the advantages of polygamy over monogamy. In that town there had never been a case of child-birth out of the circle of wedlock, nor a house of prostitution, nor a case of adultery known since its settlement, some eleven years ago.

Resolutions expressive of the feelings of the ladies toward the measure proposed in the Cullom bill, against the people of Utah, were then submitted to the meeting and unanimously sustained. After other speeches had been made, the meeting dissolved.

ION HAWLING.—With an eye to business the ice-cream saloon keepers are taking advantage of the season and are hauling ice in great abundance and laying it by to be in readiness for a harvest when the ice-cream season comes.

ANOTHER BILL AFFECTING UTAH.—We notice in our Colorado exchanges, that a bill is about to be introduced in Congress for the admission of Colorado into the Union. Among other clauses the bill fixes the boundaries of the proposed State, giving it "nearly one half of the Territory of Utah, though not a very large portion of her people." We have no definite knowledge with regard to the provisions of the bill, but from the above quotation we should imagine that the Western boundary of the proposed State would be somewhere in the neighborhood of 111 degrees west of Greenwich as that would give it nearly half the Territory of Utah with but a very small proportion of her people.

Special Notices.

WANTED.—At the Historian's Office, two copies of the Daily News, No. 229 of Vol. 1, Nov. 9, 1868.

Don't be imposed upon.

By purchasing Baking Powders which fall short of the quantity represented in each package, from one-eighth to one-half. DEWEY'S BAKING POWDER is put up in the cans, which contain actual net weight 1/2, 1, 1 1/2 and 5 pounds, as represented, and is perfectly free from any impure substances. We guarantee purity, quality, quantity and results satisfactory every time DEWEY'S BAKING POWDER is used. For sale by Grocers everywhere.

THE SWEET, FRAGRANT OIL OF THE COCO-NUT is represented in Burnett's Candies. Beware of imitations.

A Few Drops of Burnett's Florida Water, in a bath, will produce a delightful toilet water.

BEWARE OF OBTAINING BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS, and they will prove to be the purest and cheapest kinds ever used.

WHEN YOU ARE IN WANT OF BURNETT'S COGNAC, do not let the Druggist sell you any other kind, and remember that Burnett's Cognac has been found in Jonas Whitney's Remedy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE.

Lessee and Managers—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Colne

CONTINUED SUCCESS

Of the Favorite Artists,

KATE DENIN!

Mr. JOHN WILSON

As the Golden Farmer and Don Rafael

THIS EVENING,

THURSDAY JAN. 27,

The performance will commence with the Popular Emotional Drama, THE

GOLDEN FARMER!

Elizabeth..... KATE DENIN

The Golden Farmer..... Mr. John Wilson

To conclude with the splendid 2 Act Drama,

entitled

A SMOKEUS!

Carlo..... KATE DENIN

Don Rafael D'Estuango..... Mr. John Wilson

Doors open at 6 1/2 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7.

To-morrow Evening, Benefit of

KATE DENIN

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

BYASS' LONDON PORTER,

ARROL'S SCOTCH ALE, and

SANDS' CHICAGO STOCK ALE.

On Draught at

Salt Lake Billiard Room.

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