| The content of the

TOONTO, PEIDAY, GENTENDERS, CONCERNING AND ADDRESS AND

Reformers are publicly condemning the government on similar grounds. Mr. Donovan, of the sixth concession of Harwich, publishes a letter in which he says:

"THE CAMPAIGN.

The fight goes bravely on. Cheering others, that the affairs of the country of the condested in a better and more.

"After the defeat of Sir John Macdonald's Government I believed, as did many others, that the affairs of the country of the conducted in a better and more.

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In his address to the electors of Wel-

getful of his country's history. He speaks of Mackenzie, Lafontaine, Rolph, Baldwin, and the glorious Reformers of old as though he had been one among them. Why, bless the mumbling sexagenarian, he was their bitterest enemy. In 1851 he ran against Mackenzie in Haldimand, and in 1853 said of him in his newspaper:

"He has veered about by turns as the signs of the times gave hope of a tract of land at Bytown, or fifteen years' interest on an antiquated claim, but, alas! even the organs have treated his balderdash with contempt."

"A good old man, sir; he will be "talking, as they say, when the age is "in the wit is out." What do we care that Jacques Carrier landed on the isle of Orleans in 1535? We infer from analogy that Mr. Peter Brown met him on the wharf, and shaking the Banner in the face of his almoners warned them that the Liberal party "wanted no "Dogans" in New France. What boots it to this generation that Lord "from Belgium, and that the hardwar, and simple is generation the will be will be delived by the enormous importations from America and France. The lockmaken of Wolverhampton and Willenhall feel the serious effects of locks imported from he later that Jacque effects of locks imported from he serious eff

"He has veered about by turns as the signs of the times gave hope of a tract of land at Bytown, or fifteen years' interest on an antiquated claim, but, alas! even the organs have treated his balderdash with contempt."

In April of the same year he fell foul of ROLPH and MALCOLM CAMERON—not the present month. Hundreds rushed at the last moment to avail themselves of the present to avail themselves of the present month. bankruptcies in the neighbouring Republic

AMPHITHEAT

THE POLITICAL SITUAT

Able and Stirring Address Mr. John Grav.

and State-The Record John Macdonald and Mr. George Contrasted—Conservatism and E

A mass meeting was held on Thur the Amphitheatre for the purpose of Mr. John Gray of Prescott deliver a dress on the " Political Situation in da." The audience was almost as la nat of last Monday evening, and the ress which occupied over two hours divery, was listened to with interest e end. da." The audience was almost as la

The chair was occupied by the B. Robinson, who on introducing turer said that that gentleman can ronto with an acknowledged reput an orator of great power. He ha an orator of great power. He ha

interest, and he was sure he could be for it a courteous and respectful atte (Applause.)
Mr. Gray then came forward, and received with enthusiastic
After a few preliminary
the tenor of which was that a study of the politics of our Don was a particularly honourable vocatio the country could not fail to stin the country could not fail to stin teir patriotism, and more firmly est teir loyalty, he at once entered up the bject of his address, which he di subject of his address, which he dinto six heads, viz:—(1.) Church and (2.) The records of political parties 1854 to 1873. (3.) Conservatism and form. (4.) Free Trade and Prote (5.) The record of the present Dom Government. (6.) The National P In treating of the first division, he of d that we live under a constitution anteeing civil and religious liberty, that consequently there could be no co-between the respective powers of Cl and State. With regard to the R Catholic Church, of which he was a me he would make the unqualified state that the dogma of infallability in interfered with the civil obligations co-religionists. All civil power ema from the Queen, and the Roman F from the Queen, and the Roman I had no right to interfere with the cipolitical affairs of this country, or to the civil allegiance of any subject (Empire, and any attempt of the kins part would be resisted by every (lic as a violation of the law of (Cheers.) The Catholic Church recog and taught that allegiance and loyaths Sovereign were principles both of the Sovereign were principles both of natural and revealed law, and she demned all those who incited relagainst legitimate authority. There be no conflict between Church and unless, indeed, the State should in the just rights of the Church, as for stance, if the State decreed that the clics should not practise the disti of their Church. The Stat

no right to say that the p should or should not believe in any ticular religion. If the two bodies s clash in matters under the jurisdict the State, the Church must give wa was the case in the Guibord dispute, the civil authorities decided that his was entitled to burial in a certain pie land. The Church, however, had the to say whether or not he was en municated, that being a matter belo o its own organization. If the Ch were to counsel opposition to su measure as Confederation, or in case o with a Catholic country like France ised our aiding that country against land, every intelligent Catholic Cam would despise such instructions. Hi religionists would, on the contrary, for the supremacy of Great Bragaint any Catholic country in the w (Cheers.) It might be said in times past the Pope exercised the p of deposing kings. But in those da was the sole arbiter of nations, and often called mon to depose monarches. often called upon to depose monarchs had violated their obligations, and by own acts relieved their oppressed sulfrom their allegiance. For instance, i Queen became Catholic, he wauld be solved from his allegiance, because it v be a violation of the compact under she held the crown. He believed there was no danger of the Church fing disloyalty, and the Roman Ca hierarchy and people were as loyal to Sovereign as the U. E. Loyalists. H Sovereign as the U. E. Loyalists. Hi religionists had often been charged illiberality and bigotry, but he might his Protestant friends to remember small was the Catholic representation in Dominion and Ontario Legislatures, among the English members of the Braniament. In the Province of Quand in Catholic France the represent of Protestants was much more fair in

of Protestants was much more fair in portion to their numbers. The prejugainst Catholicity arose from a mis ception of her doctrines. Protestants Catholics alike could stand on the complatform of loyalty to the Crown and platform of loyalty to the Crown and stitution, and march under the one ba of civil and religious liberty. He ther ceeded to the second division—the re of political parties from 1854 to the residual of Sir John Macdonald. He por out that the resignation of the Hi Government in the fall of 1854 sounded death knell of the old Reform party whad been so ably led by Mr. Robert 1 win, that then Radicalism under George Brown's leadership was Corge Brown's leadership was stituted for Reform, and Toryism was substituted Conserva under Sir John Macdonald. These men became virtually the leaders of two political parties. In referring to MacNab Coalition Government, which MacNab Coalition Government, which ceeded the Hincks Administration alluded to the cry raised by George B that coalitions were immoral, a doc
that had been repudiated either by a
or speech, by all the great men of Ca
since that time. Sir John Macdonald
held that coalitions framed for the pur

held that coalitions framed for the pur of carrying on the affairs of the count times when the balance of parties the ened a dead-lock were judicious, patr and necessary. Mr. Brown was not st enough to form a Government, nea were the old Conservatives. A coal was therefore a necessity, and Allan MacNab's Government, which Sir John Macdonald was leading spirit, proved emine advantageous to the country. Among measures passed by Sir John Macdo were the Secularisation of the clergy serves, and the Seignoriali Tenures Act Militia Bill. The lecturer then gave able review of the circumstances whice tended Sir John Macdonald's appointures as Premier in 1855, his subsequent resi tended Sir John Macdonald's appoints as Premier in 1855, his subsequent resition, the scandalous policy of abuse misrepresentation adopted by Brown reference to the Catholics, which gahim a majority in this Province, but a him a Governmental impossibility for after his two days of power. He drawing picture of the contrast the I George Brown of 1876 presented to Brown of those days. The systematic derer of everything Catholic, he was now cordual admirer of Archbishop Lynch unprincipled demagogue in the time of

derer of everything Catholic, he was now cordial admirer of Archbishop Lynch unprincipled demagogue in the time of Nah, he now professed an ardent love for Constitution,—a Protectionist of the the Free Trader of the present,—in past calling into existence thousand Orange lodges, and to-day refusing flat for their incorporation. Brown evidently becoming imbued with Consetive, ideas, he was no longer a Rad scarcely a Reformer. When they lost the Rown's record, one could scarcely ize that a man with his intellectual abshould have displayed such a want of While the Premiership was his goa adopted a selfish line of policy which spily alienated the vast majority of the ple. The lecturer then gave a rapid sk of the political events from the access of the Cartier-Macdonald regime up the date of Confederation, and the