lowing paragraph :

MR. OURRAN AND THE AR BISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE.

In our last issue there appeared the

REV. JOHN F. COPPEY, M. A., LL D., EDITOS THOS. COPPEY, PUB. AND PROP.

Catholic Record.

LUNDON, SATURDAY, APR. 8, 1886.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL.

CONSECRATED TO THE PASSION OF OUR BLESSED LORD. THE OF STATE OF SIL PROCESSED LORD. THE OF SIL PROCESSED LORD. THE OF SIL PROCESSED LORD. SIL RICHARD, BP CONF. CAMP. St. Richard, Bp Conf. Nunday in Lent.
Vincent Ferrer, C 4th Sunday in Lent.
St. Viacent Ferrer, Conf.
St. Celestine I, P. and Conf.
St. Isidore, Bp., Con. and D. (April 4.)
Off of Bl. Sac. M. Dionysius, Bp. and Con.
Most Precious Blood of Our Lord.
Feria. St. Macarius, Bp. and Conf.
Passion Sunday.
St. Leo the Great, P., Cf. and Doc. of the
Ch. St. Victor, M.
St. Hermenegild. Martyr.
St. Tiburtius and Comp.
MM.
Off. of Bl. Sac. SS. Basilissa and Comp.
MM.

en Dolors of the B V.M. St. Ben. Jos. of Im. Conp. St. Anicetus, P. and

James, James, Holy Thursday.
Good Friday.
Holy Saturday.
EASTER SUNDAY.
Sater Tuesday.
It he Octave.

JOSI PH G. BIGGAR, M. P., TO HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

House of Commons Library, 15th March, 1886.

The Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London My Lord—I have the honour to scknowledge receipt of £83 3s 5d sterling, forwarded on behalf of the London branch of the Irish National League of America, by Your Lordsbip, through His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin. With many thanks, Your Lordship's faithful servant,

JOSEPH G. BIGGAR

IRELAND AND CANADA.

We have very great pleasure in laying before our readers correspondence that will be read in all parts of this great and self governing confederacy with the very

4 Rutland-square, E. Dublin,

9th March, 1886. MY DEAR MR. HARRINGTON-I enclose three letters which I have received from across the Atlantic, each of them sent to me with a bank order for a sub stantial sum for the benefit of the Irish Parliamentary Fund :
The amount: thus entrusted to me are

as follows—
From the London (Canada)
Branch of the Irish National League of America, per the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London (Canada) From the Charitable Icish Society of Halifax (Nova Scotia), per James J. O'Brien, Esq, secretary..... From a Few Friends of Irish

Nationality in the parish of Paris, Ontario, Canada, per the Very Rev. T. J. Dowling, Vicar General of the Dio-cese of Hamilton...

Total ...£239 5 6 I send you the letters as you may think it useful to publish them. The identity of the sentiment expressed in all three is noteworthy. And it surely is not a sentiment at variance either with "the integrity of the Fernial". is not a sentiment at variance either with "the integrity of the Empire" or with "the supremacy of the Crown,"—I remain, my dear Mr. Harrington, very sincerely yours, +WILLIAM J. WALSH,

Archbishop of Dublin.

The Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Primate of Ireland,

Archbishop of Dublin.
London, Canada, Feb. 15, 1886.
My Dear Lord Archbishop—I have been requested by the officers of the League of America to transmit to your tissue the enclosed cheque for £83 35 5d for the benefit of the Irish Parliamentary Fund. May I ask your Grace to instruct your secretary to convey the enclosed sum to the treasurer of the Irish Parliamentary Fund, and to send receive mentary Fund, and to send receipt thereof to me. I am glad to be able to inform Your Grace that the great majority of Canadians are heart and soul with the Irish people in their efforts to secure by constitutional methods the blessings f self G vernment for their country. C mada affords a striking proof of the

mealeulable benefits which self-govern-Hosticurable benefits which self-government confers on a country. Ours is a Government of the people, by the people, and for the weal and happiness of the people. Our form of Government protects the rights of all, and gives undue favours and privileges to none; it secures liberty without licence, and authority without despotism. The consequences without despotism. The consequences are freedom, prosperity, contentment

an I loyalty.

Were Ireland self governed she would not be, as she too long has been, the mater dolorest of the nations, but, on the contrary, would be the "joyiul mother of happy children."

May God hasten the day of her freesom and happiness.—I have the honor to be, my dear Lord Archbishop, with pro-found respect, your Grace's faithful ser-+ JOHN WALSH,

ing the enclosed draft for twenty-one pounds sterling in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund. My mission is small and poor, consisting of less than one hundred families in all, and we are still in debt for our church, or else our offering in aid of the good cause would have been larger. It gives me very great pleasure to add that the appointment of your Grace to the see of St. Laurence has given inexpressible joy and satisfaction to the Irish clergy in Canada. Although only a child when I left Limerick, I have never forgotten my native land, and I rejoice now to be able to add my humble mite to aid her in her efforts to obtain legislative independence such as we enjoy in Canada. Hoping your Grace will kindly favour me with an acknowledgment of the enclosed, wishing you multos annos, and asking a share in your holy prayers, your Grace's most dutitul and obedient son in Christ,

T. J. Dowling, Vicar-General, Paris,
Diocese of Hamilton.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Feb. 20th, 1886
My Lord Archelish of the Charitable

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Feb. 20:h, 1886
MY Lord Archershop—I am instructed
by Dr. Farrel, president of the Charitable
Irish Society of Halifax, to forward to
your Grace a draft on London for £135
2s 1d sterling, being a contribution to the
Irish Parliamentary Fund from a few
Irishmen and their descendants residing
in Halifax, who, having a love for the
Emerald Isle, and enjoying the blessings
of a good system of government in the Emerald Isle, and enjying the blessings of a good system of government in the land of their adoption, desire to assist, though in a small financial way, the present Irish Parliamentary Party in their efforts to obtain for Ireland a measure of Home Rule such as we happily enjyy in Canada.—I have the honor to be, my Lord Archbishop, your Grace's most obedient servant, JAMES J. O'BRIEN, Secretary of the C. Irish Society, Halifax, N. S., D. C.

a war of races and of creeds, are clearly, fully and exactly reflected in the letters just cited. Of enemies of Ire'and there are some in this country, as there are in every country under the sun foes of right and justice and equality. With regret we say it that these are most numer ous in a city accustomed to pride itself on enlightenment and progress, the metropolis of Oatario, the Queen city of the West, Toronto. The anti Irish bigots there are led by men notoriously haters of their Irish Catholic fellow countrymen, men whose sole aim, intent, purpose and action is to divide this happy land, and its contented, loyal, and progressive population, into two hostile camps clamoring for blood, and bent on destruction. The leaders of this would-be fratricidal and suicidal movement are Prof. Goldwin Smith, and the "Rev." Drs. Wild and Potts. We have before us a letter addressed to the Globe by that talented and promising young Irish Canadian barrister, Mr. J. A Mulligan, that in our estimation leserves place side by side with the cheering letters above quoted. It is an evilence of the spirit that is abroad in this bright and free land, in favor of justice to Ireland. Mr. Mulligan, writing to the

Sir,—Before addressing myself to the task of exposing the other inaccuracies contained in the explanation which the Rev. Dr. Potts made from his pulpit, I will endeavour to show, that in stating that he never referred to the Land League in his now famous address, he has risked a statement which the published reports of his speech will not sustain. How does this denial accord with cer

Globe of March 23:d, said :

ference to a Land League meeting in Philadelphia, for none other has been held there lately in the interest of the Irish cause; he stated on the authority of Prof. Smith that "they put a murderer in the chair of their meeting. will deny that this was a Land League meeting, in all candour and honesty I will acknowledge the truth of his statement and congratulate our League that even Dr. Potts cannot venture to cast even Dr. Fotts cannot venture to cast reflections upon it. If he cannot make the denial it is as "plain as a pikestaff" that he did refer to the Land League of foronto when he said that the same element that elec'ed a murderer as chairman ment that elec'ed a murderer as chairman in l'ailadelphia, was the dissenting element at their meeting. The previous sentence. I believe, established my contention. "They," (referring to the "same element" in Toronto as the Land eaguers in Philadelphia), "are bringing a murderer and ex convict to Toronto lecture on St. Patrick's Day." There is a 'tid-bit" for my clerical opponent. Having maligned our League, as his own explanation shows, he has not, with all his explanation shows, he has not, with all his vaunted courage, been manly enough to make proper reparation. He has purposely aggravated the insult, though he could not increase the injury. To be compelled at any time to make an apology is humiliating to man's pride. When is humiliating to man's pride. When such is needed, to do so with grace and completeness is evidence of gentlemanlike education and Christian training. Is scarcely expected the absence of this quality in an Irish divine.

Merely to show the utter unreliability of both his address and explanation, I will dissect them with a calmness that will probably excite Dr. Potts. He has already been forced to make the following additional control of the probability of th missions :- (1) Bourke is not a murderer (2) He is not coming to Toronto. (3) The Land League whom he vilified that night are not bringing him to Canada.

The first admission proves that he was in error as to character as well as to local-

ity.
I will point out a few errors in the ex-

planation:—
(1) Bourke, who is an old Toronto boy

corrections merely to show his profound innorance of the history of the man and the recklessness with which he will make statements calculated to inflame the passions of his followers.

Will Dr. Potta "gladly make these corrections?" Was he not unwise to declare that with the exception of locality he "would not withdraw a comma or semi-

"would not withdraw a comma or semicolon?"

In his explanation Dr. Potts ventures
to admit "there is room for constitutional
agitation touching land and land laws."
Why was he not honest enough to make
such an admission at "the anti-Home Rule
meeting? Was it not called that Gladstone "might catch public sentiment?"
And yet Dr. Potts, throughout the course
of his lengthy address, fasled to admit that
Ireland had a single grievance.

I have another tid-bit for you. Further on in his explanation he says, "I
would have no objection to a large measure of Home Rule for Ireland, provided
there would be a similar arrangement
for England, Scotland and Wales,"
Compare this with some extracts from
his speech, "I stand in sympathy with
the loyalists of my country because
Home Rule means practical separation
from Great B. itain. That is what it
means. It is as plain as a pikestaff that
Home Rule means practical separation
from Great Britian." This is not an
objection merely to Home Rule as the
"Nationalists understand it," but indifrom Great Britian." This is not an objection merely to Home Rule as the "Nationalists understand it," but indicates a most determined opposition to it in any form. He makes this clear by this turther extract, "any form of Home Rule would simply mean the insertion of the thin edge of the wedge, and total separation would follow." Will Dr. Potts please reconcile these positions?

As! we made all my quotations from the (age Sentinel, I have no doubt they will be accepted as reliable. A fear of trespassing on the crowied state of your

The sentiments of all Canadians who love Canada and are devoted to its real interests, and not intent upon provoking

The sentiments of all Canadians who love Canada and are devoted to its real interests, and not intent upon provoking

The sentiments of all Canadians who love Canada and are devoted to its real interests, and not intent upon provoking

The sentiments of all Canadians who love Canada and are devoted to its real columns compels me here to handle Dr. Potts more gently than he deserves.

J. A. Mulligan.

THE VOTE ON MR. LANDRY'S MOTION.

On the 25th of March the vote was taken in the Canadian Commons on Mr. Landry's motion condemnatory of the execution of Riel. It was the largest since Confederation, there being present 199 members when the division took place. For the motion the vote stood 52; against

An analysis of the vote on Mr. Landry's motion discloses several interesting

thus:		
For the	motion.	Agains
Ontario	18	65
Quebec	28	36
New Brunswick	1	14
Nova Scotia	4	17
P. E. Island	1	4
Manitoba		4
British Columbia		6
	52	14

stands as follows :-

8		- 01 6160
,		Government
	English Conservaties	96
e	French Conservatives.	96
	English Liberals	24
		27
е	Total	146
8		
9	The vote against the	Governmen
	stands as follows :-	
	English Liberals	•
1	French Liberals	2
8	French Consession	1
1	French Conservatives	17
	Total	Section in the section in
	Total	55
3	Taking the French vote	by itself i
	stood as follows :-	,
1		
1	French speaking representa	tives
1	voting against the Govern	ment 28
1	French speaking voting for	tha
9	Government	96

Majority against the Government ... The Ontario Reformers who voted for Mr. Landry's motion were Messrs. : Allen, Blake. Cameron (Huron), Lister, Cameron (Middlesex), Mills, Lister,

Campbell (Renfrew), Somerville (Bruce or seventeen in all. The eighteenth man from Ontario who voted for the motion was Mr. Labrosse, of Prescott. The Oata rio Reformers who voted against the

motion were Messrs. Cartwright, Mackenzie. Charlton, Paterson, Sutherland (Oxford), Bain (Wentworth) Gunn, Somerville (Brant) Livingston, McCraney, Mulock

or fifteen in all. Nine other English speaking Reformers, viz, Messrs. Scriver. Ray, Davies, Gillmor, King, Burpee Fisher, Irvine, and Watson (Manitoba), also voted against the motion.

The members absent were Messrs, Catudal, Cameron, (Victoria) McNeil, Cockburn, Fairbank, Fleming, McMullen, Thompson, (Haldimand) and Sir John A. Macdonal i. The government naturally feels rejoiced over its great Parliamentary victory. The opposition were cartainly outgeneraled in the fight, and then badly worsted. Hid Mr. Blake drawn swords in the debate on the address, his case Want, # John Walsh, Bishop of London. His Grace the Most Rev. W. Walsh, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin, Ireland.

To His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin.

For His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin.

Paris, Ontario, Canada, Feb. 15, 1886

My Dear Lord Archbishop.—I take the end of three years." He was senthe liberty of requesting you, in my own behalf as well as that of a few friends of Irish nationality in this small parish, to do us the honor of accepting and apply
(1) Bourke, who is an old Toronto boy and well remembered by many citizens, was not rimed for treason. (3) He was not tried for treason. (3) He was the end of three years." He was senthe liberty of requesting you, in my own behalf as well as that of a few friends of Irish nationality in this small parish, to do us the honor of accepting and apply
In Bourke, who is an old Toronto boy and well remembered by many citizens, was never "implicated in a plot to mur der." (2) He was not tried for treason. (3) He was not "sentenced for life and liberated at the end of three years." He was sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and at the end of three years, I believe, he was do us the honor of accepting and apply
In Bourke, who is an old Toronto boy and well remembered by many citizens, was never "implicated in a plot to mur der." (2) He was not tried for treason. (3) He was not "sentenced for life and liberated at the end of three years." He was sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and at the end of three years, I believe, he was liberated. I make the second and third at the counties of Drummond and Arthabaska an election for the local legis-

lature of Quebec. The issue was Riel and nothing but Riel. These counties in 1882 gave a Conservative majority of 610. On Wednesday, the 23rd, they elected the Liberal candidates, Mr. Girouard, by a majority of 366, notwithstanding that his opponent had placed him the state of the religion they profess.

Toronto, March 19. VERITAS. his opponent had pledged himself in writing against the execution of Riel. Of this election the Montreal Herald

of this election the Montreal Herald (Conservative) says:

The Montreal Herald, (Ind.,) discussing editorially the result of the election in Drummond and Arthabaska says:—Mr. Prefontaine's chances as a candidate would not have been worth considering at all had he not taken the course he did, since the Riel feeling is as strong among Conservative electors as among Liberal electors throughout the province. This is the true state of things, and the Drummond and Arthabaska election is but a sample of the whole, whatever those interested in putting a different color on the situation may say or sing. What members of parliament from Quebæ may do is one thing; what the sentiments of the electors at home may be is quite another thing. If the existence of this condition of things is considered of sufficient gravity to justify an appeal to the people of the Dominion and a general election, well and good. There is just one thing more to be considered, and that is that in the event of a general election this summer the government party in Quebec province will be utterly extinguished. If the object of the government men in the other province is to wipe out their parliamentary allies in Quebec, they will do it with their eyes open. The first to suffer by a general election will be the Quebec government, now in alliance with the Dominion government, and next the three French ministers, Sir Hector, Sir Adolphe and Mr. Chapleau. The Heavenfulled. now in alliance with the Dominion government, and next the three French ministers, Sir Hector, Sir Adolphe and Mr. Chapleau. The House of Commons having voted to sustain the government on the Riel question, there is no longer any excuse for a dissolution; but, if it comes, it will be well to remember that it means the annihilation to the government party in this province. The conditions were more favorable to a government triumph in Drummond and Arthabaska than in nine out of ten of all provincial connine out of ten of all provincial con-stituencies, and we all see what has happened there.

For our part the vote of Thursday morning, the 24th inst, removes the Riel question from the living, practical political issues. There are other issues to divide the people of Ontario, and on them we wish to see the next general election fought, free from the acerbities and animosities of race and religious rancor.

THE FORGERS STILL SQUEAKING.

The forgers are dying a hard death Cornered by His Grace the Archbishop's denial, crushed by his publication of Cardinal Manning's letter utterly reprobating all responsibility for or connection with the writing of the infamous production published by Lord Robert Montague to cover his own cowardly apostasy, they have fastened on to the "Monsignor" theory with a persistence that does not surprise us. Admitting for a moment that a Monsignor wrote the objectionable letter, which we do not believe, would it prove aught against Holy Church? Higher than Monsignori have betrayed the Caurch-an apostle aban. doned Jesus Himself, with what result Ruin to themselves and those governed by their influence, or led by their exam. ple. The Caurch survives such wicked. ess on the part of her ungrateful chil. dren, for it is of God, and as a work of God neither decays nor perishes. In the Mail of Monday, March 22nd, appeared a letter signed "Veritas," evi dently the work of a preacher, or one high and earnest in evangelical councils, one who, although Carist taught forgive ness and mildness and charity, uses the name of the Redeemer to flaunt his hatred, ferocity and calumny in the face of the public. Here is the letter : Editor of the Mail.

SIR,-Lord Robert Montague, a noble SIR,—Lord Robert Montague, a nobleman and a Privy Councillor, has stated over his own signature that the letter lately published in your columns and attribated to Cardinal Manning was not written by Manning, but by another Monsignor of the Roman Church. The letter, no doubt, is exceedingly damaging, and we can well understand the anxiety of our Roman Catholic friends to weaken its force. It was written by this Man its force. It was written by this Mon-signor in all the freedom of private orrespondence to another Roman Catho lic (Lord Montague being then a member of the Roman Church), it was never of the Roman Church), it was never intended for publication, and as a piece of unbiassed testimony, therefore, is about as convincing a piece of evidence as could be well wished as to the real opinion of this eminent Monsignor. We all know that letters intended for publication are written in a more guarded way, because few men are ready to court the martyrdom of persecution which the plain unvarnished secution which the plain unvarnished truth too often involves. Lord Montague withholds the name of his correspondent because he does not wish to bring him for because he does not wish to bring him for his plain speaking into so evil a plight.

Your correspondent says that if the Monsignor's name were disclosed he would promptly deny the authorship of the letter. I do not pretend to have any knowledge of the Roman Catholic clergy; it seems rather a grievous insult to them, however, to assume that this unknown Monsignor would resort to a lie in order to shield them. himself from the consequences of the un

What reliance is to be placed on this "Monsignor" theory can be inferred from the alleged fearsto give his name lest he should deny authorship of the forged letter. If the letter were genuine no regard for persons, nor fear of denial by the author, would prevent the publi-

cation of his name. In reference to the allusion of Veritas to General Burke, we may say that, admitting that brave officer to be as guilty as Veritas pretends, admitting that Catholics are as blood-thirsty as he assumes, he is out of his own mouth proven a murderer of truth and an assassin of reputation. Need Catholics lear the assaults of such men, nav. in them they should glory. Our allusion to apostasy reminds us that some time ago correspondent enclosed for observation and comment the following clip-

"Coming our of Rome -In every land Catholics are coming out of Rome. Since Mr. Foulkes returned from the Romish priesthood to the Anglican Church he priesthood to the Anglican Church he has received the recantation of fifty Romanists in England. On a recent Sunday Pastor Berthe, of Brest, received thirty converted Catholics at the Lord's Supper. The Presbyterian Church at Valparaiso has added to its membership during the present year one hundred and fifty Catholic converts, Father O'Connor of New York reports twenty-two converts from Rome under his two converts from Rome under his preaching between January and July. Rev. R. B. Desroches, of Detroit, who left Rome while training for its priest-hood, has established six churches, mostly of converted Catholics; and he does not know that any ever went back Among his converts have been priests and monks."—The Christian Leader. Admitting for the moment that these

figures are correct, what do they prove? We direct our correspondent's attention to an incident in the Life of Jesus Christ Himself. It is recorded of Him that addressing the Jewish multitude He said: "I am the living bread which came down from heaven. If any man eat of this bread, he shall live for ever : and the bread that I will give is my flesh for the life of the world." The gospel then adds, "The Jews therefore strove among themselves, saving: How can this man give us his flesh to eat?" Did these doubts of the Jews affect the truth of His doctrine, or shake His purpose to preach it and adhere to it? He suffered them to pronounce his exposition there of a hard saying, and many of his disciples to leave Him and walk with Him no more rather than explain away one iota or tittle of his solemn and divine teaching. Who the losers by the blindness of the Jews and the apostacy of His disciples? They themselves or Jesus Christ?

St. Jude's memorable words here occur to memory: They are, he says, cloudlets without moisture, borne hither and thither by every wind, withered trees of autumn sterile, twice killed, deracinated, waves of a furious sea, upraising the foam of their shame: wandering stars, for occur to memory : They are, he says, which a tempest of darkness is reserved for all eternity.

Nubes sine aqua quae a ventis circumferuntur: arbores autumnales, infructuosae, bis mortuae, eradicatæ fluctus feri maris, despumantes suas confusiones, sidera errantia, quibus procella tenebrarum servata est in asternum.

A FAIR QUESTION AND A PLAIN ANSWER.

We beg of our esteemed contemporary, the Northwest Review, to hold us excused for not giving more prompt attention to its paragraph of the 6th of March last. Our contemporary then said :

"The CATHOLIC RECORD has sharply taken to task the Le Canadian for some remarks it made in reference to the remarks it made in reference to the course pursued by the Toronto Mail in which Le Canadien held Mr. Farrar, the chief editor, responsible. With great force and truth the RECORD points out that Mr. Farrar is not responsible being the course of the course that Mr. Farrar is not responsible, being subject to the dictates of the managing subject to the dictates of the managing editor, Mr. Bunting. After granting all this the question still arises, does the managing editor holdsway over the consciences of his writers, in other words, must the chief editor at the sacrifice of much along the mishes of his managing editor. truth obey the wishes of his manager, as the Muil certainly did the other day when it assailed the teaching of the Catholic Caurch. We would be pleased to hear what our learned friend has to say on this phase of the question."

The question put us by our Winnipeg friend is an entirely fair one, and to it we give a very plain answer. No managing editor, say we, should hold such sway over the conscience of his writers as to force them to sacrifice truth to obey their wishes. No Catholic writer can, in safe conscience, or, more plainly, without grievous sin, make such a sacrifice at any one's bidding. Our object in taking the stand we did in regard of Le Canadien and Mr. Farrar was not indeed to defend the Mail, nor its chief editor, from any of the blame justly attaching to both for their assault on Catholicity. But we did think, and do think still, that in the particular circumstance to which we at the time made reference Le Canadien did not assume a fair position towards Mr. Farrar, and expressed ourselves accordingly.

METHODISTS AND HOME RULE.

Just as all Presbyterians are not opposed to Home Rule-so all Mathodists are not of one mind with Rev. Dr. Potts on this subject. The Rev. Dr. Hunter, preaching to the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Hamilton, on Sunday, the 14th inst., alluding to the late anti Home Rule meeting in Toronto, said that the Toronto people had achieved somewhat of a sensetion by their recent mass meeting "to perpetuate the integrity of the Empire."
It seemed to him that the speakers, with a strange unanimity, took for granted two things which neither the present condition of Ireland nor the attitude and action of the Imperial Government can be made to justify. First, that Ireland has no grievances; secondly, that the unity of the Empire is in danger. Dr. Hunter dealt with these statements in a very con-

vincing and effective manner : "If you look, said he, at Irishmen in the colonies, where the curse of landlordism is unknown and where the race for comfort, wealth and position is open to all, you will not find them as a rule restless agitators, but peaceable, thrifty, intellectual citizens. How do you explain it, that an Irishman in Canada is loyal in the extreme, happy and contented, industrious and frugal, but that same man in Ireland is restless, impatient, almost ready for revolution. There is only one answer to the question: In Ireland he sees no chance to achieve independence or become the owner "If you look, said he, at Irishmen in question: In Ireland he sees no chance to achieve independence or become the owner of the soil he tills; in Canada if he fail of success the fault is his own. The Irish people have grievances and nothing but the extinction of landlordism can remove them."

The learned gentleman then expressed the belief that the eloquence expended on the threatened disruption of the empire is "wasted on the desert air." Who, he asked, threatens the disruption of the empire? Does Mr. Gladstone threaten the disruption of that colossal edifice? Has he not again and again declared that his promised legislation on the Irish question will be framed in subjection, in every respect, to the law of Imperial unity? From this position he cannot receds. He knows, says Br. Hunter, and Mr. Parnell knows, that the overwhelming majority of Her Majesty's subjects at home and in the colonies would rally to the cry, "the empire one and indivisible." Referring to Dr. Pott's statement that Mr. Parnell had some years ago threatened that he and his party would never rest till the last link that bound Ireland to England was severed, Dr. Hunter declared that if Mr. Parnell had ever made this foolish statement he must since have learned wisdom. He knows full well that the idea of a disrupted and disintegrated empire is a delusion and a dream. He knows full well that the rights and liberties of the minority in Ireland, must be sacredly guarded; and if with those conditions he can help the "grand old man" to give peace and order and self-government to poor distracted Ireland, the benediction of a grateful world will come upon him.

who determines national existence and national boundaries, that juncture is the present time. Pray that the wisdom which cometh from above, and which is which cometh from above, and which is 'first pure, then peaceable, easy to be entreated,' may come down upon the men who are grappling with this difficult and complex question."

It is such a rare occurrence that we can say aught of good of Methodist public utterances, so rare that we can express approval of the declarations of Methodist preachers, that we are glad to make place for something even better than Mr. Hunter's sympathetic declarations in favor of Irich self-government. It is from Rev. James Coote, formerly pastor of the Methodist Church at Little Falls, N. Y., and now presiding elder of the Watertown district. He came a hundred miles to hear Mr. Pepper, at Little Falls, and spoke as follows :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I am reminded

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I am reminded of the old saying, "that fools ought not to rush in where angels fear to tread." I am proud and delighted to be here, and although a Protestant of the Protestants and a Methodist of the Methodists, I am heart and soul with the effort of the mighty leader, Parnell, in trying to secure a Parliament in College Green. (Cheers.) Thanks be to Almighty God the day of Ireland's redemption draweth nigh—the night is turning towards the dawn—and Ireland's redemption draweth nigh—the night is turning towards the dawn—and the dear old land, ever beautiful, even in its desolation, will yet be hailed and recognized as one of the happiest, freest and most prosperous nations upon the earth. (Applause.) As a Protestant let me here offer my hand to every man in this assembly and to every lady who holds the same view as the Land League to crush the enormous evil of I rish landlordism. Let but the thin edge of the wedge be got in and enormous evil of frish landfordism. Let but the thin edge of the wedge be got in and it may be driven up to the thickest. I have no fears for Protestantism in Ireland have no fears for Protestantism in Ireland when landlordism is gone where the woodbine twineth. (Cheers.) The manhood of Irish Protestantism is not represented by the crouching and shrieking cowards who are forever roaring out these miserable words, "Destroy landlordism, give Home Rule to Ireland, and we Protestants shall be devoured by a parcel of rabid Papists." (Cheers and laughter.) I am here with my brother, Mr. Pepper, as a Methodist clergyman, to sink all minor differences and unite with all classes with firm determination to help to elevate poor Ireland. This Irish and American love feast will have its brightening, inspiring influence upon our brothers across the water. (Applause.)

lowing paragraph:

"In the course of the Riel debate in House of Commons, Mr. Curran, M for Montreal Centre, and Mr. Bleader of the Opposition, both address the House. Mr. Curran's speech wrather ill-connected amplification of letter to the RECORD on this same sub Mr. Blake, in a discussion lasting in than five hours, fully argued the wquestion and condemned the execution the man whom Archbishop Tache belie to be a megalomaniac. Unlike Mr. Cur we believe the Archbishop as implicitly one in a witness box. The member for A treal closed by the following:

On Monday, the 21st inst., Mr. Cur On Monday, the 21st inst., Mr. Cur made a statement in the House of C mons. He rose to a question of privi "As a question of privilege I beg to allowed to draw the attention of honorable House to an item in the E ing Joun al of yesterday, the 22ad inst to the following effect:

to the following effect:

"It appears, says the Ottawa correspont of the Globe, that Mgr. Tache we to Mr. Curran, M. P., regarding the a sations brought against him in the Heby the latter. The words alleged to heen made use of were to the effect the Archbishop had written things that would not dare utter under oath. Grace, so the story goes, exacted a ret tion from the member for Mont

My reference to His Grace the A bishop is thus reported in *Hansard*, w must have been easy of access to the Goorespondent. Speaking of Riel's included

"Now, the next question comes— he insane? And, in reading an in view with the leading counsel for defence from the province of Que we have found it stated here that Grace Archbishop Tache refused to and give evidence on that occas Well, it is not for one in my hum position to speak of one so exalted His Grace, but I will say that through this country, wherever his name known, it is revered and respected, that not only for his qualities of intell but for his nobleness and generosity heart. He is as widely known as man in Canada, and when we know in that unfortunate man, when we ke that unfortunate man owed everythin him, is it to be supposed that His G him, is it to be supposed that His G would not have gone to Regina, or et to the furthest extremity of the earth he could have given the testimony this man did not know right from wre that he was insane, that he knew his be so? We all know that His Grace we have gone, not only to Regina, but to furthest extremity of the earth, to evidence for his bitterest enemy, if evidence could have been of any ber to him."

to him."

Sir, I brought no accusation at all, did not say what the Globe correspond says it is alleged I did, and the allega about a retraction is therefore with foundation. I was discussing the insarphase of the question under calderation. The name of the archbishad been mentioned by a former specime connection with the refusal of Grace to go to the trial at Regina. thought never entered my mind, m thought never entered my mind, m less did I say, as is falsely alleged, "that Archbishop had written things that would not dare to utter under oa My idea of the law of insunity was an that even if His Grace had gone to Reg and stated on oath there exactly wha subsequently published in his admir letter on the late troubles in the No west, it could not have benefited Richard. law. That is what I meant to conve the paragraph quoted and that His G had not gone to give evidence which considered could not avail. I was taken in that respect. His Grace formed me that I had attributed to formed me that I had attributed to the wrong motive for his refusal to g Regina. I requested the honor of interview with the Archbishop in library of Parliament, and having plained my meaning, he very kir declared himself perfectly satisfied proposed then and there to make a st ment at the opening of the house on afternoon of Thursday last but his G afternoon of Thursday last, but his G thought it better that I should not do

thought it better that I should not do saying that he desired to keep his nout of the discussion and the newspa on this question. Subsequently I ceived from his Grace the following let Montreal, March I DEAR MR CURRAN.—I should revery much that the incident of Mon last should cause you annoyance, doubt it pained me when I heard the plication you made of my refusal to a plication you made of my refusal to g Regina, but after the explanation have given me, I am convinced you no intention to say anything whatsoe that might be disagreeable to me. I have hesitation in affirming that I am a field with your explanation, and I aut ize you to say so to whom you please.
I remain, with consideration,

Your very devoted servant, ALEX. ANI, DE SI, BONIFACE O. M J. J. Curran, M.P. shall never forget this act of kind and consideration on the part of Grace, which is only another added to many he has extended to me during

past thirty years. I solemnly declare I would rather quit this Parliament stanter than utter a syllable that could construed into the faintest reflection the acts or motives of a prelate so dis guished by every virtue, so deserv admired, esteemed and beloved. (E We very cheerfully give place in

columns to Mr. Curran's explanation. did not derive our view of his use of Archbishop's name from the Globe's Ot correspondence. In fact, we have no seen the statement from that source ded to by the hon. gentleman. The bishop's letter shows that he his was pained at Mr. Curran's langu So were we. We are glad that hon, gentleman has succeeded in saiing His Grace of St. Boniface as to true meaning and purpose. For