THE TRUE WITNESS' AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY CONCERTS. To the Editor of THE POST and THUE WITNESS. DEAR SIR,-Nearly all the National and Banevolent Societies are giving successful concerts this year in the Queen's Hall. Many of us are enquiring what are the officers of St. Patrick's Society or the other Irish Societies doing? We believe they will not be outdone by any of the sister societies if they will only try. Kindly bring the matter to the notice of the officers and let us have a rousing concert in this magnificent Hall, the inside of which many of our people have never seen. With Rosa D'Erina at the great organ and the local musical talent within their reach, the concert could be made splendid success. Try it, gentlemen, and give our people a grand musical entertainment.

Yours truly, AN IBISBMAN. ___Adat.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST : SIR,-In THE POST of the 21st instant, 1 have noticed an article on the controversy between Messrs. Ryan and O'Donohoe of Toronto, and showing the small share of the emoluments of office, falling to English

speaking Catholics in Untario and Ottawa. Well, Mr. Editor, I don't think the proportion is more favorable in this Province, in fact, I believe it is less so, for by taking up the Government reports and looking over the names of the employees in the different departments, it will be seen how few English speaking Catholics there are. Take for instance the Department of Crown Lands, and out of thrity-four employees, including those in the Cadastre office, there is not one single English speaking Catholic. What can be the cause or reason? Surely, Mr. Editor, now that there is an Irish Catholic in the Ministry he should see that justice is rendered to his countrymen, at least in his Department.

By inserting the above you will much oblige yours, etc., JUSTICE.

Beauharnois, Jan. 27, 1882.

EPISCOPAL DEBT.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

The triends of religion and of their diocese will be rejoiced to hear through the columns of your estimable journal of the hopeful condition of the Episcopal debt, which the unsparing hand of fickle fortune has imposed on the hitherto prosperous See of Montreal. The Committee in charge of the manage. ment of this debt is happy in being able to say that, with good-will and energy on the part of the different parishes, it foresees clearly a successful issue to their at first apparently useless endeavours, in spite of what has been reported by popular rumors, which would have us necessarily believe that the Episcopal See of Catholic Montreal would be beggared, and that all the funds sent in would be utterly and fruitlessly swamped.

The committee bases its bopes on the present state of the debt, for it has very sensibly diminished of late. On the thirtieth of December, 1879, the debt amounted to \$816 -436.70. Since then it has been reduced by over! \$230,000, still leaving a debt of about \$580,000, which sum the committee will meet with the resources the bishopic still commands, for the Bishopric still holds property to the value of \$122,000, independent of the present site of the Palatial residence and new Cathedral which none of us would like to see passing into other hands, and of its bank stock and bills amounting to \$245,000, \$92,000 of which are shortly to be received. and with the contributions that the various parishes, headed by their ourngiven all it intends to give, even many are waiting His Lordship's visit to present him

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MONTBEAL, WEDNESDAY, FEB 8, 1882

Special Notice to Subscribers,

Montreal will be acknowledged by change of date on address-label attached to paper.

Ms. GLADSTONE says he cannot release the uspects until they are incapable of being dangerous. But Mr. Gladstone will have been dead long before that happy time, and a Tory shall be in his place.

The public will regret to learn of the sudden death of Judge Laframboise, which took place last Wednesday while the deceased gentleman was at breakfast. The news will be the more sorrowful that, although the Judge had not enjoyed robust health, he had not made any complaints of his condition. He was one of the youngest judges on the Bench, having ocen called thereto only four years

ago. WE are happy to see the Catholic Club growing in popularity and usefulness, as we judge from the names of the gentlemen who have been elected office bearers for the current year. The Club is an absolute necessity. and we would strongly advise our young men to join it without delay. It has now in its ranks intellect enough to form the nucleus of an organization capable of any amount of expansion.

The newspapers are beginning to realize the danger and the annoyance to them which are contained in the present law of libel. The Gazette of this morning has a long article on the subject, which is fairly put and well written. It appears to us that the proper parties to deal with this subject the com-Ing Parliamentary session are Messrs. White, live so long after such a crime. But if Gui-Anglin, Banting and other members of Parest pastors will farnish, for no parish has yet | llament. They are journalists themselves, and therefore acquainted with the hardship as it oxists THE London Times in its forecast of the speech from the throne says the condition of Ireland is improved, and, as neither the Times nor the speech contains little of what is considered humor, we must believe that it is so, r at least, that the framer of the speech believes it. Why then keep the suspects in prison and a large army in Ireland? But, perhaps it is the army and the imprisonment which are the improving motives. If that is so, why not double the army at once and the number of suspects so that something like he most humble curate, and cannot give | completeness may be arrived at. There is a good deal of cussedness in the great British character, and considerable want of logic in speeches from the throne. Tax United States Congress is at last waking up to the knowledge that polygamy is a disgrace to the great Republic. There are now but two States within the pale of civilization where the abomination is allowed, one is Turkey and the other the free and enlightened Republic of North America, and if we place Turkey outside, as some are inclined to do, there is only one State left with such a blur on its fame. In a discussion which took place on this subject in the Judiciary Committee of the Senate yesterday, Cannon, the Mormon delegate from Utah. asked for a delay of the debate, assigning as a reason that one of his wives had died re. cently! The Mormons are as insolent as they are depraved, and the above is a proof of it. The proper thing to do with the man would be to give him in charge at once for bigamy. A correspondent of the Universe states that an ingenious contrivance for travelling in the air has just been patented by the Right Rev. Monsignor Capel and the Rev. de la Pauze, It consists of a light car of bamboo or tubing, covered with oiled silk or water-proofing, and having stretched above it, on a mast, a level awning of oiled silk or coated canvas. This plane surface aids the buoyancy of the car by reason of its large surface pressing on the air below. It can be inclined either upwards or downwards at will so as to direct the rising or sinking of the vehicle. Stays extend from the mast to the end of the car, and carry bearings on which are mounted universal joints, to which a fan or propeller is attached. These are drawn by motive power contained in the car, either in the form of electricity or compressed air. The vessel is mounted on light wheels, and, in order to The John Dillon Branch of the Land start it, it is run along the ground while the League, in Wasnington, last night resolved awning is inclined so as to gradually lift it into the air, while, on the other hand, in descending the awning is inclined in the opposite direction.

what they are pleased to term Mr. Robinson's buncomb speech in Congress. He laughe best who laughs last, and Mr. Robinson had his resolution carried, which was a list of the names of American citizens in British prisons without trial. It is really a disgrace to the great American Republic that men who fought and bled to preserve it in its integrity should be now subject to the oppression of English turnkeys on suspicion. Why do they not try those men, sentence them if guilty, and acquit them if innocent? If British subjects were in American jails Johnny Bull would make the Yankees open the gates or know the reason wby. But the sublime bird of freedom has its head under its wing, and is asleep when it has most occasion to scream.

WE have on several occasions informed the Montreal Witness that it would be well, for the sake of its reputation for accuracy, to await confirmation of cable reports before basing an editorial upon them. But sometimes the temptation is too great and our amiable contemporary will not wait, especially if it imagines that it will hurt the Land League by jumping at conclusions. In its issue of yesterday it preaches a sermon on the folly of Irishmen and women subscribing towards All subscriptions outside of the Lesgue funds, seeing that they have been wasted by the "maddest speculation." It is now known that the Treasurer of the Land League invested what funds he had to spare, not much, considering they were drawn from him to support evicted tenants in Ireland—in American securities. The latest cablegram on the matter states emphatically that the funds are safe. Now, then, is the time for the Wilness to subscribe and take some of the burden off the shoulders of "poor Irishmen and women."

> GUITEAU, the murderer of the late President Garfield, was, on Saturday, sentenced to be hanged on the 30th day of next June. The law has dealt leniently with this man. Many peoplothink he will not be executed at all, but it seems to us they are mistaken. If Guiteau does not die a natural, or some other kind of death, before June 30th, he will infallibly be hanged on that day. If the Judge were vindictive or believed in poetle retribution, he would have allowed Guiteau to live two days longer and ordered his execution on July the 2nd, the day on which he shot President Garfield ; but, then, law has little in common with poetry. Other far seeing people imagine that the Stalwarts will induce President Aribur to commute the sentence of the man who has been instrumental in placing him in his present exalted position ; but this is more than Arthur dare do, and if he did, Guiteau would be torn

> to pieces the day after the commutation. Of a surety, the Americans are a patient people. some say a peculiar people. There is certainly no other country in the world which would teau suffered the penalty of his crime soon

THIS is a free continent, and folks may at large. Great changes will be effected, or exclude us from all place and power and laugh as loudly and as long as they please at else there will be a change of Government. When we complain they cooly tell us that In the first place, an avowed Atheist and numbers are nothing, and that we are not pronounced Republican of the rouge stamp will take his place on the Ministerial benches, if Mr. Gladstone's present majority prove faithful to him. But it is possible there will be a falling off of the Whigs who detest Bradlaugh with all their hearts. And the Itish national party have, it | papers of to day, isithful chroniclers of curseems, decided to vote against Bradlaugh's admission. This is not encouraging for the Liberals, for owing to Liberal defeats since the last session they cannot afford a defection of a solitary Whig. If Gladstone tides safely over the Bradlaugh difficulty the great drams of the session will begin. The cloture will be introduced. The Speciator calls this foreign word by its English translation of

"closure," but this gilding will hardly supceed in making the Tories swallow the bitter pill. The English don't like foreigners or their names. They are too great a people to imitate their neighbors, and no matter how the word is translated it is cloture and cloture it will remain. The Tories are pledged to oppose the cloture to the bitter end and the Irish members, against whom it is chiefly forty members standing up in their places and calling for the cloture. A division will then be taken, and the Ministerialists for the time being will have the majority. It is very simple. Except under extraordinary circum. stances the cloture will not be brought in to suppress any party but the Irish, but the danger will be always in existence, always over the heads of the minority, like the sword of Damocles. The advoand its "previous question," which is like the cloture in essence, but altogether different in its effects. The English House

of Commons is supreme, the Sovereign is only body, whereas either the American Senate or House of Representatives is only one estate of the realm. If a minority is put down by the bill carried may be thrown out by the Senate or vetoed by the President if it is unjust. Besides, minorities are represented in the Senate, the most powerful of the three estates, Nevada, with a hundred thousand or so of a population, has as many representatives as New York with its five millions. There is, therefore, no analogy. No American State can be oppressed in Congress, but Ireland can be oppressed in the British Parliament, so can accepted, it will be a revolution in British politics which may develop startling events.

Our English-speaking contemporaries with

that imperial pride which distinguishes them when all goes well, are now a little uneasy at the state of affairs in Quebec. When the Irish element calls for Parliamentary or prevent dismal consequences. allow the sesassin of its chief magistrate to Cabinet representation, they offer advice in severe, but strictly courteous language. They who has devoted much labor to this melan-

educated up to the mark as representatives

A GRAVE SUBJECT.

It is a well attested fact that a good many people are annually buried alive. The records of every country show it, and the newsi rent events, annually furnish many instances of premature burial. It is only lately a case came to light in Quebec. It was found two or three years ago that the Quebrc Catholic Cemetery was too small, and a new one had to be purchased and consecrated. On the removal of the bodies one-that of a young lady not long dead-was found with the face contorted painfully, the knees drawn up and other indications manifested which told the sorrowing relatives that life had not been extinct when the body was laid in the grave or, at least, in the coffin. And there is an other instance, furnished by the same exhumation process at the same time, not so clear, perhaps, but still sufficiently to to warrant the belief that a Doctor W----, a few years dead had suffered a like terrible fate. The body directed, will assist them. If the measure be | of the gentleman was, as a matter of course, carried discussion can in future be stopped by placed in the coffin on its back, but when opened it was discovered, to the astonishment of the spectators, that it had turned completely over, and that it was not lying straight in its cold and narrow bed. Now, is it not possible that others may have been buried alive whose vital spark passed quietly away without effort or struggle to retain it, and which, therefore, gave no sign of premature burial, and, it this be so, how many, and what propertion do they bear to the whole cates of the cloture point to America number in that cemetery alone; and, still further, how many people have been buried alive within the past ten years in all Canada? It is almost frightful to contemplate.

France is the country of science and statis a figure head, the Lords are but a registering tics, and France furnishes us with startling figures on this important theme. M. Gaston Percheron, a well known Parisian journalist. gives it as his opinion, after careful enquiry, previous question in the Representatives the that in the fifteen years between 1852 and 1867, no less than thirty-two thousand people were buried alive in France. How he comes at the figures is to us a matter of profound mystery; all we know is that he is a man famed for the accuracy of his reports, and for our part we place implicit confidence in them.

The ancients never buried their dead until they had been exposed in the open air for several days; the Greeks kept their dead Scotland, so can Wales. If the cloture be | four days; the Romans five or six, and the Egyptians did not deliver a corpse to the embalmers until decomposition had set in. We do not know if there is any law in this country regulating the time bodies should be kept without burial, but there certainly should be, especially in cases of epilepsy, catalepsy (and such causes of disease) to

Another French writer-M. Le Guerntell us that it is wrong to agitate for a thing choly subject, suys that among cases, for after its commission, or after the death of his so absurd, for, that Cabinets and Legislatures which he can voluin, who were supposed to victim, the great American people would be in this country are formed, or, at least, should be dead 35 awoke of their own accord at the moment of being placed in the coffin; 13 amount of Guiteau reading matter. But The men most fitting should be selected, no owed their return to life through the extraordinary tenderness of friends after they had been pronounced dead ; 7 were aroused from a free and highly civilized people. The poor. so we are, but there are distinctions, and their comatose state by the fall of the coffin: est and most obscure murderers in the States there is one section always aiming at ascend- 9 were brought to by the pricking of the pins with which their shrouds were being fastened. and 19 were saved by chance delays in the performance of the funeral ceremonies. But alas, who can tell how many were not saved by tenderness or accidents or the pricking of pins? If we are to rely upon the Electricity, a scientific paper published in France, there need be no more victims such as we have described to bewail, as the absolute certainty of death may now be established by the use of world. They will be months of torture and which is the great majority. Mr. Chapleau the electric current. According to that jour-

Irish rights. We can remember what a frightful howl arose at that time from the English newspapers, from the throats of British landlordism, a howl which was re-echoed here in America, until every one thought it would kill the League. But it did not; it merely drowned the voice of reason for awhile. The passage of the Land Bill was a proof that a change was required, and the decisions of the Land Court reducing rent fifteen, twenty-five and in late instances forty per cent, taught an astonished world what a monster Irish landlordism really is; for if a Land Commissioner reduces the rent on a farm from eighty-four to thirty-three pounds it tollows as n matter of justice that the difference was shameless extortion. It is the voice of reason which is, therefore, now calmiv asserting itself, and it is amusing, as well as instructive, to observe the change of front in those journals which at first followed the lead of the English Times and the New York Herald, not so much in a spirit of injustice as through sheer ignorance of what they were writing about. The justice of the Irish cause being pretty generally acknowledged, and the intermediate parties in the quarrel having withdrawn, the Irish people and the landlords stand face to face, except it be that the latter have the support of fifty thousand English bayonets. But bayonets, though irresistible on a battlefield, do not count for much in charging an idea. There is only one fact which can now lojure the cause of right (we do not reckon upon disunion), and that is secret so: cieties. The three factors which have in the past operated most potently against Irish freedom were English force, Irish disunion, and secret societies. So long as the people kept in the open, looking England squarely in the face their chances were good. when they took to secret conspiring they ruined themselves. How can informers be kept out? it is impossible. O'Neil had no secret societies to aid him when, during his heroic struggle, he kept the English so long at bay, and was so very near sending them into the sea. What happened in '98? The United Irishmen were a vast secret so. ciety, honeycombed by a thousand informers employed by the Government, who kept their masters posted on the most minute proceedings until the time was rips for suppression, when the leaders were arrested and the organization collapsed. The organization had not spread to the southeastern counties, but when the tug of war came in it was the Wexford and Wicklow men who took the field and fought the enemy so long and so gallantly. If there had been no United Irishmen there would have been no betrayals; Pitt and Castlereagh would never have attempted the Union, or if they had a simultaneous rising would have taken place throughout the country and short

sians. And so with 1865. There were informers in every branch of the Fenian organization. Some of those informers, indeed most of them, were employed to enter the ranks by the Government for treacherous purposes-the

work made of the foreigners, English and Hcs.

February 8, 1882.

Parnell, metaphorically, speaking, took off

his coat that he might fight all the freer for

versonally with their offerings. With these resources put to best advantage, and with these contributions guaranteed by the wealth and generosity of the Diocese, this devoted and conscientious committee is confident of extricating the Palace out of its difficulties.

It promises to reinstate us ou firm ground whereon we may again reach the standard we held in the religious theatre of this continent of America, for everywhere is the diocese of Montreal looked upon as the emporium of Catholia pomp and ceremony, of Oatholic works and charities. It promises to set our first Pastor once more in a position his character and dignity most clamorously calls for, because as it now is, he does not even receive the lowly pittance of himself the pleasure the poorest and least among us has, and duly appreciates, of inviting his guests, lay or clerical, to partake of his hospitality, much less of his table. All it asks from us is our hearty co-Will we refuse this? No, as operation. dutitul children of a beloved and revered Father, as iaithful subjects of a kind worthy Prelate of Christ's Church we will cheerfully come to the aid of those who are sacrificing themselves and their talents in his interests, we will profit by every opportunity to contribute our mite, in proportion to our standing and means, and will determine ourselves to this by recoilecting the change that the embarrassing state of his Bishopric is fast making on the general appearance of his Lordship, for that placid exterior of his, bonasth beneath that genial, affable smile, we may easily discover the deep lines of thought and anxiety, and by persuading ourselves that our donations, however small, will have their response. Either you or your children will receive of that reward in store even for those who give a cup of cold water in the name of God.

Yours truly, AN IBISH PRIEST.

PERSONAL, -His LordsLip Bishop Cleary has been the guest of Father Stafford at Lindsay for the last eight days. The church was full at the High Mass on Sunday. His Lordship preached. During the week he visited the churches at Emly and Fenelon Falls.

VOLTAIBE!

Voltaire said of an apothecary that his employment was to pour drugs, of which he knew little, into a body of which he knew less. This may be said of hundreds of practising physicians, who daily are prescribing drugs of which they know little, for the cure of coughs, colds, lung diseases, asthma and consumption. The patient's constitution is often impaired by such treatment. One bottle of N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir has in many cases cured obstinate coughs and colds, and has proved a neverfailing remedy for lung diseases and consumption. There is a certainty of recovery when the Elixir is used.

to devote the funds usually appropriated for the expenses of the parade on St. Patrick's Day to further the cause of the Lesgue in Ireland.

after all, let us be just and ascribe the delay | matter what untionality they belonged to; to the clemency inherent in the character of for alter all are we not all Canadians? And are seldom executed before a period of six ancy, and generally succeeding, and if it has months elapses after their arrest, oftener more, and Guiteau's case was an extraordinary one. It is those laches and delays in the law that call the services of Chief Justice Lynch so danger of losing all. As we have more than often into requisition, and the fear that mur derers caught red-handed in the act may escape in 3 coach and four through a legal loop hole. Let no one grudge the wretched | Joly and establish a regime in which it would Guiteau the few months he has to live in this | rule. But it reckoned without its host, remorse from which it will be a relief to was not asleep all this time; he and his nal: escape even by the rope of the hangman.

THE Egyptians are in dead earnest in trying to throw off the Auglo-French yoke which oppresses them. To all appearance the military are masters of the situation, and they have the sympathies of the people with them in their struggle. It is plain to every impartial mind that the French and English have no business in Egypt. It is not a country torn by factions, and has been since the accession of not Mehemet Alí sixty years ago. is, on the contrary, a country which is making vigorous efforts to recover itself from the state into which it was reduced during so many centuries by Turkish vassalage. It is encouraging to think that France and England will not be allowed to have their own way in Egypt. Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia have sent a collective note to the other parties interested in Egypt, signifying that the affairs of that country must be settled by a conference of the Powers, and the champions of the bondholders will pause before refusing. This note, which at first glance reads like a menace, and is one to a certain extent, is in reality a sign that peace will be maintained. for no one believes that if France and England were left to themselves they would not come to blows over the spoil. Even as matters stand all danger is not passed away, for the Western Powers may persist in their intention of sending an army of occupation to Egypt. That Araby Bey seems to be a man of metal, and if his judgment is equal to his courage the land of the Pharaohs will emerge from the present complications a free and independent country, despite of what Byron calls "Turkish force and Frankish fraud."

In a few more days the British-the greatest and most powerful Parliament of the vastest importance to itself and the Empire | but in fact we owe those gentry nothing; they flag at Irishtown two years ago, and since | should take as much interest in the matter

deprived of a great sensation and an immense | be, from no particular race or section. lately failed in being supreme in this Province it is because, like the small boy, it grasped at too much, and is, therefore, in once observed in these columns the feeling obtained that it would be good for the Anglican party in Quebec to support

> friends made the French Canadians clearly understand what was going on. The elections came, and the result was seen in the return of a great Conservative or French Canadian majority. It is evident, therefore, that the French Canadians intend governing the Province in the future, as the Anglo-Scotch are governing Ontario. There were less English speaking members returned to the Quebec Legislature at the late elections than for years before, and Mr. Chapleau seems to be weeding the Cabinet. Mr. Robertson has resigned and Mr. Wurtele has taken his place. There is no doubt Mr. Wurtele is a French-Canadian, no matter what his descent or religion. He is identified with that element. The Hon. Mr. Ross and the Hon. Mr. Lynch remain in the Cabinet, but the English papers say Mr. Ross is also a French-Canadian. It is likewise rumored that the Hon. Mr. Lynch will leave the Cabinet, but this we believe to be a canard set afloat they have been preaching so long. The French-Canadians have a large population in Ontario, but they send no member from that at Quebec. Wonderful people. We would, in this connection, strongly advise the Irish element of the Province to combine in the future and make an effort to return a lew of their number to the Provincial Legislature, and for the matter of that to the Federal, at the approaching general elections. They can,

"It is well known that within two or three hours after the last heart beat the entire muscular system of the body has lost its sensibility. If any attempt then he made to excite the muscles by the electric current, they will not contract. Therefore, if this operation is performed five or six hours subsequent to the death agony, we may assure ourselves whether life has ceased without waiting for putrefaction, the veritable sign-manual of Death ;--for neither a fainting spell nor catalepsy can prevent muscular contraction under the influence of the electric current."

We are not in the habit of dishing up horrors for the benefit of our readers, but we trust the gravity of the subject will excuse us in the present instance. Those who should see more particularly to this matter are un doubtedly the doctors, and to their care we leave it.

THE LAND LEAGUE AND SECRES SOCIETIES.

It is now admitted by English journals of all shades of politics that the Land League by the Liberals. Now, then, is the time for | means Ireland, and not only Ireland, but the our contemporaries to practise the philosophy | Irish race all over the world. Neither within the memory of man nor the record of the bistorian has there been witnessed such a union of lrishmen for the accomplishing of a Province to either the Federal or Local great object. The Dublin Corporation-once House, and yet the minority in this Province | the mouthpiece of West Britishism-presentthink it is entitled to three Cabinet Ministers | ing the freedom of the city to Parnell and Dillon; the Orangemen of the North receiving Dillon and Parnell with open arms; the Commercial Travellers' Association subscribing collectively and liberally to the Land League fund, all these incidents, and a thou sand others, go to prove that there has at length been accomplished what generations of if they desire it, in conjunction with the Irish patriots prayed for-s union of the Irish French Canadians, easily supplant the Eng- people. And not only that, but they have lish and Scotch members, who now represent with them the sympathies of that part important services they have rendered to the certain constituencies, by the mere force of or the world which is not British. cohesion among themselves and secret under- or under British influence. A mighty standings entered into at Masonic Lodges and change for the better has taken place since saying this we do not confine ourselves to

infamous Talbot, for instance-others of them stagged to save themselves from death or captivity. The British Government cannot rule Ireland by any other means than by force and fraud, one represented by the army, the other by informers; and knowing this, Mr. Forster's daily demaud for reinforcements, and his late circular, which is un advertise. ment for informers, can be easily understood. There is Connell, for instance, alias " Captain Moonlight," who enlisted men in the service of the "Irish Republic" simply to betray them, but he only complied with the circular. And it is the secret societies which commit the crimes the Land League is held responsible for. The League is a great moral asso. ciation, having nothing to do with crime or treason, but if a supreme crisis shall arrive when the very last resource of civilization will have to be put in operation, depend upon it it is the informer-proof League, that is to say the people, who will rise in arms, and not the societies of Captain Moonlight.

"NORAH." LETTERS OF

	The following are the sums received	by
	Mr. Wilson, Treasurer, up to this :	
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MR. WILSON'S mission in payment of a debt of gratitude lis progressing very satisfactorily, but not as rapidly as it should. But it is hardly fair to place all the labors on the shoulders of the Treasurer, and we would suggest that every one who appreciates the letters of "Norah," and recognizes the canse of Ireland, should personally aid in the undertaking both by advice and example. In world-will meet to discuss matters of the elsewhere. This is a plain way of speaking, Michael Davitt first unfurled the Land League Montreal, for Iriahmen outside of the city