

VOL. XXXVI.---NO. 22.

#### WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1885.6 MONTREAL,

### **CROKE.** RCHBISHOP

" Cawtholics."

Stirring Letter on the Results of the Last Elections.

His Grace Archbishop Croke of Cashel has idressed the following letter to the Irish ress :----

My Dear Sir,-Now that the contests for the four divisions of the county of Tipperary re well over, and that the popular irritation is which they naturally gave rise has begun to abate, I sak your leave to offer through your columns a short running commentary on this striking, and, in some respects, scan-lalons episode in our local history, to sound a salutary note of warning in connection with t, and to point a moral as well.

The gross polling power in this country is in round numbers about 26,000. Of that number over 17,000 came up to record their votes. The four Tory candidates polled 821. Consequently the aggregate penular vote amounted to 16,000 and more. That is to say, the popular candidates polled each in the proportion of twenty to one as against the so-called Constitutionalist candidates. But, owing to the fact that the Nationalis's throughout the country regarded the contests put upon them as mere shams, about 9,000 of their party did not appear at the polling booths at all. They would have been there to the last man, however, had they thought, or been told, that it was necessary for them to do so.

Such being, in plain English, the facts and figures of the case, it must occur to every one to ask what on earth was this tempest in a teapot about? What did the Tory landlords mean by provoking contests in Tipperary ?-and who could have put them up to play so silly a game ? They had no idea whatever of scoring a victory. They were, on the contrary, certain of defeat. They met with an ignominious one in reality. It is not often that people go in for utter discomfiture and the many humiliations that usually attend it ; and when they do, they are justly reputed to be either lunatics, or deeply designing and selfish knaves.

So what did the Tories mean by fighting for the four seats in Tipperary ; or, in other words, what did they mean by putting 16,000 adult Tipperary men into accelerated and undesirable motion during this dreadful December weather, and thus causing them he Whigs and Tories in their midst as their deadliest enemies, and the followers of Mr. the folk of whom there is now question, the prime movers in our late quadrilateral tourament—the Cardens, the Trants, the Knoxes and the general ruck of those who have hitherto "ruled the roast" in Tipperary-sre not in our days so facetiously disposed, nor are they by any means laboring under such plethora of the precious metal, as to go in or the costly electioneering eccentricities ecently witnessed here, for mere pastime, and as a purely pleasurable pursuit. They nust therefore have meant something serious by their late manœuvres, and the question is what did they mean? The leading spirits of the fraternity would ot of course for worlds hold, any manner of parley with, or commit one of even their minor confidences to, such a political desperado as I am thought to be; but a youthful member of the party ingenuously told me, nevertheless, that his patrons meant three things by their latest factics in Tipperary warfare. They meant, first, to exhibit their strength; accordly, to annoy the Nationalists ; and, thirdly, to deplete, as far as possible, the National chest. It must be a source of infinite satisfaction to them to know and feel, and to be told thus publicly by me, that they have succeeded admirable in so far; and that, figuratively speaking, they have hit the bull's eye as regards each of the three objects they so benevolently aimed at. In the first place, they have exhibited their strength. In a population of 190,000 souls their strength consists in this, that barely 821 of them are now known to be in active existence from Parsonstown to Knockmeaidown, and from the shannon at Ballina to the Suir at Carrick. Secondly, they have mergilessly worried, annoyed, and I would even say unpardonably exasperated, the long-enduring Nationalists of Tipperary, many of the poorer of whom had to walk miles, midst pouring rain and pelting storm, to record their votes against their oppressors. But let them take care lest it may come to pass, and far soouer than they imagine, that the now triumphant Nationalists may yet annoy, and remoraelessly exact reprisals from them in turn. Thirdly, they desire to drain, or substantially diminish, the National exchequer, unsympathetic soul of a master slave, es-pitilessly piling costs on the people, besides pecially if he believes himself to be, as he putting them otherwise to serious trouble generally does, far wiser and better than and inconvenience; but the people may be vory easily brought to feel and believe that the process of "cutting short the supplies" is a game that two can play at, and that those who force others to dance should, in all season, be made to " pay the piper." But now, turning away from any further consideration of the motives that led to, or of the machinery that was employed, during our late electoral contests, let us come to ak of the Tory candidates who figured in fray. They were four in number. Three hem, I understand, are Protestants, and have no knowledge , whatever of | years, and was 62 years in religion.

Mr. Eustace) behaved on the whole like gentlemen. They were duly nominated ; they polled as many as they could ; they were badly beaten; they took their drubbing decorously; and they went their way quietly he Great Prelate Scorches the Orange afterwards to nurse, no doubt, their resentment, and possibly to plan fresh campaigns for the future. All this, however inexpedient much of it may have been, they 'had a' perfect right to do. But it was not so with the Catholic candidate, who, I regret to say, cut some ugly, wholly unexpected, and by no means creditable capers.

The public generally are not acquainted George Ryan, o Inch, is a pious, middleaged man, with a prodigious pedigree and a snug estate is of small capacity, limited experince, and of a very moody and uncertain temper. He is blessed with an oratory in his house, and has a priest once a week with him at bacakfast. Things being so all round, he should entertain, one would suppose, some semblance at least of respect for the clergy generally and the dignitaries of his Church, nowever personally unworthy they may be; nor would it become him to designate as rogues, tramps, and rapparees a well-known and recognized body of able politicians, who, though obnoxious to him, are held in high repute by the overwhelming majority of the bishops and priests of Ireland, as well as by every genuine admirer of pluck and patriotiam all over the world. Yet here is the language which Mr. George Ryan, of Inch, addresses, over his name, to the electors of Mid-Tipperary, in reference to the Irish Parliamentary party :---

If you return to Parliament one of the band of political tramps, one of the gang of political adventurers, who have placed themselves under the leadership of Mr. Parnell, you will have to feed him, to clothe him, to lodge him, and besides all this to pay him a considerable pecuniary stipend. These mendicant patriots are, as you have good reason to know, by no means an inexpensive band of vagabonds.

Furthermore, it was well known that Mr. Mayne, a highly informed, hardworking, and thoroughly independent man as regards means, the latchet of whose shoes this lazybones from Inch is unworthy to losse, was proposed by me at his nomination ; and yet, in a few days after that, he is put in a public pillory by Mr. George Ryan, the Catholic, in the following fashion : Who (he asks) disputes the teaching of the

infallible head of the Church ? Mr. T. tical trickster. God save Ireland.

### HONOR. HIS VINDICATING 👘

Mr. Boyle, of the "Irish Canadian," answered by Rev. Father toffey, of the "Catholic Record."

In your issue of the 21st ult. you did me the honor of entering, on my behalf, a spirited defence against a vile and unfounded with Mr. George Ryan, of Inch. I shall attack made upon me in the Irish Canadian briefly enlight n them. He has given a of the 17th of that same month. In that attack made upon me in the Irish Canadian sketch of Mr. Parnell and his followers. I journal, I was, si, charged with having, at may therefore give one of himself. Mr. one time, gone out of our way on evil bont, and in language vile and bitter assailed the Irish Land League. Here are Mr. Boyle's own words:

"At one time this consistent gentleman went out of his way on evil bent. With a malice and ferosity that would put to the blush its worst enemies, he launched his investives against the Irish Land League, and denounced all connected with it-even virtuous and patriotic women-in terms not only bitter bat vile. This was in the days when the Land League was in its infancy-when it was weak and strugling; yet that was the time selected by the editor of the Catholic Record to deal it a blow below the belt-to assassinate a movement so full of hope and promise to the Irish people. But the League survived the assaults of its enemies -this gontleman's stab included-till it had accomplished its mission and left behind a successor capable of completing the work , which it had begin. It would be dangerous now to attack the Irish National League ; so the editor of the Record fawns where he dare not frown. And yet this is the gentleman who talks of changing front."

Against an attack so wanton and so mallcious, in support of which Mr. Patrick Boyle advanced not an iota of proof, you, sir, with a generous regard for a brother journalist un-justly assailed, entered, as I have said, a tirm, manly and dignified protest. Your words can hear repetition :

"No comments on the abusive and vituperative language contained in the above extract are necessary, but as to the nature of the charge brought against Father Coffey, that he had denounced the Irish Land League in its infancy and all connected with it, we must say, in the interest of truth and fair play, that the Irish Canadian has sinned most grievously against the reverend gentleman, and has done him a cruel wrong and injustice. Mayne, of Dublin. Who strikes a blow at Rev. Father Coffey has always been a warm, your beloved religion ? Mr. T. Mayne, of eloquent and patriotic friend of the Irish Dublin. Do not be humbagged by this poli- cause and of all national movements inaugurated to serve the interests of the Irish Yes, but this political puriat, this mighty people, both at home and abroad. He has horror of "mendicant patriots," and objects | serted by the Irish Canadian, and a was not for mere amusement that all this was planned and executed, as froliceome youths are wont, from sheer exuberance of animal spirits, to fling their caps into the sir, and kick them exultantly when they come down. Not at all; for, as a rule, the folk of whom there is now question the baser falsehood could not be invented service for his niece's husband, the gallant ments of the Record, it is obliged to force its Captain de la Poer? How much did all these organ to heap personal abuse and slander upon those who have the courage of their convictions, and whose sense of duty is not blunted by political bias or by expectation of favors." In the very first issue of the Catholic Record after the publication of Mr. Boyle's slanderous assault on my Irish manhood and patriotism, I quote :--- " The statement made in the Irish Canadian of last week that the editor of this journal ever condemned or opposed the Land League, is a fabrication of the most vile, deliberate and malicious character. We are not indeed of those whose patriotism is of a mouthing and windy character and a marketable commodity, but have ever given Mr. Parnell from the day he first assumed the leadership of the Irish people till this moment a loyal and unwavering support. Nay, more, we feel that we have not in the movement of active assistance to the Irish Nationalist Party lately inaugurated proved a stumbling block to its success. We have not put ourselves forward as a leader and then been forced by public opinion to step down and out. We have contributed our mite to the fund, invited others to do likewise, and given the movement an unselfish aszistance." How does Mr. P. Boyle meet the emphatic denial of the editor of the Record? By the production of the latter's alleged condemnation of the league ? Not at all. Mr. Beyle is too just and honorable a man to be bound by the ordinary rules of right. He answers every denial, sir, by the citation of Cardinal MacCabe's opinions of the Land League, and then in tones of mock triumph asks : Did the editor of the Catholic Record. at any time, refer to the subject touched by His Eminence ? and if so, was the reference a justification or the reverse of what His Eminence had said ?" Time and again indeed did the editor of the Record refer to the subject dealt with hy Cardinal MacCabe in certain of his pastorals. But though differing from His Eminence's views on Irish politics in almost every par-ticular of importance, I never saw fit to assail by name that learned ecclesiastic, who, whatever his peculiarities of view on the Irish national problem, was venerated by all who knew him for his apostolic ardor and boundless charity. His office was too high, his person too sacred, for any shafts from my combines in his own person the worst qual-ties of both Whigs and Tories, and must needs be, in the estimation of every honorable and unprejudiced man, infinitely less reliable, and far more malevolent than either. Qui vult capere capiat.—I have the honor to rereferred to by Mr. Boyle I dealt with the laud question in Ireland. In the Record of Oct. 3, 1879, I advocated Mr. Parnell's choice as leader of the Irish National party in "Parlisment. My exact words were these and credit on Mrs. E. Foley a "Now that Mr. Butt has passed away we Burke, who directed it.

"We have, we must confess, but little con fidence in the administration of Lord Beacons. field. Admiration for him-we have none But, we have some faith in the British people, themselves in a large measure afflicted with the same evil from which To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE Ireland, suffers. As they once, by their WITNESS: soon again pronounce on the merits of the present Government) delivered the Irish people from the incubus of an alien church, we trust that the day is not far distant when, raising up their voices in brotherhood with the Irish race, they may relieve that devoted people from the degradation and the ruin of an alien aristocracy." On the 9th of July, 1880, discussing

letter of Mr. James Redpath, I wrote : "The British Government itself is to be

held guilty of mocking the Irish people in their distress. The Duke of Edinburgh, who did not contribute a farthing to relieve the starving poor, has been made a Knight of St. Patrick in testimony of his having assisted to distribute the contents of the American ship Constellation to the famine-stricken Irish ! Was ever mockery so insulting ? Was ever a nation's sorrow made a subject of derision so provoking? Mr. Redpath utters a plain and unquestionable truth when he declares that the " days for soft words have passed by-Gladstone and John Bright can get a grant of a million dollars voted by Parliament for the prevention of death by starvation in Ireland quite as easily as the Government of the Dominica of Canada got \$100,000 voted them." We regret that we are also obliged to subscribe to his statement that "thus far the administration of Mr. Gladstone has shown no intention of doing justice to Ireland." Mr. Gladstone is as oblivious of Irish rights and claims as Lord Beaconsfield. He had, on his accession to office, a grand opportunity to add lustre to an honored name by the introduction of a just and comprehensive measure of land reform for Ireland-but he has failed to grasp the opportunity and his failure must dim the glory of his other statesmanlike achievements.

On the 30th of the same month I also wrote :---

"We are no advocates of anything savor ing of communism, but we held that owner-ship involves certain duties and implies certain responsibilities, which, if unfulfilled, deprive the owner of the right of claiming immunity from the operation of the fundamental law of right and justice which protects one man, be he peer or peasant, in his dealings with another. Some of the Irish land holders speak of their rights, as if the starving peasantry had no rights which Parliament should recognize. The tenantry have surely, in the eyes of Parliament, a right to life and the pursuit of happiness. The landholders seem to recognize the first of these rights only in so far as the barest physical wants of their tenants are concerned. The pursuit of happiness the landholders reserve to themselves with a jealous exclusion. The Gladstone Government would appear to have fallen into the vices of the landholders. Their measure of compensation to Irish tenants, even if carried through parliament with the vigor and earnestness which we fear are utterly wanting in its prosecution, even if, when it becomes law, if it ever does become law, it should be enforced with exactitudecannot satisfy the just demand of the Irish tenantry. I could fill columns of your valuable jour. nal with citations of a similar character, but I have already trespassed too far on your kindness. I will simply ask if language such as that just given is that of an enemy of the League ? Is there aught of the vileness or bitterness, aught of the ferocity or malice imputed to me by Mr. Patrick Boyle? I leave it, sir, to the readers of THE POST and TRUE WIT NESS to say where the right and where the wrong as between Mr. Boyle and myselfbetween the accuser who fails to substantiate his charge, and the accused who fully vindicates his honor. I am, Sir,

# ISRAEL'S SOMERSAULT.

Mr. Pacaud Unmasks a Traitor.

## HOW ISRAEL TARTE TURNED OVER:

The following trenchant letter has been adressed to the Witness in alswer to Mr. Tarte's last juggling letter on the present agitation against Sir John and Orangeism. It is instructive and interesting, showing up in fine style a trickster and traitor :--

QUEBEC, 24th Dec., 1885.

SIR,-Mr. Tarte published in Le Canadien. yesterday, a letter that he claims to have addressed to you to rectify certain assertions of your Quebec correspondent taken from L'Electeur, and to better define his position in regard to the National movement.

As both Mr. Tarte and myself have papers at our disposal, it would have been preferable, perhaps, to have discussed our differences at home. Inasmuch, however, as my colleague has seen fit to address your readers not alone to justify himself but to attack and misrepresent the position of the journal which I direct and of those whom it represents, I deem it my duty, with your permission, to follow him upon that ground. I wish to remark at the outset that my colleague's letter is not absolutely pitched in the same key as the bulk of his published articles after Riel's execution. He seems to have adopted for the English public a very different tone from that in which he generally indulges for the benefit of his French-Cana dian readers. For my part, though repre-sented as a demagogue and a Radical by Mr. Tarte and his friends. I have no hesitation whatever to maintain, in addressing your readers, the same out-speken style to which the friends of L'Electeur are accustomed.

Mr. Tarte informs you that, from the slart, he has differed with L'Electeur, that he condemned Riel's conduct, declared him guilty of high treason, and refused to regard him as a hero or to blame the French Candian Ministers for clinging to their portfolios.

A little further on, my colleague adds : " did not, moreover, abandon the National party for the excellent reason that I never belonged to it."

Mr. Tarte's whole letter is simed at the ustification of this attitude and the denunciation of the "demagognic" proceedings of L'Electeur.

The language on his part has produced the

putting on the greatest airs of conviction or using the greatest energy of expression.

PRICE - - FIVE CENTS

Gradually, however. I admit, my colleague's papers desarted the flag under which we had fought together. L'Evenement, while in its issue of the 21st,

appealed to the population to attend the Que-bec Centre meeting en masse, to empty their houses for the purpose, men, women and children, whom it implored to join in the national movement, stated fifteen days. after wards that Messrs. Taschereau, Valin and Grandbois, M.P.s, were right in preventing the discussion of the Riel question before their electors. Both Le Canadien and L'Evenement had nothing but words of praise for those who stifled the discussion, and but words of sarcasm for the patriotic speakers of both parties, who went into the counties to address the people and to get adopted the resolutions prepared by them and by Mr. Tarte himself.

The order of the day thenceforward was to stop the movement, that there had been enough of agitation, that the protests of the cities were sufficient without asking the rural districts to follow their example.

The wise counsels of Mgr. Taché, warning us against all aggressive and turbulent agitation, were invoked to give an air of authority to the attempt to paralyze a perfectly constitutional movement and the right of free discussion at public meetings.

Then Le Canadien and L'Evénement made another step ; they squarely took the defence of the French-Canadian Ministers, which, fifteen days previously, they held responsible for an inlamy than which our political history contained nothing more odious.

Here, again, are facts that are too notori ous to be seriously disputed.

Really, I cannot understand how, under such circumstances, my colleague, Mr. Tarte, can have the face, not only in his own papers. bat in other papers, to complain that him attitude in connection with these latter even. has been misrepresented.

In his efforts to justify himself, Mr. Tarte seeks to show that it is not he, but L'Hiecteur, who deviated from the straight line. It seems that L'Electenr has manifested so much demageguism that it has alarmed not only the other races but the friends of the National movement itself.

My colleague evidently hopes to get this believed by repeating it in all the tones and in all the papers.

But, in the name of heaven, upon what does Mr. Tarte base his right to use such language In what has the demagoguism of L'Blecteur

consisted ? Has it, by chance, exuited the populace against the authorities or egged on mobs to deeds of violence ? Has it vowed to astracism our fellow-countrymen of different origins and creeds from our own?

millionaire, Mr. George Ryan, of Inch, has a ' never condemned the La with much vehemence-though not very con-sistently-to have them paid. Let me alk, aristocratic and affluent patricts pocket individually, in the first instance, and how much did they spend in the electoral fight ? Did they lose or gain financially by the transac tion? Finally, will they publish their accounts as between them and their employers, and let the public see the balance

sbest? And now, as regards the payment, in some shape or other, of our Parliamentary representatives, I cannot imagine anything more reasonable. It is the law in almost every civilized Statefexcept in aristocratic England. The people pay their priest, their doctor, their lawyer, their butcher and baker, and all, in short, who live or labor, in their service; and why should they not pay, or otherwise compensate, the man whom they send to do battle for them in an alien Parliament-the man who has to spend many a weary night in sleepless solicitude about their interests; who is habitually worried by British bravadoes in the House of Commons, as strange cats are known to be set upon by envious quarrelsome curs in the streets and whose sole reward meanwhile is derived from the consciousness of doing his duty and

serving his native land. Out of mercy I forbear to say anything about the four Catholic assenting voters by whom Mr. George Ryan, of Inch, has been recommended to the constituency of Mil-Tipperary. They are worthy of the tottering cause which they represent, of the man for whom they voted, and who doubtless despisse

them, and of each other. For the rest, having given a brief comment. tary on recent electioneering events in Tipperary, and a salutary warning connected with the same, nothing now remains for me but to point a moral, as I promised to do, and here it is-

Whigs and Whiglings are, from a National standpoint, a decidedly treacherous and tyrannical set. Tories, at least in this country, are as a rule, if less hypocritical, a shade two more venomous. But an Orange Catholic with aristocratic proclivities, a gradually diminishing exchequer, and the pecially if he believes himself to be, as he generally does, far wiser and better than the whole bench of bishons put together, combines in his own person the worst qualivult capere capial .-- I have the honor to remain, my dear sir your faithful servant,

+ T. W. CROKE, Archbishop of Cashel. The Palace, Thurles, Dec. 11, 1885.

• • • • •

2013

Very faithfully, John F. Coffey, Priest.

QUEBEC I. N. LEAGUE.

The Irish National League concert in St. Patrick's hall, at Quebec, was a most brilliant and impressive affair. The decorations were very fine, a portrait of Robert Emmett occupying the centre and portraits of Parnell and Davitt, and the names of some of Ireland's worthies, such as Arch-bishops Walsh, Croke, etc., flanking it. The concert opened with an address by the president, Mr. Jeremiah Gallagher, in the course of which he announced that Quebec had sent in all \$1,225 to the Irish Parliamentary Fund, the last remittance being \$1,000. Having elequently reviewed the position of affairs in Ireland and the apparent accomplishment of the scheme of political free-dom for Ireland, Mr. Gallagher quoted

the statement once made by Mr. Gladstone in the Honse of Commons that "if England were treated by any foreign power as Ireland has been treated by England, English pluck and ingenuity would find a deliverance somehow." Whether spoken boastfully or tauntingly, the expression was rather suggestive in those evil times. The address being concluded, the concert pro-ceeded and the programme, which was an admirable one, was filled by Miss Halpine, Madame Vallerand, Miss Burke, Miss Loftus, Miss Gallagher, Miss Lane, Miss Martin, Miss Maguire, Mrs. E. Foley, Mr. Fitzhenry, Mr. Rowan, Mr. Lemay, Mr. White, Mr. Morrison, Master Pernell Reynolds, etc. The programme also included a pleasing display of children's drill. The concert was a splendid affair, and reflected the highest credit on Mrs. E. Foley and her sister, Miss

'several months before Mr. Parnell was Convent of Lachine. . . . . . .

In fact, the prominent and active part taken by Mr. Tarte in the present agitation at i's start has been so notorious that I utterly tail to understand how it can be profitably denied.

On the 16th of November the flag floated at token of the national mourning, and L'Evenement, that evening, published the following significant remarks among others :-

"It was in the name of Queen Victoria that the victims of the oligarchy ascended the scaffold in 1837 and 1838.

"More than forty years afterwards it is again in her name that a political offender has been executed against the right of nations and in obedience to the Orange ogre.

"Her Majesty is not responsible for the deed of shame which has just been committed in one of her dominions. She has granted us the right of self government, and we availed ourselves of it, this morning, to defy the opin on of all civilized peoples to outrage all sentiments of justice and humanity. The Orange sout, which sought to prevent Her Majesty from ascending the throne of the Empire, puts in peril to day one of the richest jewels in her crown."

On the 20th November, Mr. Tarte attended the meeting at Bieaville village and there pronounced one of the most vehement speeches, comparing the present movement to that of 1837 38, proclaiming that the alliance of the Conservative majority with the forces was at an end forever, and calling upon all patriots to unite and overthrow the Government.

On the 22nd of November, Mr. Tarte spoke at the meeting on the Champ de Mars in the same sense as at Bienville.

On the 24th of November Mr. Tarte was present at the organization of the National Committee at the City Hall, and accepted the task which Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice and your humble servant to prepare the resolutions with the electors and the municipal councils of the different counties in the Quebec district should be invited to adopt.

On Wednesday, the 25th, at the Canadien office, he helped with Mr. Faucher and my-self to draft these resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the National Committee on the evening of the 26th.

It is well to note that these resolutions qualified the Government's act not only as unust and inhuman but also as barbarous. This last vigorous expression was discussed by Messrs. Tarte, Faucier and myself and finally adopted by consent of all three.

Two meetings of the National Committee were also held at the office of Le Canadien to organize a Quebec west meeting, and to debate the opportuneness of joining in the meeting called at Notre Dame de Levis to protest against Riel's execution.

During all this time, that is to say during the fortnight after Riel's execution, Mr. Tarte and L'Electeur patriotically fought side by side, made the same appeals, and struck the same national chord.

There never was any question then either in Le Canadien or L'Evénement of Riel's faults, of his high treason, of the folly of com-

All the energies of both papers were de-voted to the defence of the Metis leader and han, I understand, are. Frotestants, and I know to be a Catholic. Apart from Sister Ste. Therese, a religicuse of the Urau-under the lists at the soner Mr. Parnell is invested. Inter the soner Mr. Parnell is invested. Under the lists at the soner Mr. Parnell is invested. Under the soner Mr. Parnell is invested. Nevell, who some months ago was received into the Catholic Church in Melbourne, and into the Catholic Church in Melbourne, and into the St. Anne Here, I repeat are to not for the met of Legland. Who has returned to England, contemplates who has returned to England. No parnet with the leader and the base of the Met is leader and to promote the protestants into the Catholic Church in Melbourne, and into the Catholic Church in Melbourne, and into the catholic Church in Melbourne, and the sone for the for the sone of the Met is sone in the sone of the Met is sone of the Met is sone in the sone of the Met is sone of rious for contradiction in Quebec, even by entering the priesthood. - London Register. 

· · · · · · ·

No, and my readers can attest the fact. I defy anyone to point out a single sentence, a single word, in L'Electeur, to warrant such a reproach. Ah | Mr. Turte knows well that I.' Electeur's

only crime is to have continued the work we began together, to have respected the oath we half mast over the office of Le Canadien in took on the 18th November to avenge the outrage committed upon our whole race; to disabuse those Ministers who, in their calcu-lations upon the fate of Riel, went security that the indignation of the French Cadadians would burn out like a fire of straw.

Our colleague has descried the popular cause to range himself on the side of those guilty Ministers whom our entire population, in their legitimate anger, burnt in effigy, and vowed to public execrationat all points of the continent.

Mr. Tarte should have at least the decency to spare from his denunciations those who remained faithful at their post, whose sincere convictions he fully knows, and who are prosecuting a work which, we are firmly convinced, he would at bottom rejoice to see triumph,

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obt. servant, E. PACAUD.



### A PRIEST AT SEVENTY-TWO.

The ranks of the priesthood are to receive venerable recruit in the person of Lord Charles Thynne, youngest son of the second and nucle of the present Marquis of Bath. Lord Charles was born in the year 1813. Educated at Harrow and Christ Church, he entered the service of the Anglican Church, and was Rector of Kingston Deverill, Vicar of Longbridge, and a Canon of Caterbury Cathedral, when, in 1852, he resigned his preferments preparatory to being received into the Catholic Church. Lord Charles married nearly half a century ago Miss Bagot, a daughter of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, but he has been a widower for some years. Lord Charles resided for a long time in Red. cliff Gardens, but has latterly lived at his place near Woodchester. After he is ordained, the new priest will probably join Canon Brownlow at St. Mary church, Yorquay. Though very unusual, the case of Lord Charles is by no means unique. Persons whose memories carry them back for some forty years will remember that Sir Harry Trelawney, after being received into the Church, was admitted to Orders in Rome when well stricken in years. The question of Anglican Orders had not been so fully sifted then as it has since been, and one of the several remarkable points about the ordination of the Cornish baronet, who had also been a minister of the Church of England, was what Sir Harry sought permission from a Cardinal, who was also a great Canon lawyor, to make mental reservation to the effect that he was receiving orders if he had not received them alroady. But whether Lord Charles Thynne, at the age of seventy two, has or has not the distinction of being the most venerable candidate for Orders within living memory, his elevation to the priesthood is an event onowhich we congratulate him very