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THE

## SEPT. 15, 1886

Ball rave woman, who through life did every-ted hing she deemed a duty with a forvent and hing she deemed a duty with a forvent and high limost joycus submission to the Divine Will, he limost joycus submission to the Divine Will, he lim the indimate relations that hind bout the intimate relations that and a guides and effective working of the whole." to Latholic prices to the sours or those he guides on a spiritual life, divised what kept Mr. of D'Aroy so long is the chappel. He would fain the are let off a few unacceptable jests on the trease let off a few unacceptable jests on the templet, but Mrs. D'Aroy's presence, and the templet, but Mrs. D'Aroy's presence, and the templet, but Mrs. D'Aroy's presence and the templet.

tern look ner dusumdu dixen on the headleng peaker, forced him to reserve his wit for ther company. At length their host, thinking that he night without danger of intrusion inform his athar of this new visit, went off to the thapel, while the gestiemen accompanied thapel, while the fisher's private spart-

firs. D'Aroy to her father's private apart-ments. There they should enjoy absolute neivacy, and there they begged to await neivacy the old gentleman's arrival. The room itself was one to which few stran. The room itself was one to which few stran. The room itself was one to which few stran. The room itself was one to which few stran. The room itself was one to which few stran. The room itself was one to which few stran. The room itself was one to be the strand the strand ty and urgent import of the matters to be discussed and decided. made it necessary that the meeting and the discussion should be most private. It was not a spacious room, and its necessary in a triking the strand strand the strand the strand strand the strand strand the strand strand strand the strand private. Is was not a spacetors room, and its spare and quaint furniture was in striking contrast with the elegance, costlinese, and exquisite tasts of that which adorned ever; for it arrested and charmed the specta. tor's gaze with an overpowering fascination. Bed there was none. A hard wooden couch opposite to this painting was covered with a bearskin, and a log of wood, with a slight hollow in the middle, served as a pillow. fore, Francis D'Arcy had known no other bed.

" My father does not allow us either ques tion or remonstrance," Louis D'Arcy said, on entering the room, to Mr. Pinckney, who was examining with wonder and curiosity the objects around him, "on this matter of personal austerity. He had imitated in this the example of his friend, imitated in this the example of his friend, Charles Waterton, the great naturalist, or Waterton had borrowed the practice from my father. For his room in Walton Hall is the counterpart of this. And when, on his last visit to America, Waterton came out here to see us, the two old gentlemen would have the same simple alcoping accommoda-tions, rose together to meditate at midnight. were up and in the chapel before the earliest bird was astir in the woods."

"I remember Charles Waterton," Mr. Alexander said; "a noble specimen of the old English gentleman, learned, practical, full of anecdote and jest, and an ardent ad-mirer of the United States. He was as sound as a pice of old English oak ; and so, for

that matter, is your father." "Yes, indeed," replied Louis D'Aroy; "one would think in seeing these two men sit down with so hearty an appetite, and so bright and childlike a humor to their morning meal, that they had been specially exempted from the common law of bodily infirmity. After breakfast they were off to the woods. Waterton climbing with prodigious agility every tree in which a bird nestled, and ferreting out with unerring instinct the retreats of our wild beasts and the haunts of our water-fowl. The afternoon was spent in the factories and workshops, where both gentlemen were warmly welcomed, knowing, as they did both, how to appreciate every sort of good work, and how to praise judiciously the workman."

"Is not Mr. Waterton still living?" Mr. Pinckney asked.

"He is, and celebrates his seventy-ninth birthday in June. My father hopes to be at Walton Hall on that occasion."

"Well," said Mr. Pinckney, " we regret our venerable friend's determination to travel | replied the priest. abroad just at this moment. It is the advice

rare woman, who through life did every-hing she deemed a duty with a furvent and hing she deemed a duty with a furvent and limost joycus submission to the Divine Will. Hin. Alexander, who knew a good deal bout the intimate relations that bind a hout the intimate relations that bind a hout the intimate relations that bind a

"I feer, my dear sir," Mr. Alexander said, "that the the extreme pretensions of both the alave-bolding and the free States are now clashing so violently and so openly, that no dilation, one dares to speak any more of cond

concession or compromise." "Besides," Mr. Waldron added, "religion, which might have stepped in with success, and acted in an emergency such as the pres-ent the part of conciliator, has been the foremost promoter of strife."

"" Some ministers of religion, I grant you," Mr. Bingham replied, " and some religious denominations, have been prominent in faming the excitoment about shvery. Not all, however, and not assured-ly the Church to which I have the houser to belong, can be accurated of minister of the bound belong, can be accused of raising or of helping to raise the present storm. Not that we approve slavery, or the property of man in ALL HAVE FAILED man, as founded on any natural inferiority of except the government of the ignorant. The race; quite otherwise. But we would have the sweet doctrine of christian brotherhood and the charities which it begets in practice, to be free to work here as it has worked in the Old World, by making the master treat his servant as a brother redeemed in the came divine blood, called to stand with him at the same judgment.seat, and destined to the objects of government are concerned. The same eternal inheritance.

"And that is precisely what we can never admit," warmly answered Mr. Waldron. "Once for all, we must assert the natural inferiority and subjection of one race as a cardinal social doctrine, and the necessary and perpetual servitude of that same race as the fundamental condition of our political existence.'

"The brotherhood of all men, and their equality in Christ as a social state toward which all are bound to tend, are a central belief in Christendum," rejoined Mr. Bingham. "To make of slavery your corner-stone, is to attempt to rear a political edifice which will as surely bring down on the builders the wrath of Heaven, as it fell on the architects of Babel ! I cannot believe you mean to renew this old historical blunder.

"We mean," said Mr. Waldron, "that the relations which exist between our alaves and us shall never again be anbiect to be disturbed within our own borders, and we mean to protect, from the agitations and aggressions of all outside fanatics, the rights which the present Constitution is powerless to protect.

" Ob, that is a quite different thing," rea plied the clergyman. "All law abiding men would support you if you confined yourself to the defence of acknowledged rights; and religion would use her whole influence to prevent agitation or revolution, urging, meanwhile, the christian conscience and the law of charity to go on silently and imperceptibly working out the freedom of the world. Her action is like the mighty and resistless force of the solar heat, gradually, without sudden violence or destructive haste, warming the atmosphere above the snow and ice-bound carth, warming the genial earth itself, till nature puts on her green vesture. I see what is in your mind, "he continued; " you think yourselves justified by such lawless acts as those of John Brown and his fellows, or by the mischievous propagandism of anti-slavery colporteurs, initersut p: Machers, and school-mistresses, to hedge yourselves and your institutions round by a separate sovereignty and repressive legislation. Be-lieve an old man's experience : American freemen, even those least favorable to slaveholding, will not countenance unconstitutional methods or lawless proceedings, either in promoting the cause of liberty or in creating obstacles to emancipation."

"Then you would have pardoned John Brown ?" said Mr. Waldron. "I should not have made a martyr of him."

"What ! encourage, by a quasi-promise of

nponity.

# OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

### (From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 3 .-- It requires neither profound thisking nor much reading to arrive at the conclusion that knowing how to write is the most dangerous of all accomplishments. How to not know is better than how to KDOW :

The same principle applies to Government. When ignorance is established by the wisest of men as the best thing for mankind, what right has the most wise among us to assume the right of government ? We must be guided by our good intentions, and carry them out, if we are to succeed anywhere. Either in gondness or government. The terms ought to be synonymous.

If we consider the several governments that have been attempted by men, we will find that

## ALL HAVE PATLED

moment they became snlightened they were

## Why !

Enlightenment presumes knowledge, and there is no such thing. Sir John Macdonald is enlightened, and his government is a failure, so far as the true

true objects of government are the happiness of the people. The people upset governments when they do not answer this purpose. Some-times a dynasty or a person obtains control; keeps up

## THE FARCE OF GOVERNMENT

and fails. Asia is covered with the brick and morter of governmental failures. And Egypt which has given the most enduring monuments of lost civilization to succeeding aceptical ages sits, like the sphinx, " with calm, eternal eyes," gazing into futurity. The minute particles of sands of the desert killed Egypt long ago, as they are even now slowly cutting the throat of the sphinx.

All Governments perish by corruption, as all coveraments perion by contaption, as all men perion by vice. The true secret of formortality for men and institutions is to be honeat. We cannot look for perfection on this earth. If I condemn the government of Sir John Macdonald to day it is because he is untrue to

## THE GEJECTS OF LIFE.

A writer concerning whom I have had occa-sion to speak lately has ventured to make the assertion that, "as nothing succeeds like success, nothing fails like failure."

## TO VICTIS !

Let me attempt to suggest soms of the fallures. History is full of them. Adam and Kve, to begin with. Buddah, Confucious, Christ, God himself, for John Stuart Mill is authority for the statement (vide lecture on Nature) that He could not be perfectly benevolent and perfectly just in creating a world like this. If this dictum be a scientific truth, what are we to think of the universe. Order exists everywhere in nature. De sign nowhere, to the comprehension of the ignorant, and we are all ignorant. But being endowed with judgment according to our lights, as the stars are, so should we be

## SEINING IN OUR SPHERE.

We are not responsible for the mists and storms and clouds that intervene between us and the earth on which we ought to walk as the lamps of Heaven shed their beams. We must be true as the stars, whether we be kings, prophets, governments, or workingmen. There can be no salvation outside of good conduct. And can we dare imagine that a law of nature so well established as this has no purpose behind it? We must acknowledge "the power that makes for righteousness." It exists in our hearts, and when we set it at defiance We suffer-if we continue we perish. Raecals have succeeded, do succeed every

day. But does rescality succeed ! It may for while like Macdonaldiam, but the people who committed the crime of sustaining it cannot avoid pupishment. The moral law is now subtle, but not less terrible in its operation than the physical. As a child must learn to dread the fire by having its fingers burned. so must peoples. Should they persist, they must expect to be burned to cinders as the Eastern

"Yes, Sergeant Butler, I'm here." "A file of men take him off to the guard-

TRUE WITNESS' AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

" But, Sergeant, I'm doing nothing. I'm in my bed, peaceable, suber, naver saying or doing anything to anybody. What are you arresting me for ?"

"Silence ! Sir, when you're speaking to your superior officer. March him off !" "But, Sergent, what for ?" "Never mind, march ! It's in your damaed

Parist heart all the same." This anecdote is an excellent illustration of

This anocdots is an excellent illustration of Tery policy towards the Irish. There is no dif-ference, except in manner of expression, be-tween Bergeant Butler and Professor Smith. "March him off," says the Screent; "Vote him down," says the Professor. Because "it is in his Papist heart all the same." It is gratifying to find that the ourse taken by THE POST in regard to Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolution, maintained in these letters, and upheld by the Laberal party and the Irish people of Canada, has been understood and

people of Canads, has been understood and appreciated by the Home Ruls leaders of Ireland. Not less gratifying is it to know that those leaders and the people of Ireland properly estimate Mr. Costigan's amendment, and the reasons why the Torica supported that despic-

able party doige. I find in the Irish Canadian of the 2nd inst., a letter from Mr. James Brady, in which he adversely criticises those correspondents of that journal who have attempted a defense of the course taken by Mr. Costigan and other Irish Catholics in Parliament against Mr. Blake's resolution. As Mr. Brady's letter contains subtantial and direct proof of the soundness of our prime compared in many one bettern I must

of my views expressed in previous letters, I must ber nom for the following extracts: "Undoubtedly Mr. Costigan introduced the first resolutions adopted by the Canadian House

of Commons almost unanimously in favor of Home Rule for Ireland ; and if he had adhered to his first love no one more than myself would have admired his pluck and consistency ; but when we find him abandoning his principles lor the sake of party, he subjects himself to the deserved contempt of honest Irish Catholics-—io deed of all honest men "Mr. Blake supported Mr. Costigan's former

resolution, though opposed to the latter politically; and this not merely by silent vote. He supported it in one of the ablest and most vigorous speeches ever delivered before the Canadian Parliament ; and, consistently, when a similar resolution was most calculated to do good; when it would have really strengthened Gladstone'shands; when there was a fair prospect that Home Rule would be granted to Ireland; when the expression of opinion by foreign coun-tries, and more still of British colonies, would have exacted moral pressure on the British Parliament, Hon. E. Blake brought forward a reso lution which did honor to him as a statesman and a man of heart : and this was the time chosen by Sir John Macdonald and Mesars. Costigan and Curran to oppose the resolution of

Mr. Blake. "We all know that it (the Costigan amend ment) was supported by the avowed enemies of Home Rule, because (from their point of view) it was 'perfectly harmless.' Its very wording shows that it was so intended to be, for it was a refusal to interfere with Imperial leg alation or the subject. It was regarded in this light also in the British Parliament. In proof of this I may make public the expres-sion of opinion of Mr. Wm. O'Brien, ex-M.P. for Sout J Tyrone, and editor of United Ireland, and one of Ireland's delegates to the great Con-vention just closed at Chicago. When the and one of Ireland's delegates to the great Con-vention just closed at Chicago. When the delegates to this Convention were passing through St. Thomas, Ont., they were met at the station by the well-known, patriotic parish pricet of St. Thomas, Rev. W. Flannery, who accorded to them a hearty Irish reception and welcome. We have Father Flannery's assurance that Mr. O'Brien told him that if Mr. Blake's resolutions had passed, the cause of Mr. Gladatone and the Irish pathe cause of Mr. Gladstone and the Irish pa-triots would have been greatly strengthened, whereas the resolution which was passed (Mr. Costigan's) was of no use to them whatever.

This closes the argument. I don't think any one will be found hereafter having the hardihood to revive Costigan's lost cause for purnoses of party defence or exculpation.

OTTAWA, Sept. 7. -Before this letter will have reached the readers of The Post the con-test in Haldimand will have been decided—de cided, I hope, sgainst the men who have but one excuse for all their sins of omission and commission, viz. : "We hanged Riel."

Careful attention to the progress of the cam-

Though linked among a feltered race, To feel at least a patrick's shame, Even as 1 sing, suffuse my face."

We read in the daily press of the imm sums of money that have been raised for Tory election purposes. Dare we ask whether, if the French people had been true to themselves, any politician or party would have the audacity to enter Quebec with a hope of success on such terms?

Let French-Canadians who hesitate betwee their duty and a bribe, ask themselves whether the Forl Fiend him elf could make a more cyni cal demand on their manbood and conscience than to offer them money to acquit the murderers of their brothers ? Murderers, convicted and confessed, offe

money for acquittal, and not an acquittal only, but also to be placed where they may repeat their crimes with that impunity which a verdict in their favor would establish as a right forever

### BEVERSE THE CASE.

Suppose Sir Hestor Langevin were to propose the re-conquest of Canada by the French, threaten to subvert British institutions, over throw the Protestant religion and establish th laws of Quebec in their place. And suppose further that Sir John Macdonald and Bowell and McCarthy should go throughout Ontario with money, organizing a party and making speeches to induce the people to sustain the Langevin crusade, does anyone doubt the sort of reception they would get? If a bullet did not overtake their first utterance they would dangle from the nea est tree so quick that they wouldn't have time to plead benefit of clergy. But they would not dream of doing such a thing. Why then do they ask, how can they expect, the French of Queboc to do what no people on earth would do and hope to ercaps the death of Sextus and the damnation of a Castle reagh ?

Orrawa, Sept. 8th .- The Citizen of yester day devotes two columns to the must extraordinary effusion it has ever been my lot to read. It is signed "John Francis Waters." This is the person, I believe, who has enjoyed the ro putation of being, ss Mrs. Malaprop would say, two gentlemen at once. Bat I think he has only furnished another illustration of the say-ing, "Fools rush in where anges fear to tread." "Arthur Nizgurensis," while unknown, gave annoyance to the St. Patrick's Literary Association. Now that the personality has been revealed the members feel like the Dublin College professor in Charley O'Malley when he was led to exclaim :-- "May the devil admirs me, it's a rat hole !" Mr. C. Neville has set everybody in town laughing by asking in a brief note to the Free Prezs if ex monk Widdws is in town? Father Coffey, of the Catholic Record, gave this perion and those who prompted him to write, the benefit of a complete exposure some time ago. But I would say, if the reverend editor will permit the pro-

fanity. as Sstan said to Asmodeus in Byron's Visi n of Judgment,"

" Surely it was not worth your while to fold Such trash below your wing. And now to business.

#### THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

People here are becoming profoundly disturbed over the character which the Toronto Mail and the Tory orators in Haldimand have given to the political contest. Business men, men of property, and those whose wel-fare depend altogether upon tranquility, view with dismay the attempt made by the Government to give a sectarian complexion to the political struggle. Men of all religions, Catholics, Protes ants; men of all nationalities, English, French, Irish, are dwelling in peace English, French, Frish, are dwelling in peace and contentment. They have their business relations and dealings, their associations and friendships, and all join in deprecting the raising of issues that may produce the direct results should the Tories succeed in rousing the passions of race and religious animosity. EVERTBODY KNOWS

that neither Catholics, nor French Canadians, nor Ir shmen will tamely submit to be " conpaign in Haldimand has convinced me that this occure for all Government ill-doing was likewise used as an appeal for continued sup-next. All the superhance of Formatting of Formatting and the superhance of Formatting and the superhance of the contest is therefore developed into something approaching and the superhance of Formatting and the superhance of Format something approaching civil war. By appealing | Protestants of Haldimand have condemned and to one section of the people to combine in order to crush another section, because they will no longer support his government is regarded by all sensible men with whom 1 have conversed as the last act of a political madman. Already, a bank manager told me yesterday, the incendiary appeals of Conservative papers and speakers have seriously affected public credit and the danger of civil convulsion arising

Does anybody doubt this? What are the lories doing in Quebes to day? Organizing to carry the elections with money! There was a time when the fathers of the indication of the crown, his free rides all over creation, his shares in ranches, mines, timber limits, and all the pickings and There was a time when the falthers of the present generation of French-Canadians faced British bullets, without flinching, in defence of out scruple or conscience, in a place where he their liberties. Shall it be said of the sons that can help himself. This is the only anther berois bloud on field and scaffold, for British lie policy founded on responsibility for public good which could possibly in-duce a man in his position to act in so outrageous a manner. Were he posted in So outrageous a manner. Were he posted in Virgil I might fancy that he had adopted as his motto for holding on to power the words, Flutere si nepuco superos Aduronta morebo, or, as we would say in English, "If I cannot hum-bur the Almighty, I can raise all Hell." No greater misfortune could befal him than

EUCOSES.

UTTAWA, Sept. 9.-So cock-mire were the Tories of this city of carrying Haldimand that any amount of bets were offered by the sporting members of the party, 5 to 3, that Merritz would be elected. In anticipation of the vic tory, the Russell House was crowded by Tories as the hour approached for the reception of the members. A harve, but mixed, growd had also as the nour approaches for the reception of the returns. A large, but mixed, crowd had also amembled in the vicinity of the telegraph office. There was a good deal of suppressed excitement, and cousiderable anxiety was depicted on the countenances of some, for it was senerally ad-mitted that Haldmand would give a fair test of political feeling in Ontario. Liberals present said they would be satisfied, consulering the enormous efforts made by the Government

## and the "No Popery" cry in

A DISTINCTLY PROTESTANT CONSTITUENCY, should Merritt have less than a hundred ma-jority. Of course, the election of either candidats would be agreat triumph; but his majority, as it might be large or small, would give unma-takable evidence of how Ontario would go at the general election. While the Tories at the Russell were merrily chatting and keeping their enthusian bottled

that ing and keeping their enthusiaam bottled for the expected explosion, the min came down, gently at first, but soon increasing to hurricane With the first fall of the rain came the expected telegram. There was an eager rush for the news. Nobody got up on a chair to read it, as usual, but one could see by the sudden cessation of smiles and succeeding looks of dismay that the crowd had received a painful shock. There was no command to go, but the crowd went, in the same way that the rain came, gently at first and then with a stampede, for a detachment of radiant Liberals appeared with the latest news :-- "Colter elected by 180 majority ; two places to hear from." No demonstration was attempted. The Liberals were satisfied. The Liberal was elected with a majority which declared, with that eloquence which figures alone contain, that Ontario was safe.

"NOW BRING ON YOUR GENERAL ELECTION" was the Liberal ery. "The Boodle Gang is burst," was another joyons exclamation, "On-tario joins Quebec in turning the rascals out," said another "That breaks the back of Toryism," declared another. And so it went round. This morning the general verdict was that the days of the Government are numbered. When the views of the result was confirmed an intermal meeting of Irish Catholic Liberals was held, when the following telegram was sent to the chairman of the Liberal Association, at Cayuga :

OTTAWA, Sept. 8th, 1886. The Irish Catholic Liberals of the Capital congratulate the Liberal Protestants of Haldimand for nobly rebuking Thomas White, Minister of the Interior, for his brutal insult in exposing the portrait of Riel, at a public meet-ing, as "the last new saint of the Roman ing, as "the las Catholic Church."

#### (Signed) C. NEVILLE.

THE "GAZETTE'S" DENIAL

I observe that the Gazette has given an authoritative denial to the report of the Globe that Mr. White used the language attributed to him and repeated in the above telegram. Nothing would give Catholics overywhere greater rleasure than to find the denial substantiated. It is unfortunate in this respect that since the " party exceencies" incident, the veracity of the Gazette and of the Hon. Thomas White humself, is not regarded as sufficient without verification. Meantime 'tis but courteous to accept the denial and wait for what the Globe has to say in support of its original allegation. The incident has caused a profound sensation are ng Catholics in all parts of the country, and has been the more readily believed because of the extremely higotted utterances of the Mail and the Tory speakers in Haldimand.

THE EFFECT OF YESTERDAY'S ELECTION

can hardly be estimated. But the point most interesting to readers of THE Post is that the

and the co-operation of such men Francis D'Aroy, and the sympathy of Englishmen like Char'es Waterton, that we look forward to in the struggle about to commence.

"Charles Waterton is no admirer of slavery," Louis D'Arcy answered. " As to my father, herehe is to speak for himself."

"Gentlemen, I have the honor to present to you my honorable friend, Mr. Bingham," Francis D'Arcy said, as he introduced the elergyman. "He is too well accustomed to keep other men's secrets," he continued, with a smile, "not to keep our counsel on our meeting here to-night ; although 1 fear he is, like myself, too much a man of peace to favor your purpose, Mr. Pinckney, and too little of the man of the world to appreciate your maxims of state policy, Mr. Alexander, or even to bear with my compromising temper.'

"I hope Mr. Bingham is not a sympachizer with the Northern fanstics," put in Mr. Waldren.

"I sympathize with no species of fauaticism," was the firm but gentle reply. "I wish all American disputes to be settled by American methods, and for the best interests of all American subjects, no matter what part of our broad domain they claim as their na tive place or their present abode."

You condemn, therefore, such armed in vasion of our soil as that committed by that arch-fanatic, John Brown, and the further violation of our constitutional rights and local institutions, which is now contemplated by the abettors of John Brown,---the whole party calling itself Republican ?"

"My dear sir," Mr. Bingham answered "I am no politician, and must leave to my friend, Mr. D'Arcy and his noble son here present, to give you such answers to your difficulties, or such wise counsels as their ripe political wisdom may suggest. Being a clergyman, a man of peace, a devoted and loval citizen of this great country, I could only wish that when experienced and enlightened statesmen like you meet to decide, in your proper place of authority, you should all of you-men of the South, the North, the East and the West-consider calmly and conscientiously not so much the wrongs, real or imaginary, alleged by one State or section of States as against the others, as the best way of righting them without angry recrimination or quarrelling.

" I have watched the working of our Constitution," Mr. Bingham went on to say, "from its very infancy to the present hour, and have known, loved, and lived with the mon who framed it. A constitution for a federation of States such as ours, is like one of those stupendous pieces of machinery to be seen at our great industrial exhibitions. They tower aloft in a vast edifice filled with all the imaginable mechanisms invented and perfected by modern science, and one of these masterpieces of human ekill sets in motion the ten thousand machines that perform on every side, each one a work entirely different from its neighbor and from all the others. Ask the man who invented this gigantic and wonderful central motor on what principles reposes its working so smoothly, so surely, so con-stantly? He will tell you that it is on a system of compromises and adaptations. Local wrongs or local rights, to be redressed, must not be urged with passionateness. For parsion, in any system of household or political economy, is like a hard body using Carter's Little Liver Fills, than by any thrown suddenly between the swift and other means.

West to invade our homes and stir up a servile insurrection ?" Mr. Waldron continued. "There is no fear of a servile insurrection. The slaves are not ready for it. It is not

among the green forest-trees, in April or May, that a spark is likely to kindle a gene-ral conflagration. The attack on Harper's Ferry was but the act of a half-orezy Empire was fanatic. He and his abettors could have been starved out and captured without shedding a single drop of blood. A few years in the lunatic asylum for the leader, and ten years of hard convict labor for his followers, would have been, at the utmost, punishment enough.'

"What, then, would have become of the sovereignty of the State thus invaded by an armed band of assasing, or of the authority of the United States, when the invader dared to proclaim a new constitution and a new government ?" asked the Major.

## ( Iobe continued. ) CERTAIN CURE.

#### A CURE FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.-A positive cure for this dangerous complaint, and for all acute or chronic forms of Bowel Complaint incident to Summer and Fall, is found in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry ; to be procured from any druggist. ..

AN INVITATION TO JUSTIN MCCAR-ΊBΥ.

TORONTO, Sept. 10.—The local branch of the Irish National League have, it is said, decided to ask Justin McCarthy to come to Toronto to deliver an address in reply to Rev. Dr. Kane and Mr. Smith, the loyal Irish delegates, who addressed a public meeting last night.

## OF VITAL IMPORTANCE.

It is just as essential that the human body should have pure blood, as that a tree or plant should have sap to nourish and invigrate its growth. Nearly all our bodily ills arise from uphealthy blood. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies this fountain of life, and regulates all the vital organs to a healthy condition.

#### THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Sept. 8 .- United Ireland says no power in Great Britain can collect a "land-lords' tribute" in Ireland in face of an organ united and level-headed people. The Catholic bishops assembled at Maynooth sent a memorial to the English Government urging the adoption of temporary measures to relieve the Irish tenantry and prevent the outrages, which they resort to in simple desperation.

## HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

An honest medicine is the noblest work of man, and we can assure our readers that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is not only reliable, but is almost infallible to cure Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Canker of the Stomach and Bowels, and the various Summer Complaints, whose attacks are often sudden and fatal.

#### There is a girl at Lake George who rows. six hours a day for exercise.

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by

#### FOR ITS SINS.

The boast of Osman, 'he Bonebreaker, was not idle. If the spot of earth where his horse's hoof once struck never after bore grass, it was not the sin of Osman, but of those who were untrue to God and themselves that are to blame for the long misery of Turkish rule in the East. And that rule will never disappear till those who would wipe it out are capable of restoring the Eastern Empire to faith in goodness. How can we hope that Canada should escape

a visitation that has never failed to overtake the nations that have preceded her, so long as we are as false as the cunuchs who brought about the destruction of Constantinople making the most advanced scientific agnostic argument, repeated by the poll-parrots of the magazines, "the survival of the fittest," and it tallies exactly with the lessons of history. Success obtained by evil methods is terrible failure :---

## "I am Ozymandias, king of kings; Look on my work and tremble. Tho bare and level sands stretch'd far away."

OTTAWA, Sept. 6 .- Cromwellians like Gold vin Smith are the inheritors to-day of that old spirit which animated the religious wars of the sixteenth and seventsenth centuries, which is embodied in Orangeism and finds occasional expression in sanguinary outbursts, like those which devast Belfast. Cruel and grim though this shirit be, it has its annusing features. But as Goldwin Smith displays its educated aspect. the Belfast riots its sanguinary methods, and the present government in England its terror in of Irishmen its comical and Indicrous illustra tions.

#### IN A BEITISH REGIMENT

some years ago there were a sergeant and private who belonged to the one company, Sergeant Butler and Private Long. The for-mer was from the County Louth, had served everal years in the Irish constabulary, where baric hue, his naturally severe prograthous countenance was but faintly illuminated by a pair of deep-set, pale blue eyes that lookod from their shaggy penthouses. with ney unforgiving command. Sergeant Butler was an Orangeman of the most uncompromising character. He had no ill will for the poor papiets, not he. He never gave and was slow to take offence. But his ter of the most ill. he acquired a soldierly bearing which gave his ter of the scarlet woman were immutably like the man, his mind and his habits. For Private Connemars, Butler affected the most profound cintempt. Paddy was an illiterate little crank, orntemps. Taday was an interace fittle crists, but full of that quaint, somewhat coarse humor peculiar to people of his class. Yet the sergeant and private were great chums in their way. The lofty condescension of the one was met with proud humility by the other. On rare occasions the sergeant would invite the private to a pint of wine at the canteen, where the immeasurable distance between their rank would speedily disappear in the heat of religious argument.

One night, after an unusually bitter discus sion, Buller entered the barrack-room. night ?"

Intervise used as an appear for continued sup-port. All the speeches of Tory orat, is were pitched in this key. But would Mr. Dalton McCarthy, for instance, repeat in any French constituency of Quebec, the speech he made at Hagarsville? In that speech he called upon the electors of Haldimand to stand by Sir John Macdonald in his effort

## TO CRUSH THE FRENCH NATIONALITY,

and at the same time he condemned the Liberals of Quebec for urging the French to resist this from infamous attempt of a moribund minister to create a war of races! But the French may be trusted to take care of themselves. Hitherto they have been able to do so. A great danger menaces them, however. The same inanger mentees then, however, and and a side out of a same which menances every section of Canadians. That danger may be briefly stated. It is the certainty of their being sold to the government by their assumed leaders. The French ministers who approved the hanging of Riel, who assisted Sir John Macdonald in his attacks on Provincial rights, who helped him to plunder the country held their warrant as representatives from the French people. If the French people are prepared to declare such conduct was right, was in fulfilment of their wishes that they will endorse it, that they approve of the

"NO POPERT," ANTI FRENCH CRUSADE,

carried on by the colleagues of Langevin, Chapleau and Caron in Ontario, then let them vote confidence in these men. By doing so they will pass under the yoke and cast the r last ballots as freemen. Then shall the taunt, flung by Shylock at the Venetians, apply with bitter truth to the Tories of Quebec :

"You have among you many a purchased slave, Which, like your asses, and your dogs and mulcs, You use in abject and in slavish parts, Because you bought them."

The French in Canada have ever shown a deep attachment to their language, their laws and t cir institutions. To these they have been credited with an intense, nay, a fanatical devotion. Yet their chosen head men in the Dominion ask them to sustain a government whose avowed policy is to subvert all these. On what po sible theories could so startling a proposition be made ? On one or other of two only. They must believe-1. That French Canadians have become dead

to the traditions and aspirations of their race,

2. That they are ignorant and corruptible. The bare suggestion of either thought ought to be enough to drive every French Tory politi-

French Senator in Ontario and sc or Is all this parade of patriotism for the good of

the French people solely?

## NO! IT IS NOT!

It is all for the good of the representatives. They trade upon their nationality, and the more French votes they can obtain the bigger the de-mands they make on the government. They have something to sell in the political market and are determined to get the highest price.

Their's is the motto :--HAPPY IS THE MAN WHO HAS A COUNTRY

TO SELL."

THE "NO POPERY" CRUSADE,

insugurated by the Tories, may create wide spread misery. There is no jealousy or ill-will-as far I can ascertain, between Oatholics and Protestants, French or English, or Irish, in this part of the country. Then why seek to stir up bad blood among them? The Govern-ment, even from the most purblind Tory point of view as not so country. next, even from the most purphic lory point of view, is not so great a blessing that the demon of civil discord should be invoked and one half the population driven to desperation to retain it in power Had the French done anything in the way of an attempt to violate the law or over-ride their follow-citizens of other nationalities, there would be some excuse for the attacks that have been made upon them and the threats to conquer them and take away their treaty rights. But the evil which has been done remains. deep teeling of undeserved wrong and apprehension that

#### WORSE IS IN STORE

has roused a feeling of resistance which only the removal of Sir John Macdonald from power can

obviate. So long as he is in a position to men-ace any section of the people with conquest there can be no hope of enduring tranquility. This continent has been expressed in my hearing by several of his former supporters. The wel-fare of the country demands the removal of dis-turbing elements. Sir John has shown himself a disturber of the worst kind, and he must be

#### removed. HON, THOS, WHITE'S OUTRAGE,

In a speech at Caynga, last week, Hon. Thos. White made an incendiary appeal to the Protestants present to sustain the Government in its efforts to suppress the influence of the Catholic Church, and subjugate the French Cana-dians. During his harrangue he had the shocking impudence to say, as he unrolled a portrait of Riel with a rope round his neck :

### 'THIS IS ONE OF THE NEW SAINTS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH."

It would be difficult to characterise conduct

so monstrous in any terms at ordinary com-mand. Blaguardism with a touch of blas-phemy; that expression of feeling which can only rise in the hearts of the most deprayed, and which shows that the speaker must have sounded the foulest depths of political infany, can alone account for conduct that would disgrace the memory of Titus Oates. Riel on the scaffold proved himself a man. Tom White on the platform has proved himself a Tom demon. After this the issue is plain. The Government of which Mr. White is a member has declared war against the Catholic Church, and against the French people. It had onarca, and against the French people. It and declared war against the Irish people before. To respectable Protestants the spectacle is not less alarming than to Catholics. They know from history and experience that no conflict can

be more

### DESOLATING AND FUTILE

than a religious one. Among the people no such conflict exists. White's appeal was made to the presumed bigotry of a Protestant sudience. It may find favor among ignorant and besotted Orangemen, but among reasonable beings it can

Langevin, Chapleau, Caron and the rest of them go about the Province of Quebec with heaps of money, buy up the moutons in droves and sell them to Sir John Macdonald at Ottawa, mob? Ho fears to lose his printing (W, Vs.) News, July 21.

repudiated the Tory attompt to divide the people on a question of race and religion. No clearer, no more emphatic, no greater rebuke could be given or desired to the men who sought to turn public indignation against their public crimes into approval on principles of bigotry and intolerance. The result of the contest also proves that the people of Ontario are too sensible, too generous, too well educated, to cast their ballots in favor of prejudice instead of principle. Lict us hope that the Tories will take this lesson to heart and fight future elections on

## the strength of THEIR POLICY AND THEIR RECORD,

not upon an assumed religious animosity. Every body knows the hyporisy of the "No Popery" cry. For, though the members of the ministry may each be taken as representing a certain class, they have all aband and all their prejuclass, they have all aband nod all their preju-dices long ago, retaining one passion only, a passion which they share in common and with equal intensity. That is, the passion for place, power, patronage and plunder. They raised the "No Popery" ery, as they raised the Protection ery, and would raise a "No Protestant" ery, or a Free Trade ery to-morrow if they thought it would secure the retention of their places. But they have no ery now and stand or fall-fail they will without doubt—on the grade Free Rule the anti-French, no Fopery, anti-Home Rule issue which they enuncated in Haldimand. And, as they were routed, horse, foot and artillery, in that county, so will they be throughout the Dominion.

## THE PROTESTANT HORSE IS HAMSTRUNG !

It has the blind staggers, is had with glanders, It has the bind staggers, is had with granders, blind of both eyes, its back is broken. It will be a mercy when the general election puts a bullet in its watery brain and it is dragged away, amid the loathing and executions of the spectators, to the knocker's yard of dead political hacks.

#### LIBEL SUIT.

Yesterday writs were taken out in the Su-perior Court by the St. Patrick's Literary and Benevolent Society of this city against John Francis Waters ("Arthue Niagarensis") and Frances Waters ("Artific Exhibitions ) disc the editor of The Officen for libel in publishing certain letters reflecting on the society and its members. The action is a civil one. A worse cause of fibel still remaine civil one. A worse cause of fibel still remaine in the letter published in *The Citizen*, signed by J. F. Waters. The threats and insinuations in J. P. WALETS. The threats and instantations in that letter are abominable. A writer employed by the Gevernment to defend ministers before Catholics should have some gratitude for the friends who succored and shielded him; some respect for ecclesistical character, reputation and authority. Further it is not necessary to remark at present. The persons assailed in the manner described know how to deal with the assailant. I may mention that the St. Patrick's Society, of Ottawa, was never so prosperous as it is now. Its roll of member-ship is larger than ever before, its finances are flourishing, it is united in its objects, and is doing splendid work in its own proper sphere. RIDEAU.

## ALL ABOUT CAPTAIN J. W. WILLIAM-SON'S LUCK

In drawing \$15,000 in 'the Louisiana State Lottery. He is a prosperous farmer of Wil-low Grove, this county, and before the June drawing something seemed to tell him that he should invest then, which he did by a couple of dollars, and in due time received tickets, one, No. 18,145, en mled him to onetenth of the Capital Prize of \$150,000, and which amount he has received through the