THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

JAN. 18, 1888

N 1819

false. But Mr. Wallace has more to gay on can almost see the greening grass and the the subject of crime in Ireland and the man- blooming flowers. In the way of Catalogue, ner in which the country is governed.

"Now, sir, I am one who, up to now, has never given a vots any man other than a Tory. So strong has been my party feeling that I have always supported my party in municipal matters, even against my own brother; but never again will I support this Government of persecutors of their opponents. They told us when they went to the country that they would govern Ireland by the ordinary laws, and when they introduced their Bill they told us it was not to be used for political objects, and that it created no new orimes. I say it has been used for nothing else, and I should like some one to point out why Mr. Sullivan is in prison if it creates no new orimes. It is all very well for Lord Salisbury to say that any one of his col leagues is worth all the Irish members put together; but is it statesmanlike-is it not rather a parody on statesmanship-for any man in his position to try to excite the Irish people in this way? After spending four months in Ireland, I say deliberately there is no orime there, save what the police manufacture, as they did in Limerick-a mark of which I still bear, although I was standing in the coffee-room of the hotel."

Nothing that the Irish leaders or the National press could say would place the Government in a more odious light than the honest statements of this English Tory. He was probably induced to go to Ireland on the urgent recommendation of a writer in the London Times, who urged gentlemen to see for themselves how villainous and detested was the National League, and how orderproducing and popular coercion. Thus the more the English people see and know of Tory methods of government in Ireland, the more they abhor and condemn them. Such being the case, we can wait the catastropha of the coming Tory overthrow with calmness and tatistaction.

AN ULTIMATUM ON FISH.

A Washington despatch confirms the view expressed by us some time ago as to the procable outcome of the Figheries negotiations. "The American Commissioners," the despatch rays, " will not listen to my proposition looking to the admission of Canadian fish free of duty. All they want to do is to make a treaty by which American vessels will be allowed all privileges granted Canadian vessels in American ports, namely, purchase of supplies and bait, and the right to branship cargoes. That, it appears, is all they want to accomplish, and they offer nothing in exchange."

This is quite in accord with the spirit of American diplomacy in relation to Canada. Indeel, it would be rather astonishing were the sided, and the programme was one of un-Americans to take any other stand, since Mr. Chamberlain declared at the start that England would not quarrel with the United States over a kettle of fish; and that Canada must submit to whatever arrangement he might think necessary. With the Canadian case thus abandoned in advance, the Americans were free to make any demands they pleased with the assurance that the game was in their own hands. Let the Canadian Commissioner refuse to agree to the American demand, the British Government will then leave the Dominion to its own devices, and the President will have no alternative but to put the Retaliation Act in force. The despatch already quoted contains this view, for it says: "It is quite openly expressed by Con gressmen that unless an understanding can be arrived at on this basis, popular clamor will Chorus-"Toreader". . Golden Jubilee Choir

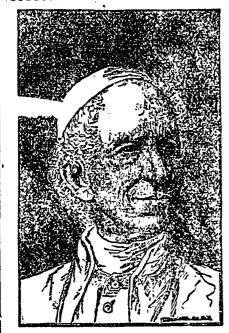
than this? All that Balfour, Saliabury and short dull days of early winter come the the Tory press have alleged is shown to be cheery holidays and Vick's beautiful arnual, and lo I spring appears not far distant. We Vick's floral Guine is unequaled in artistic appearason, and the edition of each year that appears simply perfect, is surpassed the

n-xt. New and beautiful engravings, and three colored plates of flowers, vegetables and grain, are features for the issue for 1888, Its laveader tinted cover, with original designs of most plasing effects, will ensure it a prominent place in the household and library. It is in itself a treatise on horticulture, and is adapted to the wants of all who are interested in the garden or house plants. It desc.ibes the rarest flowers and the choicest vegetables. If you want to know anything about the gardeo, see Vick's Floral Gnide, price only 10 cents, including a certificate good for 10 cents worth of seeds. Published by James Vick, Seedsman, Rochester, N.Y.

C. Y. M. S.

The Twenty-Second Public Conterence Last Evening-Congratulating the Pope.

Long before So'clock Monday evening, the Seminary hall was crowded with about a thousand friends of the Catholic Young Men's society, together with the Rev. Fathers James Callaghan, director ; J. A. McCallen, J. P. Kiernan, of Frederickton, N.B ; Hennessey, O'Donnell, of St. Mary's; Donnelly, of St. Anthony's; P. Hamon, director of the Cercle Ville Marie, in answer to an invitation that was extended to them to celebrate the ubiles conference of the literary academy.



The prosident, Mr. J. B. McDermott, preusual interest, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, recitations and declamations, assisted by the St. Patrick's choir under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler.

PART I.

Piano Buett Misses Deslauriers Chorus-" Lily of Kiliarney"...St. Patrick's [Golden Jubilee Choir Recitation-" Brutus on the Death of Cesar"

N. Britton Hymn--"Jesus of Nazareth," (Gounod) Mr. Evana

Pisno Solo-" The Brook". . Mass A. Menzies RecitationJ.-J. Gethings

PART IL

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH AND MR. GLADSTONE.

"Prof. Goldwin Smith replies in the St. James Gazette to Mr. Gladstone's attack on ⁶ Dunbar Ingram's Hist ry of the Union. He adduces evidence to show that Mr. Gladstone totally fail, to substantiate his charge in rela-"tion to the rebellion of 1798 against the "humanity of the British army."-"Special Cable Notes," to The Involto Mail, Jan. 5th, 1888.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

SIB,-I have not yet seen Dunbar Ingrom's thereon, neither have I seen the evidence Prof. Goldwin Smith adduces to demolish Mr. Gladstone's attack-nothing beyond what appears in the "Special Cable Notes" to the Toronto Mail. But if the professor can adduce evidence (which is more than doubtful) to sustain Dunbar Ingram's History of the Union, I can ad duce cyc-witness (not partisan) and officient eve-dence to sustain and uphold Mr. Gladstone's attack.

The Rev. R. Stewart, M,A., a more telerant, more patriotic, more trustworthy historian, and I have, no doubt, quite as good a Protestant as Goldwin Smith, in his Popular History of Ircland, after speaking of the religions feuda and animosities eogendered by the Government in the North of Ireland, goes on to state that "in the midst of these disturbances Parliament was convened January 21st, 1796, when in the speech from the throne it was strongly recommended to them to provide for the safety and tranquility of the country now so endangered by the formation of secret societies, etc., etc. Two bills were accordingly brought in by the Attorney General for preventing in surrection, tumult and riots, and for indemni-fying magistrates acting against the law. He also moved certain strong resolution, e.c., etc. . . These resolutions were pre-faced with a minute detail of the outrages committed during the four preceding years by the Defenders; (Catholics) but not a word was said of the violent persecutions carried on by the Orangemen. Mr. Grattan, however, supplied the deficiency, and drew so animated a picture of the bostile spirit which animated that body who 'committed massacre in the name of God, and exercised despotic power in the name of liberty,' as to draw the blush of shame to that unblushing body. Many wanton barbarities were undoubtedly exercised by the Protestants against the Catholics, who were frequently tried by committees and sent on board a manof-war, while several of the magistrates of the County of Armagh refused to take the examination of the injured Catholics. It was gen-erally believed that 7,000 had been forced or burned out of the County of Armsgh; while the ferocious banditi, who had expelled then, had been encouraged, connived at, and protected by the Government. Notwithstanding these startling facts, the resolutions of the Attoracy-Gameral passed, and the parliament was proregued on the 15th of April."

At page 201 he says :- "The mil tary who were sent to the North to preserve order committ d many outrages, and the disaffected were stung to madness at the protection granted by Government to Colonel Sparrow, who com-mitted the most wanton excesses; and upon his trial at the assizes of Armoga he was found guilty of murdering a Mr. Lucas, but when called up to receive sentence he produced the King's pardon to the court and was imme-diately liberated. Government likewise countenanced, encouraged and condoned the most barbarous and infamous acts committed by the Orangemen." These outrages, murde:s and burnings by the Orangemea and military tank place in 1796.97, with the open and expressed consent of the government. At page 201 of the same work we find the following :-- "A news-paper publish d at Belfast, called *The Morning Star*, was the only paper into which seditious matter, calculated to increase the spirit of tumult, was admitted. The proprietors had been committed to prison under the suspension of the Habcas Corpus Act. The persons who of Belfast, when required by the administration to do so, and the next morning a detachment of soldiers attacked the printing office, and utterly demolished it. This proceeding, at least, could Lecture, "Leo XIII."....Rev. J. P. Kiernan not be justified by any ples of policy or ex-

pediency. Now, the event just quoted took place in March. 1797, more than a year prior to the breaking out of the rebellion, but perhaps Prof. Smith can adduce evidence to prove that it was not a military outrage, but an act of humanity on the part of the B.itish army.

bare backs, etc., etc. Iademnity acts were quickly passed to legalize every barbarity. It will hardly be believed, and I fear I can not impress the truth on Professor Goldwin Smith, that torture was practiced in a civilized country at the close of the eighteenth century. But the facts were protocous "Crimes, many But the facts were notorious "Crimes, many of which," said Grattan, "are public, and many committed, which are concealed by the sup-pression of a free press by military force." Lord Moira detailed these atrocities before the Bri ish House of Lords, and pledging himself to the proof the proof a being the before the to the proof. He moved an address to his majesty, imploring him to conciliate the affecions of the Lish people. His motion was re-jected with scorn. Fox pressed the same sub-ject on the House of Commons, but with no better success.

better success. In that day these cruelties were openly boasted of, but s not time and a better public sentiment have produced some sense of shame they have b en desured. Prof. Smith must belong to that class wh p of the a better public sentiment; but how he cin a iduce documentary evidence to how he can a latte documentary evidence to refute Mr. Gladstone's charge and establish the "humanity 1the British army" in Ireland in 1797-98 is pa. ny comprehension. But I pre-ume this ist eway he writes history. I and Clare published them without disguise in the presence of Parliament and boasted of

i. own part in them, declaring "that measures (coer.ion were to his knowledge extorted from the nubleman who governed that country." Lord Canden lived long enough to find that such crimes added nothing to his esteem with the world. Towards the close of his life, it is said, that he bitterly complained of having been kept in utter ignorance of the atrocities practised in the name of his government,

Sir Ralph Abercrombie, afterwards so dis-tinguished in Egypt, "disgusted at these pro-ceedings," says the Rev. Mr. Stewart, "and having failed in his recommendation of more pacific measures to the government, was un-willing to tarnish his military fame, or to risk the laws of his humans and much character. the loss of his humane and manly character, by leading troops to scenes of civil and military desolation, he resigned the command of the army in Ireland, after holding the appointment little more than four months, and was succeeded by General Lake."

Fortuestely 1 sm enabled to produce for Prof. Goldwin Smith's perusal Sir Ralph Aber crombie's general orders to the British army in

ADJUTANT GENERA OFFICE,

"DUBLIN, 26th February, 1798 "GENERAL ORDERS.

"The very disgraceful frequency of courts martial, and the many irregularities in the conduct of the troops in this kingdom, having too unfortunately proved the army to be in a a state of licentiousness, which must render it formidable to every one but the enemy. The commander-in-chief thinks it necessary to demand trom all generals commanding districts and brigades, as well as command-ing officers of regiments, that they ex-ert themselves, and compel from all officers under their command, the strictest and most unremitting attention to the discipline, good order and conduct of their men, such as may restore the high and distinguished reputation, the British troops have been accustomed to enjoy in every part of the world. It becomes nece-sary to recur and most pointedly to at-tend to the s arding orders of the kingdom which at the same time, that they direct military assistance to be given at the requisition of the civil magistrate, positively forbid the troops to act (but in case of attack) without his presence and authority ; and the most clear and precise orders are to be given to the officers commanding the party for this purpose. The utmost prudence and precaution are also to be used in granting parties to revenue officers, both with respect to the person requiring such assistance and those employed on the duty; whenever a guard is mounted patroles must be frequently sent out to take up every soldier who may be found out of his quarters after his hours.

"A very culpable remissness having also "appeared on the part of officers respecting the "necessary inspection of barracks, quartore, messes, &c., as well as attend-ance at roll calls and other hours, commanding officers must enforce the atten-tion of these under their command to these points and the general regulations, for all which the strictest responsibility will be exp cted for themselves, "It is of the utnost importance that the dis-

cipline of the dragoon regiments should be mutely attended to, for the facilitatile of which the commander in-chief has displaced with the attended to, for the facilitatile of which the commander in-chief has displaced with the attended to, for the facilitatile of which the commander in-chief has displaced with the attended to, for the facilitatile of the severities in general, served to accelerate the rebellion. and thereby, very considerably, to with the attendance of orderly dragoons on binself, and desires that they may not be employed by any general or commanding officer, but on military and indispensable bui-(Signed), Lieutenant General Craig, ness. "Eastern District Bernacks, Dublin." I sgain resume the Rev. Mr. Stewart's narra-tive, at p. 214 He says :- "Government conflorgings, the pitch cap, and half hanging, it is said, was practed under the very eye of the administration, without any attempt on its part administration, without any attempt on its part to check the practices so subversive of the Con-stitution," "The rebels, finding their flight from Carlow in-tercepted, numbers took refuge in the houses, which were immediately fired by the soldiery, and they met a miterable fate. and after this complete deteat about 200 the insurgents were hanged or shot." Speak-ing of the victory on Kilthomas Hill, he says, "the assailants (meaning the army), not aitin fied with this victory so honorable to their cour ege, tarnished the laurels they had so gloriously guined, by setting fire to two Roman Catholic chapels and sbout 109 cabins in a pursuit of seven miles." The Rev. Mr. Gordon, a clorgyman of the Established Church, an eye-witness of the re-Latablished Church, an eye-winness of the fe-bellion in Wexford, at that time 23 years a curate in Gorey, and having a son an officer in the army, in his *History of the Irish Robellion*, gives the following narrative, pages 212, 213. "Many instances might be given of men who at the hazard of their own lives concealed and meinteined lowling will the steam pages 212. maintained loyalists until the storm passed away; on the other hand many might be given of cruelties committed by persons not native of Ireland. I shall mention only one act, not o what I shall call crueity, since no pain was inflicted, but ferocity not calculated to soften the rancor of the insurgents; some soldiers of the apcient British regiment cut open the dead body of Father Michael Murphy after the battle of Arklow took out his heart, reasted his body and oiled their boots with the grease that dripped from it." Mr. George Laylor, a good loyalist and Protestant, in his historical account of the Wexfordian Rebellion, differs a little from the rev, gentleman just quoted. At page 136, he says: "Lord Mountmooris and some of his says: "Lord Mountmooris and some of his troop in viewing the scene of action found the body of the perfidious priest Murphy, who so much deceived him and the county. Being ex-asperated, his lordship ordered his head to be struck off and his body to be thrown into a house that was burning, exclaiming, let his body go where his soul is." Further on he adds, "I hope I have been musiformed, and then the hope I have been misinformed, and that the noble earl, remarkable for his liberality to Romanists, was not the author of this act." "Komanists, was not the author of this act." Here is another pretty little story for Prof. Go.dwin Smith. "Mr. Hunter Gowan" (an-cestor to the ultra-loyal, fire-eating Orange bigot,—Gowan of Toronto), "had for many years distinguished himself by his activity in apprehending robbers," for which he was re-warded with a pension of £500 per annum . . Now exalted to the rank of magistrate, and promoted to be captain of a corpa of yeomen, he was zealous in his exertions to inspire the people about Gorey with dutiful submission to the magistracy and a respectful awe of the yeomanry. On a public day in the week pre-ceeding the insurrection, the town of Gorey ba-held the triamphant entry of Mr. Gowan at the head of his corps, with his sword drawn and a human finger stuck on it. With this trophy he marched into town, paradiog up and down the streets several times, so that there was not a person in Gorey who did not witness this exhibition; while in blood."

selves, and; *like true blades of game*, their punch was stirred about with the finger that had graced their ovation, in imitation of keen fox-hunters whick a bowl of punch with the brush hunters water a bowl or punch with the brush of a fox be'ore their boozing commences. This captain and magistrate afterwards went to the house of Mr. Jones, where his daugh-ters were, and, while taking a snack that was set before him, he bragged of having blooded his corps that day, and that they were as staunch bloodhounds as any in the world." as staunch bloodhounds as any in the world." Now let us take a look at the pure, delicate, gentle and ladylike Misses Gowan. "The daughters," continues my narrative, "begged of their father to show them the Croppy finger. which he deliberately took from his pocket and handed to them Misses dandled it about with senseless exultation, at which a young lady in the room was so shocked that she turned about to a window, holding her hand to her face to to a window, holding her hand to her face to avoid the horrid sight. Mr. Gowan, per-ceiving this, took the finger from his daughters and archly dropped it into the disgusted lady's bosom. She instantly fainted, and the scene ended ! Mr. Gowan con-stantly boasted of this, and other similar heroic actions which he more than the instantly for the scene of the scene of the scene of the similar heroic actions, which he repeated in the presence of Brigade-Major Fitzgerald, on whom he had waited officially, but so far from me-ting with

waited officially, but so far from mesting with his wonted applause, the Major obliged him to instantly leave the company." "Enuiscorthy and its neighborhood were similarly protected by the activity of Archibald Hamilton Jacob, aided by the yeomen cavary thoroughly equipped for this kind of aervice. They scoured the country, hav-ing in their train a regular executioner, completely appointed with his implements, a hanging rope and a cat o'nine-tails. Jacob publicly avowed the discoveries he had made in consequence of inflicting the torture on men, women and children. Many instances of men, women and children. Many instances of whipping and strangulation he particularly detailed with a degree of self-approbation and complacency that clearly demonstration how highly he was pleased to rate the merits of his own great and logal services!"

Prople dare not leave their houses to go to market. Provisions, became scarce and dear. The military, to redress this evil, went out into the country and bought in what they wanted at what price they pleased, the owners thinking thewselves well treated if they got but fourth the value of their goods, or any value whatever, and in case of a second visit, happy if they escaped unhurt, which, however, was seldom the case; and thus were the minds of the people brought to admit such powerful impressions of terror, that death itself was frequently the consequence. The following is a strong instance of this melancholy fact, related by the Rev. Mr

Gordon :---"In the neighborhood of Gorey, if I am not mistaken, the terror of whippings was in par-ticular so great that the people would have been extremely glad to renounce forever all notions of opposition to the government, if they could have been assured of permission to remain in a state of quietness. As an instance of this terror, I shall relate the following fact :--On the morning of the 23rd of May a laboring man, named Deals McDaniel, came to my house with looks of the utmost consternation and dismay looks of the utmost consternation and dismay and confessed to me that he had taken the United Iriahman's oath, and had paid for a pike, with which he had not yet been furnished, nineteen pence half-penny, to one Kilty, a smith, who had administered the oath to him and many others. While I sent my eldestson, who was a lieutenant of yeoman-ry, to arrest Kilty, I exhorted McDaniel to sur-render hinnself to a magistrate and make his confession, but this he positively refused, saying that he should in that case, be lashed to make him produce a pike, which he had not, and to confess what he know not. I then advised him as the only alternative to remain quietly at as the only alternative to remain quietly at home, promising that if he should be arrested on the information of others I would represent ris case to the magistrates. He took my advice, but the fear of arrest and lashing so took possession of his thoughts that he could neither eat nor sleep, and on the morning of the 25th he fell on his fate and expired in a little group near my house."

tion, being put into execution in the barrack yard, (in Ross), to extort confession of guilt.

I never once heard an authentic account of any immediate good produced by these punish

voked the American revolution; greater than voked the American revolution; greater than the worst acts of any European autocrat. If the Americans were justified in taking up arms the Irish cannot be condemned in history mere-ly by calling them rebels. That they resided such a government is true. And the fact is to be recorded, not to their shame, but to their eternal honor. For they resisted where only cowards and slaves could submit. In the lan-guage of Patrick Henry :---"If that be treason, make the most of it."

W. McK. Montreal, January 10th, 1888.

Every new subscriber to THE DAILY POST OF TRUE WITness will receive our premium Litho. Picture with first number of his paper.

"THE POST " AND "TRUE WITNESS "

Beceive Encomiums From all Over the Country.

The following are a few samples of the letters which pour in upon us with each mail, and will go to show the rapid progress which THE POST and TRUE WITNESS are making all over the country. The TROE WITNESS especially is meeting with great favor, and is a welcome visitor in every household, Old subsoribera have proved themselves very punctual in renewing their subscriptions, and new admirers of both papers are daily sending in their names, together with communications praising THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. The handsome premium mailed to each subscriber is universally admired, and it is undoubtedly a picture that is well worth framing and preserving. The following few extracts will demonstrate how gladly the gift was received everywhere :--

THE SEMINARY. Rimouski, Jan. 14, 1888.

"Your picture is a beautiful one and should be in overy son of Erin's bome. In it we see the feud of seven hundred years buried, to be buried all the deeper when the "Grand Old Man" returns to power to bestow at long last peace and joy on millions in our own old Motherland. It should be a treasure to every Irishman to have the pure-souled William O'Brien. that uncorquerable fos of brutal landlord tyranny. To have Michael Davitt, the indomitable, and last,

E. B. COFFEY, Priest,

OTTAWA, Jan. 5, 1888.

You will please find enclosed two subscriptions, one for THE POST and the other for the TRUE WITNESS, to be sent to the undersigned addresses. * * Your picture, "Leading Home Rulers," takes well around here among the patriotic Irish Catholics. * * * You Mr. Alexander, a Protestant inhabitant of Mr. Alexander, a Protestant inhabitant of Ross, who kept an academy in that town, in his Account of the Rebellion, page 28, 29, says :--"I now heard of many punishments of sus-pected persons, both by flogging and strangula-tion bing put into continue to send THE Post to my address at Munster, Ont. I am exceedingly well pleased with the picture you sent me. WALTER E. CAVANAGE. WALTER E. OAVANAGH.

GUELPH, Jan. 16, 1888.

GENTLEEEN, -Allow me to return my sin cere thanks for your beautiful Litho of Parnell, O'Brien, Davitt and Gladstone. Rest ssured I will do all in my power to forwar

compel the President to enforce the Retaliator Act."

But will Sir Charles Tupper refuse to agree to the absolute surrender demanded by the Americans, and apparently agreed to by the British Commissioners ? He will have to do so er face the alternative of a declaration of nonintercourse. Thus he will be placed in the position of one who has to make a choice between two evils, and will, of course, choose that which he may consider the least.

Thus we get a full view of the contemptible, beggarly position in which our own country is placed. Yet, while we smart under the humili ation, we feel that it is no more than we deserve, ation, we feel that it is no more than we deserve. By the stupid, persistent earnity displayed on all possible occasions by Canadiaa Tories against the United States, the fantastic im-perialism of Sir John Macdonald's policy, the concurrent folly and feebleness of that policy, the failure of Canadians to understand that concurrent forly and recordeness of that pointly, the failure of Canadians to understand their own position in relation to the Empire and the Republic, we are precisely where we ought to be—without redress or records when it suits be-without rearess or records when it suits either to solid their differences at our expense. The only satisfaction to be found in the matter is that whichever alternative Sir Charles Tup-per, acting for the Ottawa Ministry, may accept, it must undoubtedly lead to a storm that will shatter the whole Macdonaldite system, and clear the atmosphere for that change in Canadian affairs which must take place sooner or later, and the sooner the better.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE PEOPLE'S BIBLE. By Joseph Parker D.D. Vol. XIII, in the series ; Vol. VII. O.T.: I Samuel xviii.—I Kings xiii. Funk & Wagnalls, 19 and 20 Astor Place, New York. Price, \$1 50. Another volume of this great work is now

ready, and we know of no better way of introducing this volume to the public than by giving the opinion of the Cumberland Presbyterian : "This great work has now grown to the

thirteenth volume, and still the power and splendor of the great preacher's genius are unexhausted. Twelve volumes more will complete the stapendous undertaking. Each volume is complete in itself. Dr. Parker's chief virtues as a prescher consist in his deep moral insight, his elevated and fervid style, his aptness of illustration, and his intensity ot purpose. Almost every sentence glows with intense spiritual light, and burns its way to the very centre of life. Every one of these masterly discourses is rich in thought, feeling and life-giving power. Under Dr. Parker's hand every chapter in the Bible gains a new meaning and beauly. So far as we are concerned, these practical discourses upon Holy Scripture are infinitely more satisfactory than any mere exegetical commentaries we have ever seen."

A NEW STORY.

Our enterprising contemporary, the Rocky Mountain Celt, never tires in its efforts to please its readers. With an ambition to excel as lofty as its towering mountains, it goes steadily on, growing more interesting every year. A new, original and beautiful story by Thomas. F. Rowland, will scop appear in its columns and be continued during the year,

(Moriarity Gaffney Trie...... Duquette Recitation-" Montrose".....J. J. Green Song-" The Heart Bowed Down" N J. Britton Plano Duet. Mizzes Dezlauriers Song-" Venice," (Louisa Morrisson)......

J.J. O'K-me Recitation-"The Drunkard's Dream"..... Charles M. Neber Chorus-" God Save Our Native Land"....

Golden Jubilee Choir Rev. J. B. Kiernan delivered a most

elequent and glowing eulogy on Leo the Thirteenth. The rev. lecturer portrayed the social and national preponderance, as well as the individual qualities of mind and heart of Leo the Thirteenth. He described him as the scholar of 14 summers, R3 Governor of Perugia, the Nuncie at the Courts of Brussels and Eogland, as Archbishop, as Pope. He pictured the illustrious Pontiff as a man of letters and of acience, and extolled him as a post whose Giccronian diction ranks him among the most distinguished sons of the muses of the nincteenth century. He alluded to Leu's devotion to the Holy See long before he escended to the Postifical throne. The rev. gentleman concluded by a magnificont appeal to the judicious sense of his sudience us he went on to show that Leo was the friend of the laboring classes and the protector of dear old Ireland. The last pronouncements of Rev. J. P. Kiernav, made the hall ring out with vociferous and long repeated applauses, which were brought to their highest pitch when the rev. gontleman exclaimed with all the enthusiasm of his

generous and magnanimous nature, "God Save Leo the Tairteeuth." 'At the close a vote of thanks was tendered

by the Rev. Father O'Donnell, which was seconded by Rev. Father Callaghan.

Daring the evening the following resolutions were presented by J. A. McCann, expresident of the Literary Academy, and re-sponded to ably by M. F. Murphy, sud most their friends assembled in the Catholic city of Montreal, to offer their most respectful and cordial felici'ations to our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., on the happy occasion of the golden jubilee of his priestbood, desire to express their ardent hope that ere long His Holiness will be invested with that complete liberty necessary for the government of the whole church, which can come only from the independent possession of his rightful States, and that they deplore, as an evil affecting the whole church, the long state of sufferance and of restraint to which His Holiness has been whole church, which can come only from the independent possession of his rightful States, and that they deplore, as an evil affecting the whole church, the long state of sufferance and of restraint to which His Holiness has been reduced by the so-called kingdom of Italy. With their whole hearts they pray that God may prolong the glorious reign of Leo XIII. may prolong the glorious reign of Leo XII. many years for the common good of the church and of society. All the young men prostrate themselves at the feet of His Holiness and ask his benediction. At the close of the entertainment the

director, Rev. James Callaghau, in behalf of the society, thanked all those who so kindly.

The Rev. Mr. Stewart continues :- "This proclamation was followed by Lord Carhamp-t.n, the commander-and-chief in Ireland, directing military officers to act without waiting for any authority from the civil power." "In con-sequence of these proceedings," adds the learned historian, "many excesses were committed, many cases of extreme hardship occurred and many innocent persons suffered."

I suprose it is unnecessary to tell Prof. Smith that this Carhampton was brother in-law to the infamous Lutterell, a same as much reproduted in Irish history as are those of Jimmy O'Brien

and Cast ereagh. At page 203, he goes on to state :--" Sir Ralph Abercrombie having been appointed commander and-chief of the forces in Ireland, December the 12th, 1797, his first step was to make a tour of observation throughout the is-land, during which he severely condemned the excesses committed by the military in the pro-vinces; and on his return to the capital he caused it to be notified in general orders that the irregularities of the troops in Ireland had unfortunately proved the army to be in a state if licentiousness, which must render it formid-able to every one but the enemy."

Sir Ralph was to sick with horror at the atrocities around him, that he wished to throw up his command. Sir John Moore was equally aphis command. Sir John Moore was equally ap-palled at the barbarities of the military. But those in power connived at the work. They said, "The country must be made sick of Re-publication." Language is inadaquate to de-scribe the horror of the period. It was in Ire-land what the reign of terror was in France. The juils were crowded with state-prisoners. The tabcas Corpus Actwassuspended. Martial law was proclaimed. The army was distributed throughout the country in free quarters, and perpetrated every outrage of cruely and licauperpetrated every outrage of cruety and fields tionaness. The military were ordered to act without waiting for the civil power. Thus full scope was given to their brutal instincts. Under all this the people were forced to keep silent. A gunpowder act was passed to disarm them; a convention bill to prevent their assembling to romonstrate. Orders were given to disperse by force any meeting of counties to petition the king. Any person suspicked of sympathizing with the United Irishmen was lable to by arrested and whipped, or torjured, or half hung, to extort confession. Men were em-ployed to act as spice upon their neighbors and of guilt. A favorite mode o' torture was to fill a paper cap with burning pitch and 1 ut it on the head of the victim. The shricks of the sufyells, until often his sufferings terminated with death. Others perished under the lash and hundreds were shot down in the quiet of their. homes. Houses and cabins were burned by the thousand, and Catholic chapels met the same VIOR'S FLOBAL GUIDS. VIOR'S FLOBAL GUIDS. Ably presided at the plano during the even picketing innocent papist babes on the plano during the even picketing innocent papist babes on the plano during the even their bay oner, in flogging young women on the menticeticed to a public house to refresh them. had assisted the society in carrying, out the fate by the societ. If in anything, the soldiery programme, making special reference to St. accesded the limits of their terrible authority-Batrick's choir and Professor Fowler, who so as in rape, in cutting off women's breasts, in

weaken the progress.

Not a hand would have been lifted against the Government had not the people been goaded to desparation by the atrocities of the military. The sayage cruelties of the North Cork militia, selected at random from among the many cruel regiments in Ireland, exceed belief, and were only surpassed by the cowardice with which they afterward ran away from battle. Th peasantry were thrown into such a state of terror by the military throughout the entire country that they rushed to arms (just what country that they rushed to arms (just what the Government wanted) in self-defence, feeling that it was better to die in battle than by the lash of their tormontors. Here is the testimony of Mr. Gordon or this point :--"Whether an insurrection in the then exist-ing state of the Kingdom would have taken place in the County of Wexford, or, in case of its eruption, how far. less formidable and san-

guinary it would have been if no acts of sever-ity had been committed by the soldiery, the yeomen, or their supplementary associates, without the direct authority of their superiors or command of the magistrate, is a question which I am not positively able to answer." When the news reached Dublin that the re-

rellion had notually broken out, the Castle was relion had notually broken out, the Castle was frantic with joy; the Lord Lieutenant i-sued a proclamation, "That His Majesty's general officers had orders to punish, according to martial law, by death or otherwise, as their judgment should approve, all persons acting or in any manner assisting the rebellion." When the proclamation was announced to the House of Company a motion was made to give of Commons a motion was made to give it a retrospective effect, so that the state prisoners, especially those in Dublin, being the most im-portant and influential, could be tried by courtmartial. This was equivalent to a sentence of death. "I believe, without exaggeration," says Mr. Sampson, "that this was no less than to say that we should all be murdered." Even Even the sanguinary Castleresgh—the Irish Robes-pierre-was shocked at this proposal, and begged his ferocious partisans not to drive the nation to despair. The appeal, which was fruitless, is the only reedeming humane feature in Castlarengh's character during the bloody struggle.

"This preclamation let loose upon the coun try the spirit of war in its worst form. It be-came a war of extermination, Military execu-tions were the order of the day. It was understood that no prisoners we e to be made. Those taken were hanged without ceremony; often with no proof whatever of having taken part in the insurrection. Officers and men made sport of shooting at poor wretches in the fields, whom of shooting at poor wretches in the fields, whom they afterwards bayoneted to put out of pain. The form of a trial could save no man whom a blood thirsty revenge wished to sacrifice. Some of the efficers who sat on these trials were mere boys' Witnesses wholly unworthy of credit, such as the Castle Battalion of Tes-timony, were allowed to swear away the lives of innorent and pascable mere of innocent and peaceable men. Men and women, boys and young girls, were whipped on the bare backs to force from them testi-mony.on which to rest a condemnation,"

Shooting the unfortunate prisoners from the mouth of cannon at Delhi, as was done during the Sepoy revolt by British savages, not sol-diers, was the *nc plus ultra* of humanity to what the same savages did in Ireland in '98 ! "In the little town of Carmew fifty four pri-

soners, many of whom had been confined only on suspicion, were taken out and shot in the presence of the officers. At Dunlavin thirty nine in the same way were butchered in cold

These and similar atrocities were the imme diate cause of the rebellion of 1798. Oppression knows neither remore nor pity; it. makes a wise man mad. It now makes peaceable men revolutionists. These acts of tyranny were be-yund comparison genter than those which pro-1. 1. Star and the start and

the interest of your papers in Guelph and vicinity. Thanking you very much for your valuable present, which will be always prized by me, I remain yours, etc., JAMES WREKS.

Guelph, Ont.

KINGSY FALLS, Jan. 13th, 1888

"I am thankful to you for sending me that nice picture of the four friends that give all their heart and mind for our rights. I am greatly pleased with the fine stories that are in your paper. I long to see Thursday, so as I can get my paper.

MRS. KEENAN

I have received your plotures and I am well pleased with them. They are pictures fit to adorn any man's parlor. All those who have received them around here are highly pleased with them and some say they are worth \$1 or more, I send you \$5 to-day and hope before long to send you more. Three of the subscribers whose names I send to day

have stopped taking the Star for the TRUE WITNESS.

JAMES WILLIAMS,

Avmier, Jan. 12, 1888. I received your lithograph pictures of the leading Home Rulers and am delighted with

JAMES O. FORAN.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, Jan. 13th. I have received the pictures of Gladstone, Parnell, Davitt and O'Brien and am very fond of them. Wishing your paper success and thanking you for the gift, I remain yours truly,

them.

JAMES CARTY.

BRYSON, Pontiac County, Jan. 3rd.

I am in receipt of your lithograph pre-mium of the four leading Home Rulers and consider them most excellent. I renew my subscription for your valuable paper most cheerfully,

1 remain, yours truly, JAMES RONEY.

MAGOG, Jan. 6th, 1888.

I have received the pictures ; they are splendid and well worth what you ask for the paper. I herewith send you my subscription cheerfully as your paper is the best 1 ever read.

Yours respectfully. E. KING.

St. Sylvestre, Jan. 10, 1888. I return you my thanks for the splendid picture of our four brave Home Rulers. I hope the day is not far distant when they will stand at the head of a Government on College Green, Wishing success to THE Posr and TRUE WITNESS,

I remain yours, etc., JOHN MULLIN.

FARNHAM, Jan. 11th, 1888.

Please accept our best wishes for the season, also our sincere thanks for your priceless gift. which I appreciate so much. Enclosed you will find my aubscription forthe ansulng year. It is my wish that you may may prosper and triumph over your enomies. MTRS SVEENET