FIFTH PARLIAMENT _ SECOND SES-SION.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONS. OTTAWA, Jan. 17. The second session of the fifth Parliament of Canada was opened at 3 o'clock this aftermoon by His Excellency the Governor-General with the usual formalities. The members of the House of Commons having assembled at the tap of Black Bod's stick, the usual rush was made for the Senate Chamber, where the following speech from the throne was de-

livered :-Hon. Gentlemen of the Benate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In fulfilment of the important trust committed to me by Her Mojesty, I have recourse for the first time to your advice and assistance. It is a source of the deepest personal satisfaction to me that I should have been called by Her Majerty to an office which, as her representative, I am enabled to take part in the public affairs of the Dominion and to of the honorable duties which you are about to approach. I rejoice to learn that although the last harvest has been less productive than its predecessors, and although there are indications that the rapid expansion of your commerce has to some extent been followed by overtrading, the general condition of the Dominion is such as to justify me in congratulating you upon its prosperity. The marked success attained by Canada at the International fishery exhibition must be very gratifying to you, and has, I doubt 1 ot, been of great service in showing to the world the wealth of our fisheries and the extent of our marine industries and resources.

THE COMEOLIDATION OF THE STATUTES.

The commissioners appointed by my predecessor for the purposes of consolidating the Statutes affecting the Dominion have pursued their tack with diligence, and I am enabled to lay before you for examination about 60 chapters of the proposed consolidation. The remainder of the work will be prepared, and the whole of it revised during the present There are to-day in Glengary some three year, so that the final report will be ready at thousand who can disclose the secrets of their your next session for your approval. The consciences in the tribunal of penance only number of

glad to say, been greater than in any previous year, and is a proof that the better Canada is known the more it is valued by those seeking a home in the new world. The arrangements are in progress to diminish the cost of inland transport, and I have reason to believe that the result will be a steady increase of valuable settlers in the future. During the recess negotiations were resumed with

BBITIEH COLUMBIA

in regard to several matters upon which difterences had for some time existed between the two Governments. One of my Ministers visited that province last summer on a special mission, with a view to the adjustment of all questions in controversy, and his efforts have happily been successful. Should your sanction be given to the arrangements then made, all occasions of dispute will have been re-moved, and the most cordial relations established between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The papers will be laid before you and your consideration invited to the measures enabling me to give effect to the agreement. The rapid increase of population in the Northwest renders some amendments in the North West Territories Act expedient, and your attention will be called to this im- help of any supernatural power of faith, portant matter. The progress of

TER INDIANE

year has been on the whole satisfactory. Now, our Montreal English and French pa The bands included in the several treaties | pers desire that their respective sheets shall have for the most part be taken themselves become family newspapers. Would you to their reserves. A bill for the further pro- kindly, Mr. Editor, give us your views on motion of their interests will be submitted to this all-important question? I may say, en you as well as a measure applicable to the passant, that the Witness politely lets Mr. whole Dominion for the purpose of encourage. Bray alone, and the doings of the Free lng the more advanced Indian communities. Chought Club it does not notice, and I hear, to assume the responsibilities of self-govern- from very good anthority, that the Gazette rement. The bill laid before you last session for the representation of the people in l'arliament and the assimilation of the

ELECTORAL FRANCHIEES.

existing in the several provinces has now been before the country for a year. The measure will be reintroduced and I commend is to your attention. I would also urge upon you the expediency of providing for the regulation of factory labor and the protection of the workingman and his family. The measure submitted last session with some amendments will be laid before you. The rapid progress of the

CANADIAN PACIFIC BAILWAY

has been maintained throughout the past year. Of the 2,833 miles of the main line between Pembroke and Port Moody one thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight miles are now constructed, rendering practicable the completion of that great work within the next two years, although the time within which the railway company is bound to finish the road will not expire until 1891. My Government has thought it of the greatest importance for the settlement of the Northwest and the development of our trade that its completion from sea to sea should be hastened and the company enabled to open the line throughout by the spring of 1886. With this view, and in order to aid the company in procuring sufficient capital for the purpose by the disposal of its unsold shares the Government agreed to receive a deposit of money and securities sufficient to pay a minimum 3 per cent. dividend for 10 years on 65 millions of the stock. That arrangement was made on the belief that it would give steadiness and increased value to the shares on the market. A combination of unfavorable circumstances has prevented the fulfilment of these expectations and the company has not been able to obtain the required capital by a sale of its stock. The best means of preventing any delay in the great object of the early completion of the zallway demands your earnest consideration. I am pleased to be able to state that the operation of that portion of the railway already opened affords a most gratifying evidence of its soundness as a commercial enterprise and of its great value to Canada. The large increase of the volume of traffic on the.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

over that of any previous year without involving any burden upon the country, is a satisfactory proof of the continued development of trade between the eastern and western portions of the Dominion. A provisional arrangement made with the Government of of Harbor Grace called River Head, Nova Scotia for the retention of the Pictou branch and the requisition of the Eastern extension railway to the strait of Canso, will be the Roman Catholics heard the Orangemen submitted for your approval.

THE ACCOUNTS.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts for the past year will be laid locality, and a green flag was brought to the before you. You will find that the expen. front. They sent four or five delegates to diture has been considerably less meet the Orange procession, some distance and the receipts larger than the away, to induce them to turn of another road

estimater, the surplus exceeding that of any previous year. The revenues of the first half of the current year, notwithstanding the large importations of last season, have been such that we may reasonably expect that the estimates for the year will be fairly maintained.

The estimates for the ensuing year will slee be submitted to you. They will, I trust, pe found to have been prepared with due regard to economy.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Sengle:-

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:-

I feel assured that you will devote your selves with carnestness and assiduity to the consideration of the subjects I have mentioned and to all matters affecting the public interests that may be brought before you.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS :

MR. EDITOR,—In your last issue a correspondent writes, that in a recent letter of Blahop Cleary's from Rome, he intimated that he would try to hunt up a few Gaello speaking priests for Glengarry, and he adds that this is not necessary, and offers as one reason associate myself with you in the performance that priests of other nationalities are respected by the Scotch Catholics. He gives as an example the esteem they had for the Rev. Father Masterson. I entirely agree with him. Who would not esteem Father Masterson for his mild manner and truly exemplary career. But whyleave Father McCarthy of Brockville aside who was so much beloved and made Williamstown parish what it is; founded a convent in the face of immense disadvantages and left it flourishing. Nor should Father O'Connor of Perth be overlooked. His zial in the cause of temperance effects much good in the parish of Alexandria, particularly about Lochgarry. Indeed if the same were done in other parts, especially at North Lancaster, where strong liquor is dealt out so pro-fusely in hotels and stores, there would be fewer of the warm-hearted Catholic Highlanders to gas to-day their homes in the possession of strangers. Father O'Connor was not insensible to their faults nor to their wants. By hard labor he acquired sufficient knowledge of Gaelle to hear confessions.

in Gaelic, and unless some of our priests imitate Father O'Connor in his zeal th se people will be unable to derive all the benefits from to Canada during the past sesson has, I am the administration of the Sacraments.

SPECTATOR.

TRUTH VS. FREE THOUGHT.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: Sir,-It must be admitted by all lovers of The Truth," as revealed in God's Word, that a grave responsibility rests upon the press as to the use it makes of its columns. My attention has lately been called to the Star. who certainly must have published the MSs. of Alf. J. Bray (commonly called a Rev). A more disgraceful, blasphemous aermon was never printed in any paper, and when I consider that, so far, this paper has not yet been placed under the ban of the Roman Catholic clergy, and many copies must have been read by the faithful and not a few of the priests, is it not time for the Church to speak out and place the matter squarely before the people?
"Truth vs. Errer!" This morning the Herald reports the meeting of the Free Thought club. The following are a few of the many infidel passages in the address that was given: "He (the speaker) had seen men in the humblest spheres of life who had plenty of high moral courage to do their duty, in the face of difficulties, without the They had no reed of religion, and the speaker hoped to see schools established from in Manitoba and the Northwest during last | which the Bible would be excluded," &c., &c.

> so far, for the Engligh press. Yours truly, A BELIEVER.

HARBOR GRACE BIOTS.

fuses to publish reports of the Free Thinkers,

To the Rditor of THE TRUE WITNESS: DEAR Sig,-Being a constant reader of your valuable paper, and seeing you always stand out for truth and justice on all public matters I, with a very large number of Roman Catholics of St. John's and Harbor Grace, would feel grateful to you by publishing the following truthful version of the Harbor Grace affray between Orangemen and Roman Catho-

lics. I suppose the Canadian people, as well as the rest of the world, have been shocked by the fearful murders of Orangmen by Roman Catholics in Harbor Grace, on St. Stephen's Day, 26th December, as reported by the Government paper called The Mercury, the Roman Catholics, of course, coming in for all the blame and stigmatized as murderers, &c., before any investigation was made; and as the foreign mail left on the day those bigoted and imiamous publications were sent broadeast over the world, and, of course, copied into Canadian and other papers. allow me, through your valuable paper, to contradict those reports, which said the Roman Catholics shot down the peaceable, quiet Orangemen while walking in procession, from behind the cover of a snow bank, which is one of the most imfamous falsehoods ever published by man, as the investigations show as they go on. But was it believed when first reported over the country and abroad? Of course it was, by a certain portion of the population, coming as it did from the Government paper, and they having sole control of the telegraph lines for a few days. But why was this? Because our present Government clique rode into power and their present positions by the assistance of Orangemen in the year 1874, although forgotten and forgiven by the Boman Catholic population in the following general election, and threw in their help to them and put them in power again, but as they think they are getting a bit

shaky, a dash at the Homan Catholics would make them sweet with the Orangemen. Now for the truth of the fight. Orange procession took place through Harbor Grace (as it has the past two or three years with boasting and insuits to Roman Catholics wherever the opportunity cocurred,) King William at the head of course. They passed through several streets without any interference, but as a matter of course they should attempt to proceed through that part ing at the west end of the town, and inhabited entirely by Boman Catholics, and when were coming to insult them at their own doors, their feelings became aroused and excitement began to run high. A lot of men and boys-about 150-began to gather in this

from going where they pleased. They then took aticks from fences as they went along. Eventually they came up to the Catholic such like; the Orangemen halted. A conversation now took place between the leaders on both sides, but neither would give way, some Orangemen saying, "Let us cross the Boyne once more, boys"—but they did not. The fighting now commenced. Shots were fired (but by whom?-not all by Roman | turbers of the public peace. Cathalics) on the "peaceable" Orangemen from behind a snowbark. The Orangemen and sympathisers were well armed with revolvers and guns. The Catholic party, expecting treachery, were not altogether unprepared for such villany, and, when they saw their friends shot down, they thought it time to return the fire, which, it is to be supposed, they id, the 400 Orangemen flying in all directions, like a flock of sheep, before onefourth of their number, leaving their killed. ten or twelve wounded, losing their flags, and their king, named Jeans, who was killed (much sympathy is felt for his family by the Roman Catholic party, as it was totally against the wish of his relatives that he joined the Orangemen, and it is said they blame the Orange party for his

friends went to assist them, but they said with their dying breaths, never mind us, stand by the flag, don't let them conquer it; sithough not an Irlshman amongst them, but good and true descendants of that persecuted race. Orders came to St. John's for the St. John's Police who were on the way in an hour for the field of battle, where all was quiet by the time they arrived on the scene. Great threats were made by the Orangemen to turn out and massacre all the Roman Oatholics, but I am rather given to think they would make a greater mistake than they field. did in the first place, for if the Orangemen were excited over their loss, how was the other party's friends' feelings on the matter ? Very excited, reader, I assure you; but they were quieted and well advised by their clergymen, and be it ever to their credit St. John's, Holyrood, Harbor Main, and other B. C. districts, who bore the trouble of their friends with fortitude, although they know the reports were infamous falsehoods, but they knew the law would deal squarely with all parties, notwithstanding that parties Orange Iccalities all over the country; and, rowdies, and let them know they must not take the country on their backs, defy the law, as they did at Carbonear the day of Jeans' funeral, when they prevented the mails and passengers from St. John's to that town from landing, and breaking in the windows done by the Roman Catholics what would have taken place? We would have had in very quick time a squad of British soldiers or perhaps a ship of war, but when it was only Orangemen it was all right with the

clique. 1 have been told a Roman Catholic woman went from Harbor Grace to Carbonear about 3 miles distant, to see her dying father, but had to go armed with firearms to protect herself! from these rowdies. Such is the state

of things in this locality. I am sending papers to sustain my asser-

tions. Bt. John's, Nfld., Jan. 9,1884.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR BROTHER,-The sad events which caused such intense excitement throughout the length and breadth of the land, must certainly have been waited over the wires to statement sent out from Washington that, every part of the civilized world, more par- though Hewitt introduced the resolution sekticularly to Canado, where similar events so ing for the respite of C'Donnell, in doing so he very often occur. Vague and uncertain must went to a Republican member from be the rumours of this unhappy affray by the Pennsylvania and asked him to obtime is resched you, and for this reason I will ject, and that after the resolution give you as far as I can judge, a correct account. On Ohristmas Eve numbers of persons assembled in the streets, shouting and action and that of the house, representing using language offensive to the Catholics, that he had offered the resolution to forestell such as "down with the Romans," "no one of a more belligerent purport. Hewitt Popery." The police were called out headed has telegraphed a denial to friends here, and by the Chief Magistrate, who read the Riot interviews with him appear in New York Act, and it was only by the point of the bayonet that the crowd were dispersed and peace restored. In Spaniard's Bay the same night, the Catholic Church was attacked and windows broken in private houses.

On St. Stephen's Day the Orange Society they proceeded to Bear's Cove and through Harvey street towards Biver Head. Arriving at Ship's Head, they were met by a party of River Head men, who sent forward a few of their number to warn them against proceeding farther. A halt was called; an altercation then took place, in which Patrick Callahan, of the South Bide, was shot dead whilst holding a green flag in his hand. A general fight then took place. Four of the Orange party were shot dead and twentyseven wounded, many of whom are not expected to live. The consternation that followed, can earlly be imagined, six or seven hundred men flying in all directions leaving their dead and wounded behind them. An investigation is now going on, and in a few days many of the Orangemen will be arrested. There was great excitement all that evening and night. Every shop was closed and business suspended. Everything is quiet now and peace is, so far, restored. It will be a long time, I think, before confidence will be regained. This affair has ruined Harbor

Harbor Grace, Jan. 8, 1884.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR.—Before this reaches you, you and your numerous readers will, no doubt, have received by telegraph some account of the tragle occurrence which took place here on St. Stephen's Day, caused by one of those is properly exposed. Orange processions so fraught with mischief the world over.

Until the introduction of Orangeism into this town and neighboring settlements the people, Catholic and Protestant, lived like one happy family; never, except on election times, which passed off quietly after a few days, was the peace of the community broken by angry or sectarian feeling; but, alss i the demon of discord has been introduced into this once peaceful colony, destroying the good feeling that hitherto existed.

On Christmas eve, as the time for their annual procession drew near, numbers of rowdy Orangemen gathered on Water street (the principal street of the town), and openly insulted and broke the windows of the residences of several of their Roman Catholio fellow citizens, which necessitated the calling which alone prevented a serious affray. This how West can usefully serve his government

and not to come in contact with their party a character, that all places of business were or there would be had fighting, but the closed. In Spaniard's Bay, a neighboring Orangemen said no one would keep them settlement, on the same night, the paing settlement, on the same night, the paling around and the crosses in the Catholic cometery were destroyed, the windows of the Catholic school house smashed, and the house party, who were also armed with sticks and of a Catholic trader, Mr. Cleary, attacked, the inmates narrowly escaping with their lives from the stones which were thrown through the windows. Such has been the terrorism exercised in this hotbed of Orangeism, that Mr. Oleary has been since obliged to leave his house to the mercy of these dis-

On St. Stephen's Day, the Orange procession, numbering about three hundred, accompanied by a band playing party tunes and bearing the usually offensive flags and banners, and by Obief of Police Doyle and three others of the force. after marching through the principal streets of the town, were met on the road to Riverhead by a number of men and boys, who protested against their going further into their settlement, fearing that a riot would be the consequence. After consultation with the Chief of Polibe the order to advance was given, and the procession moved on, when a scuffle took place, and immediately without warning, a shot from a pistol from one in authority (so it is stated, in the procession, was fired, killing a Biver Head man named Patrick Callahan, death). When Callahan and Darmody, Roman | whereupon a general volley was fired by the Catholics, fell under the green flag, their processionists and a number of followers who accompanied them on the march with shotted guns. The Roman Catholics, nothing daunted by this turn of affairs, rushed on their assailants with sticks, wresting the guns and ammunition from the hands of the enemy, and using them in Felf-defence, killing one man on the spot and wounding several others, one of whom has since died The Orangemen did not stand fight, but fied in the most cowardly manner as soon as the gues were turned on them, leaving their banners, swords, bible, dead and wounded on the

> Several River Head men were wounded but only one seriously. As soon as the result of this fatal occurrence became known in Harbor Grace, Carbonear and neighboring places the greatest excitement prevailed. In Harbor Grace and Carbonear particularly, the peace of the community was so disturbed that it was absolutely unsafe for Catholics to pass through Protestant localities, even Bishop Macdorald and his priests going on sick calls required police protection.

After a few days the excitement cooled high in authority were sending telegrams to down, owing to the prompt measures taken by the authorities, and the forbearance of it is reported, where Roman Catholics are in | the Catholics in obedience to the exhertsthe minority they have to suffer insults, and, tion of his Lordship, who pledged his word in some cases, assaults are reported; but to the authorities that his people would not I trust the law will find out those Orange be the aggressors, and right nobly was his Lordship's pledge carried out by his faithful, obedient people.

The Orange society lost all their banners and flage, nive in number, amongst the rest a very expensive slik banner of King William. The R:ver Head men had with them a green of the houses of Roman Catholics. If this was flig, under which they fastened after the done by the Roman Catholics what would melee the shreds of the Orange fligs and banners and marched off in triumph, but dearly bought by the death of a remarkably quiet and inoffensive man. An investigation is now proceeding, and of course the poor Catholics are said to be all in the fault however, as the enquiry proceeds things are looking better on their side.

JUSTICE.

ABRAM REWITT'S DUPLICITY

PLAYING INTO THE HANDS OF THE BRITISH MINIE-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- The principal topic of conversation around hotels to-day was the question of veracity raised between . Hewitt, in our midst, and which of New York, and L. Sackville West, British Minister to the United States. The issue be tween these noted statesmen arises from the papers, in which he specifically denies the truth of this statement. He alleges that the resolution was introduced by him in good faith. He toned down the original draft which was prepared by Captain O'Meagher Condon. He admits he called on West, but merched through the town and attended Divine Service in the Wesleyan Church. Then nell case was mentioned only incidentally. West, however, maintains that Hewitt called on him for the express purpose of explaining his resolution and that he introduced it to prevent an immoderate resolution being pre

When asked about the matter the British Minister said: "Mr. Hawltt certainly will not deny that he came to me to explain why he introduced the bill. He said he offered the resolution purely in the interest of friendly relations between the two countries." When asked if he had cabled his government Hewitt's explanation of the resolution, West said, "That is a matter upon which I decline to speak." On this point, however, he positively asserted that, as Minister, he did, after the conversation with Hewitt, cable his government that the O'Donneil resolution was not a serious resolution and did not represent the real sentiment of the American people or the government.

If this statement is true it is possible that Hewitt's two-sided conduct might have had important influence in determining the English Government to let O'Donnell go to the gallows without delay. The supposition is that Hewitt was trying to kill two birds with one stone by placing a mortgage on the Irlah vote and at the same time strengthening his relations with the British Legation.

Captain O'Meagher Condon, in a conversa tion to night, denounced Hewitt in bitter terms, and said the Clan-Na-Gael Association of Washington would see that his duplicity

New York, Jan. 16 .- The New York Herald's Washington special says: It is said that when West, British Minister, heard of the Hewitt resolution he imagined that war between the United States and England was imminent, but when next morning Rewitt called and explained that he offered the resolution not only because it was, in his judgment a proper one, but also because, if he had not prepared it, a more trenchant one would probably have been offered. West fell into such an exhibiration of spirits that he orbled to Granville that the resolution meant nothing and his government need pay no attention to it. Minister Lowell laid the Hewitt resolution before the British Secretary, with the request for the respite of O'Donnell, he was met by production by cable from West saving & was not necessary to pay attention to the matter. The correspondent says it is difficult to see

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CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary. 24-4

Montreal, December, 1888.

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DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court.
No. 5. Dme. Azilda Labelle, of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife commune endiens of Ludger alias Joseph Ludger Clement, Cabinet-maker, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. Lutger alias Joseph Ludger Clement, Osbinet-maker, of the same place, Defendant.
An action en separation de biens has been instituted this second day of January Instant.

M. J. CL, LARIVIERE,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 8th January, 1884.

22-5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court, Montreal, No. 1242. Hannah Wallace, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Alexander McDonald alias Alexander Penrose McDonald, of the same place, contractor and builder, and duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff, va. the said Alexander McDonald alias Alexander Fenrose McDonald, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted this day, in this cause, by the said Plaintiff against the said Defendant, returnable the aleventh day of January next.

Montreal, 21st December, 1833.

20 6 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 94. Dame Philomene Craig, wife of Isale Craig, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

T. & C. C. Dal ORLOHLIER,

Autorneys for Plainliff.

Montreal, 10th December, 1863.

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INFORMATION WANTED-Of Charles McCroa, a native of the County Fermangh, Iroland. When last heard from, about 8 years ago, he was in Texas. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his faoher (William McCrea). Pettigo, Co. Donegal, Iroland, or his brother (George McCrea, Bagot, P.O., Co. Renfrew, Ont., Canada, American pages please agon. Canada. American papers please copy.

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