The True Mitness

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For July, 1881.

THURSDAY, 20 .- St. John Francis Regis, Conf. (June 16) St. Praxedes, Virgin. FRIDAY, 22.—St Mary Magdalen. Bp. Egan. Philadelphia, died 1814. Bp. Chanche,

Natchez, died, 1852. SATURDAY, 23 .- St. Apollinaris, Bishop and Martyr. St. Liberius, Bishop and Confessor. Vigil of St. James. SUNDAY, 24.—Seventh Sunday after Pentecost.

Epist. Rom. vi. 19-23; Gosp. Matt. vii. Monday, 25 .- St. James the Greater Apostle. St. Christopher, Martyr. Cons. Abp.

Blanchet, Oregon, 1845. TUESDAY, 26-St. Anne, Mother of the B.V.M. WEDNESDAY, 27 .- St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland (June 10). St. Pantaleon, Martyr.

EITER the great Mr. Gladstone is growing senile or he is tond of a practical joke all to himself. We prefer to believe the former, as the appointment of the fanatic Orangeman Vernon to be one of the new Land Commission is absolutely wicked.

THE rumor has gone abroad that the autocrat of all the Russians is hopelessly insane. It may be only a canard, but if it is true it should surprise no one. A man who sees death whichever way he turns is not likelythough his heart is of iron and his nerves are of steel-to keep his mind balanced for any length of time.

The Irish party is obstructing the land bill, which is a true sign that it is as worthless an article as the famous bill of 1870 which was to do so much for Ireland. There is no fear now of the lords throwing it out, they will embrace the abortion with delight, though pretending to receive it as a revolutionary measure.

THE deadlock at Albany is partially broken. Miller, Half-breed, has been elected to the Senate instead of Platt. As regards Conkling nothing definite is known. Some gay the election of Miller is a compromise between the Stalwarts and Half-breed Republicans, of which that of Conkling will be the complement, and others think that there will be no more attemnite at election this session.

The cause of Sir Stafford Northcote's intense anxiety for the passage of the emigration clause of the Land bill has been made known by the unsparing Mr. Biggar, member for Cavan. Sir Stafford's son is in the Pacific Railroad S scate. What domestic affection! What disinterested conservatism! Alas, poor Ireland, thy lot was hard enough when thou hadst to battle for thy life against the Norman land thief on the field of battle. but to be treated as a corpus vile for the benefit of the spawn of old Tories is still worse.

ALTHOUGH the Imperial Government would not surrender their Emigration clause they so far gave into the Home Rulers as to amend it so as to exclude Canada from its benefits, if any. This is only what Canada should expect. England does not recognize her except at Wimbledon, and in other small ways, and although the Imperial Government knows well that Canada is anxious to attract emigrants from the United Kingdom to her shores, they dropped her in favor of the United States. But then that is what they are always doing. If we want emigrants we must be more independent, or we must be entirely [80.

THE British are about to leave the Trans. vaal bag and baggage. Their soldiers have been driven out, and now their Commissioners are to follow in haste. The Boers will make no concessions. It must be an unconditional surrender, and so may it ever be when treedom strikes against oppression. A wail is being sent forth by the British Tories on behalf of the loyalists. Their property will be sacrificed. Property, indeed! ninetenths of them can sling their whiskey kegs over their shoulders—their only stock in trade-and march out richer than when they entered. It was those miscreants who created the strife, and caused the loss of more than a thousand gallant lives.

The practice of interviewing adopted by newspapers some years ago is beginning to fall into disuetude. It is at best an unjournalistic habit, and should be specially there are those who like it, both interviewer and interviewed, as it gives one party an opportunity of showing enterprise, and the other of gaining notoriety. But if interviewing proper is wrong, that is to say, where the interviewer warns his victim that "he's going to countenance of Commandant Delarenne, and Catholic Irishmen, and we can well beprint it," how much more objectionable is the who says it is both right and proper the pay- lieve him. The Dublin Freeman's Journal of set of indulging in conversation with an un- ment of duties should be resisted. The an- June the 22nd (and the Freeman is revolting nature, but there is no cabling over

sensitive plant if he knew a newspaper man was drawing him out, and giving it space as an interview with the necessary sensational headings. This kind of thing brings journalism into contempt, makes the true journalist feel mean, and throws distinguished men on their guard when a newspaper man approaches them, and, in fact, takes from the social standing of members of the press.

THE Toronto Mail, which has of late been trying hard to pose as the organ of Orangeism, came out with an article yesterday on the giorious day, which if it does not beat the old gentleman himself for humbug, certainly bangs Banagher. It is convinced that Orangeism is merely another name for loyalty. and that loyalty means Conservatism. For our own part we have nothing to say against the O:der so long as it behaves itself, and all the boys are good boys and refrain from smashing heads, but we do think our esteemed contemporary should not try to take the bread out of Grip's mouth by writing such comic articles. Has the Mail ever heard of the Duke of Cumberland and the formidable Orange conspiracy he organized to deprive the Princess Victoria of her rights? Has the Mail never heard of the famous threat of Parson Flanagan, uttered in the presence of thousands of the "truly loyal," that if a certain bill was passed the throne of Her Majesty would be kicked into the Boyne water? Does the Mail believe that the best way to uphold Protestantism and Conservatism is to insult the Irish and Catholicity? If so it must be the gullible newspaper that we conceive it not to be. But humbug is very powerful in the land, and the Mail is its apostle.

THE Toronto World of Monday makes two mistakes as regards the late match for the championship. In one of its editorial paragraphs it says it would appear that the game, in so far as Montreal and Toronto is con-We are sorry to see the World, which we always deemed one of the fairest and squarest of our contemporaries, indulge in such nonsense and prejudice. According to the Toronto Mail of the day immediately after the match of last September (when the Shamrocks were cheated out of the championship) the (up to then) thirty-six games for the chamthree were drawn games; the Montreal club Shamrocks are immeasurably ahead of the porary's shewing, the Shamrocks are entitled bulliest Church upon earth.

of Newfoundland, on the shore of St. George's have they been since the Crimean war, that out anything disagreeable occurring, alwhich under ordinary circumstances might settle the ownership in a short time if cordial relations continued to exist between the two not represented, and yet they have two men-French Clorinde, under the sway of Commandant Delarenne. On a late occasion a number of importers who landed goods on this neutral reminding them significantly at the

of the Navy in the House of Commons a few ing on the subject of depletion :nights ago, made amidst cheers, that the ulf he Catholic population (3,951,888) has six war ships in North African waters were be in depleted by 198,979, or 4.8 per cent. fully able to take care of themselves Lince 1871, the Protestant Episcopalians have against nine French ships will not decreased in precisely the same ratio, 48 per the newspapers. Does a murder comhave a tendency to soothe the m'and cent., having lost 32,328 of a communion reof Commandant Delarenne stationed fat the French Shore, or to make him abate one jot and the Presbyterians (who number of French pretensions to the teratory. The The truth is France is, after a hundred years same decennial period. Probably no other of semi-inactivity, once more about to pursue a vigorous Colonial Policy, no matter on whose corns she treads. England is more in the way than any other country. During the whole of the eighteenth century depopulation. Have our rulers got a surfeit citement was the result. Again we enter foregoing remarks honestly represent my France and Englard fought for naval and Colonial surpremacy all over the world with varying successes, but owing to the deep corruption of the French Court, France was de reated. She lost what she had gained in Ir dia, several West India and ocean islands, ve at possessions in Canada, and had to allow England to pursue her victorious policy without a rival. Then came the Revolution, and France, warring against a | tory informs us that injured races-unless they world, lost the balance of her Colonies. Engand was supreme. France has now come face of the earth—have had their revenge to the conclusion that she made a fearful mistake the past number of centuries in trying to tyrannise over Europe. She now thinks it would have been better had she left Germany, Spain, Austria and Italy to themselves, and exerted her force and her genius | highly encouraging report it is. By comin perpetuating the French name and language abroad. She has begun to do so. In taking Tunis she has menaced Egypt Flynn, through shere force of labor and India; in annexing Cochin China she has placed herself on another flank of the Empress' Dominions and in her tenacity regarding the French Shore and her but it is now what it should have been long drawing of close commercial ties with Canada she may be looking to the future. At all | nue in the whole Province. From the nuevents England is jealous and irritated. She merous figures of the report we gather that at sees the possibility of another struggle with the close of the last fiscal year 122,443 acres her ancient enemy for supremacy, and she is of land had been sold for the sum of \$44,cerned, has degenerated into a religious strife, not so sure of herself, seeing steam has 489.97, on which over \$28,000 have been coland in another it says, referring to the giving | changed the condition of naval warfare and | lected, and that the unsold crown lands comup of the flags to the champions, that the that France will no longer play hergame by flags should rest with those who had won the embroiling herself on the continent. If Genegreatest number of matches and not be given | ral Hoche were alive in our day he would not | Of course there are lands in the Province to the last victors, or words to that effect. | find it difficult to put an army on board a steam float and land it in Ireland.

IRISH EMIGRATION. The people of Ireland, the few millions left

their promising harvests, and watching the Government Land Bill with more or less in-Shamrocks during their career had played terest. The great bulk of them were never over sanguine of any measure which might pionship, of which they won 26, lost 7, and be passed by a Parliament the majority of from the sale of beach and deep water lots is which is composed of landlords. What \$2,730; the Seignory of Lauzon \$6,836; fees played twenty-one, won 10, lost 9, and little faith they had in the Bill was two were drawn, while the Toronto weakened by the amendment to the seventh \$342.881.44; total amount of revenue, \$409. Club played 19 games, won 9, lost 9, drawn 1. clause, inserted for the benefit of the From these figures it will be seen that the landlords, but when the Government of Crown Lands looked after the mining inacted as if they were inclined to persist in Torontos, and that there is scarcely any dif- their emigration clause, it was felt that the ference between the two latter clubs in propor- bottom had been altogether taken out of what | will be discovered no matter who is at the tion. So that even according to our contem- was but best an indifferent measure. While head of the department, but then there are the national press of Ireland is lamenting to the flags. As regards the religious aspect | the depopulation of the country, the most of the question, which we regret the World liberal Government that England has ever took the right way. His handling of the Englishman if he ever goes to Heaven will introduced, we may state that the Shamrock furnished are contemplating a scheme for Mining Bill was done—as is acknowledged not be surremely happy there unless the of those old classic heroes? No man Club is freely open to Protestants, and that further depletion of an Island which the even by his political enemies—in a mas. rights of property are respected. And so living appreciates more highly than I do the there is no clause in the constitution pro- last census shows possesses a populahiblting Pagans from joining. There are in tion of little over five millions, but, tact upwards of eighty Protestants on the which, even English statists acknowledge Shamrock's roll of membership, and among can support, at least, double the number mining speculations and the Government of in possession of gold watches. those at any moment liable to be called for in comfort. Since the last census was taken the Province. Before Mr. Flynn's time we service in the first twelve are Messrs. West | ten years ago, the enormous number of 622,-(Toronto). A. Robinson, Wallace, and others. | 886 has left the shores of Erin to seek that | regulating mining transactions, lands, rights, We don't know how the Torontos are com- | freedom and contentment abroad, "which at | &c., were almost as desultory, if we may use posed as concerns religion, never gave the home they had sighed for in vain," and if that the expression, but now everything is plain matter a thought, but if all the Club is like kind of depopulation, still going on with un-Ross McKenzie they should belong to the diminished vigor, does not satisfy the enemies of Ireland they are hard to be satisfied, the Commissioner been altogether con-If the theory of the landlords is THERE runs a strip of land along the east anything like correct—that the more people who emigrate from Ireland the better off are Bay, which may not improbably lead to a those who remain—then should that unfortuserious dispute between France and England. nate country be the most prosperous in the useful work issued from his department, ber. It is claimed by both powers, but so friendly | world, for during the past thirty-three years, which counts for a generation of man, more they rather enjoyed the little quarrel as than three millions have left her soil, shewing how the two great civilized countries in panic, fleeing they hardly cared whither, of the world could get along with provided they got rid of poverty and oppression. But are those left though there lay a bone of contention behind really more comfortable? Alas, no. the residue is steeped in poverty; is cause a clanking of sabres. The strip of land disaffected to the heart's core. Those who are we refer to is called the French Shore, and it | fond of reading Young Men's Christian Assois possible arbitration would be called in to ciation literature labor under the delusion that Protestantism saves Ulster: that there, at all | " daily increasing in number and importance. events, the people are loyal, happy and conpowers, but as they passed away with the tented, but the hard, stern figures of the cen-French occupation of Tunis—or as they are sus taker brush away this delusion, as if it severely strained—the arbitrator will have to were a cobweb, and inform us that in propor remain in obscurity for the present. The tion to population three have left the people inhabiting this Fr-nch Shore northern province for every one who are happy. They pay no taxes, and why has emigrated from Connaught. They all should they, when, as they advance, they are | go, Protestant and Catholic alike, they all fice from the smiling land of-war to protect them—the English Druid, for which the Lord has done so much and the commanded by Captain Kennedy, and the lords so little; when an absentee wants money he telegraphs his agent to raise the rents, but he forgets to tell him to make an exception in favor of Protestant tenants. ground refused point blank to pay duties Since 1841, speaking in round numbers, 100,to the Newfoundland Customs' officers 000 houses in the Province of Ulster have lish daily press, cabled column after (propitiating his Protestant friends) after been razed to the ground; their occupants, same time of certain chests of mostly Protestants and Presbyterians, are tea flung into Boston harbor over a hun- scattered to the ends of the earth. And dred years ago by people who would not vet the landlords cry for more, and submit to taxation without representation. are now savage in their fury be-This is all very well for the importers, but cause there is a probability that the unfortunate Government of Newfound- owing to the menacing attitude of the land would be only too happy to let them Irish members the clause assisting emigra. irksome to the true newspaper man. Still vote; it is the French claims which lie in tion will be abandoned. The Chicago correthe way. What is still more vexing is that spondent of the Montreal Gazette, writing Why did it create a panic throughout the importers from other parts of the some time ago in terms little favorable to the country which has not been witnessed It has in its ranks good men and true as island are beginning to take ad- I rish of that city, gave it as his opinion that, vantage of the situation and to land in so far as hatred of England was concerned, their goods on the French shore with the there was no difference between Protestant

presented at present by 635,670 persons country in the world, even though that had been devastated by wars or famines every succeeding year, could match these figures for the frightful extent and universality of our of victims?"

It is not impossible; the economy of nature contains ample scope for retaliation, and hishave been utterlly wiped out from off the some day.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT. We have received the report of the Com-

missioner of Crown Lands for 1880, and a

paring this report with those of former years it will be seen that the Honorable Mr. and intelligence, has made his the most important among the departments. It dragged under other administrations ago one of the most fertile sources of revepletely surveyed and divided into farm lots were on the 19th July, 1880, 6,325,5781 acres still unsurveyed to an almost limitless extent, but we regret to says that indications of colonization are not strong enough to permit the hope that they will need dividing and surveying for a long time to come. of them, are quietly engaged looking after Of Clergy lands at the disposal of the Government there yet remains 167,533 acres after 6,325 had been sold during the year for \$2,780,-41: \$18.659 was collected on what used to be known as seignorial properties; the revenue from gold mines, \$893; woods and forests, 164.93. But it is for the way the Minister terest of this Province that he deserves the greatest credit. It is very true that mines several ways of dealing with them in the terly manner, and under its provisions an incalculable amount of good had mining in a desultory way, and the laws sailing, and all through the exertions of one intelligent mind. Nor has the attention of fined to mining; his efforts at colonization have been untiring, and although Quebec is, perhaps, for what reasons we know not, the least attractive to emigrants, the called the "Settlers' Guide," replete as it is with useful information to intending settlers, and distributed as it is in the old country, cannot fail to bring about good results in time. The Commissioner's report to the Lieutenant-Governor concludes with this hopeful paragraph:-"In conclu-"sion, I am happy to say that "there are, at present, signs of a general re-" vival in the timber trade, the transactions " of the Department of Crown Lands are "and I confidently expect that the "revenue for the fiscal year 1880.81, which " will be recorded in the Commissioner's next report, and which has been estimated at \$504,000, will considerably exceed that figure."

LIFE AND PROPERTY IN ENGLAND. The very great excitement aroused in England over the murder of Mr. Gold in a railway train compartment must have a tendency to set the mind of a Canadian or American a thinking. Correspondents of American newspapers seeing what vast importance was attached to the murder by the Engcolumn to this side of the Atlantic until we in our turn caught the contagion and with the number of the watch taken from the murdered man as well as a good deal of the uninteresting history of his hum-drum life. And why has all this excitement been caused over a single murder in England? since the killing of Sergeant Brett in Manchester by armed Fenians, which was something like an act of war? There are hun- Ireland. The so-called "St. Patrick's dreds of murders committed in England every year, some of them of the most butal and

Birmingham is only considered important encugh to require mere mention in mitted in a railway train increase the enormity of the crime? There are quite a number of similar crimes perpetrated 485,503), decreased by 12,145 in the on this continent, and there is not much noise made about them. It will be remembered that a crime of a precisely like nature was committed in England some years ago, when the German, Muller, robbed and murdered a Mr. Briggs, and that the same amount of exof emigration even now? Or will they go on quire, is a murder committed in a thoughts as to the Society. transporting another hundred thousand Ulster railway compartment more heinous than yeomen until the hundreds of thousands some | if committed elsewhere? Well, no. it day or other come back to demand an account is not exactly that; it is not so of the wicked fatuity which still clatters about much life that is sacred in the eyes of over population after sacrificing three millions | Englishmen as property. The gold watch of | yet grow valiantly imprudent with the pen. the murdered man was taken, and perhaps a lot of money. Terrible thought. If the property of Englishmen is not safe in a railroad whether are we drifting? If Mr. Gold was a poor tramp, trudging along a road in the country, and if he was slain by some person or persons unknown, the London detectives would not stir themselves. No body would ask them. But property is in danger! At that magic shibboleth the heart of the great middle class is aroused, and the plutocracy offers large rewards for the malefactor. The truth is that since the Norman conquest until the present day property owners have to the Catholic Irishmen of Montreal. been making the laws of England, and they have made them in such a way that life was deemed nothing and property everything. Property was bedged in and fenced round until it was almost a crime to look at it, like the Median Monarch steal a sheep, and even in our day we hear periodically of small boys being sent to jail for six months by English squires for stealing a few nuts. It was the Normans introduced that tremendous respect for property of which we daily see the fruits. If shoemakers or curriers made the laws of England, it would, in all probability, be high treason to speak disrespectfully of leather. We would not, by any means, the lodges. We had a perfect illustration of have it understood that property should not the truth of this during the Orange procesbe respected even next to life itself. It is true that the gentry who framed England's appertaining in a singular way themselves. but since then another class of property-holders has appeared, who have created wealth by industry, and this wealth the laws should jealously guard. What we object to is making a fetish of property, falling down before it as if it were the Living God. It is no wender that the idea that matter is etornal has obtained such a hold on the minds of men. And no where has the idea obtained so much as in England-vhere so many Bibles are printed and so few of there read. We may be wrong, public interest, and it happens that Mr. Flynn | but we cannot help thinking that the average Messrs. Briggs and Gold, the two men murdered in a compartment of a railroad train, will result both to those engaged in will live in history simply because they were

> CAPT. KIRWAN AND ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. The following letter has been forwarded by Capt. Kirwan to Mr. Cross, Secretary St.

Patrick's Society :--

MONTREAL, July 14, 1881.

Mr. Cross, Secretary St. Patrick's Society: Sir,-I learn that I have been elected as a member of St. Patrick's Society. I thank the gentlemen who thought they were doing me a favor, but as the proposing was done without my sanction, I regret to be placed in the position of declining to become a mem-I do so for this reason. In my opinion you are not St. Patrick's Society at all. St. Patrick's Society should be a national organization; yours is sectional. St. Patrick's Society should be open to Protestanta as well as Catholics; yours is open to Catholics only. Parnell cannot, and Butt. Mitchell, Martin, Robert Emmet of Fitzgerald could not have been members of your Society. Yet you will hardly assert that Parnell is, and the rest were not Irishmen. And what would you say if the St. George's Society refused to allow Catholic Englishmen, or if St. Andrew's refused to allow Catholic Scotchmen into their ranks? Would you not think it parrow, or even worse? The Irish Protestants of Montreal may not become members of St. Patrick's cociety, but until you show an example of tolerance and open your ranks to Irishmen of all creeds, you cannot, in my opinion, justly call yourselves St. Patrick's Society, and believing this, I must decline the honor of joining your organiza-

I am, yours, sir, M. W. KIRWAN. CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. To the Editor of THE POST:

Sir,-I think Mr. Kirwan might have stopped throwing his sop or slops to Cerberus the striking loyalty of his loud attack upon imaginary Fenian invasions, &c, which he quite recently advanced in serried columns sought eagerly after the minutest details of the of the Evangelical Witness. His last public tragedy. We are, now therefore, acquainted appearance over his own signature, replying to a notice of election to the "St. Patrick's Society" of Montreal, leaves an impression on my mind that he considers it not an overimpertinent assumption to take upon himself the regulation of Catholic Irish affairs in Montreal and to dictate what he may imagine to be right religiously, socially and nationally.

Now, first, as to the St. Patrick's Society. ever lived, but at the head there are some as rank political, &c., " scalawaga" as ever cast disrepute upon the grand old cause of gallant Society of Montreal," does not represent the Catholic Irish of the metropolis of the Dominion. When every Irish parish of Montreal is fully represented in its Council; suspecting person, who would shrink like a nouncement of the British Under-Secretary noted for its moderation) says, speak, it, no screaming against the detectives for in- when the honest, young blood of our religion 1882.

and nationality obtain a weightier represencapacity. The fact of a woman having been tation therein; when ancient time-servers, kicked to death by her husband in London or political hacks, St. Patrick's Day patriots creatures who are guided in their Catholic and Irish action by the opinion of their Protestant friends, and who dare not breathe a Catholic or Irish sentiment for fear the doors of Protestant drawing-rooms may be closed against them-when this class of self-interested hum. bugs are kicked out of the Society, then it may be possible to organize a real "St. Patrick's Society" of Montreal, honest, efficient and representative. Such a Society will be an honor-not a disgrace-to Montreal. It was never the Catholic Irishmen of that city who made the Society a disgrace; a few self. styled leaders-save the mark !- low, cunning money-grabbers did the business. The

But, when Mr. Kirwan loftily informs the St. Patrick's Society that it is not an Irish Society because it does not admit Irish Protestants, it simply proves that a man may have been exceedingly discreet with the sword and The liberal gentleman must, of course, be al. lowed a large margin on account of the precious drop of Protestant fibrine and serum which rushes tumultuously through his veins with a noble ascendancy rhythm of which we, poor Catholic Irishmen of faithful ancestry, can form no conception. Nevertheles, I would suggest to Mr. Kirwan the propriety of throwing either the right or the left leg over the ience, for straddling is inconvenient to the individual himself, and only half satisfactory to opposing parties.

The gentleman has not been long enough in Canada to affect the judicial, pompous tone of his late letter, a tone, which, though perfeetly natural in a subaltern of a militia regiment, is a little cut of place when addressed

Mr. Kirwan is, no doubt, ignorant of the fact, that the St. Patrick Societies were originally formed of Protestant, as well as Catholic Irishmen. I myself, when quite young, remember to have seen that best and purest statesman that Upper Canada ever pos. sessed, Hon. Robert Baldwin, at the head of the St. Patrick's Day procession in Toronto. Dejoces whom no mortal man could But, in time, separation came, and not from approach except with downcast eyes. Hence it was that until lately it was a capital offence to happy physical constitution may have led him to believe that a little savor of Protestantism is quite compatible with a profession of Catholicity. The Catholic Church, however, thinks otherwise, and he might do well to give the fact a careful consideration.

Another cause of disruption came from the black bat Orangeism, when it emerged from the night and poisoned the relations of Catholic and Protestant in Canada. In all political and social emergencies, the Protestant section of St. Patrick's Society gravitated towards the ascendancy principles of sion excitement, of a few years ago, in Mon-

A third cause of divergence lay in the ever laws obtained the lands and things thereunto increasing preponderance of the Protestant element in politics. To-day the Catholics of Ontario almost hold the balance of power, because they are united, but it was not so in the days of which I speak. Finally, there was altogether too much

"Msjesty," "British Constitution," "Lords and Commons." "Britannia Rules the Waves," "Britons never, never shall be Slaves." "The Flag that Braved," &c., gush at St. Patrick's Society Festivals, to please Catholic Irish-We, Catholic Irishmen, are the hereditary enemies of almost every sentiment which a Protestant Irishman holds on the subject of British connection with Ireland. Mr. Kirwan, very unnecessarily, I think, gives us a string of Protestant patriotic names-Quid vide? Brutus, Cinna, Cassius & Co., loved Rome and hated tyranny, but must we swallow all the principles few Irish Protestant names who have struggled and died for Irish liberty. I knew John Mitchell, and forgot his Protestantism in the majestic light of his patriotism. Yet John Mitchell proved that his ideas of liberty never reached the grandeur of those of the immortal O'Connell, for Mitchell advocated the enslavement of our colored fellow-men, while O'Connell embraced all mankind in the noble spirit of universal freedom. Again, read the debates in the Irish Protestant Parliament on Catholic claims, and tell me if a Shattesbury, a Whalley or a Russell were ever more hitterly anti-Catholic than a Fitzgibbon, a Duigenan or a Blackwell. While I would not take one leaf from the laurel crown of an Emmet, a Fitzgerald, or a Tone, I hold, and have ever held, that Ireland's liberation shall come from Catholic genius, fostered and guided by the maternal hand of the Catholic Church.

A comet has a great deal of vapor and very little nucleus; an eccentric orbit of unknown distance: it excites observation and a clashing of tongues, and amounts to very little atter all. Some men's ability is just like a comet, with which bit of celestial comparison

FATHER GRAHAM.

CIT.ZENS' COMMITTEE.

The following subscriptions have been received towards the Citizens' Committee Fund THE POST Printing and Publishing Co.\$

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Mr. Charles Dawson, M.P., has been nominated as Lord Mayor of Dublin for the year