# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

## August 15, 1883.

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WEDNESDAY ...... AUGUST 15, 1683

#### CATHOLIC CALENDAR. AUGUST, 1883.

THURSDAY, 16-St. Hyacinthe, Confessor. FEIDAY, 17-Octave of St. Lawrence. SATUBDAY, 18-Of the Octave of the Assumption. St Agapitus, Martyr. SUNDAY, 19-Fourteenth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Joachim, Father of the B.V.M. Less. Eoclus. xxxl. 8-11; Gosp. Matt. i. 1-16; Last Gosp. Matt. vl. 24-33. MONDAY, 20-St. Bernard, Abbot, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Cons. Bp. O'Connor, Omahs, 1876. TUESDAY, 21-St. Jane Frances de Chantal. Widow. WEDNESDAY, 22-Octave of the Assumption. SS. Timothy and others, Martyrs. THE total number of visitors to the Inter. national Fisheries Exhibition, London, from the opening up to last week was 874,764.

BOME of the leading magazines of England are far from being exclusive. The next number of the Nineteenth Century will, it is stated, contain an article on Fenianism, to be contributed by Mr. James Stephens, the well known Head Centre.

QUEEN VICTORIA is quite angry with the poor Duke of Teck, who is married to a first cousin of Her Majesty, for having permitted his household effects to be sold out by the sheriff. Her Mejesty might have prevented The infamous spy was undoubtedly under the scandal by paying his debte, which she could very easily afford to do in behalf of the reputation of a member of the royal family.

In another column will be found our weekly letters from Michael Davitt, special correspondent of THE POST and THUE WITNEES. The letter contains a comprehensive review

punishing offending liquor sellers by depriving them of their licenses. Ald. Grenier, who is acting chairman of the Police Committee, has acted promptly in the matter, and Recorder's Court to institute all actions for infractions of the liquor law under the Quebec License Act, which empowers the Magistrate to deprive the offender of his Vict., which allows the Magistrate to impose a fine only.

Some Canadian gentleman is going to have an easy thing of it during the term of our next Governor General. An Ottawa despatch informs us that an officer to be known as the Dominion alde-de-camp will be appointed at Bideau Hall on the arrival of the Marquis of Lansdowne. His duties will consist in super-

vising the list of invited guests to the Hall. It is probable, we are further told, that a well known and prominent resident of the Dominion will be appointed to fill the position, which will be an important one owing to the discrimination which will have to be used in issuing invitations. This innovation will be a perfect sineoure, and the pecple of Canada will fail to see why a large expenditure of money should be incurred on an "Inspector of Guests" for Lord Lansdowne when the Marquis of Lorne and all his predecessors were never in need of such a piece of flunkeyism.

We acknowledge to-day the receipt of fifty dollars from the Irish residents of Eganville, Ont. as their contribution to the National Testimonial for Mr. Parnell. The time is approaching when the subscription list will have to be closed; and still there are thousands of Irishmen in this city and throughout the Dominion who have failed to respond to the national appeal. This apathy does not speak well for Canadian Irishmen; it is much to their discredit. Has generosity or a keen appreciation of sacrifice and of devotion to Ireland ceased to be the characteristics of Irishmen in the Dominion? Money subscribed to the Parnell Testimonial Fund is given, not to Parnell only, but to the whole Irish cause. The Irish leader is in need of nobody's charity; but the Irish cause is in need of the continued help and support of Ireland's sons ; and it is by strengthening Parnell's hands that Ire-

### tually secured.

WHEN the English detectives went through the sham performance of arresting the notorious James McDermoit, of Brooklyp, on board the steamer which arrived yesterday at Liverpool, he said he would call on the American Government to protect him. McDermott is in no need of Ameri-CED protection, for he is amply shielded by the English Government. Government patronage while he was in Canada recently. If he was not, why was he not arrested and tried for open attempts to work up dynamite plots; Any other man who was not in the pay or secret service of the Government would have been slapped into jail without a moment's notice if he had uttered a quarter of the treason which McDermott was ever ready to spout, even in the presence of detectives. McDermott is too thick with Government officials to have even a hair of his head hurted. and a scandal for the English Govern-TERES has been no sentence passed during | bogus dynamits plots and afterwards arrest

at high water mark." That a paper, published in the interests of Canads, should endorse and ventilate such an ignorant absurdity, is quite incomprehensible. Just imagine Canahas given instructions to the clerk of the dians drowning and suffocating themselves in building stone plers in a depth of water ranging from one to a thousand feet, through the middle of lakes that could swallow up the whole United Kingdom | If Canadians are satlicense, and not under the old Act 42-43 | isied with leaving the boundary line an imsginary one on terra firma, it is not likely that they would build a stone mason's line across veritable seas.

THERE is an idea-one, however, that is being rapidly dissipated-that the Irish are the greatest whisky drinkers in the world. It is nothing uncommon to see, on the stage and in the novel, an Irishman represented in the character of a rollicking tippler, who is never so happy as when he has a good supply of the stuff that forms the richest source of government revenue. This charge, like so many others maliciously levelled against Irlshmen, is far from being borne out by the facts. The latest revenue returns show that in 1882 the quantity of proof spirits distilled in the United Kingdom was 38,377,820 gallong, of which 19,206,829 gallons were distilled in Scotland, 10,124,467 in England, and 9,046,461 in Ireland. Now, as to the consumption of this immense quantity of whitkey, England swallowed 16,811,494 gallons; Scotland managed to put down 6,502,955,

while Ireland did away with only 5,239,815, In the matter of whisky drinking therefore. Irishmen cannot hold a candle to their neighbors across the Channel, the Scotchman drinking two gallons to the Irishman's one. And as to Englishmen punishing seventeen millions of spirits, besides the innumerable millions of beer and porter, to which national jus tice is done, it is a whisky phenomenon which sets Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the English temperance advocate, almost crazy. Such facts as these only make liars of those people who would give Irishmen the most prominent place on the intemperance list. Truth will always assert itself even if it has to tunnel its way through mountains of calumny and prejudice.

NICHCLAS FLOOD DAVIN, the editor of the Regina Leader, makes the astounding statement in a recent article that "there never was a truer friend of Ireland than Mr. land's salvation will be advanced and even-"Goldwin Smith." Who or what has turned Mr. Davin's head that he should thus libel Mr. Smith, and insult the Irlsh people by classing him among the warmest friends of Ireland? Has the prairie editor of the Northwest neither eyes to see nor ears to hear, that nothing has ever fallen from the pen or from the lips of Goldwin Smith but the most bitter denunciations of, and the most foulmonthed calamnies on the Irish people. Will Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin please read A. M. Sullivan's recent article published in the Nincicenth Century. (and reproduced by the English, American and Canadian Press) in reply to Smith's furious appeal to the British Government to exterminate the people from Ireland, before ver had." Following this sardonic statement Mr.Davin adds another which has neither sanse nor reason and is literally incomprehensible. In the meantime it is a shame ought to know that 'God's mills grind slowly' Mr. Smith has become panicpassing, eruption of a disease which has reand condemn his dupss to penal servitude for ceived its dead blow." Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin may be a flashy writer, but he is not a solid writer, and apparently is an untruthful one. Wake up, sir, and come to your sonses 111 GOVERNOE BEN BUTLER, of Massachusetts, does not believe in pardoning criminals bacause they are rich and educated and belong to aristocratic families. His Excellency was recently urged by a great mass of eminently respectable people to pardon Chase, the notorious Fall Biver defaulter, because he (Ohase) was a well cultivated and highly connected gentleman who had been a model Church member before he was detected in his wholesale robberies. The Executive Council of the State also strongly recommended that a pardon he granted on account of Chase's previous good character and general intelligence. Butler took the sensible ground that these qualities only made his dishonesty all the more intolerable, and that these were the very reasons why Ohase cught not to be pardoned. He ought, on the contrary, the Governor held, to the disgust of the eminent and ' cuichawed ' people who sought the pardon, to be punished all the more severaly on account of his superior knowledge and advantages. Butler is a Governor who has a backbone that does not bend or crack under the pressure of maudlin and misplaced sentiment. He carries his democratic principles everywhere he goes and whips the rich as well is the poor, the cultured as well as the ignorant, the aristocratic as well as the vulgar, into the common of the Canadian colony. The only clear no- | path of duty. Botler lays down a wise and sound principle when he holds that culture and rank instead of being an excuse for crime augment the criminality of the deed and raise a barrier to all sympathy for the criminal highly connected and well cultivated. If there is to be social order, crime has got to be punished, and if crime is punished somebody has got to suffer, whether he comes from a mansion or

Marquis and to, the deep discontent which The presence of Sir Hector Langevin exists among the citizens of Irish origin, our and other leading public men on these contemporary expresses the hope that the occasione, proves that they are not coming of Lansdowne will not be marked by the insignificant local meetings that some any shostile manifestation. In commenting narrow-minded people represent them to be. not have refrained from selecting an Irish 18th of September next. The programme to Lord on this occasion ?" "Mr. Gladstone," i be discussed on that occasion is one worthy it says, "ought to know that Irish emigrants j of notice for the scope and practical nature of lation, and despite the indifference which he has always shown towards the colonies, could he not have taken this fact into account? Lord Lansdowne may posses all the qualities required in a Governor-General for ordinary times; but on account of circumstances, on account of events in which he has been mixed up in Ireland, his nomination irritates an important part of our population. Some have tried to dissipate this unfavorable disposition by explaining that Lord Lansdowns has always been good towards his tenants. We would like to believe that this is true, and the testimony of a certain priest from County Kerry has been quoted by some in support of the pretension. But this does not prevent Lord Lansdowne from being among the number of famous landlords against whom the Irish people are at present engaged in waging war. We sincerely believe," con-

French-Janadian race in America, the preing in each community represented at the convention-the number of employees in "naturalized and the number that has been "naturalized within a year-the number "of children under fourteen attending "public schools, and the number attending the schools controlled by the Catholic Church-the number of French Canadian cludes La Minerve, " that in such a state of sf-"newspapers published showing how they " conform to the customs of the race, and fairs it would have been better to walt till " what encouragement they give to the socie-

the end of the crisis before sending us an Irish Governor. Lord Dufferin himself "ties and conventions." should not have been chosen in 1873, if circumstances were the same as to-day." A DYNAMITER IN THE PAY OF THE

BRI11SH GOVERNMENT. It is now generally admitted that the notorious James McDermott, of Brooklyn, was not only a fierce dynamiter, but that he was one of those well paid pct agents of the English Government, which allowed him to talk dynamite boldly and openly on the public squares, the better to ensnare poor misguided youths into his traps and get them to endorse his bogus plots against the Queen's statue and the Parliament Buildings and the like, for the purpose of delivering them up as viotims to British justice. It is not very creditable to a civilized Government to have such a villain and infamous wretch in its service. It is a terrible thing to encourage any man to earn a livelihood by selling the liberty and the life of his unfortunate dupes and victims. A few days before his hurried departure for Liverpool McDermott showed a friend a check for \$10,000 drawn by the Secret Service Department of the British Government. It was dated after the be-

trayal of O'Herlihy, Featherstone and Dalton. The Brooklyn Eagle, which seems to be pretty well informed on the doings and conduct of the spy and dynamiter, says in regard to his arrest :is remarkable that this same Liverpool police, to whom, it is alleged by the Irish Nationalists he betrayed Featherstone, should now arrest him on the steamer, before heattempted to land, on the charge of conspiracy he again ventures to assert that this rabid to murder public officials. McDermott is not English writer is "the truest friend Ireland | such a fool as to play fast and loose both with the English police and with the Irish s societles here, and after being shot at by the one party rush into the prison of the other. He says: "Although a historian who has Such a course is inconsistent with his well studied great movements, and who therefore known acuteness and diplomacy, and certainly gives color to the suspicion that after being shot at in New York he crossed ment to allow this wretch to work up stricken by what may prove the violent, but over to Liverpool because his life would be safer in a British prison than in America. If he had no understanding with the Liverpool police, and if his former story was correct that he had to leave England to avoid arrest on the principle that "a burned child dreads the fire," England would have been the last place in the world he would have gone to. But if he had really betrayed his confederates, if he had given information to the British Government, or to the police of Liverpool which enabled them to arrest one or more conspirators and to obtain secret evidence which was used against them, and if

any hostile manifestation. In commentary of over on the action of Gladstone's Cabinet, La There is to be another grand convention of 21,000. There are nearly 7,000 acres less of Minerve asks if "the Imperial Ministry could French-Canadians in Massachusetts on the flax, and 39,000 less of meadow and clover make up a considerable portion of our popu- its aims. It is as follows :-- "The social and figures are a terrible condemnation of the sysintellectual conditions of the French-Canadians in the United States, and the means of improvement. The political and "social welfare and future of the race. The "French language, its use and preservation "in families. The French-Canadians and the working classes. The position of the servation of its memories and the teaching of its history. Statistics concerning the race in the United States-the number liveach branch of industry-the number to be

> From the above it will be seen that the French Canadians are alive to their interests in the United States, and that they are determined to make themselves felt as a factor in the affairs of that country. This is eminently right and proper in view of the unjust and groundless calumnies lately levelled against their nationality by State of 14s. per head for every Irish head in the officials and partizan statisticians. The French Canadians in Massachusetts to-day number over 70,000, and among them are found numbers of sober, industrious, self- the many instances of that much-vaunted made men of wealth and position who reflect | "British fair play" to which Ireland has been credit on their race and honor on the Ameri. systematically treated for over three cencan Republic. For sobriety, morality and the exercise of the domestic virtues, the laboring class. whether skilled or unskilled, will com- mons, the Irish Bishops-at all times the pare favorably with the same grade of any | best guides and counsellors of their peopleother people in the dominion of Uncle Sam. | met in solemn council to consider the pro-They are today a power in the Eastern States, with their churches, schools, reading rooms and newspapers; and no official libeller can, in future, afford to nickname them "the Obinese of the East."

At the meeting of the "American Association for the Advancement of Science." held "lumbar" power-were the strongest, the healthiest and had the largest families. In point of fecundity they seem indeed, to be that " children are a blessing from the Lord," and pronounces "happy the man who hath his quiver full of them." Happy then must be the people whose marvellous multiplica-Original number of colonists when immigration from France finally ceased) to 1,500,000. are poor; but honest poverty is not a crime. If they are not at the top of the commercial the first land owners, and until lately have and sharpers of trade and commerce. If they are poor, what Longfellow said or the Irish race at home and abroad." the Acadians is equally applicable to the French Canadians :-- ' The richest are poor, but the poorest live in abundance." Neverthehave developed a marvellous shrewdness and aptitude for business pursuits. Such names as Senecal, Hudon, Beaudry, Quintal, Chaput Grenier, &c., &c., belong to men who would take a front rank in any business community. We are told, time and egain, that they are McDermott discovered on his return here that ignorant, but the quality of ignorance more properly belongs to those who know so little as to prefer it sgainst them. It is well best on this continent. They have a literature distinctly their own, and their authors historians, posts, journalists stand so high that several of them have been crowned with coveted honors by such European institutions of learning as the French Academy. It is well for their calumniators to remember ity so strongly awakened. If innocent, it is that it was the French Canadians who Chris. the last thing a rational man would have done, tianized and civilized this North American continent, and thus laid the foundations of that social and commercial prosperity for which others claim credit to day. In view of the claims of others that they have done everything for trade and commerce here, and no other people anything-the French Canadians may well exclaim with the great Latin poet :---

in 1881 ! In round numbers 22,000 Bores have been added to the total of "waste" lands, whilst 100,000 have relapsed into a state of bog and marsh. Oereals have fallen off by over 20,000 scres, green crops by over than in 1881. Besides, there were nearly a million and a half tons of potatoes less than in the preceding year. These Government tem that extirpates the people and turns the land into a desert and calls that desert peace. But this is not all. Mr. Ernest Hart, Commissioner of the Irish Political Committee. has returned from his visit to Donegal, where he found no fewer than 14,000 persons sab. sisting upon the aims of the priests, derived from American charity. These people, he says, are living on a pennyworth of Indianmeal a day. He adds, that in Ireland there are 4,000,000 acres of land, formerly under tillage, now returning to a state of nature,

In his report to the Government he recommende, instead of spending money on emigration, the lending of money at one per cent. to a substantial company which will redeem this land and settle upon it the tenant-farmers, who in a few years would become proprietors of their own holdings of 30 acres each. Sir Joseph N. McKenns, M. P. for Youghal, has published a pamphlet, in which he traces the growth of taxation in Ireland since 1851, when it stood £1 12s. 2d. per head of the population, up to 1871, when It stood £2 6s. 2d. per head. The figures for the last decennial period are not available, but he observes there is nothing to modify or radically alter the aspect of the case for the better since then. From this it will be seen that taxation in Ireland has been forced up, within the period mentioned, to an increase country ; whilst the taxation for Great Britain within the same period of time has actually been lowered 3s. 3d. per head This is one of turies. Three years ago, when the Land Bill was under discussion in the House of Comvisions of the Bill, and after due deliberation drew up a series of amendments which they forwarded to Mr. Gladsions with the

respectful request that he might be pleased to have them inserted in the Bill, in order to make it really effective for good to the mass of the tenant-In this city last year, it was shown that, of farmers of the country. Mr. Gladetone reall the peoples inhabiting this northern Con- | turned the Bishops a windy and evasive reply, tinent the French Canadians stood first in and, when the Bill became law, the Bishops had the not unexpected mortification of seeing that not one of the eighteen amendments suggested by them had been incorporated in singularly favored-for the Psalmist tells us | the Bill. About two weeks ago the Irish Bishops once more in council assembled, adopted a series of resolutions charging the "chronic state of misery and want" now prevailing in certain districts of the country on tion enabled them to increase from 8,000 (the | the "misgovernment of Ireland." Their Lordships show that in the congested districts where the people suffer most, there are lands In the United States, and sometimes nearer now running into grass, or unreclaimed, more home, they have been sneered at because they than sufficient "to maintain in comfort and happiness the surplus population of such congested districts." They condemn "recent ladder to-day, everybody knows it is not be- | remedial legislation" (that is, the Land Bill). cause of want of ability, but because they as not "having extended in any appreciable were the original peasantry of the country- degree to the deserving but destitute classes." They also very properly denounce "State not had occasion to compete with the sharks | aided emigration as unwise and impolitic tending only to promote disaffection amongst It is in face of this state of affairs and with this knowledge put in their possession, both by their own accredited agents and by the less within a comparatively recent period they | bishops and press of Ireland, that the Brilish Government has proposed and decided yetterday to exterminate the Irish on a colossal scale-the number to be deported having been placed at the enormous figure of 200,-000 people. It is face of these damoging facts that Mr. Trevelyan, the Irish Secretary, obtained the passage of a vote, a few days ago in the Commons, granting £100,000 (or \$500,000) for emigration known that their Classical Colleges are the purposes. It is said that whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad," and it is consoling to know that the insanity of the British Government on the Irish question will lead to their speedy and complete overthrow. The Cabinet is divided against itself. It is slowly but surely losing the confidence of the people. It has shown itself to be a weak-kneed, shuifling, compromising, self-contradicting, makeshift, miserable Government, and the sooner the once "grand old man " is relegated to the obscurity of his Homeric studier, and the pamphlet advocacy of republican freedom in Italy, the better will it be for the interests of. Britain general and of Ireland in particular,

of the political situation and a brilliant demoription of the principal events of the day. It is refreshing to tarn to this correspondence, which is a perfect feast beside the nauseous and lying stuff that is daily furnished to American and Canadian readers by the ordimary cable correspondents.

late years which has given more satisfaction to the community, and especially to the female portion thereof, than the one which Judge Dugas pronounced yesterday against a miserable wretch who had attempted to outrage a child of tender years. His Honor condemned the prisoner to receive twenty lashes, besides the ordinary period of imprisonment. The "cat-o-nine tails" is what is wanted for all such ruffians, and Judge Dugas is to be commended for introducing it after a lapse of seven years, which was the last time it was used in this city.

do considerable travelling within their own tight little islands. A return just issued relating to the railways of the United Kingdom passengers conveyed, exclusive of eeseon ticket holders, was six hundred and fifty-five millions, or an average of about twenty times a year for each inhabitant. The total length of lines operated upon was 18,457 miles. The capital of the various companies is something enormous, and goes away up into the billions. It reaches the figure of \$4,385,000,000, of which all but \$550,000,000 is paid up. The total earnings from all sources was over \$345,000,000.

THE Quebec Government seem bent on carrying on the work of retrenchment. It is only a few weeks ago that Hon. Mr. Mousseau announced that the Cabinet had acted on the zecommendations of the Civil Service Commission, whereby the Government effected a saving of some fifty thousand dollars by weeding out superfluous servants and cutting down he salaries. Since that time the pruning knife has been kept in constant use, until a further reduction of thirty-five thousand dollars in the expenditure has been made. This saying has been effected by taking a parcentage, ranging from 10 to 20 per cent, off a number of votes of money, to public institutions and by reducing, or altogether withdrawing ther grants.

The other day we called attention to a certain anomaly in the administration of the liquor law, whereby a simple clerk of the court was enabled both to curtail the effects of the License Act and balk the good intentions of the Magistrate, who had resolved on they are eight feet above the surface been entered sgainst the appointment of the proved also to be very successful reunions. the accommodation of Log acres, each section of

life on the strength of his information.

ME. P. LACBOIX, acting Building Inspector, is at present engaged in drawing up a plau whereby the Corporation will be enabled to keep a record of all buildings and steam engines erected in this city, according to class, construction, number, and value. By section 1688 of the Code, builders and architects are jointly and severally responsible for any defect in the erection of buildings for the space of ten years. Mr. Lacroix now proposes that when a build-THE people of Great Britain and Ireland | ing is to be constructed no work should be allowed without at first obtaining a permit from the building department, and in order to obtain this permit a plan and specification shows that at the end of 1882 the number of should be left for the approval of the Bullding Inspector. This should contain plan of foundation, class of masonry, brick work, number of stories, class of roof, approximate cost, name of architect and builders. By means of this record the Inspector would be in a position to furnish clues to all builders and architects and to supply generally reliable information as to the value of buildings erected annually, as is done in the principal cities across the border. As things are now conducted, the Building Department is practically ignorant of the most essential statiztics in this respect.

> PUBLIC men and especially public writers. in England, have, on frequent occasions, displayed woeful ignorance of the affairs, the land, the resources, in fact, of the whole life tion many had of the country was that it was some place around the North Pole. When speaking or writing of Oanada or Canadians, they generally erred on the wrong side and in a manner to depreciate the country. During the past few years this policy of detraction has been abandoned, and now nothing too good can be said of the Dominion. In fact, we are given credit for things which are quite impossible. The Canadian Gazette, published in the English metropolis, says that we "have marked the boundary line between Canada and the United States, where it runs through

from a hovel. Is an article on the appointment of Lord Lansdowne to the Governor-Generalship of Canada, La Mineres takes Mr. Gladstone seversiy to task for having selected such a man the great lakes by stone plers, which for the position. After referring to the nu- the evening. The late French-Ganadian celehave been sunk in the water till mercus and emphatic protests which have brations at Hesex and at Windsor, Ont.,

all his movements had been watched and that he had been doomed to death as an informer, it is easy to understand that he would think himself safest in a British prison, as Benedict Arnold fied for safety, after his treachery to the American patriots, to a British ship. Such, at all events, will be the interpretation put upon McDermott's extraordinary return to England and arrest there by those who already had their suspicions of his fidel-

especially if he had really been engaged as a conspirator against British public officials and knew that the British Government were on the look out for him. The sentences passed upon Brooklyn "suspects " or conspirators by the Lord Chief Justice of England have not been so light that a Brooklyn man would voluntarily run the risk of them. On the other hand, the Benedict Arnold theory is quite intelligible, for the man who had given information to the British officials would have a claim on their protection."

THE FRENCH-CANADIAN RACE. During the past three days our French-Canadian fellow-countrymen have been holding their annual national celebration at Plattsburg, N.Y. The gathering was an immense success, being large, orderly and representative. A goodly contingent from, Montreal attended, and Messrs. Chaplean, Laurier and Frechette delivered orations apropos of the occasion, and worthy of the reputation of the speakers. The chief features of the celebration were a parade, picnic, fireworks, speeches, and a grand illumination in

\* Hos ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores."

ENFORCED DESTITUTION AND EMI-GRATION IN IRELAND.

igures contained in the annual report of the Beglatrar-General for last year, it is not to be wondered at that there is destitution in un-

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND FOR THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

The British Government, actuated by a tender regard for the welfare of its Irish subjects, has at last struck upon a happy plan of When one considers a few of the facts and remedying their grievances. They are to be expatriated by the hundred thousand to the wild prairie lands and snowy regions of the Oanadian North-West Territory. The Govhappy Ireland. These figures speak of the erament, we are told, are firmly best upon agricultural condition of the country, and carrying out this latest scheme of Irish extershow that large tracts of once cultivated mination. That scheme is as follows :lands are now lapsing into wildernesses, that Two hundred thousand Irish are to be detenements and cabins-once the homes of a ported in families of five each. Next spring guileless people-are ruthlessly levelled to ten thousand families, averaging five each, the dust, and hearth-fires quenched for ever amounting to fifty thousand people, will by the incubating nightmare of landlordingle be moved, and the transportation will and oppression. Decline, decrease and be continued as rapidly as the perritory diminution constitute the refrain of this mel- can be got ready for them until the whole 200,000 are brought over. They ancholy report. II There are 34 ddl acres more devoted to are to be placed on Government lands, divid