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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, 1881

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

THURSDAY, 17—Office of the Blessed Sacrament. FRIDAY, 18.—St. Simeon, Bishop and Martyr. SATURDAY, 19.—Office of the Immaculate Conception. Bp. Loras, Dubuque, died, 1858. SUNDAY, 20.—Sexagesima Sunday. Epist. 2 Cor. xi. 12-17. Gosp. Luke viii. 4-16. Election of Pope Leo XIII., 1878. MONDAY, 21.—Feria. TUESDAY, 22.—Chair of St. Peter at Antioch. Bp. Cretin, St. Paul, died, 1857. WEDNESDAY, 23.—St. Peter Damian, Bishop Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Vigil of St. Matthias.

Messrs. Bernard McGuire, Clayton, Ont., P. Danihee, Malone, N. Y., James Murphy, Ennismore, Ont., and Jno. P. Sheehan, Barnaby River, N. B., have consented to act as agents for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS in their respective localities and are empowered to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers.

According to the latest returns Toronto has a population of 77,000, a large increase on 1871. Toronto bears about the same relation to Chicago as Montreal does to New York.

D. HARKINS, M.P.P., for Prescott County, died suddenly of apoplexy in the Ontario House of Assembly on Thursday last. The deceased gentleman was born in Hawkesbury, Ontario, in 1831, of Irish parents, from Donegal. He was widely esteemed for his probity of character.

The flying columns the British Government are sending through Ireland are only joking; they are not flying columns at all. The real flying columns are in South Africa, and they fly in accordance with instructions of the Commander-in-Chief, who advised them to treat the Boers tenderly. And so they are treating them tenderly.

That was a laughable answer the Irish Attorney-General gave Mr. O'Donnell in the British Parliament, when he said the so-called Fenian proclamation on the walls was a proof of a Fenian conspiracy. As if the present British Government were not mean enough to do the thing themselves. As if they were not mean enough to do anything.

It will be remembered by our readers that the Irish members obstructed the British House of Commons last year in opposing the annexation of the Transvaal. And yet if they had been successful the world would not at this moment be engaged sneering at British armies for their defeats by the Boers.

The Supreme Court of Canada has confirmed the decision of the Court below in the matter of the Bellechasse and Charlevoix elections, and both members have been unseated. Mr. Perrault, the unseated member for Bellechasse, is a Conservative, and Mr. Laune, the disqualified for Charlevoix, a Liberal.

The despatch of Mr. Egan, Treasurer of the Land League, will have the effect of allaying the anxiety of the Irish people and their friends on this continent, and of doing away with the impression caused by the ridiculous

rumors set afloat by the landlords. Mr. Parnell is not the kind of man to flinch from any danger, real or imaginary, and the Land League is too firmly established to collapse before coercion.

We are happy to find that Canada is not backward in subscribing to the Land League fund. St. John, N.B., has sent \$400 through Mr. Boyle O'Reilly, editor of the Boston Pilot, the Quebec organization is spreading in all directions, and Toronto is not idle. In fact it would appear as if the tide had turned, and that the coercion measures of the British Government have opened the eyes of the people to the truth. Newspapers which heretofore had nothing but abuse for Ireland and its great movement are now bent on giving both sides of this question, and some of them are not afraid to say what they think about the Coercion. The light is spreading.

REPUBLICANISM is once more holding up its head in Spain, especially in the large towns and sea-ports, such as Corunna, Ferrol, Cadiz and Cartagena, and other democratic centres. The Spanish people do not like the alliances the young King is forming with Austria and Germany, and the French form of government, always a potent factor in the affairs of the sister nation, must be taken into account. We hear nothing yet of a coercion bill. But, then, Spain is not at the head of civilization.

We have received from the people of Lonsdale, Ontario, per Mr. J. McCulloch, the sum of twenty-five dollars for the Land League Fund. As we expect that we shall receive large remittances for this noble purpose from our friends in the country, and as it is necessary to have the money pass through one channel, we request that it be forwarded to this office, where it will be at order of the Treasurer of the Montreal Branch whenever he shall choose to call upon it, for transmission to the proper quarters. This will simplify matters, answer the purpose of a receipt, and encourage other districts not organized to send on their contributions.

We don't know whether the men at the other side of the cable are amused at the contradictory reports they are obliged to send, but we at this side certainly are. They tell us, for instance, that the Land League has utterly collapsed, that the weekly receipts are falling off and that some of the farmers are beginning to pay their rents. But if the Land League has collapsed what need is there for a Coercion Act? As for the farmers they have all along paid what they considered just rents, while as for the falling off of the receipts it is in accordance with instructions from headquarters, which are, that none be forwarded until further orders.

It is remarkable that out of all the Judges in Montreal, and we believe there are ten, not one is of Irish nationality. It does not follow from this that justice is not dealt out just as impartially as if there were Irishmen on the Bench, but, nevertheless, it is singular. Before Mr. Sexton died the Irish Catholic element did have a representative, though not exactly on the Bench, but since then the Government have made no sign of making a concession to the wishes of a large section of our population. They have now, however, a chance to show that they are not altogether as partial in the matter of appointments as they get credit for. There is another Judge to be appointed for Montreal; his salary has been voted, but no one has been named. In a former issue of this paper we suggested the name of Judge Doherty, and we still think that if the Government does not see fit to appoint an Irish Catholic from the ranks of the legal profession, Judge Doherty should be transferred to the Bench of Montreal.

We have sent out accounts to the subscribers of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, enclosed in their papers, which will show them the amount of their indebtedness. They will learn from the yellow label on the outside the period they are charged for, and by comparing the account with the label they will see that it is correct or otherwise. We may observe that a daily paper costs a good deal of money to keep it running, and our readers will perceive that THE POST is not behind the age in any particular. Our telegraph reports, especially those by cable, are copious and full, second to none in Canada and they cost a large sum of money every week. We do not grudge this expense at the present juncture when Ireland is struggling for her rights and when the British press and their servile imitators on this continent are doing their best to calumniate her. Our object is to spread the light and to give both sides of the question impartially. Since the Irish agitator reached its present crisis the demand for THE POST in the country, especially in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, has been very great, and its circulation has doubled. We promise not to be second to any journal in Canada in this respect, and as THE POST is the only paper which champions the cause of Ireland on this continent, we request our readers to help us along the road to prosperity for their as well as for our sakes. They can help us, in the first place, by paying up their indebtedness, and in the second place, by inducing their friends to subscribe for the paper at once. The circulation of THE POST in Ontario alone should be over 10,000; for, after all, what does the subscription amount to? Three dollars a year, which few hesitate to spend in a visit to a theatre. Some of our friends would like to see THE POST enlarged, and so do we, and enlarged it will be, if the efforts of our friends are commensurate with our expectations. One of the most

Irish members of Parliament as our European correspondent, who will also cable us the Irish view of the great question if anything of importance happens, so that we shall not be altogether 'at the mercy of the English Associated Press, which is often unreliable and always one-sided. We are doing our duty and now let our friends and well-wishers do theirs.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Foreign Committee of the American Senate have adopted the report of their Subcommittee upon the Crapeau resolutions relative to the Inter-Oceanic Canal, and in doing so have re-affirmed the principles of the Monroe doctrine, which, as they have fallen out of the memory of a good many since Brother Jonathan has grown so powerful, and therefore so moderate, may be of some interest. "That the establishment of any foreign protectorate by any power of Europe over any independent States of this continent, or the introduction from any quarter of a scheme or policy which would carry with it the right to any European power to interfere with their concerns or control in any other manner their destiny, or transfer to any such power by conquest, cession, acquisition, or in any other way any of these States or any portion thereof, is a measure to which this Government is opposed, and which, should the attempt be made, it will treat as dangerous to our peace, prosperity, and safety. That the construction of any public works, connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific by any European government or power, whether constructed at Panama or elsewhere, would be a violation of the spirit and letter of the Monroe doctrine, and could not be sanctioned by the Government of the United States. That should a canal be constructed across the Isthmus of Panama, or elsewhere, this Government will insist that it shall not be under the control of any European Government or power, that it shall be free to the commerce of the world upon equal terms, that no discrimination ever be made against the United States, in peace or in war. That the President be requested to take the steps necessary and proper for the abrogation of any existing treaties whose terms are in conflict with this declaration of principles. Your committee, therefore, as an affirmation of the Monroe doctrine, believe that Americans must rule America, and that as a notice to all the world that the United States, cherishing a friendly spirit to all nations, will adhere to strict neutrality in all trans-Atlantic affairs, and expect a like non-interference in all American affairs, whether in the northern or in the southern western hemisphere."

The resolution would be still stronger if it did not put in the saving clause, "independent States," otherwise we should look out for the extension of the doctrine to Canada. The Committee are indulging in a little bucombe in behalf of General Grant, that is all, but the United States will never commit such an egregious act as to permit M. de Lesseps scheme being carried out. Besides the great French Engineer never intended that the Panama Canal should be under the protection of any foreign power, in fact, if we remember aright, he requested Gen. Grant to accept the Presidency.

IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The speech of Mr. Dillon, delivered on Wednesday at Manchester down deep in the very heart of England, has a peculiar significance at this present moment, and gives us an indication of what is passing in the minds of the Irish people. A week ago the general impression was that there were only two courses open to the Irish people, agitation having failed, and the constitution, or whatever else a heterogeneous bundle of precedents can be called, having been found wanting when most required. One was abject submission and the other an appeal to arms. The first of those courses is not in accordance with the spirit of the Irish nation, and the second with its common sense, under present circumstances. But Mr. Dillon has furnished an alternative, which is that Ireland become a State of the American Union. This proposition may, at first, appear a little absurd, but on calm consideration the absurdity will disappear. The first and most serious objection is the distance, but this will lessen when we remember that California, before the construction of the Pacific Railroad, was fully three week's journey from Washington, and that at the present time it takes a month to go from Alaska to New York at the very least, while Ireland is only seven days' sail. Indeed, notwithstanding the construction of the Pacific Railroad, Cork is still as near to New York, whatever way we view it, than San Francisco. The next point is the willingness of the American people to accept Ireland as a State in the Union. From the commencement of America's struggle for independence she had Ireland's warmest sympathies, and she had the material support of her children in more ways than one. This was gratefully acknowledged by the American Congress. After the close of the revolutionary war a large immigration from Ireland to America commenced, which increased in volume after '48, until at the present day it is calculated that Irish blood flows in the veins of half the American people. They are thus bound to Ireland by the closest ties of consanguinity. Irish valor assisted the American Government in putting down the rebellion. There were at least 200,000 Irish born men in the American army, not to speak of those of Irish descent, so that the two countries are also united by ties of gratitude, for in return many million dollars have crossed the Atlantic in aid of suffering Ireland. We have seen the magnificent reception accorded Mr. Parnell, Ireland's representative, also the votes of sympathy passed by many of the State Legislatures, and we can come to no other conclusion than that if Mr. Parnell appears once more before the American Congress and requests the admission of Ireland as a State in the American Union his request will receive serious consideration. As for Ireland herself, she would be willing to unite herself to Turkey sooner than stay where she is; there is one despot ruling over Turkey, while in Ireland every policeman, every magistrate, and every English official is vested with despotic powers. And now we arrive at the chiefest and most serious obstacle to the admission of Ireland as a State in the American Union. England pretends to own Ireland, and although Ireland has never acknowledged the right, she must acknowledge the force of the claim of military possession. We doubt if England would ever consent to sell Ireland to America as the French sold Louisiana; if she did the price, even if it amounted to a thousand million dollars, would not be much; it would be recovered in a few years by the enormous trade the new State would develop as the entrepot of two continents. Cork would reduce Liverpool to a cypher; Limerick, Waterford, Galway and Londonderry would swell into large and wealthy cities, and the revenue of Ireland would quadruple what it is at present after the first year under the new system. No, England would never sell Ireland, that is out of the question. But if America was seriously bent on relieving her of the charge, she could hardly prevent her. America is growing enormously powerful, England is standing still except that she is getting obese from trade. The population of America and Ireland, even now, is 56,000,000, of Great Britain, 30,000,000, of which one tenth is Irish. In ten years hence the American population will have increased to seventy millions, and she will go on increasing in wealth and numbers until her meretricious will be almost a command. She can make England's life a burthen to her. She can, if she pleases, stir up a rebellion in Ireland, and then step in as an armed arbitrator. She can, from her power and position, do many things which may make Ireland untenable to the English. Of course she may not think fit to accept Mr. Parnell's proposition, supposing he makes it at all, but the idea has found birth and future events may develop it into a reality.

THE SCARE IN ENGLAND.

The English papers are in a state of excitement over the movements of Parnell. The successive defeats of their army in South Africa has made them savage, and as they find themselves unable to conquer the Boers they would much like to conquer some discontented people more accessible. They are circulating all kinds of rumors calculated to arouse public passions, and although the rumors are contradicted next day another supply is at hand to take their places. It is astonishing how gullible the English people are when the scare is upon them, and what a quantity of canards they are ready to swallow. All manner of places are to be blown up, docks, men-of-war and Government buildings, and although they are never blown up by any means, and although the rumors are proved to be hoaxes, they are still ready for more of them. They forget that conspirators do not, as a general rule, send information of their designs, and that the two most noticeable attempts made in England by the Fenians—the Manchester rescue and the Clerkenwell explosion—came or the public like thunderbolts. The insular position of England has so secured her against invasion that the slightest domestic movement tending towards revolution is liable to throw the people into convulsions. In our own time the march of armies has been heard in every country in Europe, except England. France, Spain, Italy, Austria, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Denmark, all have seen the horrors of war at their doors, foreign or civil, and on this continent the sabre clash and bayonet flash have been seen and heard during four sanguinary years. England is not accustomed to that kind of thing, and hence her fright at the bare mention of the word. Not that she has not deserved it. She herself has carried ruin and desolation over many a smiling field, and has laid in ashes many a peaceful village whose inhabitants never did any harm to her or hers, except when it was necessary that British cottons and British opium should find admission. England has a bad conscience too and fears the vengeance of her own disaffected subjects whom she has oppressed, and whom she still oppresses. We here in Canada, not having the same bad conscience and being far removed from the scene of turmoil, are in a better position to deliver a cool opinion as to the scare now existing and as to what it amounts to. We know that even when the Fenians were at work in 1867-8 they never laid deliberate plans for the destruction of life or property. Clerkenwell was blown up, or at least the attempt was made, not for the mere pleasure of destruction, but to relieve Colonel Burke, a Fenian leader; while as for the Manchester rescue it was planned and executed the day following the arrest of Kelly and Deary, the organizers being careful not to take life, and it is now acknowledged that the killing of Sgt. Brett was purely accidental. It is, therefore, absurd to suppose that a plot has ever been formed to blow up Windsor Castle. If a rebellion did break out in Ireland it is likely enough that deeds of vengeance would be executed in England, and that both life and property would suffer, but we presume, merely in a manner justified by the usages of war. As, however, there is no intention of hostilities commencing, there is no use in indulging in such speculations. The scare is entirely organized by the landlords, to raise a cloud of dust

round the doings of the Government, which has thrown itself into their arms, and to blind the people to the loss of their liberties by the same Government. They will open their eyes when it is too late; they are beginning to open them already. We notice a bowl of exultation from the English press over what they allege is the suppression of the Land League and the nipping in the bud of an insurrection which has had no existence save in the imagination of correspondents. They forget that the Land League is constitutional, but that if it is successfully suppressed by usages outside the constitution the people of Ireland will feel justified in resorting to similar measures when the opportunity presents itself; so that such men as Justin McCarthy and A. M. Sullivan will have to give way to O'Donovan Rossa, as Lafayette and Mirabeau gave way to Camille Desmoulin, Danton, and Marat. What, however, the landlord organs do not seem to be afraid of is the profound disaffection of the farmers and workmen of England who are making common cause with the Irish people in their struggle for their rights, as why should they not? Their interests are the same. Let us wait until the dust is cleared away and we shall see something of which the privileged classes ought to be really afraid. If the opinion of Reynolds's newspaper with its million readers, and the Weekly Despatch with its half million readers were cabled to this side, we might take a different view of affairs in the old country.

THE SENATE AND THE PACIFIC R. R.

When the House of Commons voted on the Pacific Railroad resolutions of the Government, we expressed some surprise that the majority were all Conservatives, and the minority all Liberals. It was strange, we thought, that men supposed to be intelligent; one set because they belonged to this party, and the other because they were of that party should view a certain question with partial eyes when said question was a neutral one, unlike the ballot or an extension of the suffrage which issues divided politicians for generations in all civilized communities. If the Commons had been elected, one party to construct and the other to oppose the railroad the case would be different, but it was not so; the issue at the polls in September, 1878, turned on tariff matters, and both Conservatives and Liberals were perfectly free to vote as they pleased on the Syndicate agreement. Let us suppose that the House of Commons attended one of Sarah Bernhardt's concerts, and that a difference of opinion arose as to the merits of the great actress, would the Liberals and Conservatives take different sides? It is absurd to think so, and yet it is exactly what they did in the Syndicate resolutions, which were just as neutral as the singing of Sarah, and should be as utterly free from party politics. There is, however, an excuse for the House of Commons, a weak one, it is true, but still an excuse. They are elected by the people, and bring with them from their constituencies the prejudices, opinions and passions incidental to men who are mere representatives. They are poor weak mortals at best, who are liable to be decapitated at any moment by their free and independent friends at the polls; their seats are precarious and their opinions as shifting as their seats. At least this is what is sometimes said of a mere House of representatives. Some Englishman, disgusted with the hurry and confusion of the House of Commons, and the terrible blunders caused by their hasty legislation, thanked God there was a House of Lords. And we also have a House of Lords in the Senate. Here, then, at all events is a body composed of, not uneducated politicians, not men who have no experience of affairs, but of calm, serene, dispassionate, educated statesmen, lifted far above the warring elements of discord, seated almost on a cloud like Rosicrucians, who have brains but no hearts; here are venerable men, at least, who will smile at the noisy debates of the hon. members; here are philosophers, orators, savants, the cream of Canada's cold intellect, who will not divide themselves into two parties, for the moment a man is made a Senator party feeling oozes from his finger ends, as oozed the valor of the renowned Bob Acres, though his warlike digits. Some of those illustrious men were once upon a time Grits, Rouges, Liberals, etc., and others were Tories dyed in the wool, but that was long ago, when they were young and curly, and they looked upon the wine cup when it was red. Those sedate legislators will, when the resolutions come before them, adjust their spectacles on their venerable noses firm ly and calmly, and then render their decision, like so many philosophers as if there be a difference of opinion, the ayes will vote, like Socrates, calm and immovable, and the noes, like Plato, firm and impassable. This is what we thought, but judge of our surprise, our amazement, when on looking over the proceedings of the Senate we found that a vote had been taken, and that the numbers were 47 contents and 20 non-contents—that is to say, the majority were for sanctioning the agreement with the Syndicate, and the minority for throwing it out. As a matter of course we were not amazed because there was a division, but because the members did not vote like Socrates or Plato or other conscript fathers no, but tell it not in Gath, whisper it not in the streets of Ascalon—just exactly like Tories and Grits, just exactly in fact like the common vulgar Commons who have passions and prejudices. The illustrious Tory Senator voted the straight ticket of his party and the venerable Grit voted in squarely for his party. It is in fact a miracle, nothing less. And now irreverent people will be asking of what earthly use is a Canadian House of Lords?

A Paris despatch says divisions amongst the Powers encourage the likelihood of war between Greece and Turkey.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—A meeting of Irish Societies was held in New York on Friday, when it was resolved to invite Mr. Parnell to come to America and address the Irish convention on St. Patrick's Day. —The decision of the Supreme Court doing away with the oppressive and obsolete tax upon business men visiting New Brunswick will be received with rejoicing by commercial travellers and the public generally. —The New Jersey Legislature has followed the example set by New York, and condemn the coercion measures of the British Government. Ireland has hosts of friends on this continent. Many other States will also pass resolutions against such tyranny. —The New York Herald has been at pains to obtain an opinion as to the action of the Speaker of the English House of Commons in closing the debate from American Speakers and six Speakers. One says he cannot see what else the English Speaker could have done, another that it was arbitrary, and a third that no American Speaker would have silenced a minority. Two to one is a large majority. —The movements of Mr. Parnell are a source of much anxiety to the Irish landlords. If, they say, he comes back he will be arrested, while if he stays away he will lose the command of the Irish party. Still they would like him to stay away. Parnell has collapsed so often, according to the landlords, that we must receive their canards with caution. Whatever he does we are sure, will be for the best interests of the Irish people. —During the delivery of Mr. Cowen's fierce onslaught on the Government during the late debate on the Coercion Bill Gladstone is reported to have turned ghastly pale and Forster to have wiggled in his seat like an eel. The attack of O'Donnell was also fierce and bitter in the extreme, and caused Mr. Gladstone to turn pale the second time. The New York Herald's correspondent says, that Gladstone had the cheering on his own side, a thing he had never had been known to have done before. —There are half a million people in New York city who seldom or never enter a church, and those, according to the Rev. Mr. Bellows, are not the degraded or ignorant part of the population. They are, in fact, fully equal in social standing and morality to the regular Church goers. The Catholic Church, says this gentleman, both in New York and Chicago, are crowded, while the attendance of Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists and Episcopalians is but one-third of the nominal membership. He is trying to find out the cause. —The cable this morning brings military intelligence from Ireland which, if it were not grotesque, would be alarming. The Coercion Act is to be put in force immediately, and the flying columns started through the country. Let us hope that a ray of that glory will fall on the arms in Ireland which was denied to the heroes of Afghanistan and South Africa. As a matter of course these columns are sent for evicting purposes. But who will protect the hen roosts from the army? We are also informed that an army of detectives have been imported from England, from which we infer that Ireland refuses to furnish informers. And thus does the age progress. —A correspondent from Quebec writes us asking why it is THE POST does not reply to the attacks of the local papers on matters which concern our principles, as well as the telegraphic despatches which appear in outside journals, particularly those of Toronto emanating from this city. Our correspondent would impose upon us a heavy task. If we dedicated our time to the answering of such attacks we would never come to the end. We are, however, happy to say that the tone of the press is improving in the respect referred to by our correspondent. We must say this especially as regards the Montreal correspondent of the Globe, who is as just and impartial as it is possible to be. We wish we could say the same of the Mail correspondent. —Mr. Robertson, M.P. for Shelburne, has moved for correspondence relative to the charges made by Professor Hind, and the Ottawa Government have consented to the production of documents in the matter. The charges advanced by Professor Hind are of so serious a nature, that, if true, they would, as stated by Sir Albert Smith, cover Canada with infamy and render the repayment of the five and a half million dollars obtained by the Halifax award a necessity. It is almost incredible that the principal charge of Mr. Hind, that the accounts were "cooked," can have no foundation, but it is just as incredible that the Canadian Government, or their officials, could be designedly guilty of fraud. Both Sir Albert Smith and the present Minister of Marine and Fisheries admit the probability of inaccuracies in the figures, while several members of the American House of Representatives allege that they were of a gross nature. The English journals are divided in their opinions on the subject, which is but natural, as they seldom pay anything but superficial attention to the affairs of Canada. It is to be hoped that no time will be lost in holding the enquiry if it were only for re-establishing the good name of Canada which Canadians would not like to see tarnished. —The London Universe says:—"The coercion debates contained no sadder chapter than when they told us of a man who was great sinking into being an advocate of tyranny and the vilest despotism. Nothing can excuse Mr. Bright. He (when not receiving Government pay) denounced coercion. Now (oh, what money does!) he supports it. Et tu, Bright!"

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BALL.—The Eastern Townships Ball, which took place in the large hall of Potter's Hotel, Sweetsburg, on Thursday evening last, was largely attended, and passed off very successfully. The Committee of Management was composed of Messrs. C. D. Smith, A. E. Mitchell, Dr. O. L. Cotton, Dr. Lander and C. S. Bright; the Committee of Introduction, of Messrs. A. B. Foster, H. L. Fuller, G. Stevens and C. H. Bonight; and the Floor Managers were Lt-Colonel Gilmour and Amrylan. —VANLIERE HILL, Feb. 12.—The remains of the late Wm. Harkins, M.D., M.P.P., member for Prescott, who died in the House of Assembly, Toronto, has arrived home tonight. Quite a large number of friends went to the cars for his remains, among whom were Messrs. Mode, Kelly, McDonald, McGreevy and McDonald, all of whom were his personal friends and supporters. The family of the deceased have the sympathy of the community at large. —All beds seem hard to the rheumatic. Then hearken ye peevish sufferers! Apply Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil to your aching joints and muscles. Rely on it that you will experience speedy relief. Such, at least, is the testimony of those who have used it. The remedy is likewise successfully resorted to for throat and lung diseases, sprains, bruises, etc.