THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

The Lords have nothing to do but invite

over a bottle of good crusty old port. The

amendment of the Lords striking out the

provision for staying proceedings for debt was

every other which tended to place the tenants

at a terrible disadvantuge. Let us see now

what this best of English Governments has

done for Ireland after all its ridiculous pro-

mises. It brought in a compensation for distur-

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For August, 1881.

THURSDAY, 25 .- St. Louis IX , King of France, Confessor. FRIDAY, 26 .- St. Jane Frances de Chantal,

Widow (Aug. 21). St. Zephyrinus, Pope and Martyr. SATURDAY, 27 .- St. Joseph Calasanctius, Con-Sunday, 28 .- Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost.

St. Augustine, Bishop, Conf., and Dr. of the Church. Epist. 2 Tim. iv. 1-8; Gosp. Matt. v. 13-19; Last Gosp. Luke x. Monday, 29 .- Beheading of St. John Bap-

tist. St. Sabina, Martyr. Tuesday, 30 .- St. Rose of Lime, Virgin. SS. Felix and Companions, Martyrs.
Wednesday, 31.—St. Raymond Nonnatus,

MR. BICHARD WALSE, Richmond street Charlottetown, P.E.I., is agent for this paper and is duly authorized to collect all amounts due, and to enroll new subscribers.

Confessor.

Accounts of their indebtedness have been sent to all our subscribers, who are requested to remit promptly and cheerfully. Newspapers are like mortals, they have to be fed, and thou;h they give a good deal for nothing, they expect a little in return.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as agents, in their respective localities, for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS and are authorized to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers :- James, H. Kelly, Brockville, Ont.; 1 P. O'Connor, Brigham, Que.; Patrick Maloney, Lennoxville, Que.; James Martin, Agent for Lowe, Venosta, Minitou & Hepper, Wakefield, P.Q.; D. Mullins, Coaticook, P.Q.

As was expected, the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott has been elected for Argenteuil.

THE Germans contemplate annexing Alsace-Lorraine to Baden. They are uneasy about those provinces, and not without cause. If they could manage to place them somewhere between Pomerania and Silesia it would be a decided improvement.

The best proof that the Irish Land Bill is a complete failure is the unqualified praise it receives from the Tory journals on both sides of the Atlantic. The Lords are happy over it, the majority in the Commons are complacent, but the Irish members who should best know its value, are profoundly disgusted.

WHATEVER his political opponents may think fit to say of Sir Hector Laugevin, he is a man of great energy of character, and besides energy possesses good speaking powers and administrative capacity. His tour through Canada is what every Minister should undertake at once, at least, during his term of office, it will do him good and it will benefit the country as well.

WHETHER the President of the United States die or recover the doctors attending him cannot be blamed. They are making almost superhuman efforts to keep him alive. and are applying all the means at the disposal of medical science towards that end. Bliss seems to be more hopeful than any of his five colleagues, but the opinion of the profession generally is that the chances of the President's recovery infinitesimally small

The Dublin correspondent of the Irish World, who is also Secretary of the Land League, cables that the people of Ireland look upon the Land Bill with supreme unconcern; that the Catholics of the North refrained from celebrating Lady Day in deferonce to the wishes of the League; that the Emergency Committee is going to pieces, and that the universal resolve is to pay no rents and hold the harvests.

The Statist, a paper published in London and looked upon all over the world as a most reliable authority, asserts that the Land Bill increases the property of the landlords 30 per cent. What does our radical contemporary, the Montreal Herald, think of that? Fortunately, the Irish have of late realized that Imperial laws are always made against them, and they may have something to say which will prevent the landlord bill from operating. 3/11 (

Sous of Mr. Gladstone's admires have presented him with a carved library chair This chair will not be complete in its usefulness unless it is constructed on the revolving plan, so as to allow the illustrious chatterbox to wheel round expeditiously enough to show a smiling face to all parties within the Land League, Archbishop McCabe the their own, which gives the landlords absolute view. It might also be suggested that Mr. other and censured it. They are both good control over the Land Court. Evictions will Gladstone be exhibited in Hyde Park turn-

'Jim Crow" for a few days on the chair, which is so handsomely carved. Oh, humbug! thou art a mighty power in the present age of the world, and Mr. Gladstone is thy what belongs to Casar and to God what be-Sugaran Carlow Burgar Land Prince I.

THE Monarchists and, Bonapartists who entertained any hopes from the elections in France are sadly disappointed. The Bonapartists have, from a party in the State, degenerated into a faction, and a small one at that and the Bourbons are not much better. Clemenceau, the extreme Radical leader, seems to be rising in influence, while Gambetta is falling. The vast majority of Deputies elected are, however, what is termed moderate Republicans.

WE have up to this refrained from commenting upon the removal of Mr. Mathew Ryan from the Judicial position he held in the Northwest. When a man of such prominence is removed by the Minister of Justice. it is doubless for good and sufficient reasons, but it is at the same time nothing but fair that the public should know them. At present a mystery surrounds the whole affair, and mysteries are not good. Let the causes of removal be made known in the interests of all parties concerned.

THE speech of Gambetta at Tours will not tend to re-assure Germany. The Republican leader spoke of the future of France, and connected Alsace and Lorraine with it. His language was so plain and simple that no one can misunderstand it. If the lost Provinces are to be retroceded it must be only as the result of a successful war against Germany, for that power will surrender them to nothing but force. To ordinary mortals it would seem as if France is not going the right way about getting back Alsace and Lorraine. She has weakened herself by the occupation of Tunis, and by angering Spain and Italy, who should be her natural allies. She is isolated in Europe, but then'so is every other power as well. Everything is at sixes and sevens, and it is impossible to make calculations as to probable alliances or combinations. All we know for certain iss that

"All is prepared, the fire, the sword, the men To wield them in their terrible array"

It is satisfactory to know that some people will gain by the Land Bill. Mr. Shaw, the saintly member for Cork County, is to be made a baronet, Mitchel Henry, the Manchester cotton spinner, is to be raised to the peerage, and-tell it not in Mayo, whisper it not through the wilds of Connemara-John O'Connor Power is to receive a colonial appointment. Nothing was ever expected of Shaw, Mitchell Henry is the last of the Englishmen who will be allowed to betray Ireland while representing one of its constituencies, but the treachery of Power will be a grievous disappointment, although not quite unexpected. He is a man of great ability is this Power, who first started in public life as a Fenian. and has gone on gradually through all the grades until he has arrived at a Colonial appointment. The London drawing-rooms were too much for the obscure adventurer; the Countesses seduced him, though the task was not easy. It is a thing to be grateful for that whereas thirty years ago the Irish members sold themselves en masse for pottage, to-day one only of them steps down from his high pedestal as a patriot. We cannot count either Shaw or Mitchel Henry as Irishmen, although the former was certainly born in the country.

A SUBSCRIBER LESS.

We have received the following letter from an old subscriber:---

I beg to state that I have been a subscriber to your paper ever since its commencement, and would have asked to continue so, but must confess to being shocked at some doctrines lately advocated under editorial headings, the most noticeable of which appeared in your issue of the 17th inst., where you unblushingly advocate non-payment of rent by tenants in Ireland. Now, according to my early instruction, and the teachings of Holy Mother Church, this doctrine seems to me subversive of morality. I beg, therefore to enclose my indebtedness, and to withdraw my subscription, which I do with great regret.

Dear sir, yours truly, CHAS. ROBERTSON. The above letter is couched in the very perfection of polite language. It is written evidently by a man of education, and if its logic were half so strong as its style is polished or its words are moderate, we would feel guilty indeed. Here is a gentleman who, let us hope through conscientious motives and a love of morality, throws up a paper which he has been taking for years. If morality were as demonstrable as a proposition in Euclid we should at once apologise to Mr. Charles Robertson, not for the sake of getting him to renew his subscription but for having outraged the conscientious convictions of a good man. But morality is not easily demonstrable, nor will it ever be, though ten thousand more volumes have been added to the thousands already written to show what is morality and what is not. We all know morality covers the right, and immorality the wrong. But then, what is right and what is wrong? There is the difficulty. knock down a helpless old woman in the street for the pleasure of the thing, and few also that it is wrong to donate a hundred dollars to a charitable institution. Those two instances-one of right, and one of wrong -are so plain that a child of five years old will understand them. But, when we enter the region of politics, a great difference opinion arises, even among the pillars of Holy Mother Church. For instance, Archbishop Croke took one eide in 1rish politics and endorsed

mitted a breach of morality. Dr. Oroke advised that none but just rents should be paid, just as our Saviour advised. " Give Cosar longs to God. Dr. Croke never advised that no rents be paid, it is true, but then that is perhaps because his feelings on the subject adopted by the Commons, as, in fact, was are not so strong as those of others, as ours for instance, who, under the new conditions, advised no rents at all. Where will the line be drawn? We count it the very some of stupid immorality when men in '48 paid their rents and then laid them down and died beside their children in the ditch. If the cases are not exactly parallel it is not our fault. According to the ideas of some honest, wellmeaning people there are two sets of morality, one for the great and another for the lowly. The House of Lords may, by their legislation inflict the most terrible torture; they may destroy a nation and it is all right. Why? Because they have the power. But if the lowly try to better their condition they are to be mowed down with buckshot, to be imprisoned, to be hanged; it is immoral. Perish such morality say we, though we lost a thousand scribers. It is a fair inference to draw that if the tenants obtained a miserably small Land Bill by a combination among themselves to pay only Griffith's valuation, they will obtain better terms by refusing rents altogether. It is evident to every intelligent human being who has read Irish history since the volunteers drew their swords and pointed their cannon in 1782, that the English ruling classes will grant the Irish nothing but through fear of the vilest kind when the penal laws were in force it was legally right to hunt a priest of Holy Church to death. Was it morality? It was those penal laws transferred the land from the people, who are now asked to pay rent and starve. Archbishop Croke says the land of a country belongs to the people of the country, and, if it be so, why should they pay rent? But, at all events, the tiller of the soil should have the first fruits of the soil. Those who advocate the establishment of peasant proprietary go in for the abolition of rent. If non-payment of rent is conducive to the establishment of such a proprietary—that is, to the emancipation of the land -- it is right and moral to withhold it, and although a few may suffer, it is for the general good. We have heard of a million Irishmen dying of hunger, but never a one landlord, from which it appears that there is something corrupt, rotten and damnable in the Irish land system, and which nothing can cure but the sternest remedies, of which non-payment of rent is one, and the last constitutional remedy left. Give to Casar what belongs to Cæsar. A good many honest men (in their way) thought those words rank blasphemy in their time. Now, the Irish, during several conturies, have given their blood and their sweat and their toil to the landlords; their tears have fertilized the soil: their cries have rent the Heavens, but it was of no avail, the land thieves took their pound of flesh and the tenants starved and died generation after generation. They have at last resolved to discontinue this kind of thing, and to pay no rents until justice be done them, and immediately Mr. Robertson stops his paper. It is immoral and condemned by Holy Mother Church. If any one advised such a step in Canada, the Church would promptly interfere, and the TRUE WITNESS would follow, but none know better than the Hierarchy of the Catholic Church that Ireland and Canada are different countries, and what is moral in one is decidedly immoral in the other, paradoxical as it

THE GREAT BACK-DOWN.

may appear to our ex-subscriber.

If, as we are informed, the democracy of England is in such a state of excitement over Cladstone's pitiful surrender to the Lords, what must be the state of the public mind in Ireland, the country which was to benefit by for the "base, bloody, brutal" and cowardly only of that section of the Irish people which they are glad to see it put out of has permitted itself to take an interest in Imperial politics, for the great majority learned the lesson of English perfidy long and long space to praising or condemning the National ago. The Land League Convention of last | Policy. The TRUE WITNESS for obvious reaspring closed after the delegates had expressed their disapproval and lack of faith in the Land Bill; but still, not to be deemed impolitic, they instructed their parliamentary | the Land League, assisted by the Irish people Few will assert that it is the right thing to leaders to use a perfect discretion either in voting for or against the Bill. Mr. Parnell and his colleagues did manage to have a few beneficial amendments introduced, but these have all gone by the board. Nay, that is not all, for the Lords actually made the measure worse by their manipulation than when it was so emphatically condemned as useless by the Convention. Mr. Parnell's amendment for a stay of judicial proceedings, which was a redeeming feature in the bill, was thrown out by the Lords, and, instead of it, they inserted one of men, and although both cannot be logically now go on swimmingly, and if a tenant

bance Bill, and then allowed the Lords to throw it out. Perhaps there was also a conference and a secret correspondence in that case. They allowed the Irish Registration Bill to be dealt with in like manner. It then, to please the Tories, passed a Coercion Bill and imprisoned two hundred of the purest and best men in Ireland. They introduced buckshot as a practical factor in Irish politics, and introduced a Land Bill which may cause a general insurrection before the people are ready. That, however, it must be said, is good policy from an English standpoint. The whole world can now see what justice Ireland can expect from even the best of English Governments. But, fortunately a united nation holds its destinies in its own hands, and Ireland is every day becoming more united. The duty of the people is plain. They should pay no rents at all, not even a cent, and bring the Irish landlords to such a proper frame of mind that they will be willing and happy to leave the lands and take themselves off bag and baggage for a trifling compensation. The English landlords will follow suit: the complete abolition of feudalism and absolute property in land is only a question of a few years. One of the results of the Lords' action and the Commons' surrender is even now cropping up in Ireland. An armed body has been searching the houses of Mill street, Cork County, for arms, and a serious riot has occurred at Manorhamilton, Leitrim. This is only the beginning of the troubles. The people are determined to hold their harvests and to pay no rents, and they cannot be compelled to change their minds by any force less than two hundred thousand. As there are no more Hessian mercensries to be had the Government will find it difficult to supply this number, and it may be that the English democracy will have a say in the matter. Their cause is the same as that of the Irish. It is significant, too, that the League has succeeded in obtaining influence over the sturdy men of the North, including the bulk of the Orangemen. The League requested them to refrain from marching on the last twelfth of July, and consequently there were no demonstrations except a few organized by the landlords. Considering all these things, and the fact that the Irish in America and England are willing to render assistance in any way it is called for, it will not be found so easy to coerce Ireland or to collect the landlord's tribute. The Irish farmers are intelligent enough to understand that the bill as it now stands is a landlords' bill. Some of them were shrewd enough to see from the beginning that it was meant to prop up landlordism by the treacherous Gladstone, who is a Tory with a veneering of Whiggery. He has succeeded, and the aristocracy should build him a monument composed of the heads of evicted tenants. But if with intelligence they do not possess courage they are lost. If they go on agitating and

their hands. HAS MR. GLADSTONE SURREN-DERED?

tinkering about rents and paying up instal-

ments, the world will lose confidence in their

earnestness and patriotism. They must have

back bone, they must refuse to pay rents, they

must be men. It they fail in this crisis

America will help them no more, and the

sooner they all emigrate the better. Their

magnificent struggle of the past two years:

however, makes us hope for better things at

In dealing with the Irish Land Bill and the surrender of Mr. Gladstone to the House of a good bill and suffer from a bad one? It can | Lords writers on this side of the Atlantic are be easily imagined. It is a feeling of not in as good a position to form a judgment intense bitterness, of profound distrust as those in the United Kingdom, for the reaof England's parties, of supreme contempt son that, except in the instances of those who have made it a peculiar study, American Whigs. Notwithstanding numerous failures and Capadian journalists have merely of justice; despite the Coercion bill; despite based their opinions on baid cableeven Forster's buckshot policy, it must be grams. Canadian journals have been admitted that a portion, at least, of the Irish satisfied to adopt the pronouncements of the people deluded themselves with the hope that | London Times, as they do on most subjects, Bright and Gladstone would do something to while the New York dailies, with the excepimprove the position of a country which the tion of the Sun and Herald, have not given legislation of their predecessors had driven to the matter very careful consideration. As for perdition. We can realize their deep disap- our local journals of Montreal they have pointment at the surrender, their terrible never given the Land Bill the attention it wrath of such a base betrayal. We speak now deserved; it was a bore to them and sight so that they may be in a position to devote more of their time and sons, considers it a duty to earnestly investigate the Land Bill. It was, such as it is pressed to a settlement by the exertions of at home and abroad; and if it is now proved to be a fair settlement, or anything like it, it would be almost our duty to discourage local aid or agitation towards any immediate opening of the question, while, if it is the fraud alleged by some, it should still be our duty to give further assistance to our countrymen at home in their struggle for their rights. It is a poor class of people who only make a halfhearted effort, and, if it tails, cease in languid despair, or fall back into the calling for Her-

cules. The Montreal Gazette, a mild supporter of the English Conservatives says :- "Mr. Gladstone deserves, and we hope, when the clouds of anger and passion are dispersed and reason ing about, and wheeling about and jumping right, neither has, in so far as we know, com- ventures into the Court he is lost. resumes its sway, he will have the undying their own fathers, and were ignorant and all the same, which is forever increasing.

dinner in order to decide what is a fair rent which endorses the English Liberals is not quite so gushing; it contents itself with saving: "Notwithstanding the amendments inserted by the House of Lords, the Irish Land Bill will unquestionably prove of much benefit to the great body of the Irish tenant farmers." The New York Sun, outside U. S. party politics the most impartial paner we know of, says: "If anything were meeded to disclose the secret apprehensions of the Liberal party and vindicate the soundness of Lord Salisbury's calculations, Mr. Gladstone's virtual surrender on Monday evening should convince the most incredulous? So that the Sun does not think the Irish people should owe Mr. Gladstone undying gratitude. The New York Herald certainly no friend of the Irish tenant, is still stronger in its language, condemnatory of Gladstone's cowardice. But, after all, who are the parties most interested and most capable of giving an opinion? Undoubtedly the Irish people, and through them, their representatives in Parliament. who for seven weary months strove so hard, but so unsuccessfully, to make the measure of any benefit to their constituents. They responsibility pronounce the Land Bill as emasculated by the Lords a very great fraud. And it must be remembered those Irish mem. bers are not children. Mr. Chester Glass, a bright Canadian barrister, lately returned from Europe, thinks the Irish members the most brilliant body of men in the House of Commons, and his opinions are those of all discerning critics. When the principles of the measure were first made known Mr. Parnell at once pronounced it utterly useless, but thought it might be so amended as to make it serviceable. His own amendment, a most important one, was adopted by the Commons and rejected by the Lords. Mr. Parnell pointed out that all the elaborate provisions for the relief of tenants would prove practically futile, unless proceedings for debt could be stayed until the legal machinery of the new Land Courts was in motion, and a fair rent could be fixed by the official arbitrators. It is safe to say that a large majority of the small tenants in Ireland are, at this moment, in arrears to their landlords, partly owing to the distress of 1879-80, and partly to the resolve of the Land League not to pay rents largely in excess of Griffith's valuation. It was so plain that judgments could be obtained for the arrears in question, and the parties adjudged in default be evicted from their holdings before the Land Bill could go into operation, that Mr. Gladstone accepted Mr. Parnell's amendment as an indispensable supplement to his scheme. Of all the changes demanded in the House of Lords, there was not one more vital to the selfish interests of landlords, or more irreconcilable with the professed aim of the whole Gladstone scheme, than the omission of the clause staying proceedings landowner, where the question of rent was in dispute, to involve his tenants in prolonged litigation, which, after passing through the Land Court, might be carried up to the

gratitude of the Irish people." This is enthu-

All we can see now arising from the Bill is that there is a land court composed of land lords that the tenant can go into if he pleases, but that he will come out a sadder and a poorer man. This court is the offspring of Mr. Gladstone, and, like its father, is a transparent sham; nothing emanating from the brain of that celebrated speech-maker can be anything else but a sham. His bill was meant to save the lords. Mr. Gladstone is a Conservative leading the Liberal party, as Beaconsfield was a Radical leading the Conservatives Ireland owes neither one nor the other any gratitude, and it is pretty clear that English parties will never be able to do anything self like other nations. She must maintain a demanding her rights arrives, when, with the sword in her hand, her people will be in a 1782-" Give us our rights, or-..."

Supreme Court of Appeal for the United

Kingdom. We need not say that long before

a decision could be reached on such an appeal

concerning the proper amount of rent paya-

side.

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN It is a fact beyond dispute that, even at this time of day when American's are celebrating the victories gained by their ancestors over the British a hundred years ago, some of them have a hankering after the fiesh pots of England, and, as a rule, other things being equal, an American girl prefers an Englishman to a countryman of her own nationality. Indeed, she discounts the young American suiter for her hand. She does not do this intuitively, however. She learns to underste Americans in the paternal mansion and in the seminary where she is educated. Most of the novels she reads have lords for heroes | dency is not as prosperous as the great and ladies for heroines. Then there still Republic. We have too many Governments exists a strong Anglo-mania in the minds of to support. The populations of Canada and Americans, especially those of the New Eng. | New York are about the same, but New York land States who belong, or claim to belong, to has only a local legislature, while Canada has old families, though strictly speaking every eight, exclusive of the Dominion, some of man belongs to an old family who has had a | these having upper houses and all Lieut-Govgreat great-grandfather, and which of us has ernors, aides de-camp, Minister's, department not had? One would logically think that clerks and what enot, which are source the last people in the world to boast of con- of great expense. Canada has no army nections are the descendants of the Puritans, or navy to support worth the name, that is to say, of people who hardly knew but has a

bigored to the greatest extent; but such is not the case: Those descendants of shoemakers their brothers the Land Commissioners to stastic on the part of the Gazette: The Herald, are just as proud of talking of their ancestry as if they were Virginians who claimed to belong to the chivalry of England, or in other words, to broken down Squires whom Cromwell and his excellent friends sent across the Atlantic to relieve England and better their condition. However this may be, the feeling we refer to exists among the shod—the plut—and the snobocracies, and until a healthier feeling takes its place it will continue to exist. As an illustration of this, we may mention that a leading article in the New York Herald of last Tuesday com. mences "It is curious to note the effort of some of our English public men to foment the misunderstanding between France and Italy," while the heading of another series of articles is "the contest in Parliament," as if London was still the capital of the United States, and the latter was still part of the British Empire The Herald is not a real organ of American public opinion it is true, and George Gordon Bennett may still be ambitious of marrying the Princess Beatrice, but, even all this would not account for the tone of snobocratic America, generally, if there was not a pulse beating somewhere. This new ought to knew, and they with a great sense of phase of Americanism will account for the hostile tone adopted towards the Irish by some New England and New York newspapers, and especially the jubilant manner in which they have handled the Irish American infernal machine business. They use all their knowledge of the English langu. age to decry this infernal business, and they are right, for the Irish, en masse, condemn it. But it would seem that the Americans were not above this kind of thing a hundred years ago, when they were in the travail of revolution, always supposing Mr. Knight, author of the latest English history, is correct when he says:- "In the letters of Franklin there is no allusion to a very remarkable series of occurrences in England in which his coadjutor, Mr. Silas Deane, was asserted to have been mixed up in a manner disgraceful to his character On the 7th December, 1776, the rope-house of the dock yard at Portsmouth was burned down. With difficulty the flames were prevented from reaching other buildings. The fire was considered accidental, until, on the 15th of January, 1777, a quantity of combustibles was found in the hemp-house of the same yard. About this period an attempt was also made upon the docks of Plymouth, and then some warehouses were set on fire upon the quay at Bristol with an evident design to burn the shipping lying alongside" (Knight's History of England. volume vi, page 880). We do not take every assertion of Mr. Knight for gospel, but that the Americans made such attempts is fully borne out by current history. But it is convenient to forget all those things now and fraternize with the English, only the degenerate child-killing uritans of New England should bear in mind that if their little game is to adopt English for debt pending the judicial determination customs and prejudices in this free country of rents. Yet it was this pledge of security | in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, which Mr. Gladstone surrendered, although | there are twelve or fourteen millions of Irish bis previous concessions had permitted a to object, and there are all the Western States to back them. They will object to infernal machines but they will remember history.

THE N. Y. SUN ON CANADA.

the Canadian census, and while giving us a nod of approval for our progress-which it is kind enough to say is healthy-informs us ble, the tenant, adjudged a defaulter in an carelessly that our ultimate destiny is absorpaction for arrears, would have been thrust tion by the great Republic. It points out out of his cabin and left to starve by the roadthat there are in Canada but three cities of any importance, and that these are only equal to third-rate cities in the States, Montreal, the greatest of them falling behind Washington in population, Toronto-inferior to Albany, and Quebec several hundreds short of the obscure city of New Haven. The Sun does not go into the causes of this state of things, but takes care to tell us that the Bepublic absorbs annually about one hundred thousand of our population, including the very cream of our native born young men, and the most skilled and enterprising of those who come to our shores as immigrants, but are fascinated by the prosperity to the South of us. The worst of it is that for her even if willing. She must help her- all this is but too true, and the Sun could give reasons if it were so minded. We outpassive resistance until the opportunity for selves have given some of the causes for the ever-flowing exodus more than once, and our contemporary, the Canadian Spectator, furposition to repeat the words of their fathers of nished a few last week. But how is it to be stopped? It is beyond doubt that our young men, aye, and some of our people advanced in years and experience, go south to better their position, to secure larger wages, to take a share in the general prosperity of their neighbours. All the soft persuasions of Canadian newspapers will not stop them; all the appeals to their patriotism will not prevent them swelling the power of England's rival," for they answer: "What's the odds, we shall soon form part and parcel of that power ourselves." The newspapers do not admit to themselves that emigrants do not come in large volume to Canada, because it is a British dependency, and that those of them who do come, cross the line because the depenrespectable national debt

THE New York Sun of yesterday goes over