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WEDNESDAY......MAROH 5, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

MARCH, 1884.

THURSDAY, 6-Fers. Bp. Reynolds, Charleston, died, 1855. FRIDAY, 7-Most Holy Crown of Thorns. 83 Perpetus and Felicitas, Martyrs. MATURDAY, 8-St. John of God, Confessor.

SUNDAY, 9-Second Sunday in Lent. Epist. These iv. 1-7; Gosp. Matt. xvii. 1-9. Bp. Quinlan, Mobile, died, 1883. MONDAY, 10-The Forty Martyrs. Cons. Card.

McCloskey, New York, 1844. TUESDAY, 11-St. Thomas Aquinas, Confessor and Doctor of the Church (March,7). Cons Abp. Williams, Boston, 1868.

WEDNESDAY, 12-St. Gregory I., Pope, Confee gor and Doctor of the Church.

NOTICE.

Subscribers in arrears for past due subscriptions and renswals, in advance, for the present year are particularly requested to remit without further delay. None are entitled to the reduced rate except those paying promptly in advance.

AT a Lengue meeting in Cork on Sunday, Henry George's land nationalization was deslared to be impracticable. This is the first declaration of the Irish National League in opposition to Mr. George's scheme.

BRADLAUGE thinks that the "Grand Old Woman " of the English Conservative party is both "mean and spiteful," for keeping him out of the House of Commons. The infidel would seem to relieb a duel with Sir Stafford Marthoots, for in a trace to the Conservative ms unworthy of an anglish gentleman.

are again seeking favors at the hands of Par- | altogether. 261 families of dukes, marquises Hament in Ottawa, we would beg to call the and earls, embracing 4,536 scions, and filling estention of our legislators to the following 8,228 offices, have obtained from the taxes in instructive fact. Mr. Thomas Sexton, mem- 34 years the sum of \$331,236,210.00. A good ber of the Engilsh House of Commons, has re- | deal of this has been paid in pensions, and selved from gentlemen who were these pensions, like the running brook, are to normerly Orangemen, a number of letters which show that the Orange organization that the Henry Georges should find many is a secret secrety, whose objects are purely sympathizers in England and Scotland, and e anti-papist." An association that is purely that such men as Labouchere should rise up s anti-papist" is not wanted in Canada, and should not be tolerated here any more than It is in England. Orangemen have been, and are still, refused legal recognition by the English Government; our Canadian Government has no reason to treat them otherwise.

THE date has at last been definitely fixed for the opening of the Provincial Legislature. The members are called to meet on the 27th East. The Cabinet is actively engaged in preparing tusiness for the session, which is expected to be short, and which will deal only with essential matters of legislation. It appears it is the intention of the Government to re-establish the old system of holding the sessions in the autumn season. The write for the election of candidates in the counties of Jacques Cartier, Three Bivers and Chatesugusy will be issued at the end of the week, and the nominations will take place on the 18th inst. In the County of Chateauguay Mr. F. A. Quinn, advocate, will run on the Conservative ticket. his prospects are of the brightest, and his election is looked upon as a foregone conclusion. He is well known in the constituency and is quite popular with the residents. Mr. Quinn will be a decided because of his poverty-a poverty arising acquisition to the local House.

Mp. GLADSTORE has at last introduced his great reform measure, the bill for the extension of the franchise. The Premier has declared his readiness and determination to hopes are forever orushed at separating from stand or fall by it. He ridiculed the ide: et all they hold near and dear in the old land introducing separate franchise bills for Eng of their cherished affections. This class of land, Iroland and Scotland, with the prospect of carrying the English and Socioh Mills and leaving the Irish bill to take its chances. This Mr. Gladatone pronounced to be altogether impracticable, and for the first time in the history of the two countries did the Prime Minleter of England declare that the prelieges or would be througed hight and day, subject to punishment for felony. We have in which some of its provisions have sights that would be granted to Great Britain late and early, with immigrants disappointed, since then been taken saverely to task by the been interpreted; thirdly, it is beg. should also be extended to Ireland. heartsore and forlern—returning to seek in press of Ontario and of the neighboring Reged that the Dominion Parliament There is no doubt that Mr. Gladstone was the old country the sympathics, the kindnesses public, and by a few stump speakers at party may make such amendments to the existing forced to come to this determination by the and the friendships which their hearts yearn pionics, for our impartial expesition of the united action and uncompromising policy of for here to often in vain. The speaker con- law. We were, however, convinced that we the Irish National party in regard to this cluded a very interesting, practical and patri- were in the right, and that the law had been desecration of the Lord's Day by excursions come the order of the hour to stop it. measure of reform. The latter were resolved offe address by expressing a hope that the openly set at defiance by an organization and etherwise. The first of these propositions that Great Britain would get no extension of solution of the Irish question would result in supposed to comprise none but law abiding, touching the franchise it Irishand was not also secured, rendering full justice to Irishmen, and in olitisens. That our position was both just and

and now the Premier says Ireland must have the benefit of the measure or Great Britain will have to go without it.

We notice that immigrants who are in a state of utmost destitution continue to arrive in this country. They are not only destitute of funds, but their clothing, which might sult suited to our rigorous winter season. These immigrants can be seen going through our streets in a perishing state of cold and hunger. Their suffering during the past few days, when the wind was so bitterly cold, must have been terrible. It is a orime and an outrage upon humanity to induce these poor people to come to this country under such dresdful circumstances. The Montreal Branch of the Irish National League are doing a charitable work in calling public attention to the results of this assisted emigration. The resolution which was adopted at the meeting yesterday is both proper and timely. It was resolved --"That this organization do all in its power to discourage and discountenance any and all schemes of enforced or assisted emigration from Great Britain and Ireland to the Dominion of Canada as such emigration is unjust to the emigrant and injurious to Canadian interests. An assisted emigrant, unable to help himself or herself, is an unwarrantable burden upon the community, and this branch of the National Lesgue, therefore, enters its earnest protest against the importation of assisted emigrants to this country, and to more elfectually thwart this policy this branch respectfully invite the oc-operation of Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P. for Montreal Centre, and request him to use his influence with the present government to take all and every means against such persons being exported to and imposed on the Dominion."

THAT there is a great zeed for some whole-

some measure of land reform in Great Britain will be readily admitted when the facts and figures concerning the monopolies are considered. We find that 28 dukes own 158 separate estates, comprising nearly 4,000,000 scres. The other members of the peerage-497 in number—hold 1,435 separate estates comprising 10,000,000, or the better half of the entire country. The largest landed proprietor among the peers is the Duke of Sutherland, who owns more than 1,000,000 sores, his income therefrom being something over \$600,000 per annum. The Duke of Buccleugh owns about 500,000 acres, and rakes in annually over \$1,000,000 in rent. The rent roll of the Marquis of Butcamounts to about as much, and altogether there are ten peers who get over \$500,000 a year from land. What makes this monopoly all the more shameful is, that in most cases neither the present owners nor their an cestors ever did anything to earn or merit such enormous possessions at the expense of the people. This, however, is but one feature of the peerage burden and nuisance. Besides monopolising the land, they drain the public exchequer to a fabulous extent. There has just been published a detailed estimate of the amount of public money paid to dukes, marquises and earls, and their rela-As the Orange cooleties in the Dominion tives since 1850. From it we gather that, go on forever. It is no wonder, therefore, and seek to arouse the people to the injustice of these things. The English people are made to sweat a good deal, and more than they seem to be aware of, to procure enjoy. ment, case and abundance for a bloated and useless aristograpy.

REV. DR. CORDNER ON ENFORCED

BHIGRATIOR. At the annual concert of the Irish Protes tant Benevolent Society, held on Friday last in the Queen's Hall, the Rev. Dr. Cordner delivered an address, which was remarkably sympathetic with the Irish people and their efforts to advance on the road of progress and freedom. In a clear, easy and elequent manner, he described the causes which led to the establishment of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, and the good work it had and was still accomplishing in assisting immigrants landing for lorn and helpiess upon our shores. In ian guage, tempered by moderation and olearness he denounced enforced emigration, and said it was the duty of the society to frown upon and discountenance any and every effort that would expatriate a man from his native soil and banish him from his home and kindred from no fault of his own. What we wanted in Canada was free-will emigration, which showed enterprise and an ability to take care of itself. Not the feeble and the helpless, whose heart-strings are broken and whose immigrants is only a burden to themselves here, and a source of needless expense to such | "legal and illegal Masonry," and there showsocieties as that for which he was speaking. | ed conclusively that the Masonio traternity The reverend gentleman, in this connection, remarked that if there were a plank the Grand Lodge of Quebec, was an unlawful enforcement of the present civil law prehighway from Quebeo or Halifax to association, coming under the Act, II Vict. Queanstown, or Dublin, or Derry, it cap. 10, and that, on proof of violation, it was is rendered ineffectual by the manner

establishing the honest tillers of Irish soil permanently on their own land, and in givlog them the same security for their labor as every Canadian enjoyed in this portion of the empire. He said Ireland deserved the sympathy of all free people, and hoped that the off ot her was near at hand.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIA-

MENT. Sir Charles Tupper's acceptance and occupation of the position of High Commissioner of England while still a member of the House and of the Government, have been considered by many to be a clear violation of the independence of Parliament. The independence of the people's representatives is a necessary guarantee to honest legislation, and Parliament has passed strict and rigid rules with the object of preserving and protecting that independence. Thus no member can accept any office of profit or emolument under the Government, without, spec facto, forfeiting his seat, which becomes vacant. When Sir Charles was appointed High Commissioner, it was urged by the press of the country that his seat in Parliament be declared vacant, but the Premier, who still wanted the Minister of Ballways in the Cabinet, attempted to evade the law by ordering that Sir Charles should receive no remuneration for his services in his new capaoity. This subteringe is altogether incifeetive, for the law distinctly forbids a member of Parliament to fill or take any office to which a salary is attached; but there is a salary attached to the post of High Commissioner, and any sacrifice or abandonment of this salary does not destroy the incompatibility of the office with a membership of Parliament. It has been observed that although Sir Charles Tupper has taken a very prominent and effective part in every debate on the U.P.R. resolutions, he has always abstained from voting. Such behavior betrays a consciousness or fear on the part of the minister of having infringed the law, and of being liable to incur the heavy penalties or fines which would be placed on his votes. But if he had not the right to vote, he certainly should not have been given the right to speak in the House or to exercise any other parliamentary privilege. Sir Charles' position is as unsatisfactory as it uncertain, and Mr. Blake's cotton in calling the attention of Parliament to it was both timely and proper. Sir John Macdonald in having the matter referred to a committee, shows there is some reason and ground for the contention that there was a violation of the Independence of Parliament in the acceptance and occupation of the High Commissionership by a member of his Government.

THE INCREASE OF DIVORCES.

A Boston lecturer has been gathering divorce statistics in the courts of New England, and he finds that during the last twenty years no less than twenty thousand absolute divorces have been granted in fast part of the country alone. To-day there is one divorce to fourteen marriages in the sanctimonious State of Massachusetts. Since 1860 the rate of divorces has increased 147 per cent, while the rate of marriages has increased only four one diverce to fourteen marriages; Rhode Island improves on the rate, and gives one to twelve, while in nationalities. There is no reason why that Connecticut a divorce follows the tying of land should not be relied from the mire of every eight matrimonial knots. It would ap poverty and retrogression in which it has pear from these figures that of all civil contracts made in New England the one held in the least respect is that of marriage, as it is the most easily and the most likely to be broken. It must, however, be remarked that a very considerable proportion of the divorces are obtained by people who go to New England from other parts of the Union for the express purpose of getting released from marriage bonds. The descendants of the by open, honest, and orderly means rather Poritans evidently do not believe in the sanctity or indissolubility of marriage. The N. Y. Sun puts the blame of this terrible plague upon Protestantism, and says that "marriage as a religious institution, as an inviolable sacrament and as an indissoluble union, is uncompromisingly upheld by the Roman Catholics of New England only. Baptist, Methodist, and Congregational ministers seem to marry people whether they have been divorced or not, and thereby they tacitly austain divorce. The Episcopalian clergymen may object to mar. rying the divorced, but they are not so con. sistent in that respect as the Catholic priests. who will never marry a man and a woman so long as either has a wife or husband living divorce or ro divorce. When the ministers and churches of New England follow the example of the Roman Catholics in that respect the divorce laws will probably be soon changed. But so long as they keep on permitting and assisting the divorced to get may ried they cannot logically assail the State laws as contrary to the law of the Gospel."

MR. WHITE'S BILL.

last year we alluded in these columns to in this Province, sailing under the name of

which Deputy Grand Master White, M.P. amend the Act governing seditions and file gal associations, so as to include the Masons day of her deliverance from the evils which of Quebec, of which he is a shining light. provide a remedy. Our readers will rememper that the above Act was placed in the statutes in 1837 to protect the country irom practice of administering or making unlawul oaths; and the only body of men who were exempt from the operations of that law were the Masons holding authority from Great Britain; and the chief reason—as specially stated in Bect. IX. of the above statute-why they were so exempt, was that the meetings were held for benevolent purposes. Now we find that Mr. White desires to hoodwink Parliament by bringing in a Bill to give the same advantages and rights to the Quebec Masons. The question naturally arises: Are they genuine Masons and do they assemble for charitable purposes? By no means and those who are in a position to know say that they are neither Masons nor charitable. There is absolutely no need of such an organization in our midst, and it is to be hoped that cur legislators will thoroughly investigate the Bill before it has reached its first stage. The so-called Masons in Quebec are not recognized by Great Britain. Their purposes here are for the advancement of Orangelsm, of which there are many proofs. Their controlling slement consists of representatives from worst classes in the community, who by Mr. White's agency are endeavoring to qualify themselves under the law, which, ii unhappily done, will give them undue power through their press, or otherwise, to bound down respectable citizen who refuse to identify themselves with their institution. No good can come to the country by the passage of Mr. White's Bill, but much harm. Therefore Parliament, should throw it out without any superfluous ceremony.

> "CHASTE AND LIBERAL SAREPTA." THE Montreal Horald has a contributor to its editorial columns who writes over the nom de plume of "Sarepta." To believe the Herald, this "Sarepts," whether it be a he or a the we know not, is a literary genius of no mean order, and is worthy of ranking with the foremost in the Royal Society of Canada. This is what our contemporary has to say of its editorial contributor :-- " : Barepta ' has, we are pleased to know, won golden opinions from our readers, for his chaste style, wide range of information, liberality of thought and fairness and soundness of judgment." But to give our readers an opportunity to udge for themselves what this chasteness of style consists in, how wide is the range of his information, how liberal his thoughts are, and how fair and sound his judgment is, we will lift one of his chaste and liberal produc-

tions out of the obscurity of the Herald's columns. "Sarepta" writes as follows:— "The vigorous indictment of Parnell and by John O'Connor Power came not an hour cent. In Vermont there is also too soon and has been heard with agreeable satisfaction by all but those demagogues and faratics, whose objectionable policy has placed Ireland in the last rank of civilized been immersed so long; but such a desirable end cannot be attained until the present partyatruggling and faction-fighting cesss. Whilst there are half a dozen leagues, with half a dozen loaders apiece, each brandishing his Donny-brook shillaleh and yelling out a challenge to the British Parliament to tread on the tall of his coat, there is no hope of redress for Irish grievances or of social advancement for the Irish people. When the latter recognise the truth of the axiom that " Bight is Might" and seek to regain their legitimate privileges than by treasonable utterances, treacherous assassinations and tragi-comical mass meetmeetings, there will be some hope of the fulfilment of O'Connor Power's prophesy, "that better times are coming when strife will b? at an end and England and Ireland will be more closely united than ever and share in

equal privileges." There is a good deal of chasteness in that, isn't there? Of course there is! And there is a good deal of liberal thought. Yes! And a good deal of fair and sound judgment. Yes! And there is a good deal of slander and narrow-mindness in it. Why of course there is! "Sarepta" is a queer kind of a genius, but one apparently well adapted to the columns of the Herald. The Berald has not the courage to openly follow up its policy of misrepresentation, and to use it wituperation against the Irish people and able work by means of a "chaste and liberal" soribbler such as "Barepta."

SABBATH-BRUAKERS.

The Presbyterian Church of Canada is taking vigorous steps to secure the better observance of the Sabbath throughout the Dominion. With this object, in view a petition On several occasions during the course of has been drawn up embedying the grievances complained of and setting forth, inter slie, first, that the due observance of the Lord's venting the desecration of the Sabbath civil law regarding the Sabbath as may rem-

correct is now made quite clear by the action being of the people is a principal broad has taken respecting this same Grand Lodge classes of Christians. This precept was pro-But our good Presbyterian friends do not deprotonolous that the Queber Masons were and servance." And even if they did define it, whenever there is tangible proof that the are illegal, and now he sake Parliament to how many religious bodies of people in the dynamite brigade really exists We do Presbyterian definition of it? We or physical entity that those rebel privateers have no doubt these reformers mean well, but had that were built in British dookyards in the holding of seditions meetings and the surely they do not intend to establish a Puri- 1862, nor is it as palpable to our understand. tanical code of blue laws inflicting pains and ling as were the heavy ironclads on the docks church two or three times a day, and spend threatening us from Canada, nor the infected the intervals in hymn-singing and Bible- clothing, nor the rebel emissaries Mason and

> is interpreted by different religious bodies sence here as clear to us as were the rein accordance with their own peculiar views | bel rams and torpedoes and blockade runners. on the subject. What is a violation of the and other open symbols of British sympathy Sabbath to one is not so to another. Some that harassed the United States in its hour of consider it a violation of the Lord's Day to trouble, then may we turn an ear. If we do read newspapers, to shave, to pare one's get the evidence we will probably stop the finger nails, to cook food, to sail down a business. We will not insist upon carrying river in a boat, to ride on horseback, it on and then be compelled to pay \$15,000,000 to take active recreation, to whistle, damages afterward." to talk business or discuss the political questions of the day. And we think our Presbyterian friends may fairly be classed within this category. Now, in a country like ours, composed of so many different religious denominations, there is nothing more ridiculonely absurd than the spectacle of one particular sect or creed appealing to the Legislature to have its own particular religious views forced upon the rest of the people whether they like it or not. The Presbyterians seem to forget that we have no State Church in Canada, and that it is not within the competence of the Dominion House to catablish one. They say they wish to secure the former whilst they published articles into all classes of the people "the undisturbed " and peaceful enjoyment of the Lord's Day." We have yet to learn that it has been attempted anywhere in the Dominion to interfere with any people's "peaceful enjoyment of that day." The question of Sabbath observance is a purely religious one, and as Orange Society really mesns, Orange rowdies, such is a matter which concerns the consolences of the people and the oburohes of which they are members; and it any person Catholic neighbors. This uncalled for abuse or persons think fit not to observe the Sabbath, it is their particular business alone, and, however much we may deplore their folly or seek to reform them, we have no right whatever to invoke civil legislation to force our religious convictions on them. The day of persecution for conscience' sake has long since gone by, and it is too late in the age now to attempt it. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the Dominion Parliament will treat the proposed bill with the supreme unconcern which it deserves, and consign it unceremoniously to the waste paper basket.

THE DYNAMITE SCARE IN LONDON. THE authorities have offered a reward of £1,000 for the detection of the authors of the dynamite explosions in the English me- ted by Orangemen against Roman Catholics igorous indictment of Parnell and the dynamics explosions in the British House of Commons tropolis. The police are doing their utmost to at Spaniard's Bay, Bay Roberts and Port De Grave, thise three towns being situated about earn the reward; but, says the cable, "the clues are not promising." If the police were to institute their searches among the members of the detective force or secret service organization, the clues might become very promising; for it should be remembered that, in all the time that has elapsed since the former explosions in London, not a particle brutal manner imaginable, by the cowardly of proof has been adduced that the Whitehall incident or the Underground railroad incident was the outcome of a Fenian conspiracy. Have we not, in fact, evidence that the members of the Secret Service were implicated in the plot to blow up the German Embassy. For some reason, better concealed than explained, the men who were arrested for that attempted orime have never been brought to justice. It is quite possible that the shrewd English detectives, with a or assaulted, in shy way; of course their sharp eye on B into gold, and with an eager only answer could be—only he is a Roman only answer could be—only he is a Roman only answer could be—only he is a Roman only answer could be a sharp eye on B into gold, and with an eager of the last of desire to heighten the value of their services. have put up these i we jobs, just as well as the first. These gentlemen do not propose to lose their positions if they can help it; and they can heip it by creating an arpearance for their necessity.

It is quite a strange and remarkable fact that the discoveries of unexploded dynamite and other forces are much more numerous than of those which have gope off. The exploded force awakes and seares the multitude, and the unexploded force remains to furnish damning proof that the "emissaries of dynamile" are abroad and active, and that consequently well paid detective vigilance must their representatives; it gots in its disreput. not cease for one moment. Such crimes are prompted more by greed than by hatred: they are rather the work of knaves than of bells of Bay Boberts were rung enemies. It is absurd to say that any party at about I am as a signal for Spancomposed of rational beings, no matter how revolutionary its aims, would give itself up to unmeaning recklessness and to an abhorrent shedding of innocent blood, and that it would fight the government by destroying railroad baggage rooms or other private property. It has been the curtom to put down every London souldent or atroofty to the ac-Day is essential to the physical and moral count of "Irish ferocity" when the prefext of well-being of the people; secondly, that the a dynamite demonstration was needed to quicken the machinery of fresh coercion for Ireland; but surely at Spandard's Bay, vis., board the shipping in this infamous game must have besome transparent to such men as Gladstone and Chamberlein. Whenever coerdon is proposed, "Irish atrocities" are manufactured to hurry it up; when, on the contrary, it is proposed to grant any measure of relief edy the evils complained of, and prevent the | to the Irish people, dynamite explosions be-

The following expression of opinion on

amount of seriousness they are regarded :enough to scoure the acquiesence of all "The result is not only to add to the British scare and prolong the employment of detecof Quebec. He has introduced a Bill to claimed over four thousand years ago, amid tive skill, but it causes such journals as the thunders of Sinel, and has been acted the London Times to hurl jereminds at the upon by Christian communities ever since. United States and demand in stepsied kones that we keep our dynamite brigade! at By this act Mr. White fully establishes our fine what they mean by the phrase "due ob- home. Of course, we are ready to do this Dominion are prepared to accept the not believe it does. It has not that actual penalties on all those who do not go to at Birmingham in 1864, nor the torpedoes Slidell, whom we ouptured meaking of under Secondly, they complain that the existing the British flag, and to recover whom Eng. civil law regarding the observance of the land was prepared to go to war. When the Sabbath has been interpreted in various sorts | London Times points out actual dynamiters of ways. No doubt, this law-if such exists working in our midst, and makes their pre-

CORRESPONDENCE.

OBANGEISM IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE PEACE OF THE COMMUNITY DISTURBED BY THE "OBANGE BOYS"-THEIR OUTRAGES ON CATH MIGH.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITHERS:

DEAR SIR,-Please give publication to the

following, and oblige a reader of your valuable paper :-

During the excitement here caused by the late affray between Orangemen and Roman Oatholics, most of our local journals were doing their utmost to uphold the actions of jurious to the latter I do not intend to refer to the Harbor Grace affray to any extent, except what is barely necessary to illustrate what I am going to state. On Christmas Eve, placards were posted around Harbor Grace announcing that the Orange Society was going to walk on Dec. 26th (St. Stephen's Day) in that town, and to abow what an too ignorant to hide their feelings, and bursting with enthusiasm paraded the streets, abusing and otherwise injuring their Boman led to a street fight, the Blot Act was read, and the mob dispersed by the authorities. A bad feeling was now aroused, so the River Head, a Roman Catholic settlement, determined that if the Orange procession walked in the town, they would not be allowed to invade their settlement, for the Orangemen had already boasted they would lay out the iving at River Head on that day as they before desecrated the graves of the dead at Spanisid's Bay. The Orange procession walked on St. Stephen's Day, with the result of about 150 River Head men totally putting to route about four times their number of Orangemen -one River Read man killed and a few wounded, two men killed on the Orange side, a couple mortally wounded, and several others more or less wounded.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would ask you and all right and fair-thinking people if the affray at Harbor Grace was any excuse or justification for the following cowardly outrages commitsix, nine and thirteen miles respectively from Harbor Grace. At any of these places, for eight or ten days succeeding Ohristmas, no traveller was safe to pass through, as crowds of Orangemen were continually on the roads, night and day, and it a Roman Catholic was unfortunate enough to be seen he was instantly set upon, hicked and besten in the most and savage mob, and they would continue to use their unformate vieter, in this barbarous manner until one of their class, with humantty in his heart, would prevail on them to cease their unmanly conduct. They would desist only when their victim had received injuries that is some cases will be felt during the lives of these unfortunate persons. Age or infirmity was not spared, and if these cow. ardly rowdles were asked what their resions were for this lawless and larbarous conduct what could their answer be? They had no excute to offer, they were not provoked, injured, Catholic, and we are determined to best and assault every one of them we can catch unprotected.

What exemplary conduct and we living in a divilised country, with magistrates and police in all the towns and districts.

At Spainiards Bay barricades built scross the public highroad, thereby preventing horses and vehicles from passing through, until these impediments of the public thoroughfare were removed by the Harbor Grace police, and hundreds of armed Orangemen were out all through the night at Spaniards Bay, Bay Roberts and Port de Grave, firing guns around the houses of the few Catholics in these places.

ew Catholics in these places. fill a On the night of Saturday December, 29th Bay Roberts was the chief place of action. The Orangemen pretended to believe that the Boman Catholics were coming down the Bay to chastise them for their outrageous conduct. The Protestant church lards Bay and Port de Grave, so a grand rush was made for Bay Roberts, and hundreds of lawless Orangemen may be seen hastening together. Having assembled with a couple of the most influential inhabitants, and in fact some of the authorities at their head, they marched to the River Head of the town, and there spent the night with guns and ammunition awaiting the invisible foe. Invisible truly, and that they knew and believed in their hearts, for it they thought the Boman Catholics were really coming down the Bay, I doubt not but they would all follow the example of some of their courageons brothers the harber, and be ready to put to sea as soon as the first gun was fired, for bravery is not a virtue to be attributed to Orangemen in these perts.

Now, a few words about the means they used to procure some of their guns and ammunition may not be out of place. Of course a great many of these herole Orangemen possessed musikets, others purchased theirs for that especial purpose. Old sealing guns were cleaned up by a well known blacksmith at Bay Roberts, whose time

The state of the s