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6 GRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 13, 1856

The religious riots in India are a very serious matter for the English Government. In its interference, and it must interfere, one side or the other must be put down, and consequent ill-feeling engendered. Neither Mahomedan or Hindoo can well be made an enemy of. There is no doubt that the former creed would like well to raise its old cryheard in India before this with such bitter effect-"The Koran or the sword," but that its followers should suddenly commence a persecuting aspect torwards the peaceful Hindoos right in the teeth of the British force at the present juncture is a little curious. A religious war within the borders of India would be a peculiarly embarrassing incident, and it is only reasonable to suppose that the present trouble has been fomented by some interested party. An attempt was made to raise similar strife in 1878, when an Anglo Russian war was apparently close at hand, but it failed, owing to the sudden ejectment of the agitators from India.

THE HON. MR. FLYNN.

We are glad to see that the Hon. Mr. Flynn has been re-elected by acclamation. To have put that gentleman to the trouble of contesting the seat would certainly have been lost labor on the part of the Opposi-Any such course would only have been factious, and we feel convinced that the general good sense of the people would have strongly resented any opposition to Mr. Flynn. His merits and ability are too well known and appreciated by the country at large for any constituency to think for a moment of losing his services. The Province may be congratulated on his return, and we are gratified that the sentiments expressed in these columns a few days ago seem certainly to be those of the county of Gasps particularly, and, we have no doubt, the Province generally.

THE U.S. MARRIAGE LAWS.

It is no doubt, in a moral sense, a step in the right direction for the United States to take action in relation to the Mormon blot on their social escutcheon, and the report of the Utah commission may on general grounds be considered satisfactory. It states that "during the past year the law relating to the ot the Conservatives of the East Riding of disfranchisement of polygamists and those living in unlawful cohabitation has been fully elected by acclamation. In ill health, and and successfully enforced. All such persons. with very few, if any, exceptions, have been | commend him to the sympathies of the oppoexcluded from voting and holding offices, site party, this course would meet the en-Criminal prosecution for violation of the law dorsement of the batter type of Conservahave been numerous, and a large number have been fined and imprisoned in in the person of Mr. A. Boultbee, the peritentiary for polygamy." The re is again run into the field against the old superstitious characters of the followers of the Mormon beilef, and adds that for this prompted to run in order to insure his abthere is no remedy except military force, sence from the House of Commons. Sir which connot be put into operation because John Macdonald has a trick of "commandhowever, that there is dawning on the people | shelving out of, or keeping in, private life to quite as great a social evil existing in the they would be defeated. The present hoad an idea of the sacramental character of that

strict, uniform throughout the States, and under the control of the Federal governments alone. This is a step in the right direction, and, until the true view of the matrimonial tie is seen by the people, and this of course out of the Church is not to be expeoted, in a general sense as good a one as can be taken. At present the lax laws which govern marriage in the Union among professing Christians are a greater disgrace than the existence of Mormonism within its bor-

EAST INDIAN GRAIN.

The wheat trade of the great West is at present in a very critical position, and the immediate prospects seem to be that the European market will become less and less open to American traders. Recently there was a great clearance at Chicago which caused some surprise to buyers, but it came to light from Bombay at ten cents less than from Chicago, and that more was following. This is, it must be remembered, a year that has not been good for Indian grain growers. The figure of a giant competitor with the Western grain growers in the East grows larger every year. It has long been the policy of the British Government to foster grain growing in India. The labor costs next to nothing. and the vast plains available, and these are being increased by irrigation, will in time enable India not only to grow all the wheat she needs for domestic consumption and protect herself in the future from those disastrous famines which at times affect her, but also undersell other traders in Europe. The rapid increase of grain export from India has been phenomenal. In the three spring months of 1884 there were shipped from India to Europe S,000,000 bushels; in 1885, 11,000.-000, and this year 18,000,000. Increasing in this proportion the exports in another ten years may be imagined, and the fiscal conditions must render competition on the Western plains of this continent impossible.

A PROSPECTIVE KINGDOM.

The determination of Austria, as expressed by the Hungarian Minister Tieza, has, combined with certain moral influences exercised in other quarters, caused Russia to assume a different tone and a different attitude-apart from the swashbuckler Kaulbars-toward Bulgaria. From the outset the Czar has blundered terribly and has been most adroitly playing into the hands of his enemies. It stands to reason that occupying the position she does in Europe. to say nothing of Asia, Russia can have but few friends, and, if it was not that she is always in a state of chronic bankruptcy and not prepared for the maintenance of a great war, would be a perpetual menace to the continent. Thus it is that the erection of a new barrier to her ambitious designs of conquest in the form of the Balkan states must be pleasing to the other nations of the continent. But it seems that this consent of Austria and Germany to the elevation of a political structure which may rise fo the position of a great and important factor in European affairs has caused an old project to be revived in the circle of diplomatic conversation. This is nothing less than the restoration of the ancient kingdom of Poland. The representatives of the powers, who so persistenly fought down Napoleon I., who aimed at this end, and told Europe that it was the best guarantee of their safety. may now reasonably argue that if the new political creation on the Balkans is not deemed a step in the direction of upsetting the balance of European power, neither would the restoration of Poland be. Perhaps this may yet be seen. The very suggestion is ominous and, strange to say, is attributed to Count Tasfe of Austria. As one who remembers the sufferings of Ireland, he may feel a sympathy for fallen Sarmatia, " unwent and without a crime."

MR. MACKENZIE IN EAST YORK.

It would be only a graceful act on the part York, Ont., to permit Mr. Mackenzie to be surrounded by circumstances which should tives. But an old party hanger on, port also speaks of the fanatical and Reform leader. He will hardly succeed, and it may be, as has been hinted, has been contrary to civilized government. It seems, line" people who he is secretly desirous of of the United States the truth that there is uphold his standard in places where he knows general community as that of Mormonism, of the Mail, for example, was so Generally speaking marriage is, according to impressed by the importance of his the laws of the various States, with, own journalistic position and the perhaps one or two exceptions, merely seat in the House of Commons for Welland, a nominal form. An examination that rumor had it he began to think himself of these laws, prevailing in the several sec- an important factor in Dominion affairs, and tions of the Union, shows how very slender | deported himself accordingly. He was promptly "directed" to oppose Mr. Blake in obligation must have been held by the framers Durham, an act as wise as the feat of Don action of the two or three disgruntled people of the statutes in question. The variations Quixote and the windmills. Now, rumor again also indicate a very confused notion of the has it that there has been a coolness in subject. As a hishop of the Church, we be- the family ever since, and that the leve Dr. Baltes, once said, "consecutive recent "flop" on the part of the Mormonism" was undoubtedly the general Mail is an outcome of the transaction. law of the land. But the instincts of society Another victim was sacrificed on the Ha! revolt at this, and it is gratifying to note a dimand altar during the time of the late Col. strong tendency on the part of the people of Thompson, and atterwards made a great ado the union to reform this evil condition of shout his treatment in the papers, and point that has preceded it. The spirit of the Irish and real, or whether it he only a political affire. Already there has been some agita- ing out that whereas he had been "beaten in tion, having for its primary object the obtain- Haldimand he could have been elected by pairry exhibition of spleen as that witnessed in the presence of an enemy wavers in his al-

Premier are generally discovered for the victims by some one else, and we are inclined to hink the East York affair is one of them. But the opportunity of paying a deserved compliment te Mr. Mackenzie will be lost.

HOME RULE AND NEW ZEALAND.

It would be interesting to know what Mr. Goldwin Smith thinks of the opinion of New Zealand views on Home Rule. In Canada he is convinced, by the grace of the Costigan amendment to the Blake resolution, that no Home Rule sentiment exists and that Canadians are all Unionists. But, while it is a plain enough fact that Canadians are, very naturally, Home-Rulers, it is also becoming equally plain that the same sentiment prevails in all those British provinces in which the principle prevails, and also in those in which it dees not, but which are looking for it. Some recent correspondence on the subthat this was due to a cablegram which told | ject between Sir George Grey and Mr. Gladthat wheat was being laid down in London atone shows the opinion of representative New Zealanders concerning the great constitutional struggle now in progress. Sir George Grey. wrote as follows to Mr. Gladstone, and we give also the reply of that statesman -

KAWAN, Auckland, New Zee and. My Dear Sir,—At the time you were so pressed with difficulties in the House of Commons regarding your Irish policy I was anxious that you should be gladdened by knowing with what regard and esteem you were looked upon by the majority of this country, and of its leading men; and as the Assembly was sitting I drew up an address to you of a few lines, which fifty of the leading men immediately signed. think you might like to have the original to replace the telegram which I forwarded to you. therefore have ventured to enclose the original to you. I beg to express my hopes that you may yet give effect to the great line of policy which you brought forward; and remain, truly

21 Carlton House-terrace, S.W., Sept. 20, 1886. MY DEAR SIR, -I have received the gratify ing testimonial in regard to Irish policy from the members of the Assembly of New Zealand (nearly fifty in number) which you have been s good as to send me. I am exceedingly gratified by this new assurance, added to so many pre-vious ones from all quarters of the world, that in company with my colleagues I have been pursuing a course favorable at once to the happiness of Ireland and to the safety and renewn of the British Empire.—I have the honor to remain, my dear Sir, most faithfully yours,
(Signed). W. E. GLADSTONE.

(Signed), W. Right Hon. Sir Geo. Gray.

POLITICAL TINKERS AT WORK. The Daily News, of London, is not a Government paper, and, consequently, like many and duty your officers rely on the patriotic Opposition journals nearer home than Europe, spirit of it e members, and their loyalty to those not unfrequently discusses learnedly and as with authority concerning administrative mitted that the numerical strength in the house measures. Its statement to the effect that of Commons of the Irish parliamentary party measures. Its statement to the effect that is largely due to the untiring efforts of the an Irish Home Rule bill is being prepared, League in America. The large amount of morey giving to each of the provinces a legislative transmitted at opportune times by your reserved assembly, must te taken with a very and distinguished treasurer for the parliamen large grain of salt. But in connection with zation. Your zealous labors also served as an in the rumor there is this much to be contive to other patriotic c.tizens who forwarded remembered. Very shortly after his return from Canada the Marquis of Lorne published an article, said at the time to have received the approval of many in high places and authority, containing suggestions for the very plan which is now said to be in process of insubation by the Government. Therefore nell's land bill, on the eviction and consequen the News is clearly wrong in attributing starvation or banishment of thousands of the authorship of the bill to Mr. Chamberlain. To some extent such measure would be effective for a measure would be effective for the class of business of the "extra-parochial" type; but, with the absence of a present temper of the Irish National League. And I am greatly mistaken in the present temper of the Irish race and other friends of humanity if that burbarity will ever central and controlling power of what may be again be permitted on God's creatures any termed Federal matters, the higher principles where. central and controlling power of what may be of Home Rule would not be practicable under the plan suggested. Then the cost would be far greater to the country than the one Parliament at Dublin, which could, without the liament at Dublin, which could, without the Lord Salisbury and his government will soon slightest strain, do all the local business of discover that they can neither starve, extermithe island. There is no abstract objection to the suggestion, provided justion to the suggestion, provided of impossible rents have commenced. God's that a satisfactory plan were incorporated and the bill to govern the Federal elements turned out on the roadside. But they shall not die the death planned for them by heartless and the matters in which the four Provincial assemblies were mutually interested. But, at the best, the scheme is no improvement on the bill brought in by Mr. Gladstone, and there is very little doubt that the Irish people will not be content with anything short of a measure similar in effect and principle. Lord every town and village in the country; in the workshops and on the railroad. Rich and poor Lorne, in propounding the scheme, was full of enthusiasm over what he had seen of the working of a federation in Canada, and had doubtless drunk deeply at the springs of that brilliant iterature which appeared in pamphlets from so many able pens, at the period when our confederation was being discussed and ramed. But the logical conclusion of Lord Lorne's argument is an absolute Home Rule while she is content with appointing a "commission of Ireland, and it cannot stop short of ired robbery. Let the good work commence at that Home Rule possessed by Canada. The conditions of the two countries are so different that, if we except the unhappy Province of Ulster, the need and even the ship. Secretaries of branches will please notify desirableness of provincial legislatures does not seem at once apparent in so small an area es that of Ireland, and where interests and race are practically identical.

THE PARNELL APPEAL. Thanks to the manner in which trivial and worthless trash is sent by the yard over the wires by the Associated Press, the proceedings in a small meeting of a New York ward branch of the Land League have been magnified into an event of importance and a "revolt against Parnell" in the press of the continent. The fact is, that the in the meeting in question has been promptly repudiated by the representative Irishmen who interest themselves in the cause, and so far from the League showing any inclination to disregard the appeal made, the indications

such meetings as took place at the Hoffman dence afterwards from friend or foe. But has upon all occasions shown himself the House to welcome Mr. Justin McCarthy, and his friends need not fear the result of beit somewhat state, for the indulgence of

gerald to the numerous branches of the Irish American National League on behalf of the new fund intended to relieve evicted tenants during the approaching winter. The money is This is no ordinary charity, which involves in its broad issues not only the mitigation of suffering and sorrow, but the political destiny of a whole people. The pecuniary aid now asked for will not merely shield a multitude of homeless human beings from cold and hunger, but it will avert resentful and desperate reprisals which might inflict a deadly injury upon the Home Rule cause. If before the next meeting of Parliament the Tory Government, while backing the landlords in the work of merciless eviction, can point to no retaliatory crime, and are abl to fabricate no pretext for reverting to coercion they will stand convicted of injustice at the bar of public opinion, and they will be swept from office by an irresistible assertion of their country's sense of right Suffering and the fell fruit of suffering-cr me, riot, and rebellion-are just as necessary now to Saliebury and Churchill, in order to effectually stem the current setting toward Repeal, as they were to Pitt and Castlereagh in 1798, when those concoctors of the union saw and said that Irish disaffection must be heated to explosion point. * * * He (3ir. Parnell) asks Americans, who have proved strength of their desire to see Ireland selfruling, to help him once more to alleviate the hardship and heartache which, wrought to vindictive violence, would delay, if not forever bar, the advent of Irish legislative inde-

These are sterling words, and as long as the views of the Irish in the United States are as described in them, Mr. Parnell and the friends of old Erin need have no fear.

vendence.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Mr. John Fitzgerald, the new president o the Irish Land League, has issued a circular to the officers and members with reference to the recent letter of Mr. Parnell. He alludes to the meeting of the convention at Chicago and his own election in graceful terms, and concludes as follows :---

In the accomplishment this labor of love whom they have called to manage the affairs of the League until the next convention. It is adlarge contributions to the same (and. Buturgent as was the necessity that brought forth such generous responses to the parliamentary fund, there now exists a more urgent demand on the Irish race throughout the world. Love of kindred, and the highest dictates of humanity. invoke prompt and decisive action. On the 22nd of this month the Tory Government of England decided, by the rejection of Mr. Parwomen and children. Mr. Gladstone has truth fully said that every eviction is equal to a sentence of death. Alas, many a single evicton resulted in several deaths; but this was

their struggle for home and liberty. Hence nate, nor subdue by coercion, the Irish people. The fight is on. Evictions for the non-payment tyrants.

yrants.

I therefore appeal to every man and woman with Irish blood coursing in their veins to aid in resisting this inhuman brutslity. Let every branch of the League at once start an anti-eviction tund, and send the contributions to the national treasurer, Rev. Charles O'Reilly, Dentalty, Marches and the protection in the contributions of the contributions to the national treasurer, Rev. Charles O'Reilly, Dentalty, and the contributions of the contributi troit, Mich. Branches should be started in should unite in this humane and patriotic

Organization is necessary to resist organized tyranny. Let the twenty millions of the scat-tered Irish race, whose hearts beat true to Erin and liberty, unite under the leadership of Charles Stewart Parnell in the Irish National League. Present a united and determined front to that Government whose Queen only a few days ago intimated that the blood and treasure of her empire would defend home rule in Bulgaria, while denying home rule to Ireland, and once. State delegates should lose no time in organizing their several States, while municipal councils and branch efficers should be untiring in their efforts to increase the roll of member the national secretary, John P. Sutton, Lin-com, Peb., of all remittances to the national

treasurer, and all changes in branch officers. I respectfully request of the American press a continuance of the invaluable assistance hereto-fore rendered the I cagua, and I most carnestly ask the Irish American press to arouse our countrymen to the imperative necessity of united, decisive, and prompt action in aid of the anti-eviction fund. I append an append forcible terms should awaken a response in the heart of every friend of the oppressed, and more especially in those of my fellow country-

men. 1 remain, Yours faithfuily, JOHN FITZGERALD. President Irish National Learns of America.

THE MAIL AND ITS POLICY.

The conversion or treachery of the Mail newspaper, as its recent change of front is ariously styled, is yet to some extent the subject of comment. There is still only one are that the Parnell-Fitzgerald letter will meet | point in the controversy on which unanimity with as hearty a response and as generous re- seems to exist. People seem generally of the sults as have marked anything of the kind opinion that whether the change be sincere Americans is not to be gauged by such a dodge, it doesn't much matter. The officer who ing such an amendment to the constitution as acclamation in Cardwell-a Conservative at the ward meeting in question. The real legiance to the cause he has espoused is

Sun also voices Irish American sentiment tain quarters. The pious Witness sees in wnen it declares that "Americans will the Mail, since its wheel about and No friend of Ireland will fail to heed the are to some extent hardly complimentary. In circular letter addressed by President Fitz- the difference between the present and the past editorials in the Mail the pious journal who has taken the pledge and is keeping it. imperatively needed, and should be forth. This is seen in the language and the opinions "its language before its conversion was exactly similar to that of Lord Randolph Churchill-slangy, abusive and full of fancy phrases of a jingling, alliterative character, intended to tickle the ear. Its judgments on many questions were those of a class who attend professional pugilistic encounters and cock-fights. The change is radical, completely so. Its language, though not stiff, is good, and is free from all catch-penny phrases." So much for the Witness, and we trust the Mail will teel the full force of the compliment paid it. Then individuals find the Mail's change a mark for their little speculative shafts. We read an effusion signed "Native," in a contemporary, sees visions." According to his fine frenzy the "flop" of the Mail is going to raise such a spirit of opposition to the Catholic Church and Quebec that Confederation is going to be smashed, and he talks quits easily and flippantly of annexation of Quebec to the States as an outcome of the position of affairs. We are told by this alarmist in his "horrible tale" that " many influential persons here (Toronto) declare that they are prepared to accept any political censequence rather than continue in harmonious relations with the Quebec establishment. I am told on excellen; authority that one of the mine, but from official returns, which can be three Presbyterian clergymen who have re- produced at any time." cently given public approval to the Mail does not hesitate to say that he wishes superation to be brought about, in order that the French-Canadians and their Church may be

swamped." It is true that ignorant bigots of a type of fanaticism equal to this are doubtless to be found, but until the "influential persons" have the courage to come out and show their long ears for the edification of the public, we decline to believe in their existence apart from the imagination of the writer.

The imaginative critics may rest in peace. The course of the Mail is not going to produce any great effect on the country, either of a positive or negative kind. All the effect will be on the paper it elf, and that not of a beneficial character. The general public is not likely to be led or guided by what they may happen to read in print in a paper whose elasticity of principle has just been so abundantly evidenced. It is to such papers as the Mail is due the fact that public faith in journalism as a trustworthy channel of thought or guidance is waning so fast. The public has recently been the unfortunate people over whose heads tre reminded that the late Dr. Rush left his great spectre of eviction is hovering. In order, literary endowment of the Philadelphia therefore, to prevent the sufferers being brary on the express understanding that goaded to a justifiable fury they must be sub none of it was to be spent on newspapera stantially aided. So much depends on peace which he styled "teachers of disjointed and order that it may safely be said if it is thinking." And the same reminder not witnessed this winter the growing symtells us that "the age of newspapers pathies of the English people for the prinis nearly over; the people are fast ciple of Home Rule will be deadened. losing their reliance on them at least for and the hopes of attaining that object opinions." This is a pessimistic view, but who can wonder at it if the people see the in. tegrity of the press exhibited after the manner of the Mail. But the strife and confusion threatened for its own ends, whatever they may be or by whomsoever promoted, will not come. The good sense of the people will not tolerate it and will promptly make short work of whatever incendiary may turn the machine.

THE "MAIL" AND QUEBEC.

Province have not passed unchallenged by the whole principle of the action of the Mr. Matthew Ryan, well known in this city, League may be stated to be the application but now of Winnipeg. He especially lays of the fully recognized and legalized prinbare the hollowness and untruth of the ciples of trades' unions to the circumstances assertion that the Province is backward of those whose means of livelihood is land. and lacks enterprise, and that all its The tenants of an estate legally, peacefully, evils are due to the "burden of the tithes." It is refreshing to turn to Mr. much entitled to ask for fair reduction of rent Ryan's letter, he writing of what he knows as a body of artizans are entitled to ask for and understands, after the bigoted tirade of reduction of the hours of labor or for inignorant abuse indulged in by the Mail. Mr. Ryan very aptly quotes from public documents, which should open the eyes of the Ontario critics as to the position of Quebec, a stand, advised resistance to the legal speech of the Hon. Robert Baldwin's in Parliament, and refers to it as follows :--

"Lord Sydenham's recommendation of the Union of 1840 was based upon the fact that the funds of Lower Canada were necessary to wipe off the debt of Upper Canada. could not be denied," continued the speaker, that ut that time Upper Canada was substantially bankrupt, her debentures in the London market were as low as 80 per cent. ; and as for obtaining a loan upon the guarantee of Upper Canada the thing was preposterous; the only possible way to obtain a loan was upon the assurance of a Upion with the Lower Province." (Mirror of Parliament, 11th May, 1846) In the course of the debate during which the above was spoken, Mr. Draper, then Attorney General for Upper Canada, and the Conservative leader, also spoke thus:

"He must say that so far as regards the Union, that up to the year 1838 he was opposed to it; but when he saw Upper Canada perishing by slow degrees he became a convert in 1839 and advocated the Union of the two Provinces."

Mr. Ryan then refers to a speech of Sir Etienne Taché. That eminent statesman put the case in a nutshell.

"The question then is," says the Doctor, population, furnish its share of exportations; and if the produce of its agriculture and its

this being the "silly season" the action of Coripheus of pretentions the most exorbitant and with such representatives, Mr. Parnell the Conservative organ is still material, al. on the part of the members from Upper Canada, I am anxious to throw down the gauntlet, and trust he will take it up. any appeal he may make for assistance. The very varied and ingenious speculation in cer. Now I am ready to prove to him that the county he represents does not export more than mine; that the agricultural produce in answer Parnell's appeal," and proceeds to jump Jim Crow performance, as "most is not greater than that of the county I rep. marked improvement." But its conclusions resent. That he in his family, does not consume or use a greater quantity of British manufactures upon which duty is paid than I make use of in my family. I am ready with the census in my hand to show that there are sees a change as from a hard drinker to one as many horses, oxen, cows, pigs and other domestic animals in my county as in his. I am ready, whenever he wishes it, to prove that in the houses of Canadians in the rural of the organ in question. We are told that districts, if we have not always as many articles of luxury as in the same class in Ontario, we have a great number of useful articles which are more or less of British manufacture, which have paid duty, and consequently contribute to the revenues of the country; and, further, that there is a far greater consumption of wines and other liquors upon which heavy duties are paid in Lower than in Upper Canada, and that in this respect we pay more to the revenue than Upper Canada. I will also tell the honor. able gentleman for Peterborough that I am ready to name appraisers to establish what I have advanced, and that I am ready to give security by which I will be bound to pay all the expenses of such appraisement if the honorable member will deny the position I have taken, and leave the matter to arbitra tors and appraisers. The honorable member has here an opportunity of which is calculated to make one shudder. He proving the great superiority of Up per over Lower Canada which he has the bad taste so often to boast of. I will say, also, that there is not a single member representing Lower Canada who is not disposed to do as much as I propose towards the representation of any other county in Upper Canada. With the gravest face and most assured tone the honorable member for Peterborough has said, "who loads your fifteen or sixteen hundred ships which annually come up the St. Lawrence, if it is not the inhabitants of Upper Canada?" In answer, I will ask that onorable member to name four counties in Upper Canada which furnished cargoes in 1845 for more than one hundred and eighty ships of the value of £140,000. The Counties of Ronaventure, Gaspe, Rimouski and Sague. nay can show this, not from calculations of

THE APPEAL FOR AID.

It is to be hoped that in the interests of Home Rule the appeal of Mr. Parnell will be answered liberally by the Irish on this continent. Unless the unfortunate tenantry, who are now in such imminent peril of being gripped by the relentless hand of the land. lords, are given substantial aid it is not to be expected—for flesh and blood after all is human-that there will not be witnessed acts of violence calculated to strengthen the position of those who oppose the demands of Ireland for her right measure of freedom. That the pound of flesh will be rigidly demanded is beyond question, although the chief organ of the Conservatives in England recently very truly said that "the landlord who at this crisis presses a legal claim in a way that the conscience of honest and humane men would condemn, is a traiter to his fellows." It seems there are, many such traitors, and the present ones are not to he deterred from wringing what they can from shattered for years. As the Freeman in a recent issue said editorially :-- " The key-note of the attitude which the people are advised to take up is a rigid adherence to the law-a rigid abstinence from all illegality, avoidance of all outrage, united action within, not without the bounds of the law. Not only this, but Mr. Dillon is careful to advise tenauts who seek to induce their landlords to give them abatements in consequence of the depression of the times only to demand a reasonable and fair reduction-euch a reduc-The abominable attacks of the Mail on this tion as can be defended publicly. In fact, openly acting together, are, we take it, as creased remuneration. True, if the landlord be not paid his full legal demand, he has a legal right to evict. No one has, we underprocess if it be enforced. We certainly have never advised it." But this position cannot be sustained by the poor tenants unaided. The maintenance of such a satisfactory order of things as the Freeman advocates is certainly necessary and desirable, but it cannot be maintained without that assistance for which Mr. Parnell has so vigorously appealed, and Mr. Ficzgerald endorsed to heartily. The urgency is immediate, and we hope the response will be prompt.

> IRISH HOME RULE AND ANTI-EVIC-TION FUND.

COLLECTED BY P. FLANNERY, BATHURST, N. B Rev. John Carter, \$2; Rev. Wm. Varrily, \$2; K. J. Burns, \$2; T. F. Reary, \$5; F. J. McManus, \$1; A. Macpherson, \$1; Rev. Father Dickson, \$5; Patrick Plannery, \$1; John Calligan, \$1; John O'Neil, \$1; Rev. Thomas F. Barry, V. G., \$2; Mrs. Patrick Flannery, \$2-Total, \$24.

A FRENCH SENSATION.

PARIS, Oct. 11 .- The Nouveau Monde pub! lishes a sensational letter from General Diaz, now President of Mexico, to the effect that during the late attempt to establish an empire in Mexico, Marshal Bazaine, through a third "does Lower Canada, in propertion to its party, offered to place in his hands the town occupied by the French, and to surrender Maximillian, Marquez, Mironion, and others industry is equal to that of Upper Canada? if he accepted certain proposals, which Dist will cause all laws on a arriage to be more county." These little ingenious tricks of the spirit of frishmen is represented by not likely to be the recipient of much confi. As the honorable member for Peterborough, rejected because he deemed it dishonorable. to the first of the control of the first of the second of the first of the second of the first of the second of th