THE CATHOLIC RECORD standing and such BICKEMOND ST. not the person to send to administer the affairs of a free govern-MOEN P. COPPEY, M. A., LL.D., EDITOR MOS. COPPEY, PUB. AND PROP.

GENERAL AGENTS: Donat Crowe and Luke King. OITAWA AGENCY: er can be stopped.

Frames writing for a change of address
aid invariably send us the name of their
aggregate office.

## Catholic Record. LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1887

A CARD.

Canadian prominent among the number, coffey to the registrarship of Carleton is the result of a corrupt bargain between the Mowat Government and the Rev. J. F. Coffey, who writes for the CATHOLIC RECORD, and that in consequence of this alleged bargain the CATHOLIC RECORD used its power and influence against the Con-servative party during the late local elections. The undersigned, the proprietor of this journal, gives the most emphatic denial to these assertions, and pronounces them utterly false and calumnious. In the first place, the Rev. J. F. Coffey has not the desire or the authority to shape the policy of this journal. Secondly, the course of the CATHOLIC RECORD during purely and simply by the consideration of c interests, and under the direct advice and sanction of ecclesiastical authority. Had the leaders of the Conservative party in the local legislature abstainidentifying themselves with the wicked programme of the Mail against Catholic interests in Canada, the CATHOLIC RECORD would have observed that strict neutrality which has always distinguished it in purely political contests-which it so observed during the late electoral contest for the Dominion parliament, and which it is intended to observe in such matters to the end of its career. The only party that the RECORD knows and labors for is the Catholic Church and its sacred

We have a right to expect that the Irish Canadian and the other journals that have been in such hot haste to bear false writinge against the RECORD will have the honesty to publish this card, with a view to a just reparation.

THOS. COFFEY,
Proprietor CATHOLIC RECORD

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL.

We ask our readers to go back with us to this time four years ago. It was then first mooted that the choice of the British Cabinet of a successor for the Marquis of Lorne, had fallen upon the Marquis of ment. The CATHOLIC RECORD was the first paper in Canada that took this ground, and having taken it, we held to it unflinchingly while opposition was of any avail. When Lord Lansdowne did come, we advised the Irish people of Canada, whose tenderest feelings had been outraged in his appointment, to receive him in the respectfulness of We strongly deprecated and warmly discountenanced the offering of the smallest insult to His Excellency as unbecoming and unpatriotic. We have since endeavored to form a favorable opinion of a man, sent from over the water to rule us, with all the odium of a bad landlord, an evictor, a rack-renter and exterminator. We have closely watched His Excellency's course. We have not failed to recognize in him a gentleman of ability, a vast improvement, in this respect, on the governor-general who succeeded the brilliant and versatile, if insincere, Dufferin. We have read with interest and pleasure of certain of his reported efforts to ameliorate the condi tion of his long-oppressed, outraged and plundered tenantry. But we have not, with all the good will in the world, been able to change, in one iota, the views we expressed, four years ago, as to his unfitness for the position of governor general of Canada. He came to us as an Irish landlord of odious repute. He stood then condemned, on the testimony, overwhelm. ing and irrefragable, of that eminent British jurist, Sir Charles Russel, Q. C., since attorney general of England, as one of Ireland's worst landlords-a persecutor and practical exterminator of the Irish race. He stood before the world condemned by his own action as an enemy of the tenantry of Ireland, by his resignation of a portfolio in the Gladstone government of 1880, because, forsooth, that administration saw fit to introduce into Parliament a measure of temporary, said in 1883 that a man of such a peace. No pecuniary sacrifice within genius.

ment, to represent the royal authority in the midst of a free people, who hold Irish landlordism, with all its works and pomps, several hundreds a year for their holdin undisquised reprobation and unmitigated executation. We pointed out that the necessities of our position demanded a governor-general acceptable to all classes of our fellow-citizens. We held that not just minded men abroad. Lord Lansalone should the nobleman filling this downe cannot justify his eviction of these high office be so acceptable, but that he farmers by his boasteff expenditure of a should command the hearty respect of the few thousand pounds on his Irish estates. people of the United States. A rack-rent- His ancestors and himself have for many ng, evicting, and exterminating Irish generations wrung hundreds of thou landlord was not the man assuredly to fill sands of pounds from a pinched, famish. the bill in this regard. If ever in the history of Canada there was needed in our the soil that the noble lord claims as his gubernatorial chair a man who could ap- own was stolen by monarchs, repacious proach the people and the government of and blood-thirsty, to reward the namethe American republic in all the frank. less vagabonds and heartless adventurers ness of an acceptable friendliness, surely who planted Eighth rule in Ireland, such an one is now needed. But what is our position? Our Governor general guilt. It is an admission of wrong-doing cannot, except furtively and then with a that no amount of sophistry or apposse of detectives before, behind, and peals to side issues can around him, visit a country and a people that are one with us in language, laws and ately placed himself outside the race, and which desires to be one with us sympathy of the right thinking of all in all the offices and relations of good countries, and taken, after due reflection, neighborhood. At one time we did venture to hope, from the announcements decided hostility to the Irish people at made of kindly relations, small indeed in home and abroad. Of his action he must themselves, but indicative we thought of a bear the consequences. One thing we are good purpose on the part of the Marquis certain of, an evicting Irish landlord canof Lanedowne to his tenantry, that he not be a successful governor general of had grown out of the prejudices of land lordism, that his heart had become sick five millions of self-governing people, can-of landlordism's wrong-doings and outrages, that the free air of unrack- by a governor openly identified with the rented and landlordless Canada bad most inhuman system that has disgraced given him the courage of the unselfish re- modern times, the rack-renting, blood former, and that perceiving the enormities of the system under which his ancestors Ireland. The Marquis of Landowne will had for so many generations trod upon and ground a noble and generous people, by relinquishing at once its government he would, upon quitting Canada's guber natorial office, leave a name in history associated with some sweeping measure of land reform in Ireland, which, while respecting the rights of property, would ensure the tillers of the soil the fence of his evictions: peace, plenty and happiness, that by hopes have been doomed to bitterest disappointment. The Governor-General of Canada in this the jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign, at this critical period of our history, when relations other than friendly prevail between this and the adjoining country, has again, to our mortification and horror, blossomed forth as an evictor.

The news has reached this side of the incomplete the results of t

own instance, is in itself an admission of every charge formulated against him by the Irish National League. Here it is :

the Irish papers in October last and republished by the Canadian press. Lord Lansdowne's Queen's County tenants belong, on the other hand, to an entirely different class, the greater portion of the estate being held by large farmers, many of whom pay several hundreds a year for their holdings. The two ringleaders against whom Lord Lausdowne a new proceeding are rented anneying. is now proceeding are rented approximately at £800 and £1,300 a year respect ively. These as well as other tenants who have adopted the 'Plan of Campaign,' although they have held under lease for authough they nave need under lease for many years past, and were therefore pro-tected from an increase of rent when the prices of agricultural produce were high, constantly received abatements during the constantly received abatements during the recent period of depression, and were in November last offered reductions averaging between 15 and 20 per cent. The dwellings upon these estates are, as a rule, of a superior class, the larger tenants being without exception provided with excellent houses and homesteads. Evidence was given by Lord Larged with between the control of the c exception provided with excellent houses and homesteads. Evidence was given by Lord Lansdowne before a Royal Commission that during the past twenty years £20,000 had been spent by him and his predecessors in executing improvements for the tenants on this estate, and that the percentage charged upon this large outlay to those for whose benefit it was incurred amounted to only £300 a year. As an indication of the nature of the relations which existed upon this property between landlord and tenant previous to between landlord and tenant previous to the agitation new in progress, it may be mentioned that during the past twelve years only one eviction for non-payment of rent had taken place upon the whole property.'

To every statement, nay, to every line of the above defence, we invite the closest attention and reflection of our readers. We are here told that the Queen's County tenants have large holdings, paying heavy rentals, and enjoying the benefit of commodious dwelling places. Men such as these are not apt to provoke, without restricted, and illiberal relief to the ten-antry of his unfortunate country. We Irish are lovers of home and domestic

was reach they would not make to keep that | MODERN CLAIMS OF ANGLICAN. | head of the sacred system, and you have to peace and homelike content which is their ern- life long aim and coaseless object. Nothate. Lord Lansdowne has deliberwe would fain believe, a position of Canada. This great Dominion, with its render the Dominion a priceless service into hands more humane and generous than his own.

Since writing the above we have re ceived the following comments of Mr. Wm. O'Brien on Lord Lansdowne's de-

New York, April 3 -Mr. T. P. Gill. M heaven's decree should be theirs. Our P., cables as follows to The Tribune: -"In

The news has reached this side of the Atlantic fhat the "Plan of Campaign" has been adopted on the Queen's County estates of Lord Lansdowne. The Plan of Campaign is adopted only where rack. The tenants holding under judicial rents, he refused any abatement are refused. The very defence published in the Ottawa press, at the Governor General's own instance, is in itself an admission of valueless. Notwithstanding this fact, and valueless. Notwithstanding this fact, and the report of the Cowper Commission that prices have fallen 18½ per cent, since the judicial rents were fixed, Lord Lan-downe off-red no abatement to the poor judicial holders, but attempted to isolate them by heibing the lesses helders is the commission of the less shadows. the Irish National League. Here it is:

'The "Plan of Campaign' was adopted on this (Queen's County,) estate in consequence of Lord Lanedowne's refusal to allow to the tenants upon it a scale of abatements identical with that allowed to his tenants in the County of Kerry. The Kerry tenants are almost without exception the occupants of small holdings in a mountainer. Simble the officed holders, but attempted to isolate them by bribing the large holders with special abatements. It was because they rejected these bribes and made common cause with their poorer brethren that they were two tenants who were evicted are not mountainous country with little or no really rich men. They once were, but capital, except their own labour, and have capital, except their own labour, and have experienced exceptional losses during the last season. The reasons for which these tenants were in Lord Lansdowne's opinion entitled to a special measure of indulgence were fully stated in a letter published in the Irish papers in October last and republished by the Canadian press Lord sympathy would not be extended to men evicted from handsome residences as it would to men evicted from hovels; but, on the contrary, the wrong is the more cruel because the more comfortable the residences Danne and Kilbride quitted, the more fearful must be the presence of rack-rents that must be the presence of rack-rents that compelled them and their brother-tenants to run such risks. But for the stand made by these two large holders the poorer tenants could have been crushed and evicted without trouble. It is true that the tenants owe three half-years' rent. It is totally false that they were the best plying tenantry in the country, so long as they were able. They only owe one half year's rent. The law requires that one full year's rent should be due before eviction. In order to evict Lord. that one full year's rent should be due before eviction. In order to evict Lord Lansdowne had to add to the one-half year's rent really due a mythical debt called a 'hanging' which is a half year's rent running on for everal generations, but never enforced except as a lever for aviction."

eviction. "Why have the evictions been sus

pended?"
"I suspect because Canadian opinion
was beginning to make Lord Lausdowne
uncomfortable. They will unquestionably
be resumed if he finds Canada apathetic to his conduct. Only for the urgency of the struggle here at home I would be on my way to Canada at this moment. I have way to Canada at this moment. I have received pressing invitations from Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal. I shall certainly go if Lord Landowne carries out his threat of exterminating the remainder of the tenantry. As it is, his eviction of Dunne and Kilbride has been accompanled by the eviction of all their poor laborers, 25 in number, and the suffering to these men who are thrown idle, and to their poor families, is heartrending."

WE beg to call the attention of our readers to some exquisite lines of poetry Easter Morn," which appear in our columns this week. They will well repay perusal. We hope the authoress will continue to favor the columns of the RECORD with her truly religious poetic

THE AUTHORITY OF THE POPE.

In our first paper on the modern claim erent absurdity of the Anglican theory hat the Church of Christ on earth consi of a number of independent organizations The absurdity is the same whether the an. The English Church theory is that each nation should have its own Church; but the arguments wherewith they attempt to prove this would, if they were worth anything, rather prove that every diocese is independent of every other diocese, so that there should be as many independent churches as there are cities sufficiently mportant to require a Bishop. Bishop Coxe states "the Church of England never was a part of the Roman Catholic Church. Of course if he had meant that the modern Church of England, as it was created by Parliament, with the king at its head as supreme, subject to the king and Parisment in doctrine and discipline, and cut off by heresy and schism from the living universal organism of the Church Catholic it is true that this Church never was part of the Caurch Catholic and Roman. which alone is entitled to be called Catholic at all, and in this case the Bishop would have been right. this is not his meaning. means to say that the Catholic Church in England, as she existed in the days of St. Augustine, and earlier, also in the days of Alfred and St. Anselm, down to the time of the Reformation, never acknowledged the Pope's supreme authority. This is evident from the whole tenor of his Toronto lectures. He says "there were never Roman Catholic ages in England." The claims of the Pope to supremacy he tells us began with Pope Nicholas "in the

England "while princes were ready to make terms with the Pontiff, there were always men like Stephen Langton to prevent the encroashments of Rome going too far." He adds that "the strange usurpations" of the popes were put forward "through the connivance of princes." It is true that in the ninth century certain documents were issued which were falsely attributed to early Popes from St. Clemen to Pope Damasus, but these forged documents were not the basis on which the authority of the Popes was founded. On the contrary, it was because the authority of the Popes was recognized that these forgeries possessed a plausibility. There is abandance of evidence to show that the supreme authority of the Pope was always acknowledged by the church. From the very beginning of ecclesiastical history. the Popes were always the foremost to condemn errors of doctrine, and to sustain the discipline of the church, and bishops in every country recognized their right and duty of interference whenever any cause of magnitude arose. If there were any bishop or patriarch who could claim exemption from the Pope's authority such exemption would belong above all to the bishops and patriarchs of the east, but

none are more explicit than eastern bishops

in asserting the Pope's prerogatives, and

ninth century." At this period certain

forged decretals which attributed great

authority to the Pope "were used as a

mason uses the wooden frame on which

he builds an arch" and "in 870 the papacy

by the aid of the decretals established the

parerchy with popular ignorance on one

ide and despotism on the other." In

this long before the date assigned by Bishop Coxe to their establishment. The famous Council of Chalcedon, held in 451, in their report of their proceedings sent to Pope St. Leo, say "it was he that presided by his legates, as the head presides over all the members of the body." St. Cyril of Alexandria, writing to Pope Celestine against Nestorius, says "As God himself imposes on us the duty, and the wisdom and the ancient traditions of the

Elsewhere, in his "treasures" St. Cyril says it is necessary that we, being as mem bers, should remain attached to our head, who is the Bishop of Rome, and the Apostolic See: it is from him that we are to ask what we must believe and hold: for he alone can blame, correct and reprimand us, or strengthen us and keep us in the right, and bind and loose."

church bind us to report all matters to

your holiness, I feel it my duty to inform

you that Satan is exciting new agitations

against the church."

The Eastern Church to this day attests he antiquity of the doctrine of the Pope's Supremacy, for though they refuse to acknowledge his authority, the prayers and hymns which they still recite in their liturgy attest that the doctrine dates from before their separation into a distinct Church. Thus on the feasts of the Popes the sacred canticles of the liturgy style them "successors to the throne of the head of the Apostles, the heads of the Church,' and use other similar expressions. St. Sylvester, is thus addressed in a canticle on his feast day, January 2: "O most holy Sylvester, thou has enriched the see of the head of the Apostles, and thou hast been a most admirable Minister of God by embel lishing, confirming and glorifying the Church by divine dogmas."

And sgain: "O Pontiff, you were the land."

Apostles." These formulas were certainly not adopted into the Greek liturgy after the Constantinopolitan Patriarchs were in open revolt against the authority of the Holy See : and as this revolt was already existing at the time of the excommunication of the Emperor Leo by Pope Gregory the Second in the early part of the eighth century, the Pope's authority must have been then fully established 150 years before the date assigned to it by Bishop Coxe. Further, it could not have been then a new doctrine, since it was so completely ncorporated into the liturgy, not only in the office of St. Sylvester, but in that of Sts. Peter and Leo and other Popes whose

feasts are celebrated by the Greeks. acknowledged in the days of St. Cyprian, appalled at the magnitude of the outrage about A. D. 250. Mosheim will not be suspected of a desire to attribute it to a America the new coercion infamy in date earlier than the period when it was received with indignant and universal fully recognized. Yet he acknowledges feelings of horror that have stirred the that "with respect particularly to the popular mind as it has not been moved Bishop of Rome, he is supposed by Cyprian to have had at this time a certain pre-eminence in the church; nor does he ery propose? It proposes the abolition of stand alone in this opinion." He then trial by jury in certain cases the charge endeavors to show that while St. Cyprian of venue to England in other cases of facacknowledged the pre-eminence of the Roman Prelate, he nevertheless insisted Orange magistracy's jurisdiction, and, in a on "the equality, in point of dignity and authority that subsisted among all the members of the Episcopal order."

St. Oyprian had a controversy with Pope St. Stephen concerning the validity of baptism by heretics, and he maintained his own opinion against the decision of Pope St. Stephen with a pertinacity which it is hard to reconcile with the respect due to the Sovereign Pontiff. Mosheim takes side with St. Cyprian in this discussion and says "he treated the arrogance of that imperious Prelate with a noble indignation, and also with a perfect contempt.' (31 Century, chap, 2).

We shall not deny that St. Cyprian's opposition to Pope St. Stephen was carried to the very verge of the respect due to the Holy See, and Mosheim takes advantage of this to maintain that St. Ceprian was right, and the Holy See wrong. The testimony of the tradition of the Church is quite different. It is acknowledged that the Pope was right, and St. Cyprian wrong. St. Augustine writing on this very subject exonerates St. Cyprian from enlpable error, but holds his views to be unortho. dox. Book I against Cresconius :

"I am not held by the authority of this letter (to Jubianus) which letter of Cyprian I hold to be not orthodox; but those I hold to be orthodox which accord with the authority of holy Scripture, with praise of him, but what does not so accord I reject with due reverence."

Let us now see what were St. Caprian's real sentiments on the Pope's authority. In his 55th Epistle to Pope Cornelius, he

says: "All heresies and schisms have sprung from disregard for the one priest God, whom Christ has constituted priest and judge in his own place; and if the whole brotherhood would obey him according to the commands of our Lord, no one would oppose the priestly college."

"God is one, and Christ is one and the Church is one, and the chair one, founded by the Lord's word upon a rock; snother altar, and a new priesthood besides the one altar and the one priesthood, cannot be set up." (Ep. 21, ad. Pleb.)

"Cornelius, moreover, was made Bishop by the judgment of God, when the place of Fabian, that is when the place of Fabian, that is when the place of Peter and the rank of the sacerdotal chair was vacant. Nor can he have the ordination of the Church "Ep 52 to Antoninus.

In Epistle 55 to Pope Cornelius he In Epistle 55 to Pope Cornelius, he

who carried fa'se letters to Rome "as though the truth could not sai! after them and convict their false tongues by proof of the real facts." He adds :

"They dare to sail and to carry letter from schismatics and proface persons to the chair of Peter and to the principal Church whence the unity of the principal hood took its rise, nor do they consider that they are the same Romans whose faith is praised in the preaching of the Apostle, and to whom faithlessness cannot have

Another witness to the authority of the Pope is St. Optatus, who about A. D. 368 says to Parmenian :

"Thou canst not deny that thou know est that in the city of Rome the Episcopal chair was conferred on Peter first, wherein sat Peter, the head of all the Apoetles. Peter, therefore, first filled that individual chair; to him succeeded Linus, to Linus, Clement, etc., to Damasus, Siricius, who is now our colleague. Whence, then, is it that you strive to usurp unto yourself the keys of the kingdom of heaven, you who sacrilegiously fight against the chair of St. Peter?" Book 2, n. 16.

A TELEGRAM was received at Dublin from Toronto, on the 3rd , saying that if William O'Brien, elitor of the United Ire land, tried to agi ate in Canada against the Marquis of Lansdowne, he would be immediately arrested. Mr. O'Brien, speak. ing in reference to this telegram, said : "It is a very eacouraging sign of Lord Lansdowne's sensitiveness to Canadian opinion. I would not at all object to Canadians having an example on the spot of the landlord and police tyranny which Lord Lansdowne's friends practice in IreBASE, BLOODY AND BRUTAL.

The Salisbury government has laid on

the table of the Commons House of Par-

liament its "Irish Criminal Law Amendment Bill," an euphonieus title for a measure of baseness, brutality and blood
—a measure which the Pall Mall Gazette says, subjecting, as it does, white-skinned Christians and civilized beings to arbitrary interference with the rights of man, justifies an insurrection—a measure against which, if the Irish revolt, they will have the sympathy and support of the worlda measure against which, if they do not revolt—the Pall Mall Gazette rightly declares they will deserve infinite contempt. This new demoniacal contrivance of tyranny has excited a feeling of world-wide indignation against the Salisbury govern-The authority of the Pope was certainly ment. The Euglish nation itself stands proposed to be inflicted on Ireland. since the epoch of the civil war. What does the Tory scheme of blood and treachtrial by jury in certain cases, the change titious crime, the enlargement of the word, the crushing out of the whole machinery for popular constitutional agitation, the substitution of the most odieur and diabolical tyranny for the few forms of free government still enjoyed by Ireland. Mr. Parnell, in his despatch of March 28th, to the Hon. John Fitzgerald. President of the Irish National League of America, stamps the proposal with in

> 'The Coercion bill proposed to-night in the House of Commons is the 87th since the Act of Union 87 years ago. It is also the most stringent, tyrannical and un-called for by the state of affairs in Ireland. Never before has a Coercion bill been pro-posed when crime was so rapidly decreas-ing as compared with previous years. The measure is aimed against all open agita-tion and appears to be expressly designed for driving discontent at the surface. It places all public sent as the surface. places all public speakers, writers and conplaces all public speakers, writers and conductors of newspapers absolutely at the mercy of stipendiary magistrates, holding their offices at the pleasure of the Crown. It condemns the Irish speaking peasant of rack-rented Kerry to the tender mercies of a packed jury of Orange-men or landlords, or to a jury of Englishmen at the old Bailey in London. The Liberal party, headed by Gladstone, stands as one man against this iniquitous measure, and will fight shoulder to shoulder with us in opposing it to the last. It seems impossible to believe that even the present House of Commons will continue to follow the of Commons will continue to follow the Tory government in their mad course, and good judges consider the measure will break and ruin the cabinet. I must, however, prepare for the worst, and I confidently appeal to the American people for that sympathy and support which they have never withheld from a people struggling for liberty." Mr. Fitzgerald lost no time to reply to

the Irish leader in terms of earnest endorsation and hearty encouragement. He cabled him the assurance that the league in America would redouble its efforts, and that Ireland is sure of American sympathy and support in the coming crisis. Nebraska Legislature had on that day, March 29th, by unanimous vote, passed resolutions of sympathy with Ireland, and of condemnation of the Tory coercion policy : "This and similar manifestations throughout a free country give," declared Mr. Fitzgerald, "the lie to the slanders of the English press, that true Americans de not sympathize with Ireland. This great liberty-loving people of the United States are entirely in sympathy with Ireland's blames the excommunicated presbyters struggle for Home Rule." John Dillon has summed up Irish feeling and opinions on the bill in his pithy declaration that if he believed the people of England capable of sanctioning the measure he would give up forever the hope of seeing the Irish and English shake hands, that the Irish people would be slaves indeed if they submitted to its iniquitous enactments, adding, that for his own part he would leave a country where no Irishman could live unless he lived like a slave, or if the people were willing he would be proud and happy to lead them in battle. Mr. Gladstone, in perhaps the greatest speech of his life, has branded the bill as the most formidable breach of trust that a popular assembly could perpetrate. Among its most insulting and exasperating proposals, the worst ever submitted to Parliament being the provision that Irish trials should be held in London. Never, said the veteran leader,

had he known such a blow at the national feeling of Ireland. Enough, he declared it was, to make one's blood boil to consider the proposals respecting the permanent duration of the bill. To establish what was formerly only a temporary remedy as a permanent rule of existence to society in Ireland was to put a brand of inferiority on that country and forever recognize as a fixed principle that force was a remedy. The lesson of many years, continued, Mr. Gladstone, showed that force was no remedy. Ever since the introduction of his Home Rule bill Ireland had been free from crime and outrage a condition long unknown-but now exist. ing because the Irish people know that the Liberal party as a party bad de-

cided to abide by them to the last. !'If," appells said Mr. Gladstone, in words of solemn saintly warning and prophetic significance, of the Liberals acceded to the appeals of New the government, the result would be a masterly retrogression. The Irish people would deliver return to ask some things which Liberal Travell efforts had already partly remedied. So Nebras long as Ireland continued in her present of Irela course of moderation, so long would Eastern Liberals he bound to persevere in their claim l endeavors to assist her. The time would little soon come when to the many now sup- showed porting the cause of ireland would be English added many more, when deplorable proposals such as those of the government of Ame would be no more associated with the immigi name of Ireland, and when it would be tries, fl seen that m doing what they could now triump to serve the Irish cause they were also result serving the cause of the wide empire of borne t

sixth ce

Washin

We can scarcely believe that the measure of the government will become law, of Ame but prepared must we be for the very who for worst. Our brethren in Ireland who enjoy its glor not the blessings of self-government, and the san whose hands it is now proposed to tie, there w look to us who do er joy the blessings to in the assist them in their bour of trial. False in Was should we be to freedom and to honor, recalled aye, even to humanity itself, if we refuse lin's vi to act on their appeal. Of itself Ireland disting is weak. With fewer than five millions of mous t people, she is forced into conflict with the Iris the most powerful government in the fore gr world. True, she has the sympathy and Irish support of a large portion of the English | contine public, but that sympathy and support, sions f she will not we must bear it in mind. | warmly have, if the Irish throughout the world do sympat not show that in the supreme crisis in this | the in history of their dear motherland they alone in make common cause with her-ready if need there be to shed the erica; o very last drop of their blood for the in resistance to tyranny. The battle The must be fought in the main by the chil- aid of dren of Ireland in America and Austra. Philade lia. Their influence and their assistance army a it is that have wrought such a mighty ings of change in British public opinion on the mother question of Home Rule. Their influence, of the l their assistance, and their endurance it is some of that will yet, we believe, achieve victory for the cause—the cause of freedom—blood a equality and humanity. With Roscoe to his f Cankling, the prince of American parlia- 'From mentariane, does not only every Irishman, struggi and son of an Irishman in America, but ica have every freeman, whatever his origin, creed terrible 

"In heart and judgment I am in sympathy with the people of Ireland, and wholly against any and every scheme to trample on their rights. It will be ennoying it England, the land of Magua Charta, the land of trial by jury and the due process of law, the land of Westminster Hall, shall now at this stage of the world turn around and march back towards barbar around and march back towards the stage of the world turn around and march back towards barbar around and march back towards the stage of the world turn around and march back towards the stage of the world turn around and march back towards the stage of the world turn around and march back towards the stage of the stage throw it is one thing; this is the right of self defence; the right to be. But it is a widely different thing to make laws widely different thing to make laws oppressive and repugnant to the great majority of those affected by them and then to violate the principles of government itself in order to enforce such laws. Such a proceeding is not Such a proceeding is not a resort to the right of self-defence nor a resort to any Bright It is might\_brutal might. the canot be defended by the extremity of the occasion; still less by the possession of power great enough to promise impunity to the act. Should the events you apprehend come to pass, Great Britain may rates a home question which mankind may make a question of its own—so deep and universal is the sentiment of liberty."

A BASE CALUMNY.

Hven John Bright, in his fierce hatred of Home Rule for Ireland, is not above priate reserting to calumny, as the following from the Mail of March 22ad establishes : "Mr John Bright says the majority of the people in Ireland would vote their to he a State of the American country to be a State of the American Union, if their leaders instructed them to do so, but that that would be no reason why the British Parliament should."

There is no man at all acquainted with whole Ireland, who does not know, that not Irelan alone is there no feeling in Ireland even among the most extreme of those Irish- of Iris men who seek for national independence, in favor of making Ireland a state of the closes American Union, but that any such proposal would be sure to meet with universal and unconquerable opposition from the Irish nation. Ireland feels for Amer- Irelan ica the heartiest regard and affection, but | the A Ireland, for very good reasons, has no desire ernin for political connection with the American republic. The Irish are not ignorant of identi the necessities of their geographical position. They wish to be one with Great Britain, but on terms just to both nations. They know full well that, as things now stand, it were better for the two countries to be wholly dissociated decre than attempting to live in undisguised civil strife. But they, at the same time, of recognize, that it is in the interests of both, as it is within their reach and capacity, to live in union, peace and harmony. Ireland has indeed a warm feeling for other America. She loves her people and admires her institutions. She glories in her inequ history and delights in her success. She injus remembers with pride that America was advoonce known as the "greater Ireland," and | and also "St. Brendan's Land," the latter judic

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