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WEDNESDAY......FEBRUARY 2, 1867

A SIGNIFICANT indication of the drift of copular opinion is to be seen in the calculation; made by the independent press on the result of the elections. The figures they are arranging are not on the possibilities of success or defeat, but upon the strength of Mr. Blake's majority in the whole Dominion. This majority is variously estimated from 20 to 40 The calculation is not too sanguine considering the disheartened and disorganized condition of the party, the failure of the ministry to redeem their pledges, and the fearful record of extravagance, corruption and miscovernment so plainly brought home to them.

THE NEW CABINET.

Mr. Mercier has formed a strong and representative cabinet, and, it must be confessed, has used the material at his disposal with ad mirable judgment. The portfolios have been conferred with a judicious eye to the fitness of the men for the place, and fairly as regards all those sections which claim representation. In the face of the difficulties which the premier has to contend with, and the very exceptional political circumstances under which he has assumed effice, Mr. Mercier deserves praise for tions on his success.

THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT.

The defeat of the Local Administration on the election of a Speaker was only what was expected. It has been sufficiently clear for some that Mr. Mercier has a small but lose any of its part, cohesion in power when which has not falled on any local prin-Mercier, who, has proved himself an able leader, has contended so earnestly and determinedly for constitutional rights and the strictest provincial autonomy, that the people may rest assured that both these will be rigidly maintained. authorities greatly aided in terminating lts pravity. existence. We feel sure that the present administration will avoid the serious error committed by their predecessors, Mr. Curran from feeling the full and hold all provincial affairs wholly sloof from those of Dominion ask the people to aid him in h administration. The danger of permitting recover his dirty thirty pieces of any association between the two was emphatically pointed out by the Hon. E. Blake in excuse of his betrayal of Home Ru in his first speech as a minister in the Ontario the same as an ingenious apole Government, and a complete neutrality was put forth for Judas Iscariot. He believ then made a cardinal point in his platform as it has been ever since. The principle needs able, that he betrayed him in order to show events have proved.

A TRAITOR'S PLEA.

Mr. Curran's friends are appealing to the electors of Montreal Centre on a plea which shows to what an extremity they are reduced. say that if he is not elected he will get othing rom the Government, and all the

great constituency? Has it come to this John. His recall is also an admission on the that the people are to endow a man with part of John that he feels himself, no. longer power to sacrifice great principles for a government situation — to make their shoulders a stepladder by which men of mean ambition and obsequious talents may climb into office? Surely the persons who are urging this miserable plea on behalf of Mr. Carran cannot have considered the disgust with which it and each other, a demoralized and divided must inspire all men who esteem their party, a people disgusted and indignant with franchise at its proper value, and who desire the unprecedented corruption and maladminto see in their representative a man of dig. istration of the Government. nity and independence. The perception of right and wrong must be terribly blunted and obscured in those who can find in such a upon to perform is beyond his strength were plea warranty for sending a candidate with he ten times the man he is. He has the will Mr. Curran's public record to parliament. and the ambition to do great things for his It is, in fact, a reversal of the fundamental principle by which a public man should be self the magnificent future he will secure as accepted or rejected by his constituents. When a candidate szeks a renewal of public confidence he always appeals to all his powers to the utmost, and should his record, and endeavors at least to show a claim to support on public grounds. To ask in Opposition will be so disadvantageous that he should be sent to parliament again to enable him to secure a reward for subserviency to the Government and abandonment of principle is the most extraordinary exhibition of the demoralization to which Macdonaldism has reduced its votaries yet presented to the people.

Electors of the Centre Division are setually asked to vote for Mr. Curran that he may be rewarded by the Ministry for having betrayed the great trust they reposed in him four years ago! Could anything be more astounding? How would a constituency in Ireland regard such a plan on behalf of a Nationalist candidate? We fancy he would be more likely to leave the hustings in hot haste than to receive the sympathetic plaudits of the electors. By betraying the cause of Home Rule, Mr. Curran established a claim on the Government. and the people of Montreal Centre are implored to condone his treachery, in order that he may not be cheated out of his reward by ministers who, having used him, are considered ungrateful enough to abandon him should his constituents fail to condone his faithfulness to them and his apostsoy from the principle he was elected to maintain!

But if there be anyone inclined, through good nature, to put a gloss on Mr. Curran's conduct, lot him reflect that by doing so he excuses what Irishmen and men of honor everywhere have always branded as the vilest development of political turpitude. The pleaadvanced in behalf of Mr. Curran might be set up for any scurvy sneak, informer, spy and traitor ever employed by the British Government to bring Irish patriots to the gallows. Should Montreal Centre hearken to it, every trimmer, time-server, placenunter, apostate, renegade, traitor and mercenary will find any villiany he may contemplate justified in advance by the plea that he acted in good faith to the government, aud is therefore entitled to reward, and not condemnation and execuation. Then the people of Montreal Centre will see in their representative another like Sir Lancelot-

"His honor rooted in dishenor stood, And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true."

But the Irishmen of Montreal cannot condone Mr. Curran's betrayal of the cause of Home Rule without assuming and taking upon themselves a share of his guilt. Are they prepared to do that? They know perfectly well that, throughout the long struggle for Irish freedom, successive governments in England have always been ready to be tow the most liberal rewards on any Irishman who could compact man rity, which will certainly not be found willing to betray the Na. tional cause. Suppose Mr. Parnell were It has resisted all temp, tion in opposition. willing to accept any coasideration that The province loses a good government, could be named and abandon the agitation of which he is the leader. Does any one liple or through say shorton using of its own. doubt for a moment that he might have a The new administration, to a great extent, million planked down on the mail if he would nave their paths already cut for them, and say the word? There is nothing, in fact, apart from the financial position of the pro- within the reach of British wealth and power vince, which demands a master hand, a here is that he might not demand with part of very little in the way of public policy, and lite certainty of having in conceded At hundreds of thousands of dollars, dising the new Government to "try it" once. Suppose Mr. Parner. could be edited and avowedly independent, and, prentice hand "upen. In opposition, Mr. quilty of so great a piece of villain what we uld the Irish people, what would the world think of him, Benedia, Arnold would be regarded as a saint in comparison; there would not be a spot on earth or under the sea, no, not in the uttermost a epths of sheel, where he could hade his dishon ored head, and The suspicion that the late government per- his name would go down to the ages as exmitted itself to be influenced by the Federal pressive of the lowest to m for human de-

The intensity of political partisenship in this country has to some e. rtent shielded disapprobation his recreancy ma rits, but to silver is asking too much. The plea for Mr. his master so great, so powerful, so irresta double sustentation in our province, as recent his enemies that he was really divine. His motives were all the purest and noblest, but he took the silver pieces all the same, just as Mr. Curran will take his reward should the gen electors of Montreal Centre send him back to Sir John with a certificate of their approval! see i.

TUPPER TO THE RESCUE.

The recall of Sir Charles Tupper, and his ime and energy he has devoted to politics immediate acceptance of the nomination for to place a be thrown away. It would be too bad, the Commons in Cumberland, is proof of the intelligence, . think, to see him thrown on his beam extreme peril in which the Government is ble of compre nds, and it would be generous to give him a placed. It is pretty certain that before con- peals to ignoran ote so that he would be in a position to get senting to resign his easy, lucrative situation ligion. They for something good in the way of a judgeship or at London, Sir Charles exacted his own hard-headed, read other lucrative appointment from Sir John terms. Time will show the nature and ex. people, and that el tent of these terms; but henceforth he must instance, are perfecta A more contemptible appeal could not be regarded as master of the situation within speeches of Ministers. made, especially to the Irish electors. What the Tory party. He has not accepted the put things together and was Mr. Ourran sent to parliament for? To role of savior of the ministry merely to re- clusions. oltain a Juorative situation for bimselt by construct the broken down ma hing resum. But the paralysis of a

subserviently prostituting the franchise of a his old place and play second fiddle to Sir able to command the ship of state. In assuming his present task Sir Charles has to face a combination of circumstances that might well appal a man of less resolute fibre. He enters the contest with an aged an infirm Premier, a Cabinet weak to feebleness, colleagues bitterly hostile to himself

But Sir Charles, optimist though he be, must see that the work he has been called party, and doubtless he has pictured to him-Plemier of Canada should he succeed. We may, therefore, prepare to see him exert he fail, his position as a last hope that he will never be able to rise out of it. The ministry is certainly sadly in need of strengthening, and Sir Charles will bring it House. a certain amount of brass and gutta peroba. He cannot, however, bring to it that which it needs above all things-respectability, and a character for truth and honesty. Yet these are what the government is most deplorably in need of.

Sir Charles has started for Nova Scotia. where he will be able to turn the popular tide now running strongly against the Torice. But it seems he will receive a much warmer he is going to lead. The Opposition press striving to prevent the raising of an issue who is primarally guilty of the fraud from which has sprung all the evils and misfortunes of which the Nova Scutians complain, evils and misfortunes which can only be A change is inevitable. Things cannot so on remedied by a total change of federal policy crease and intensify opposition to the Gov- from the fearful slough into which it has ernment than to allay it.

sea know him and understand his methods | country with a hope of success. Public conand a boodler. With cheeks of brass, lungs The party which has been built up and or leather, unmeasured contempt for public kept together by a series of extraordinvirtue, and unlimited boodle, he goes to Nova ary and debasing devices is dissolving as Scotia, expecting that province will, like a the infirmities of its author and guide bastinadoed elephant, kneel to receive its increase. It is felt everywhere that it is un-

transcendent extent in the realms of boodle | ing the pells. as he, but this only makes his case all the worse, for the country has had more than enough of government by Tupperian metisods. The cry is everywhere,-"The Boodlers must go !" And the delight of driving them out! will be increased & hundredfold by the reflection that the worst boodler in the gang, the man who sold his country, destroyed the liberties of his native province, and brought disgrace upon its people, will be driven with them into a region where he shall no more be able to bully, or bribe, or bag the

A PARALYSED PARTY:

Parliament is dissolved, a general election will take place in four weeks, and look at the so-called Conservative party. Was there ever such a spectacle? The cabinet met with intornal dissensions, the late ministerial parliamentary majority outlawed in public estimation, the rank and file split into mutually destructive factions, the chief organ in which the party sunk aredited and avowedly independent, and, inst ad of sober appeals to the wisdom and patriots m of the people, wild clamorings of bigotry and throats of revolution. In every Dominion Government candipro vince of the dates a. 9 saking for support on widely differ. ds. They are all at ent and opposing group. go-as-you-please
sea; every one running common save race without a principle is . common save Blake's resolution was because they feared it Boodle!

Honest Conservatives see that Macdu. ism has broken with the best traditions o. their party, and by taking the word "Liberal" to its name has given a mongrel charactaken the Conservative party by the throat harrway to the Boodle Brigade, was an inand is strangling it. Demoralization is the finitel verana or object, in their estimation, inevitable result of blindly following a than Home Run for Ireland, so they voted leader whose whole policy has been down a nanly, onstitutional, unequivocal donaldites look to Sir John for some exploitation by which he would gain a party advantage, has become paralytic, now that he an no longer play his tricks upon an intelliat people. This sort of thing has had its

n the speeches, delivered in different If the country to audiences supposed ish different opinions, a willingness parts . to cher. - to the most opposite prejudices for to pande. of catching voters. They seemed very low estimate on Canadian and imagine the people incaparget that Canadians are a ling, reflecting, practical ectors in Antigonishe, for 'y enlightened as to the in Haldimand, and can

doubtedly originated from the growing intel- nine weeks of the session had passed, and lectual infirmities of the Premier. Stories when, at last, it was fully ascertained that that have been current for some time past no motion would be made, Mr. Blake introhave found expression in an Ottawa despatch | duced his resolution? to the Globe. Denials are made by the Ministerial press; nevertheless, the revolt in the Cabinet against the autocratic recklessness of Sir John Macdonald is a public scandal that cannot be denied or concealed. This unhappy state of affairs is further complicated by the aggressiveness of the Orange wing of the party, which demands the enforcement of The Mail's programme, and will be satisfied with nothing short of the subjugation of the Catholic eloment. It is easy to imagine the in. tolerable position of Mr. Chaplean under these conditions. Were he a politician of blameless record, and untrammelled with boodle schemes, in which his friends are as deeply interested as himself, he could out loose and take the position he longs so much to occupy. But he cannot move. He is powerless. The Liberals will have nothing to do with him. Sir John has his heel on his neck. Therefore, his only game is to form a cave with a view to dictating his own terms in case parties are evenly divided in the new

Outside ministerial circles the paralysis of the party is shown in the distraction of opposing factions that refuse to unite, and the contradictory attitude assumed by the Conservative newspapers. Hardly two of them support the Government for the same reasons, while the defection of the Catholica has utterly destroyed Tory hopes in many constituencies. At the same time liberal Protestants are disgusted at the palpable welcome from the Liberals than from those | folly and danger of the sectarian cry, and are hail his return with savage joy. The man that can only end in business destruction and political disaster.

Thus it is evident that the present ministry has become a governmental impossibility. as they are going. The country needs earn--is more likely by his hated presence to in- est, strong, capable, honest men to resone it been brought by a policy which Goldwin But the Great Stratcher is a fighting man, Smith well described as "the practice and, if his luxurious life in London has not of corruption in all its protean forms.' made him lazy and flabby, he will make [Manifestly the men in power are no longer things lively. But the people down by the capable of conducting the affairs of the thoroughly. By natural bent, confirmed by fidence must be restored, and that can only the habits of a lifetime, he is a bully, a briber be done by removing the mischief-makers. safe to entrust supreme power in the hands But it is to get rid of such men as he, not of men who have shown nothing but incapato reigntate them in power, that the people city and corruption, tinged with that ferocity of Nova Scotia, in common with the people which is ever the characteristic of the bad of the other provinces, are now rising in their and feeble, when threatened with nunishmight. Of bullice, and bribers, and boodlers, ment at the hands of an outraged people. there are any number in the Tory ranks. To We should not be autonished to see the whole be sure none of them have soured to the same | Tory machine tumble to pieces before reach-

CANADIAN PARTIES AND HOME

Among the many great issues at stake in the present Federal contest not the least important is Home Rule. The triumph of Mr. Blake will mean the establishment at Ottawa of a government and a parliament in full accord with the aspirations of the Irish people, and pledged to give active assistance to Mr. Gladstone in his efforts to restore legislative independence to Ireland. And with that is involved the overthrow of Orange-Tory domination. To secure that result no sacrifice should be too great for the Irishmen of Canada. In no way can they more clearly and emphatically declare their devetion to Home Rule than by aiding in defeating Sir John Macdonald's candidates. Where those candidates are Irishmen who truckled to the Orange bigots last May, when Mr. Blake made his noble effort on behalf of Ireland. the duty of inflicting the punishment is all the more imperative. But, more than anywhere else in the Dominion, Montreal Centre should deliver a blow against the anti-Home Rule party. On this vital question Mr. Curran betrayed his countrymen. He preferred party to principle, and as he made his hed let him lie on it.

There is no man in Canada so obtuse as not to know that the reason why Mr. Curran followed Mr. Costigan in opposition to Mr. would be displessing to their Orange colleagues in Parliament, and annoying to the Orange backbone of the party outside. Were 't not for that fear there is no doubt in the 'd that they would have supported the resolution. But the success of the Tory party,

address to Her Majes, v and substituted for it calculated in the interest on the Irish-Orange should win the "first blood." minority, and sent to his Con missionership Tupper! Anything more slav th, mean, treacherous, ignoble and digrace. "ul was of the coming Presidential election. But keeping, erecting monopolies and endowing ; now it is completely broken down. We for Mr. Curran without taking upon himsel a share of responsibility for the infamy that must ever attach to the Costigan amend-

ment. that Mr. Costigan had declined to move; that It reretation of the Treaty of 1818 is correct, I activity, and that the guilty must perish.

Ample time and numberless opportunities were given to bring the matter before parlialiament, but Mr. Costigan, Mr. Curran, Mr. Burns, Mr. Coughlin, and the rest of them, were paralysed with fear of their Orange matters and dare not move. Party was the serpent, when evils were atout them, provocation to show its fongs and shoot its forked well-broken heelers. "Heel !" was the word, and they crouched obediently at the comthe Orange whip.

And they also pretend that because Lord Kimberly sent an impertinent reply to the resolutions of 1882 it would be infra dig. to repeat there in 1886. To talk of dignity under such circumstances is toe ridiculous. Already Mr. Gladstone has replied to the Quebec legislature, thanking it for passing resolutions in favor of his Home Rule Bill. and to the Mayor of Boston he had written: 'I feel that American opinion, allied as it is with a regard and affection for the old! 'a powerful moral support."

The whole situation had changed from what it was in 1882. Home Rule was the great burning question. If ever there was a time when the Canadian Parliament could interfere with propriety and aucoess, it was then. But our Irish representatives chose to assume the attitude of gulky childrena position forced on them by the Orange Backbone of their party-and voted against a square motion for Home Rule, and, cause of Irish freedom. For this slone Mr. infallible principle that a majority Carran should be buried out of sight in Mon- has no power, except for the provisions of having the chance to betray the cause which he hypocritically pretends to serve.

THE DEBATE ON THE EDMUND'S BILL.

It is regrettable that the exigencies of faction in the neighboring Republic should cause Its great-Senate chamber to be made the arena of such an intemperate exhibition as was witnessed during the debate on the Edmund's bill. The Americans ought to know that | thwart or manipulate the votes of the people their methods are not as well understood abroad as they are in their own circles, albeit | guilty of treason to the people and the conn one case those peculiar methods have created | stitution. a world known political term of sarcasm-"Buncombe." It may safely be assumed that the fiery rhodomontade of certain of the of Canada! apeakers on the proposed retaliatory measure was as much meant for local cars as the ; historic speech of the member for "Buncombe," North Carolina. It was also meant to serve a local purpose, and the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes to his paper as follows :---

Au enthusiastic New Yorker is reported to have "subscribed \$10" a few days ago "to be applied in any way that will annoy Great in some cases, geographical boundaries of the Britain." This gentleman ought to have been here to-day to applaud Senators Ingalis and tively to Mr. Ingails' fiery denunciation of the British lion, this afternoon, remarked with a smile of approval :-Zach Chandler really never did it better. I wonder if that ten dollar subscription could have moved lugalls to such a burst of had "You do him injustice," was language?" the reply, "there's more than ten dollars' of eloquence in that speech of Ingalis. He means business; he late who should vote and who should not. In general impression about the debate was that other words, partison creatures of the Govern the Senate has not in a long time been made so ment were selected to manipulate the ridiculous. The Edmunds bill was sure to pass; it ought to have been amended, for as it stands it is a weak device, and the vehement talk of Mesers. Ingalls and Frys was a more atrocious attempt even than the was the merest luncombe. If they had meant | gerrymander to smother the popular voice what they said they would never have agreed so readily to so mild a measure when it needed only a word from them to incorporate into it the really effective resolution of Senator Gorman already before the Senate. But Mr. Gorman vainly urged this.

Mr. Hoar let the cat out of the bag when he supported the measure because it will ex-clude Canadian fish. As it stands it is a bill to give a monopoly of the fish market to New England and make fish dearer to the whole country. It is possible to do a great deal more than this and make retaliation really effective, as it ought to be. But it is not possible to do this without hurting some Now England capital invested in Canadian railroads. Ascordingly Mr. Gor-man's appeal for a clause prohibit-ing Canadian trains from entering United States territory got a very cold shoul der from the patriotic Senators who had just been crying out for war and making them selves needlessly ridiculous by twisting the tail of the British lion.

As the matter stands the shrewd republicans have won by a clever piece of strategy the partisan advantage of having passed th first retaliatory measure for the protection of our fishermen. They were desperately cynical composure with which the Mac. an emasculated abortion of an amendment alarmed lest the democrats in the House

never witnessed. No Frishman can vote there is a serious side to the subject. Editors in leading journals may hasten to explain flection shows that all these rangalities w hat there was "nothing in the debate." perpetrated with the sanction of a gover The v may say that "Mr. Frye's 'impassioned oratory was intended for the latitude But Mr. Curran says Mr. Blake moved the and longh ude of Maine, his own dear State;" resolution for political purposes. This is a and "that he r. Ingalls spoke for the Republin the attempt to create a war of race at contemptible excuse. Does Mr. Curran isn- lican party, which has 'viewed with religion, popular indignation is boiling ov agine that our memory is so short that we alarm' for a couple of weeks past The wrath of the people cannot be "hire shending anything beyond ap cannot remember that every Irish society the firm attitude of the Democratic The temporary majority that imagined to t prejudices of race and re- in the country had passed resolutions administration on the fishery business" had made all secure for a continuation in support of Mr. Gladstone's Bill, that a But it does not follow that other nations apnumber of State legislatures in the neighbor- preciate all this buffconery, and the action in ing Republic and the Dominion had taken the Senate is calculated to provoke irritation similar action before Mr. Blake moved? and ill feeling. In the courtesies which nation still holds the inalicnable right Does he think we have forgotten that Mr. govern good diplomacy the Americans are self-defence beyond, before and paramount Costigan and the Irish members of Parlia- very deficient. It would be better, perhaps, all the rights and obligations of government ment had been requested and urged to act; for them not to assume that the American in that cruel outrages have wakened them it

and act accordingly, before the strict meaning of the treaty is made clear, if not by common sense, at least by arbitration, or mutual consent,

TREASON TO THE PEOPLE.

In Canada the sovereign power resides in

the mass of the people. In its very nature that power is absolute, uncontrolable, arbitrary. It can be subjected to no restraints first consideration with them. Present rightfully. It should govern according to boodle and prospective benefits to be the rules of justice; but it must remain the obtained by devotion to the party, and rais. only judge of these rules; and it can ing no question that would give the Orange recognize and provide for no possible care of its own coercion or its own restraint. This we hold to be the tongue, kept them silent with the docility of fundamental principle of Canadian constitutional freedom. Arising from this is another principle, which a Tory parliamentary ma. mand of the Orange voice and the crack of jority, led by Sir John Macdonald, has had the audacity to invade and, to some extent. subvert. The principle to which we allude is that a majority has no inherent rights; it is an artificial creation; it holds only a delegated power: it is only the instrument provided by the previously declared will of the ration for accertaining its decisions under given circum. stances. Its power is as much as is that of any subordinate officer. It may be the best or the worst mode of vesting the power: there may be decisive reasons why it should 'country, affords Her Majesty's government slways or never be declared the criterion of government; but still it is never right. fully anything but a form prescribed. allowed, or acquiesced in, from its ex. pediency or convenience, by the nation. It is the nation only which is sove. reign, whose mere will is the final law of the neople, from which there is no appeal, and against which there is ro remedy within the limits of civil society. The inalienable rights of self defence, beyond, before and paramount to all the rights and obligations of government survive in abeyance, however, by doing so, incurred the infamy that must till some cruel outrage wakes them ever at ach to Irishmen who betray the sacred into activity. It thus appears an treal Centre and deprived of ever again positive law, to interfere with the sovereign riguts of the mass of the nation that gave it an existence. The fact that in constitution. ally governed occurries governments are frequently changed is proof that majority is not and cannot be a fixed quan. tity. A government is, therefore, a mere instrument of the popular will, liable to be changed when the sovereign power resident in the mass of the people so decrees. When a government uses its delegated power to to secure its own perpetuation, it becomes

This is the crime of which the Federal Government stands guilty before the people

The Gerrymander Act was treason to the people because it was framed with the avowed purpose of "hiving the Grits;" that is, of disfranchising one-half of the electorate by cutting up the constituencies in a way to insure a majority of members of Parliament favorable to the Government. Thus an accidental majority in a dying par liament altered the natural, historical, and, This action of a fraction to usurp the rights of the whole people was the foulest treason imaginable in a free country and would be a justification for the expulsion of the Government by armed force.

The Government of Sir John Macdonald has also been guilty of treason to the people in the passing of the so-called Franchise Act. Revising barristers were appointed to reguvoters' lists so as to create majorities in the constituencies for Tory candidates. This and disfranchise great masses of the people in this infamous measure the crime of treason received a deeper shade from the effort t give legal sanction to perjury and fraud!

The government of Sir John ! Macdonald was also guilty of treason to the people by giving votes to the Indians, while keeping them in the tribal condition as wards of the government. This was plainly intended to a vamp the free white opposition in a number of constituencies where the Indians are expected, and will be compelled to vote the way the government agents direct!

A government that commits crimes lik these against the people sows the seeds o revolution, and calls down upon its head the most determined vengeance of an outrage people. Attacks so gross on the foundation of popular rights and constitutional liberty must be met with resistance to the utmost human strength, and the men who are guilty of making them taught a terrible lesson. Who can wonder at the reckless daring!

the Boodle Brigade in robbing the treasur This is all very well, no doubt, from the appropriating the public lands, squanders standpoint of petty partizan politics in view the savings of the people entrusted to the themselves with valuable charters, when ment guilty in the first place of the w crimes that could be charged against it ! In view of all these villainies, culminat their power, and then went to work to p der the country without limit, find that sovereign power resident in the mass of