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ENO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-LAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, spring for breaking up the ice. DR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF

WEDNESDAY APRIL 27, 1887

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found an article from The Leinster Leader which disposes of the claim set up by Lord Lansdowne of having expended £20,000 for the benefit of the Luggacurran tenants.

THE POPE, in acknowledging the congratulations of the American Cardinals on the organition of the Catholic Hierarchy in British India, expressed the desire to do everything possible to establish difformatic relations be tween England and the Vatican, and stated that his views in this matter had the support of some high personages.

Annexation to the United States has been proposed in the Nova Scotia legislature as the best cure for the political and commercial evils under which the province labors. Seeing that the majority of native Nova Scotians go to the States and settle permanently there, it would seem like a saving of money and material were they to take their province along with them.

HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XIII. has issued to Bishep Ireland, of St. Paul, a brief on the temperance question. The Pope blesses and highly praises the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, comments on the deplorable nature of the evils caused by intemperance, and urges all pastors to increase their efforts great plague of drunkenness.

AMERICAN papers reviewing the financial condition of Canada, as stated in the public account laid before Parliament, say it is no wonder Canadians emigrate to the United States by thousands. A population less than that of the State of New York with a debt of three hundred millions shows why Canada is a good country to emigrate from. Thus our credit is ried down through the corruption and exravagance of our Government.

THE London Catholic Times administers a evere rebuke to The Tablet and those English Datholics who favor the atrocious coercion policy the Tories. It concludes an able article in these stinging words :- "In a spirit of patient endurance the Catholics of Ireland outlive injustice. Let us hope they will in years to come forget that some of their English co-religionists have been amongst the warmest supporters of the last and worst of the Coercion Acts."

THE annual report of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, published in yesterday's Post, shows the road to be in a very prosperous condition. The favorable showing is doubtless owing to wise and careful management of the vast business of the line. Considering that the competition to which the line is exposed both Canada and the United States is very keen. report is highly entisfactory, both as regards company and country, whose prosperity nd a pretty sure index in the success of its

ailways.

'WE learn from Ottawa that the Marquis of Lansdowne has presented P. Baskerville, ex-M.P.P., with a potato, suitably engraved, not on account of its intrinsic value, but as a slight | cause and an upholder of the moderate, contoken of His Excellency's gratitude for the manner in which that learned and eloquent struggle for the recovery of Irish liberties. In gentleman promoted "pace, harmony and equanamaty," and abused the editor of THE Post at the late anti-coercion meeting at the capital. We also learn that the gift was accompanied with an invitation to Mr. Baskerville to visit Luggacurran and receive the thanks of the tenants for his noble justification of their eviction.

IT is estimated that 75,000 people of Ireland who spent the Easter of '86 at home, celebrated the great festival this year exiles from their native land. These are the younger class, the and sinew of the land. What a terrible this must be on a country the size of reland. What a sad commentary upon Eng.

misrule and injustice. A further analysis the emigration statistics for 1886 shows that number of emigrants between the ages of 15 , 25 was 36,682, and 12,871 were between 25 Tories have their own way, is as follows: and 35. Again, the working class, the oreators of wealth, contributed the great majority of the refugees. Of the 32,181 males who went abroad

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TO THE WALLEST OF LAND

37,285 females, 22,073 were entered as servants and 4,851 as housekeepers. The balance is chiefly made up of the wives and children of male emigrants.

Mr. Curray made a judicious speech in moving his Home Rule resolution in the Commons yesterday. His brother Tories, McNeil and O'Brien, with whom he found it prudent to vote last session, opposed him, as they then opposed Mr. Blake. The Government has made it an open question, and have thereby discovered the reason why they resisted the resolution offered by Mr. Blake. The elections are over and the Tory Home Rulers may cavort themselves with perfect freedom, as there is no longer any fear of injuring party prospects. Whilst we are willing to give Mr. Curran full credit for his action, we cannot forbear the reflection that he is a year behind time.

Of all sed words of tongue or pen, The saddest are it might have been."

Ir floods are to be of annual occurrence at Montreal the low-lying portions of the city must be abandoned for a portion of the year at least. But since these visitations have not been regular in the past, the fact points to the probability of a local cause, the removal whereof will prevent the recurrence of these disasters. Any one who takes a comprehensive view of the harbor will see that the Long Wharf is one of the main, if not the principal cause of the floods. In fact it has been admirably constructed as if with a view to creating an ice dam and backing the water upon the city. So long as it remains there will be floods, and the city will be subject to annual misery and loss from inundation. We do hope that the experience of these two years will impress upon the Harbor Commissioners the necessity of doing something more practical than the feeble at tempts in the way of experiments made this

THE London Times is both vicious and stupid. It demands that Mr. Parnell shall prove the negative, a thing unknown to law or reason. Both the alleged writer and alleged receiver deny explicitly that the letter is authentic. To refer them to a court of law is not right or honest. This is the case between Mesers. Parnell and Egan on one side and the London Times on the other side. Their denial puts that paper on the defensive. But instead of defending steelf it commits another offence when it merely refers Mr. Parnell to the courts. For it well knows that a civil suit for damages is not a proceeding adequate to afford redress for the grievance, in either its public or its private aspects; and that he cannot prudently make a criminal complaint, inasmuch as it would become necessary to press it through a Government prosecutor, whereas it is the Government itself which has instigated the false publication and probably has supplied the material for it.

THE works of the foremost writers on the British Constitution teem with denunciations of just such arbitrary suspensions of constituf tional rights as are contemplated by the Crimes Bill. What, for instance, could be stronger than the language of Locke on this subject? 'Governments," he says, "are dissolved when either the legislature or the prince act contrary to their trust. The legislature act contrary to the trust reposed in them when they endeavor to invade the property of the subject and to make themselves or any part of the com munity masters or arbitrary disposers of the lives, liberties, or fortunes of the people. Whenever the Legislature endeavor to take away and destroy the property of the people or to reduce them to slavery under arbitrary power, they put themselves into a state of war with the people, who are, thereupon, absolved from any other obedience, and are left to the common refuge which God hath provided for all men against force and violence."

The character of the London Times as a per sistent slanderer is well shown up by the New York Independent. Referring to the accusation that the Parnellites had a guilty cognizance of Irish outrages and murders, that paper ob-

"The London Times of May 8th, 1882, said that Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., in a speech the day before had, it is true, condemned the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish, but that it was 'a point of high significance' that he had made no reference to the murder at the same time of Mr. Burke. Mr. Redmond wrote at once to the Times that when he spoke there had only come a rumor of Lord Cavendish's murder. and that he had not heard that Mr. Burke was also killed. This letter the Times refused to publish. Then Mr. Redmond, in a speech in Parliament, mentioned that the *Times* had refused to correct its insinuation. That passage the Times omitted in its report of his

The recent forged letter is perfectly in keeping with the antecedents of the Times as a

journalistic falsifier of the first magnitude. Last week a clipping from the Irish World ap peared in this paper which reflected somewhat unjustly on Dr. Hingston's speech at the Queen's Hall anti-coercion meeting. Parts of what he said, removed from the context, were made to bear a wrong construction. As everyone in Montreal knows Dr. Hingston has always been an earnest, consistent advocats of the Irish stitutional course pursued by Mr. Parnell in the this view he is at one with THE POST, and we should deeply regret were anything to appear inadvertently in these columns that could be construed otherwise. Irish people in Canada realize the blessings of Home Rule so thoroughly that they desire to see them extended to their fellow-countrymen at home, but while ardently inclined that way, they are convinced that only by constitutional means can the object be obtained. Dr. Hingston's speech was a prudent reminder of this view, and as such it was understood by all who heard him speak.

THE CRIMES BILL. We have been asked to give the text of the

Orimes Bill, so that the public may know exactly what it contains. The ferocious code by which Ireland is hereafter to be governed, if the 1. Magistrates may examine witnesses on

before them with the committal of the crime

Section 1

certain classes of crime punishable by a limited term of imprisonment. In other words, two stipendiary maristrates are too have summary jurisdiction, and mayimpose sentences not extending in months hard labor for any of the following offences:—Criminal conspiracy, boy cotting, rioting, offences under the Whiteboy Acts: assaulting officers of the law taking force. Acts; assaulting officers of the law. taking for session for inciting to any of the fore

going offences.

3. In jury trials the venue may be changed on the certificate of the Attorney-General that a fairer trial can be had in some other place in Ireland. A prisoner, however, is to have a right to appeal against any proposed change of venue. 4. In jury trials either the Attorney-General or the prisoner may demand a special jury, 5. In cases of murder, attempt to murier, ag-

gravated crimes of violence, arson, or breaking, for firing into dwellings the Attorney-Generals or England and Ireland together may certify that a fair rial can be had in England, the State to pay expenses of carrying prisoner, his witnesses, solicitor and counsel to England.

6.—These enactments are only to apply to such districts of Ireland as may be proclaimed by the

Lord Lieutecant.
7. The Lord Lieutenant in Council will have power to declare it an offence against the act to have anything to do with an association formed for the purpose of commission of crimes, or of inciting or enabling persons to commit crime, or of inciting to intimidation, or of interfering with the administration of the law or the mainten-

ance of order. 8. The act is to be permanent.

A CONTRAST ;

Montreal may well be proud of such citizens as Sir Donald Smith and Sir George Stephen. Their munificent gift of a million dollars to establish an hospital that shall be free to the poor of all creeds, is one of the noblest uses to which they could devote their wealth. It is an acknowledgment to the Almighty of the blessings they enjoy and which they are willing to share with their less fortunate fellow creatures. In their own life time they will have the satisfaction of seeing the good they can do, and of knowing that all men appreciate their goodness. It is action like this that draws the hearts of men closer together and builds up that public spirit which gives life and continuity to a nation.

How different is their conduct to that of Lord Lansdowne! What a luminous contrast their princely donation to the poor of Montreal presents to the bayonets and bludgeons sent to-day by our Governor-General to the poor of Luggacurran! Think of it, you who have defended the Marquis of Lansdowne. " In bitterly cold 'and stormy weather," we quote the good priest, Father Mahar, "feeble old people of both sexes, as well as children of tender years. were ruthlessly turned out under the "elements. These atrocious proceedings "aroused the indignation and pity of the people. The more comfortable farmers took off their great coats and wrapped them "around the shivering victims of landlord " malice."

And Lord Lansdowne is more wealthy than either of the Montreal gentlemen who have given a million to shelter such unhappy people as he is flinging, while we write, on the bleak mountain side to perish miserably if there were not kind hearts and helping hands to save

Never in the history of any time has such a contrast been witnessed. Here we see the noble penerosity of men who admit, without any prompting and without a selfish motive, the claims of humanity, and divest themselves of a fortune for the benefit of the poor. There we see the over-gorged satrap of a most detestable tyranny wringing the last penny from the pover ty of the poor creatures who are endeavoring to win a precarious living from bog and mountain.

Living in luxurious idleness in his palace at Ottawa on the taxes of the people of Canada, this man, to describe whose character and conduct there are no terms sufficiently expressive in losthing and execration, outrages every sen timent of humanity and proceeds with fiendish, cold-blooded, malignity to destroy the homes and the lives of the peasants of Luggacurran. If Sir George and Sir Donald are worthy of our praise and gratitude, with what feelings shall we regard their antithesis Lord Lansdowne?

It was just such conduct by heartless aristocrats that brought a deluge of blood upon France, and while they exist how can any one say that the employment of the resources of civilization against them is without justifica-

SALISBURY'S CLAP-TRAP.

Lord Salisbury's abuse of Mr. Gladstone, the Liberals and the Nationalists in the speech reported by cable, is both fantastic and feeble. It is, to use the polite parlance of London, 'Somethink bloomin' bloody hawful." He harped upon the theme of murder with dramatic vehemence and strove to familiarize his hearers with the idea that Mr. Parnell and the Irish members of Parliament have for their most trusted friends a sort of dark-lantern brigade, armed with daggers, piatols and dynamite, who are ready to cut any number of innocent throats. No doubt he understood his audience and talked down to the intelligence of the Primroses who gathered to hear him. But to people in America, who are thoroughly posted in bloody shirt politics and know how to dissect apeechs by the light of patent facts, the British Premier's gasconading will only raise a smile. His lordship confessed that his Government was paralyzed in Ireland, forgetting that such confession was the strongest proof of the folly and injustice of coercive legislation, which has been a demonstrated failure for eighty-seven years. Suppose England had been deaf to the recommendations of Lord Durham and persisted in governing Canada through an irresponsible governor and family compact, is there a man living who imagines it would have been possible to retain the allegiance of Canadians for the last fifty years? Were such a policy pursued our people would long ago have asserted their independence and the right to govern themselves in their own way, and British power on this continent would be a thing of the past. This is undeniable; yet, with so plain a lesson before them, British statesmen persist in applying to Ircland a form of government which is incompatible with British institutions, and which has only suc ceeded at last in paralyzing all government As a matter of fact, Ireland has set up her own government—the best she could construct under the circumstances. The National League is the legitimate government of Ireland, because it has the hearty good will and almost unani mous support of the Irish people. Lord Salisbury calls it a "vast machine producing terrorism and crime." This everybody knows to be false. The League is the most powerful engine that could be contrived under Mr. O'Brien to come to Canada

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crime and preserve the rights of the people. Such it has proved to be, and such is the charac ter given i y the Catholic prelates of Ireland than whom no men are better able to give an opinion, than whom no men are more devoted to the welfare of the nation and the preservation of their flocks from evil of all kinds.

Yet Lord Salisbury ignores this obvious view of the situation, and since the hierarchy of Ireland and all that is best in the Christianity of both hemispheres, have declared in favor of Mr. Parnell and the cause he champions, the Premier of England, with amazing stupidity. brands all alike by implication as tolerant of murder. Never was there a more pitiable exhibition of political claptrap.

IN THE LAST DITCH.

Tis done! The Crimes Bill has passed the second reading by a majority of 101. Belts are drawn tighter to-day than they were yesterday. Now for the inevitable and final conflict. The

other day The Pall Mall Gazette said :-"If the Irish rose in revolt against such a system they would have a right to our hearty sympathy and to our energetic support. If they did not wish to rise in revolt against such a system they would deserve our infinite con-tempt. With such a despotism as that which Balfour proposes to make permanent in Ireland no man fit to be free can hold any parley.
It is accursed, root and branch. With it he and his children after him must remain for-ever at war. He would be a slave at heart who, confronted by this devilish enginery of injustice, had any other thought but one-"How best can I destroy this tyranny and over"turn the despotism of the alien oppressor.
"THIS BILL IS A DECLARATION OF
"WAR AGAINST THE IRISH RACE, and
"as a declaration of war it will be received."

This expression of English indignation against the diabolical Bill is now the political faith of Irishmen the world over. With profound regret, but, with unflinching determination, the issue is accepted.

To paralyze the Tory Government of England, which has thus declared uncompromising, permanent hatred, with the object of extermination, against the Irish people on Irish soil. every engine known to men who are fighting for their lives will be used with the justification of the first law of nature-self-preservation.

But let there be no mistake. This is not a war against England, nor against the English people; for we have on our side the best of Englishmen and the great Democracy of England, whose liberal instincts and generous manhood recoils with horror from this last act of a desperate and despairing despotism.

Heretofore the constitutional leaders of the Irish movement, with the assistance of the clergy who hold in supreme trust the conscience of the nation, have been able to repress the extreme wing of the Nationalists. But will these be able to control the wild spirits of Ireland at home and abroad who are driven to desperation by this maddening act? We trust they may. And we would implore all lovers of the good cause to continue their trust in leaders, calm and wise, who know the path to ultimate victory, and will lead their people safe through all perils, if they will only be patient and bide their time.

This last and foulest attempt to exterminate the Irish people must fail. It is too late in the nineteenth century for England to become a tyranny. But she has a governing class at present who would make her something at which all men would point the finger of scorp. They should pause before they make her what they are endeavoring to make Ireland-the Niobe of

In the name of law they are deslroying all law. Are they aware that their act is a chaleuge to that spirit of British liberty which took away the head of one king and drove another into exile? Have they considered how the challenge will be accepted, and in what field and under what conditions the battle shall be fought? Plain to the commonest observer is the fact that it is the Tory Dragonade that has to be met and overcome in this struggle.

The Government of England cannot succed in this policy till it overthrows constitutional liberty on English soil. It must trample free dom in the dust and extinguish the last spark of liberty in the hearts of Englishmen before it can make this law operative in Ireland, Wo must bear in mind, when preparing for the issue now forced upon us, that it is not England against Ireland, nor Protestant against Catho lic; but that it is the Demos of the age against a blood-bloated faction in temporary possession of misdirected power. To dislodge these persons before they wreck the Empire is the duty of all men who regard England as the bulwork of freedom in Europe. Frequently in the past the democracy have had to administer terrible lessons to these perverters of the functions of Government, but it seems that like the Bourbons they will learn nothing. And so they must be taught another lesson, We may now stand aside, and, if we may neither condemn nor applaud, we can bow our heads in submission to Divine Providence with a bishmilla.

MR. WM. O'BRIEN'S VISIT TO CANADA. The proposed visit of Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M.P., and Mr. Kilbride to Canada has, as our readers are aware, been postponed, owing to Lord Lansdowne having made an offer to his tenants of a reduction of rents, which they are considering. Doubtless his Lordship has been reduced to a more reasonable state of mind by the presence of Canadian opinion, and we need not say now gratifying it would be to THE Post to learn that an understanding had been arrived at between him and his tenants. We must suspend our judgment, however, till we know how the matter stands. The late eviction of some three hundred persons at Luggaourran, making in all about 423 according to the reports, show that the Marquis has exercised his landlord rights to an extent that forbids us to hope much from his reported change of temper.

Concerning Mr. O'Brien's contemplated visit to Canada, we are inclined to believe with Archbishop Lynch, Mr. Blake and others of the leading Home Kulers of Cavada, that it would be better to leave the direction of sentiment here in its present channels. The general feeling in this country is favorable to the Irish cause, and it would probably do more to strengthen the minority opposed to Home Rule than weaken it, were

which were inclined at first to excuse the loy is expressively said whose company. He is Excellency's harabness towards his tennature compalled to defend him est against a charge of undue life left the cause, foruse his own words. which were inclined at first to excuse His joy is express are now editorially silent, is in itself enough on my arrival in Ireland I but a stop to the bow the drift of Canadian opinion. Conto show the drift of Canadian opinion. Considering all the old country may rest will not fail to exert that moral influences and degraded.

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A book has lately been published in England by Kegan Paul, French & Co., which we commend to all searchers after plain unvarnished truth concerning the much discussed question of how the union between England and Ireland was brought about. The author is J. G. Swift MacNeil, M.P. It may be described as a judicial, impartial summing up of evidence of most competent witnesses and bears the title effixed to this article. In its pages we find irresistible proof of how "Pitt did it," as Mr Gladstone in a pithy ejaculation fixed the authorship of the rebellion of '98, and the authorship of the restaurant of private individuals for the most part unconnected with Ireland. These men looked upon their Irish boroughs as their private property, and sold them to the Government with as little shame or soruple as they would sell their estates borough was found to be \$7,500 ; the total purchase more private individuals for the most part unconnected with Ireland. These men looked upon their Irish boroughs as their private property, and sold them to the Government with as little shame or soruple as they would sell their estates to a liberal purchaser. The average price per borough was found to be \$7,500 ; the total purchase more private individuals for the most part unconnected with Ireland. These men looked upon their Irish boroughs as their private individuals for the most part unconnected with Ireland. These men looked upon their Irish boroughs as their private property, and sold them to the Government with as a lattice in the authors are also proved as a subject of the interest in the in was brought about. The author is J. G. Swift authorship of the rebellion of 95, and the tritres and outrages by which it was succeeded. It has been well observed that this charge, and destruction, crimine ab uno direct ownset. For It has been well observed that this charge, made by a man who was, when he made it, Premier of England, against a man who had been Prime Minister of England, was the most terrible ever brought against any man and of appalling significance.

Mr. MacNeil shows that in the period

and destruction, crimine ab uno disce ownes. For the rest peerages were freely dispensed amongst ambitious claimants, and honorable ities were the wages of dishonorable services. Annongst the vulgar ruck of Irish members gold was lavished with unstituted prodigality, and organs of public opinion were stifled or prostituted by bribes. Mr. Lecky is quoted for the assertion:

It is scarcely an exaggeration to any that the

Mr. MacNeil shows that in the period immediately preceding the rebellion discontent was fostered by persecution. A rebellion was opposed to the Union." Surely the emphatic content was fostered by persecution. A rebellion was opposed to the Union." Surely the emphatic content of Mr. Gladstone, "baseness and content of the content of th Just as at a recent period we have seen outrages fomented at Belfast, evictions, imprisonment of priests, persecutions of all kinds practised with the same object. Thus history repeats itself and the words of Grattan on the opening of the Irish parliament might be repeated to-day with but slight variation. The great orator thus described the proceedings in the North of Ireland :- " He had received, he said, "the most dreadful accounts that their object was the extermination of Catholics in that country. It was a persecution conceived in the bitterness of bigotry, carried on with the most ferocious barbarity by a banditti, who, being of the religion of the state, committed with the greatest audacity and confidence the most horrid murders, and proceeded from rob bery and massacre to extermination."

Lord Moira, who was afterwards elevated to the peerage as the Marquis of Hastings, and became Governor-General of India, speaking in the English House of Lords, Nov. 22nd, 1797, solemnly declared:-"Before God and my country, I speak of what I have seen myself. What I have to speak of are not solitary and isolated measures, not partial abuses, but what is adopted as the system of government. I do not talk of a casual system, but of one deliberately ds extined upon and regularly persevered in. My lords, I have seen in Ireland the most disgusting tyranny any nation ever groaned under." Later on he describes the tortures to which the Nationalists of these days were subjected. "I know of men in Ireland being picketed until they fainted; when they recovered, picketed until they fainted; when they recovered, picketed again, again until they fainted; recovered again, and again picketted until they fainted a third to be suspected that the brutal tactics and again picketted until they fainted a third time. I can go further; men have been half hanged and then trought to life in order by the fear of having the punishment repeated to induce them to confess the crime with which they have them to confess the crime with which they have the confess the crime with been charged. Good God! what must be the general feeling in a nation where such measures are adopted? My lords, I could go much further, but I chose to veil some of the most atrocious parts." The conclusion of Lord Moira's speech, delivered just a hundred years ago, might also be the peroration of Mr. Gladstone in our time delivered in opposition to the latest Coercion Act which the Government is forging. "We have tried," exclaims Lord Moirs, "this system of coercion long enough. I entreat your lordships and His Majesty's Ministers to inform themselves of the effect that has resulted from it. I am willing to give all the merit due to the novelty of the measures that have been adopted. The inventive faculties of the authors of them have been extraordinary, indeed. They found a throbbing sore, and to allay the pain and irritation they applied a blister to it. That is a true descrip tion of the system that has been pursued in regard to Ireland. You say the Irish are insensible of the benefits of the British Constitution. and you withhold all these benefits from you, and you good them with harsh and cruel punishments generally inflicted." To prove the perpetration of these atrocities a dozen witnesses equally competent with Lord Moirs equally unimpeachable, are called by Professor

United Ircland, to whose admirable review of Prof. More Mill's book we are indepted for the ly given to understand that ap-stacy from foregoing extracts, condenses this history of a stupendous national crime'as follows:--

"At length, as Lord Castlereagh declared in "At length, as Lord Castierenga declared in his examination of Dr. M'Nevin, 'the means taken to make the rebellion explode were successful.' This was no mere chance phrase; it was the sudden revelation of a hideous policy—the policy of the 'Unionists' then the policy of the 'Unionists' then and to-day. Our author accumulates proof upon proof that the Government held the germ of the rebellion in their hands, and could have crushed it at any moment. But they planted it, tended it with care, watered it with blood, and so ripened it for the destruction of a nation. The Government spies kept them acquainted with every detail of the conspiracy. At any moment they could have crushed it like an egg-shell, but they waited deliberately till the company and grown into a relative till the company and grown ed tilke an egg-sneu, but they water deliberately till the conspiracy had grown into a rebelion that the horrors of its suppression might breed a panic favorable to the establishment of the Union. Lord Carhampton, commander of the troops in Ireland, attempted to check the growth of disaffection; he was checked, thwarted, countermanded, and compelled to resign. He publicly declared that "some deep and insidious scheme of the minister was in agitation, for instead of suppressing the Irish Government was obviously disposed to excite an insurrection,"
After this insurrection had been thus fraudulently fostered and relentlessly crushed by the Government, the country was delivered over to a reign of terror without parallel in history.

The dominant classes literally revelled in blood and torture. The Vicercy, Lird Cornwallis, complained that do what he would to prevent it, "the conversation of the principal persons of the country, even at my own table, always turns but wherewith to catch Highland votes. before them with the committal of the committee of the committal of the committee of the co

assured that their friends on this side of the water will not fail to exert that moral influence, which is really the strongest, so it is the most effective, means they possess for alding the cause of Ireland in the present struggle.

of the authorities to establish an overwhelming case against them. Every honest man in Particle and degraded; every corrupt man was bribed. Professor MacNell gives in detail the various forms of intimidation, alding the cause of Ireland in the present struggle.

assured that their friends on this side of the of the suthorities to establish an overwhelming case in Every honest man in Particle and degraded; every gives in detail the various forms of intimidation, alding the cause of Ireland in the present struggle. been already said, cannaged from every post that was in the gift or within the influence of the Government. The Place Bill, which was passed Government. The Place Bill, which was passed ostensibly to prevent corruption, was wrested from its purpose and employed to pock a Parliament with the creatures of the Ministers. The nomination boroughs were lought from their patrons as openly as goods are bought over the counter. Of the three hundred members of the Irish Parliament one hundred and seventy-two were either the nominees of the Government or of private individuals for the most part uncon-

> posed to the Union. Surery the emphatic upithets of Mr. Gladstone, "baseness and blackguardism." are not too strong for the infamous system here revealed. The spirited denunciation of Judge O'Hagan in the days of his fiery and generous youth in no way out-steps the language of suber fact :-" How did they pass the Union? By perjury and fraud,
> By slaves who sold their land for gold, As Judas sold his God; By all the savage acts that yet
> Have followed England's track, The pitchcap and the bayonet,
> The pitchcap and the bayonet,
> The gibbet and the rack.
> And thus was passed the Union,
> By Pitt and Castlereugh.
> Could Satan send for such an end
> More worthy tools than they we

More worthy tools than they ?"

The last chapter of this admirable little treatise is devoted to a cogent proof that the corrupted Irish Parliament outstepped their powers and Irish Parliament outstepped their powers and betrayed their trust when they sold the country they were elected to rerve, and Lord Grey's celebrated dietum is quoted with effect: "Though you should be able to carry the measure, the people of Ireland will await the opportunity of recovering their rights which were wrested from them by force. And the still more famous and emphatic declaration of Lord Chancellor Plunkett in the House of Common Chancellor Plunkett in the House of Common -"Sir, I in the most express terms deny the competency of Parliament to do this act. I warn you do not lay your hands on the Constitution. I tell you that if, circumstanced as you are, you pass this Act, it will be a mere nullity, and no man in Ireland will be bound to obey it." Here is Irish disobedience to English made laws preached as a duty and a virtue by the highest judicial authority in the land. No apology is needed for recalling the foul history of the horrible injustice which it is proposed at long last to redress. The words of the Bishop of Chester are appropriately quoted: "The roots of the present lie deep in the past"
But, for another and still more cogent reason, openly and asgrantly violated by the administrators of the laws. Coercion acts are being forged to good a crimeless people to desperation. The Prime Minister public'y taunts the Irish Nationalists with the bloodless character of their revolution. bloodless character of their revolution. Our old friend, the Times, easerly scans the Irish horizon for a rising which Mr. Balfour may employ the armed forces of the Crown to suppress. The Conservative Government, and with the accursed bandcuff Union, might yet be saved if the most natural discontent and indig-nation of the Irish people could be once again nursed and trained "to explode" in armed in surrection But the Irish people have grown wise by experience, and Profes or MrcNeils book comes most opportunely to recall one vital lesson of the past. They can possess their souls in patience, for they know the end is near."

DEMOCRATIO CELTIC UNION.

As the French and Irish people in Canada have been brought into harmony by the natural gravitation of a common instinct in the pressure of a common danger and in pursuit ot an identical purpose, so are the Irish and Scotch in the three kingdoms. This has been well shown by the incidents of Mr. Chamberlain's tour in the Highlands. There was a time when the psuedo Radical member for Eirmingham was warmly welcomed by the Liberals of the North, but when it came to a question of joining him in his revolt against Mr. Gladstone and his alliance with the Tory persecuting landlords he was quickprinciple has no charms for the sturdy Highlanders. At a meeting of the Rosshire branch of the Land Law Reform association, during Mr. Chamberlain's northern tour, the following resolution was adopted :-

That this meeting deeply regrets Mr. Chamberlain's attitude hitherto on the Irish question, but hails with satisfaction his intended visit to the Highlands to enquire into the condition of the crofters, and hopes that on completing that inquiry he will see his way to assist both the Highland people and their brother Oelts in Iraland to obtain redress of their grievances, which can only be speedily and effectually accomplished through national parliaments to deal with matters exclusively Scotch and Irish, such as the Land and the Church questions and other national and the Church questions, and other national nstitutions."

Replying to this, Mr. Chamberlain was so inwire as to intimate that the Highlanders cannot understand his views on the Irish question, and that they have neither the time nor inclination to study the difference be. tween himself and Mr. Gladatone, This eminently priggish answer had its offect, for we learn that the Glasgow Mail, the Crofters' organ, says in effect that the Rosshire resolution has made it quite plain to, Mr. Chamberla'n that he has been "seen through," and that his speeches and promises make but poor

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