AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE

Fost Printing and Publishing Company. AT THEIR OFFICES,

761 CRAIG STREET, -- MONTREAL.

TERMS:

By Mail.... \$1.50 per annum in advance Delivered in City . . \$2.00 " " " " Engle copies 5 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES;

10 cents per line first insertion. for every subsequent insertion CONTRACT RATES. Months......1.00 3 Months..... 50 " [Advertisements with Cuts or large type, 50 per cent on these rates.]

MONTBEAL, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14.

CATHOLIC CALENDAB For December, 1881,

THURSDAY, 15 .- Octave of the Immaculate Conception. FEDAY, 16.-St. Eusebius, Bishop and Martyr.

Ember Day. Fast. BATURDAY, 17.—Ember Day. Fast. SUNDAY, 18.—Fourth Sunday in Advent. Epist 1 Cor. iv. 1-5. Gosp. Luke iii. 1-6.
Monday, 19.—Expectation of the B. V. M

(Dec. 18.)
TUESDAY, 20.—Vigil of St. Thomas. WEDNESDAY, 21 .- St. Thomas, Apostle. Bp. Bese, Detroit, died, 1871.

THE Orange Grand Lodge of Ireland has Lesued a manifesto against the Land League. This announcement would be more alarming If it were not known that the Grand Lodge is composed of Ulster landlords whose dictum was at one time even above the law, but whose teeth have been drawn since ever so long a time ago.

THE terrible catastrophe in the Vienna theatre caps the climax of great calamities outside of those attendant on war. It is now supposed that the number of dead will be over a thousand, and, perhaps, may reach twelve, hundred, which is nearly twice the number which was lost by the wreck of the "Princess Alice" on the Thames. Surely the last misfortune will have the effect of causing Governments to frame preventive laws.

THE strike against rent is spreading to an alarming extent in Ireland. The tenants of the great estates, one after another, are falling into line with those who first struck. The Duke of Devonshire's tenants have gone in with the rest, and now indeed we may expect to hear of the last resource of civilization-whatever that may be-for the Duke of Devonshire has the honor of being father of the Marquis of Hartington and the Marquis British Cabinet.

Tus cable has at last been induced to perform an act of justice. Every crime committed in Ireland has, since the present agitation in Ireland commenced, been credited to the Land League, and when it is recognized that there are still left in that country five millions of people, there is naturally crime in proportion, including murders. A few days since a farmer named Milligan fell from a cart near Shannon Bridge while in a state of intoxication and was killed. The cable said he was beaten to cienth by Land Leaguers. The true facts have now been made public, for a wonder, by the English papers and the cable condescends so make the correction. The world moves.

THE British Government are stuck in the mud. The attitude of Ireland puzzles them as there is no precedent for dealing with such | hundred and what is known as the loyal a state of things. Writers from all parts are population of Ireland, including the landlords coming to their assistance with all kinds of and those whom they control and employ, theories more or less "crankish." One suggests that Irish criminals be tried by English Juries, another, that trial by jury be suspended, another recommends a whiff of grapeshot and so on. The Government itself, fearing the public opinion of the world, dares not suppress "United Ireland," but it arrests all the staff. Mr. Gladstone is teaching mankind to what miserable expedients an Imperial Government can have recourse before being hurled from power. Lord Salisbury was decidedly in the right when he apologized to the pettifogging Attorney for comparing him to Gladstone.

As our readers are doubtless aware, a fire, supposed to be the work of incendiaries, broke out in the premises of THE Post and TRUE WITNESS on the morning of the day of the general elections, which were on Friday. the 2nd December. The fire damaged the press room to such an extent as to render the presses-except one-perfectly useless. The expense of putting matters to rights will be very great, and, as it will take time and money to do so, we request of our readers and friends that they will have forbearance until the True Witness is up to its old standard, and also that in order that it may he so with as little delay as possible, each and every one of them will forward to this office at once, or through our agents, the amount of their indebtedness, which to them may not be much, but which to us, in the aggregate, will be of incalculable benefit.

and that generosity on their part would be full of what he considers biting sarcasm. He the European armies. Turkey is crumbling counties of the Province, and the and power. It is really too bad, not that dispersed.

Whether this be something like a crime. true or not of nations in the concrete it is certainly true of Italy. We do not speak as well as in the first instance, and criticises it has had material assistance from Europe in now of the despoiling of the Pope, nor of the said law rather severely. Alas! how many conduct towards the Vatican during the past | poor people in England are ignorant of the low years. But Italy surely owes a debt of siphabet as well as the law, and who yet are gratitude to France. Were it not for France, Lombardy and Venice would still belong to the Austrian. French blood and treasure were freely expended in her behalf, but when in 1870, France was engaged in almost a life and death struggle with Germany Italy | Perhaps his lordship imagines Nova Scotia is moved not hand nor foot. Since then she | like Ireland, where his class were accustomed. uss been constantly intriguing against her benefactrees. She has while friendly with Austria, intrigued with Russia to seize Aus- doing what they pleased with men and trian territory, and failing in that, she has animals. Perhaps, also, the warden who made indecent haste to form the Holy Alliance which isolates France. She has, in fact, intrigued with every one of the great | But, whether or no, it is good that my lord Powers against the others. If there is a should be taught the wholesome lesson further depth of degradation to which Italy that the fact of his being a peer does not, can sink it is unknown to the world.

Ir is a very natural feeling—that of paying a tribute to the dead through the medium of the press in poetry or thyme, or in verses which very often are without either, and, for the matter of that, without reason. Poetical contributions are among the hardest trials an editor has to endure, for in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the efforts are failures, not because of the good will of the contributors, but because nature sees fit to send so few poets into the world. But of all kinds of what is styled poetry, the " memorial" is the greatest infliction. Every one can sympathise with the mourner for the dead in his, or her, bereavement, but every one will not care about taking a newspaper which once a day dishes him up a number of verses which are not worth reading, however, laborious their composition was to the writer, and however laudable the intentions of paying tribute in memoriam. We can assure our readers that if we require the real genuine article there is no difficulty in finding it-and original too-in the pages of magazines or selected from the works of standard poets. When a contributor sends verses in memoriam for publication he does not pause to consider that the space of a newspaper is so valuable that merchants and others pay dearly for a small space of it, as also that save the writer, agd it may be a dozen others, none take the slightest interest in reading the verses. It pains the tender heart of the editor to reject such outflowings of sorrow, but business is business and it has to be done every day. We take this opportunity, therefore, of warning our readers that. henceforth in memoriam poetry will have to be paid for by the line (advertisement prices) or rejected.

A good many people are under the impres-

sion that the manifesto of the Irish Land League Executive commanded the payment their natural anxiety regarding the land of of no rents absolutely, but this is a mistake. 18 next to Gladstone, the greatest man in the What the manifesto did enjoin was that no their own way over the hard road rents be paid until the leaders of the people of life without being bandicapped in trial-be released by the Government. It ders at the distress of the isle beof rents, but we now see that they have, and affairs who are watching the Irish question that the refusal is almost universal, for while that the dawn of a brighter day is upon her, some of the tenants refuse point blank, others | that as the poet says, "the sunlight glints of them ask for such enormous reductions the fringes of her shores as the night goes that they know will be refused, and others | Past." again block up the Land Courts and refuse to pay rents until their cases have been heard which is almost tantamount to an absolute refusal. The Government bave evithe Irish people of to-day for the Irish people of the last generation. Those who suffer most from the agitation are the chiefs of the League to the number of four such as solicitors, agents, bailiffs. The Government have blundered, but as Govern-Irish people, let them make an honest attempt eternal justice or rather, let them allow the Irish to govern themselves, and there will be thing is in readiness:no necessity for the formation of societies for were of any avail against stubborn facts, could rule the universe as it has never been ruled before.

keen sportsman, a great traveller, and is, be- light at all? The answer to these questions the newspapers and periodicals, and whether in the habit of disbanding the probabilities are engaged in explaining the beauties of Irish all in favor of fighting. When a gladiator ornaments, he feels equally at home. become insane. So it is with a well organopportunity it gave him of appearing in print. little danger of that. The Herr Von's that they, as the wealthiest and in courteons terms on the wholesale slaughter all over Europe. There is always France, That is not so clear. Ten brokers may be It is every day coming to light more and of carlboo by sportsmen without even a and there is that excellent fable of the wolf the wealthlest men in a Province, but, their more what a faithless nation is the new King- license, and expressed itself to the effect that and the lamb drinking at the stream to serve | combined energy does not add to the public dom of Italy." In order to gain an accession as Lord Dunraven was fined for a similar as an example, though when the war is all wealth. A farmer clearing off sixty acres of territory, she is prepared to commit any offence before, he could not have been unse- over it may not be so easy to tell which is of land has done more good to the world than miquity, nor is she ashamed to own it. It is quainted with the law, in such case made the wolf and which is the lamb as people may all the Bothschild's. The Rothschilds do not said, with some force, that nations know no and provided. Upon this his fordship ex- imagine. But there is always Turkey which create wealth, they merely transfer it to them-

says in effect that it was his ignorance of the to pieces from internal corruption at least law which lead to its breach in the second so they say though in good sooth punished for its contravention, the plea of ignorance not being accepted as every one, including Lord Dunraven and the Lord Chancellor, are supposed to be intimately acquainted with the law in all its clauses. or were accustomed, until that Land League be detests so much came into existence, of arrested him for killing cariboo without a license, may have Land League sympathies. in Nova Scotia at least, place him above and beyond the law of the land.

DECIDEDLY the most important meeting of

Irishmen and Irish-Americans over held on this Continent, or, perhaps, on any other, assembled in Chicago last week. From a thousand to twelve hundred delegates were present, and three-fourths or the States of the Union were represented. The delegates were men of the highest position in their respective districts. Among them were judges, army officers, clergymen, lawyers, doctors, merchants and manufacturers. Although men of great oratorical powers attended there were no speeches; but there were three days of hard, dry work instead, which was infinitely better. The shades of opinion at the Convention were almost infinitisimal, and yet harmony reigned supreme and conciliation was the order of the day. An honest compromise was effected between the Irish World section of the delegates and the moderates, who look to General Collins as their chief. No bombast was allowed at the Convention; dynamite was not even whispered, but instead the sum of a quarter million dollars was promised, and as an earnest of sincerity twenty-eight thousand dollars were at once placed in the hands of the Treasurer by the delegates themselves. It was acknowledged that Ireland had the chiefest say in her own line of policy; Irish Americans are not to dictate but to follow. It is the interests of Ireland which are at stake in the conjest; this was recognized; it is the Iri h people who would suffer if a mistake were made. We are told that the greatest of all Irish organizations now in existence - the Clan-na-Gael - were fully represented at the Convention, and that their delegates were remarkable for the practical wisdom displayed. All these things are encouraging to Irishmen on this Continent. who hope to be relieved in the near future of their fathers, and being allowed to pursue -thrown into prison and kept there without the race by looking over their shoulwas thought by the enemies of the Irish | youd the seas. The Irish race was never people that they would not have courage so united as it is now in all its history, enough or audacity enough to refuse payment, and it seems to the most intelligent men of

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Prophecies of war next spring are again heard throughout Europe. There is no predently made a blunder in mistaking paration for war witnessed for the simple reason that all the great nations have been prepared, up to the handle, for a number of years. The machines are believed to be absolutely perfect, and nothing is now required but an apportunity to prove them. There are Gattling guns and Krupp guns, and as for musketry and other small arms, they are so perfect that the terrible Sniders and Chassepots, and Remingtons of ten years ments are not infallible they can repair the ago are looked upon with a benignant but blunder. Let them open the jails, let them | contemptuous smile, good only as wood compromise with the League, which is the splinters and old iron. The Government have been piling on the battalions and to govern Ireland according to principles of squadrons to their already bloated armaments until they can pile no more, and now every-

the fire, the sword, the men, To wield them in their terrible array." the relief of Irish landlords. This is the The monarchs have embraced all round which only way of emerging from the fix they have | is in itself an ominous sign of coming conbeen placed in by the Heaven-born orator, | flict as all history shows, just like the hand-William Ewart Gladstone, who, it talking shaking and false smiles of prize-figuters before the "mill" commences. But it may be asked what will be the casus belli? When will the war break out? What territory is LORD DUNKAVEN is an Irish mobleman, a in danger? Why should these good people sides, afflicted with the itch for writing-what is that so great is the strain upon the finances Latin scholars call coccethes scribendi. He of Europe that the armies will either have to to be elected for the Quebec Lenever misses an opportunity of writing to fight or disband, and as the monarchs are not laudlordism or upholdism and being so of brings himself to absolute perfection by Laberge for Chateauguay two years ago; we Peers, of which he is one of the training, what will he do except wrestle or He was on a late occasion arrest- | ized army, which is collectively what a It seems the Forest and Stream ammiadverted | vulture eye sees any amount of adventures | most enterprising element, should rule it.

the crumbling business. Russia, Austria, Germany, the three vultures who partitioned Poland, are turning their glances towards the carcase "lying in the desert" and Italy, a still meaner bird of prey, is also looking for a crumb in that direction, for blessings on her, Italy is now one of the great Powers. France and England protected Turkey before, but then it was only as against Russia; it is doubtful if, even were they united as formerly, those two Powers would care about fighting all Europe to save the Sultan. They are, besides, busy watching each other in Egypt, and even if it were not so France has had enough of an alliance which looked on while Germany was despoiling her; of an alliance which stole Cyprus away without giving an equivalent. The chances then are that Turkey will be rent asunder and then partitioned out among the spoilers, Austria taking all that district along the Adriatic, giving Italy Treste for province known as Roumelia and the Black Sea territory, including Constantinople, if the British do not make an audacious rush for it. But then that would mean war! Just so, and that is precisely what may be the result. Germany, while this little game is being played, may either preserve a benevolent neutrality, or, what is more likely. scoop into the fatherland both Holland interfere, why, let them. Surely Russia. Austria, Germany and Italy, kept in hand by the organizing genius of Bismarck and moved in the field by Von Moltke, are more than a match for France and England. Whether these things shall come to pass or not is more pected in the spring is what is generally un-

FRENCH CANADIANS AND THE PRO-

derstood among the diplomats of Europe. TESTANT MINORITY. WHEN THE POST, the day after the elections, said that the English of this Province were deservedly chastised for their indiscriminate support of Joly because he was a Protestant, it might have been thought that the utterance was the offspring of election excitement. The Quebec Times, however, a week after the election is over, comes out with precisely the same idea, although clothed in different language, and in fact both journals merely echoed the words of Messrs. Davidson and McGibbon as expressed on Friday night last after the state of the poll had been made known. Mr. Davidson made use of the expression-and a happy one it was-of hermaphrodite politicians, and Mr. McGibbon referred to the men to the State of Mississippi, to which. who were Conservatives at Ottawa and Liberals at Quebec with withering sarcasm. It is useless trying to conceal political facts or | title. After having made large sums (says thoughts from the French people, and it is impossible. Even if every Protestant | turned to Canada for the benefit of his health. in the Province of Quebec kept his thoughts a profound secret to himself as regards his attachment to Joly because still arrive at the truth. It the French editorials in the Irish Canadian, con amore as Canadians find that the Protestants for as the proprietor was concerned, but with of the Province unite-Liberal and Conservative-throwing their differences aside to when he returned to power. Well, what are achieve a grand object, they will become the facts? The General placed the Knight alarmed and also unite, and as they compose | in office-don't believe for a moment it was the vast majority of the electors we know | Mr. Phipps did it-and the Knight, like some what will generally be the result, for we even of the Crusaders, proved recreant to have seen it on the second of December. his plighted word! Then General Hew-Protestants rule in every Province of the son went into the courts, and by British empire except one, and that one is some sort of compromise which we Quebec. They rule Ireland although the cannot easily understand, obtained \$2.500 Oatholics largely preponderate and they have and a promise of more. But a made a mess of it. But then Catholics of Knight who was false once will be false twice Ireland do not enjoy an extended suffrage, and | and the General is disappointed; grievously although they too have had treatles which so. Now in these days of newspapers and would secure them rights, they were broken, mixed drinks the man who is disappointed while the treaty with Quebec was kept. This rushes head foremost into print, and so it was the idea of the Protestants of the Province | need surprise no one if one who is a journalwith few exceptions "We shall all ist as well as an engineer takes advantage of vote for Joly, who is sound on the goose quest the press to attack Sir John A. Macdonald tion; the French Liberals will also vote for He does not, however, air his grievances him, English speaking Catholics will be that would take the point from his assault. divided and we shall thus secure a majority If he said in substance, "Sir John promised and have a Protestant Government in sub- | me a berth as Deputy Minister worth \$4,200 stance if not in name." When the generos- a year; he now refuses to give it and ity and the extreme tolerance of the French- he is, therefore, both a knave and a fool. Canadian character are considered this line | But that would never do, and so he attacks of policy was as stupid as it was ungrateful. | Sir John on the merits, and oh, sublime im-The Protestant minority had far more pudence, he complains of the injustice done than its share of Government representation the Irish Catholics of Ontario in whose favor under Mr. Chapleau and it has now. Pro- he, the General, made a treaty with Sir John. testants were elected in constituencies in He was to obtain a fine position and which the French and English speaking they were to get ten members returned Catholics were overwhelmingly in a majority to Parliament. But let us quote from and no questions were asked about religion. Hewson's letter, lest people may not This is all changed now and it is the believe that such cheek can exist bigots who are to blame. In future it will co-existent with military virtue;--" As a be extremely difficult for Protestants "condition of my interference in poligislature, or even from the Province | "1876 to make good the just demands of the for the Dominion House. Wo supported | Irish Roman Catholics to representation. the pretensions of Mr. Holton as against Dr. would not do so under similar circumstances | " that that tabooed body of my fellowto-morrow. There is only one way of get- "countrymen supply ten candidates. ting certain people to keep to their party "Alarmed subsequently for his sincerity in ed in Nova Scotia for shooting deer gladiator is individually. If the perfect allegiance, and that is by teaching them that "that pledge, I warned him that I would without a license, and as the affair obtained | machine which Prince Bismarck holds in the | bigotry does not pay; that a knife may be | " not become a party to a cry that had become wide circulation in the Maritime Provinces, hollow of his right hand is not launched on made to cut both ways. Of course it "false. He met my pressure on that point and, indeed, all over Canada and the United its career of destruction it may turn against is often said that the Protestants "by giving me the names of nine Irish States. Lord Dunraven was delighted with the itself and destroy itself. But there is are building up this Province, and "Roman Catholics whom he promised to

laborers of the cities, create more are only useful as bookkeeners and gamblers in stocks, which often destroy labor and agriculture. If a war broke out to-morrow the habitant and the workman would fight, while the stock broker and the banker (those who would support Joly in order to rule Quebec) would still deal in stocks. At all events, and whether this be so or not, the French-Canadians have the power "and are, it seems, determined on using it. They are tolerant, but they are also intelligent. The best policy for the Protestant minority is, therefore, to be tolerant likewise, and to vote Conservative or Liberal as their conscience dictates, but to take care of uniting upon Joly-not because he is too honest man, but because he is a Protestant.

GENERAL M. BUTT HEWSON.

General Michael Butt Hewson is once more before the public, this time as the writer of a letter in the Toronto World, fiercely assailing Sir John A. Macdonald, Precompensation, while Russia will have the mier of the Dominion of Canada. The last time he was heard from as a public man was through a hubbub he made in the columns of the Quebec Chronicle about an opposition line of railroad across the continent. which. for cheapness and a dozen other de sirabilities, was to knock spots out of the unfortunate line taken in hand by the Syndicate. As, however, nothing is heard about and Belgium, and if France and England the grading, or even the surveying, of the General's line, it must be concluded that the wicked Syndicate carried its point, and that the star of General Michael Butt Hewson has paled before adverse and more powerful combinations. Before dealing with his grand assault against the belted Knight, Sir John, it than any man can say, but that war is ex- | may not be uninteresting to give a short, a very short, biographical sketch of the General himself, condensed to an alarming extent from the Whitby Chronicle, whose editor plumes himself somewhat in being a countryman of the subject. The General is then a Limerick man, from Jackey Hall, and a relative of Lord Emly, a most respectable Whig, whilom William Monsell, Esq., of Tirvoe. He is also a cousin of the late Isaac Butt, who did so much for Ireland in the Imperial Parliament by making a mild Home Rule speech once every year. He (the General) came to Canada some time about thirty years ago and got mixed up in railroads; and made the acquaintance (says the Whitby Chronicle), of Mr. John A. Macdonald, since become a belted Knight through merit, just as Mr. Hewson has grown into a General. Not being as successful as he perhaps deserved on the railroad, Mr. M. Butt Hewson went after a while, he was appointed Adjutant General of Militia. Hence his well earned the Chronicle) in railroad engineering he re-(unlike our Princess Louise who left for a like reason) renewed his cordial relations with Sir John-unfortunately for him-and was induced by that Machiavelli to writ a promise from Sir John of \$5,000 a year " tics Sir John Macdonald pledged himself in " He accepted as a sine qua non of that devis-"tion from my ordinary pursuits, my demand " bring into the field in 1878. This he did "during lunch at my chambers in this city " calling out the names as I wrote them down. Mr. John A. Macdonnell, Mr. J. J. " Foy, Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, knew this immediately afterwards, even though one or 'lilsh' element in the audience, who refused "more of them did not see the list." It seems to us that every charlatan who.

such men as General Hewson should essay, wealth than the bankers and the brokers who through being thought the mouthpiece of Irish Oatholics, to make his fortune, but that those in power should countenance the idea. That is, however, what Sir John Macdonald has done, although few derived any benefit from it, save himself and his party, if even they.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. President Arthur has issued his first Mes-

sage, and it is an interesting one, dealing as it does with such a variety of subjects and leaving nothing untouched which is of any interest to the people. The first part of the Message goes over the foreign policy of the United States and is not of very great importance, except in few instances wherein the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which affects the Panama Canal and the relations existing between the United States and Chili in regard to Peru are treated of. The references to Spain, Turkey, Russia, and from those countries down to such small fry as the Argentine Republic and the Hawaiian Islands, although interesting to sections of the American people, are not of much importance to the general public. The President's Message shows the enormous revenue of \$360,782,292, and an expenditure of \$228,608,506. item which absorbs most of the expenditure is that fer civil expense, comprising over one hundred and seventy million dollars. His reference to the reform of the civil service, later on, will be appreciated by those who think that item appalling in its magnitude. The next item of importance is the respectable sum of \$50,000,000 for pensions or at the rate of a dollar a year from every man, woman and child of the population The Message touches lightly on the star routes, but says nothing of the enormous frauds connected with them. Perhaps it would not come with good grace from a stalwart President. The expense of collecting the revenue for the past year is \$64,000,000, a very handsome sum of money indeed. Reference is made to the great disparity between the revenue and expenditure, and hopes held out that if it continues the national debt will be reduced, but no promise is made that taxation will be reduced which will disappoint these who are of the opinion that the future should bear some of the burdens. An increase in the army is recommended naturally enough from one who holds the same opinions as Grant and the Stalwarts generally. The Message lays great stress on the formation of a navy commensurate with the importance of the great Republic, and its growing trade, and the commercial interests all over the world which must be protected by the American flag backed by an American navy. While hoping that the Republic will continue in the present relations with all foreign powers President Arthur is sufficient of a pessimist to think it possible a war may some day arise, which will render the possession of an efficient navy a matter of vital importance, and though he implies that the salute to the British flag at Yorktown will do a great deal towards keeping the peace with England which has such a soft heart) yet there is Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and other sources of danger which need not be mentioned in the Presidential Message. The President thinks the salute equivalent to the wreath of flowers and perhaps it was, and he no doubt plumes himself on bringing about anentiente cordiale with England although the Standard hinted he was a Fenian. His reference to the decline of American commerce is worthy of consideration. The continuing decline of the merchant marine of the United States is to be greatly deplored. In view of the fact that we furnish so large a proportion of the freight of the commercial world, that our shipments are steadily and rapidly increasing, it is a cause of surprisethat not only is our navigation interest diminished, but it is less than when our exports and imports were not half so large as now, either in balk or value. There must be some peculiar hindrance to the development of this interest, or the enterprise and energy of American mechanics and capitalists would have kept this country at least abreast of our rivals in the friendly contest for ocean supremacy. The substitution of iron for wood and steam for sail have wrought great revolutions in the carrying trade of the world, but these changes could not have been adverse to America if we had given to our navigation interests a portion of the aid and protection which have been so wisely bestowed upon our manufactures. I commend the whole subject to the wisdom of Congress, with the suggestion that no question of greater maginitude or farther reaching importance can engare their attention."

The Ressage is on the whole a readable and interesting Message enough, but nothing that a Washington clerk who knew his duty, or an average newspaper man, could not produce without crowing. President Lincoln was right when he said that if the whole American Government were any fine morning blown sky-high, a government quite as good might be selected from a volunteer regiment. It is not the cleverest man in the country who rules; no one need be, therefore frightened at being thrust into the Presidential chair, or having a crown forced upon

THE IRISH IN NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. A telegram from Newcastle-on-Tyne on

Tuesday night says ... Wr. Ashton Dilke, M.P., endeavoured to address a meeting in the Town Hall, Newcastle, this evening, but there was a strong to allow him a hearing. He was told there were 244 men in Trish prisons who could not comes along imagines that "my fellow counself confidence by dumb show was defeated by up gratitude, that they are intensely selfish, plains in a letter of portentious length and can be made a buffer on which to practise selves from others. The habitant of the trymen should be a stepping stone to place from others.