

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, 1881.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For February, 1881.

THURSDAY, 3.—St. Marcellus, Pope and Mar-
tyr (Jan. 10). St. Blaise, Bishop and
Martyr. Cons. Bp. Fitzgerald, Little
Rock, 1867, and O'Connell, Marysville,
1861.

FRIDAY, 4.—St. Andrew Corsini, Bishop and
Confessor. Bp. Flaget, Louisville, died,
1850.

SATURDAY, 5.—St. Agatha, Virgin and Martyr.
SUNDAY, 6.—Fifth Sunday after Epiphany.
St. Titus, Bishop and Confessor. St.
Dorothy, Virgin and Martyr. Less.
Ecclus. parts of xlv and xiv; Gosp.
Luke x. 1-9; Last Gosp. Matt. xii. 24-31.
Bp. Connolly, N. Y., died 1825.

MONDAY 7.—St. Romuald, Abbot. Apb.
Spalding, Baltimore, died, 1872.

TUESDAY, 8.—St. John of Matha, Confessor.
WEDNESDAY 9.—St. Martina, Virgin and Mar-
tyr (Jan. 30). St. Apollonia, Virgin
and Martyr.

THERE have been forty-nine coercion acts
passed in thirty years for Ireland's benefit,
and one abortive land act.

AFTER all the splutter and noise made
over the Whig-Tory alliance, Mr. Parnell
gained his point, which was to cause an
adjournment of the debate until to-day
(Thursday). This young man seems to have
more brains than Gladstone and Northcote
combined.

A curious feature in the Dublin State Trials,
and one which clearly shows the bias of the
Judge, is that he only gave the Jury a quarter
of an hour to deliberate after they had told
him they disagreed. He was afraid they
would, if time was given them, bring in a
unanimous verdict of acquittal.

THE cable tells us that Mr. Errington has
succeeded from the Parnellites, but it does not
tell us when he joined them. If what the
cable informs us about the secessions be true
Parnell's following in the House must origi-
nally have been over a thousand, for to the
cable's certain knowledge nine hundred and
fifty have left him, and still sixty remain!

LABOR riots continue in the mining districts
in England, and in Wales the Rebeccaite
have it all their own way. Several men
have been wounded near Bolton, and one
man killed outright. Rioting in those dis-
tricts is assuming alarming proportions, and
yet we do not hear a whisper about the sus-
pension of the glorious Habeas Corpus Act.

THE shadow of famine has not yet left Ire-
land. We hear distressing accounts from the
County of Clare, and the latest news by cable
is that the laborers in Kanturk are starving.
It is consoling to know that the suffering is
local and that if the British Government—
which rules Ireland—makes even a little
exertion it will disappear. If there existed
such a thing as an Irish Government there
would be no famine in Ireland. The British
Government has more faith in coercion bills
than measures of relief.

THE Honorable Luc Letellier de St. Just,
ex-Lieut. Governor of Quebec, died at 11.30
p.m., Friday, at River Ouelle. The announce-
ment of his death will not be cause for sur-
prise as he has been ill for more than a year,
and since the 15th of January his demise was
daily expected. The name of the deceased
gentleman obtained wide celebrity through-
out the world owing to the constitutional
question, which his quarrel with the Quebec

Legislature was the means of bringing pro-
minently forward two years ago, and which
subsequently led to his removal. Mr. Letel-
lier was born in 1820 at River Ouelle, of
which he was seigneur, so that he was sixty
years of age.

Messrs. WILLIAM WALSH, Cape Canoe, N.S.,
Geo. Shears, Sherbrooke, Guysborough Co.,
N.S., and Robert Gilmour, Thurso, Q., have
consented to act as agents for the POST AND
TRUE WITNESS in their respective localities,
and are accordingly empowered to collect
subscriptions and enroll subscribers. We
take this opportunity of sincerely thanking
these gentlemen, as well as others who are
working so cheerfully and so disinterestedly
in advancing the interests of our publications
all over Canada and the States.

WE call the attention of our readers to a
mass meeting of Irish Canadians, held in the
capital on Wednesday night last. It was a
spirited meeting, the resolutions were all that
could be desired, and the promoters are to be
congratulated. Montreal, Quebec, Toronto
and Kingston have fallen into line, and now
the Capital itself has followed suite. What
are our other Canadian cities doing. We call
upon Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Hamilton,
London; all Irishmen are equally interested
in the welfare of their native land.

THE IRISH NATIONAL PARTY in Parliament
is not selfish. Not one of them can accept a
place, and they have given up their legiti-
mate right of procuring places for their
friends by the stand they have taken. This
is why the Irish Whigs are so angry. "If
we were only them," they exclaim, "what a
chance there would be for Colonial Govern-
ments, Solicitor-Generals and situations
in the Civil Service. But these dogs in the
manger, where is their use in Parliament?"
They forget there is a country called Ireland.

GREAT sympathy is felt for poor Mr. Glad-
stone, whose health is suffering from the
badgering and wickedness of the Irish mem-
bers of Parliament. If they had the slight-
est regard for this great statesman they
would at once withdraw their opposition and
allow the Coercion bill to pass. It may be,
of course, pointed out that the health of a few
thousand Irishmen, whom the suspension of
the Habeas Corpus Act would ram into prison
might suffer, but then they are not great
English orators, and besides they are used to it.

THE debate on the clauses of the Syndicate
agreement is not yet closed in the Ottawa
House, though it will be in a day or two.
They have reached as far as clause 15, and
the Government are acting strictly on the de-
claration of Sir John that not a line will be
changed to suit the Opposition. There is a
division on almost every clause, always with
the same result, a large majority with a
strict party vote. The opposition seems to
be carried on without the slightest hope of
success, and the discussion goes wearily and
monotonously on. It is a poor attempt at
obstruction, if obstruction is meant.

ANOTHER disaster has befallen the British
in South Africa. Sir George Colley marched
into the Transvaal to relieve Pretoria, Stan-
derton, and two or three other places closely
invested by the Boers. They allowed him to
advance into their territory until they had
him in the ditches and at a disadvantage,
when they offered battle. The loss on both
sides appears to be considerable, but the
British were defeated and compelled to retreat
to their camp which they are fortifying.
The probabilities now are that the positions
invested will surrender, and that the Boers,
when reinforced by the disaffected which the
victory will rally to their standard, will invest
the position of Sir George Colley, or perhaps
try to take it by assault. The reinforcements
from India will not arrive a day too soon to
change the aspect of affairs in South Africa,
and restore the tarnished prestige of the
British arms.

If the Toronto Globe is correct there is an
important movement on foot, and one which
must meet with the hearty approval of all
true Canadians, for it is the first grand step
towards a really national union. The Globe
says, editorially:—

"We are rejoiced to learn that the authori-
ties of St. Michael's College propose to make
arrangements which will secure for their
under-graduates the benefits to be derived
from attending the classes of the national uni-
versity. If this project is carried out, four
colleges belonging to the Roman Catholic,
Anglican, Presbyterian, and Baptist Churches
respectively will be affiliated with Toronto
University, and their pupils will sit on the
same benches and enjoy all the advantages of
the national endowment. Every patriotic
heart will rejoice to see this display of lib-
erality, and will hope that still further pro-
gress will be made in the same direction.

At the present time the Catholics of On-
tario are almost handicapped in the race for
University honors, honors which are every
day more coveted and more recognized as the
elements to success in the higher walks of
life. We, therefore, say amen to the Globe.

THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
always vigorous and enterprising, has now
taken hold of an idea which, besides adding
to their own prosperity, will be of incalculable
benefit to the commerce of Montreal when
carried out, as carried out it will be, or we
shall be greatly mistaken. Besides running
a splendid ferry boat between Hochelaga and
Longueuil to facilitate their transfer of pas-
sengers and freight, they also intend making
St. John, N.B., the winter port for Montreal,
and to accomplish this they will construct
an air line between the two places, covering
a distance of two hundred and seventy miles,
instead of going over the present route tra-
versed by the Grand Trunk. The new line
via Marieville, Sherbrooke, Agnes and Bangor
is in fact already half built, if it is the in-

tention—as no doubt it is—to take advantage
of the European and North American Road,
thus leaving only 136 miles to be constructed.
Nor have the Company forgotten the tunnel
under the St. Lawrence in their new scheme.
We shall therefore, through the enterprise of
the South Eastern, see before long a through
line between Boston, Montreal and St. John
not subject to stoppages.

THE manufacture of outrages in England
has passed from the hands of private individ-
uals into those of the Government. In the
midst of profound quiet the Government, in
order to justify their Coercion Bill, have in-
augurated a mimic reign of terror, in which
no one believes but the average Englishman,
who is willing to swallow any enormity
provided it is represented to him as being
perpetrated by an Irishman or a
foreigner. Although he will wax in-
dignant when told that English soldiers
flogged women in Jamaica with telegraph
wires he is prepared to credit the little story
composed for him about the Irish poisoning
the wells in the reservoirs, which comes to us
by this morning's cable. If the Irish in
England take to poisoning they have learned
from the English; poisoning is absolutely
unknown in Ireland, though, alas, too com-
mon in the "sister" kingdom. Disraeli once
said that there could be nothing dishonorable
in politics, and it looks as if the Liberals
think so too, or they would never counten-
ance such atrocious rumors to serve political
purposes. They know that no one outside
England will believe the
calumny, but it is sufficient if the
average Englishman believes it for the
present. His shriek of indignation will
give courage to the sinking hearts of the
British Ministry. The average Eng-
lishman is easily frightened, he has
never been invaded and he loves peace and
good feeding as much as he hates being inter-
rupted in his making of money. The report,
therefore, of a barracks blown up makes him
livid, and even when he hears it contradicted
after a shade of the paleness remains. It is
truly a singular state of affairs. The two
countries are not learning to love each other
one bit, but rather the hate is becoming more
intensified between them, and the fear they
entertain for each other is almost as strong
as the hate.

THE Witness a few days ago drew attention
to the prevalence in Ireland of such initial
letters after the names of men more or less
public, as T. C. (Town Councillor), J. P.
(Justice of the Peace), P. L. G. (Poor Land
Guardian), and scores of others of like nature,
inferring from their constant use the love of
the Irish people for titles. It is not often
we agree with the Witness, but we must con-
fess that its arguments in the present in-
stance have considerable force. Still there is
an excuse for this harmless parade of
letters, and it is this: From the treaty of
Limerick to the year 1793, and indeed we
might say until the year of emancipation,
Irish Catholics were debarred from all honors,
military, civil, or even municipal. Until
1793 a Catholic could not be an officer in the
army, though that he could be a private, or
even rise as high as corporal, was amply
shown in the battles in Spain, won most de-
cidedly by Irish courage; he could not plead at
the bar; he was disqualified from holding the
commission of the peace. When the flood gates
were half opened they naturally enough rushed
in after the honors at their disposal, and the
novelty of wearing them pleased them so well
that they bore them with pardonable ex-
ultation. Hence all the initial letters one sees
on taking up an Irish paper. But even to-
day it is difficult for an Irishman, particularly
if he is a Catholic, to obtain honors in his own
country. The Chief Secretary of Ireland is
generally an Englishman, so is the Lord
Lieutenant, and so, in fact, are most of the
officials who hang around Dublin Castle.
There are counties even now in the North of
Ireland where such a thing as a Catholic
Justice of the Peace cannot be found, and it
must be remembered that J.P.'s are appointed
by the Castle of Dublin, a thoroughly Eng-
lish institution. It is hardly a wonder
therefore, that when an Irishman obtains any
extra promotion, not that he need be grateful
for T.C.'s and P.L.G.'s which are conferred by
his fellow-citizens, it is no wonder that he is
a little vain of them and sports them on state
occasions, though it is a trifle ridiculous. But
what shall we say of the fondness for initial
letters in Canada, where the same causes do
not exist? What about the alphabet which
streets after the names of the Freemasons, the
Orangemen, the Knights of St. Pythias, the
Sons of Temperance, et hoc genus omne? What
about the Sir Knights created in the lodge
rooms without letters patent from the Crown,
the D.P.G.M. and M.W.S. and B.S.R.? Our
contemporary can see the mote in its neigh-
bor's eye, but cannot see the beam in its own.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The last issue of the *American Catholic*
Quarterly Review contains a logical and well
written article on the late Presidential con-
test, and its bearings on the Catholic question.
A month or so before the election took
place the chances of General Hancock
were deemed excellent. Nothing could
be said against him personally, and he
had not committed himself in any way.
Even after Ohio and Indiana had declared
for the Republicans the odds were still in
favor of the Democratic candidate. The
politicians counted the States on their fingers
and found that the campaign would pivot on
New York, that whoever carried the Empire
State would capture the White House. It
was then that a religious cry was raised by
the Republican leaders. "What," said they,
"shall we permit the Pope to
rule this great Republic; shall we
have the Roman Catholic Grace for Mayor—
Jesuit in disguise—and certainly a tool of
Cardinal McCloskey. Shall we permit our
school system to be overturned and Popery
to hold sway?" The *New York Herald* came
out with a series of strong articles, in which
it said the United States was a Protestant
country, and in fine the no Popery cry rang
throughout the land, and Protestant and
infidel, Republicans and Democrats voted for
Garfield. Grace was elected, it is true,
but by a small majority, and the
cry was a false one devoid of one word of
truth, for the Catholics had no design on the
public schools, and even if they had, and if
the Democrats won, it would be all the same;
they could not interfere, for the democracy is
just as devoted to the system as their oppo-
nents. The Catholics of the United States,
however, have ample reason to detest the
public system and overthrow it if they legally
could. According to a great American
writer, Richard Grant White, the Public
School system of the United States is not
only godless and vicious but utterly use-
less. It does not educate, but it creates
bigotry and prejudice between citizens who
should be friends and brothers. Catholics
are compelled to support it with their taxes
and as a return the system vilifies their reli-
gion. It is especially hard upon Irish
Catholics for it vilifies their country as well.
It is an English version of history which is
taught in the schools, or at least in some of
them, and the Boston Pilot is our authority
that the text book used in the Normal College
is an abridgement of Hume from which the
pupils read the following infamous lies:—
"After the emancipation of the Catholics
had deprived O'Connell of that means of col-
lecting 'the rent,' and of securing himself an
income from the pockets of the impoverished
Irish, he had raised the cry for repeal of
Union," etc.

Without travelling beyond the same page
we find:—
"The potato crop again failed; there was a
famine in Ireland, and though the British
Government voted several millions to buy
food for the starving Irish they again rose in
rebellion."

We need scarcely say that the English did
not vote any such sums, they simply lent
money, which was pocketed by landlords and
agents and repaid after with interest by money
wrung from the people.
There are other calumnies in these public
school books which are got off by heart and
believed by the children—some of whom are
Irish. It is, therefore, no wonder that some
Irish Americans are ashamed of the land of
their fathers, that some native Americans
detest the Irish, that England's hatred follows
the Irish across the Atlantic, but it is a won-
der that a great and enlightened Republic
should not do away with such a vile system of
education, or rather of engendering prejudice.
The system will certainly not have the effect
of causing the Irish of Canada to fall in love
with the doctrine of annexation.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.

The jury which was empanelled a month
ago to try Mr. Parnell and his friends is the
first in Anglo-Irish history placed in a box
to try Irishmen for political offences which
was not packed by the Crown. The members
composing it were fairly selected by ballot
and the consequence was that they fairly
represented the people of Dublin from whom
they were selected to give a just verdict ac-
cording to their oaths. There were eight
Catholics on the jury and four Protestants, a
just proportion according to the population of
the Irish metropolis, and it is only fair to
suppose they rendered a verdict according to
the dictates of their conscience. The cable
informs us that the numbers stood
ten to two, and although it does
not tell us that the majority were
for acquittal it is the universal infer-
ence that such is the case. It must also be

inferred that at least two Protestants were
comprised in the majority, and, indeed, it is
just possible there were four. But there were
certainly two as the Catholic jurors num-
bered only eight out of the twelve, and hence
we must conclude that religious prejudices had
nothing to do with the verdict. And yet, not-
withstanding the almost unanimous verdict,
the Judge hesitates to formally acquit the
Traversers. After summing up so strongly
against them as to leave himself open to the
accusation of bias this excellent Judge dis-
charges the jury and leaves the prisoners in
suspense until he communicates with the
Castle. Nothing can be done in Ireland with-
out consulting this anachronism, not even a
judgment can be delivered from the bench. Al-
though the present verdict was expected, we
can heartily sympathize with the people of
Ireland in their exuberance at a great triumph,
for it is a great triumph without any manner
of doubt. The verdict of the jury purifies the
atmosphere of Dublin, which has been so
long tainted with the miasma arising from
the breath of spies, informers, castle hacks and
place-hunters. It is an improvement on forty
years ago, when O'Connell was convicted by an
Orange jury and sentenced by Orange judges.
The people of Ireland can be imprisoned and
dragged and oppressed in the future as they
have been in the past, but never more can
the Castle procure verdicts against patriots
who struggle for justice within the pale of the
constitution. The verdict of the Dublin jury
will be endorsed by seven-eighths of the
Irish people, and if landlords gnash
their teeth, and if the oligarchy turn
pale at the change, why let them.
Their reign, if not completely over, is fast
drawing to a close. They have had their
day, they have terrorized the island for cen-
turies and it is now time they should step
down and out with the best grace they may,
and give place to honest and better men.
The verdict of the jury is the verdict of Ire-
land, and we sincerely believe of the majority
of the people of the three Kingdoms.

HOW WILL IT ALL END?

There is now little doubt that a Coercion
Bill of a stringent nature will pass through
the House of Commons, though it is by no
means impossible that it may be defeated. If
Gladstone—in order to ease the Radical con-
science—has given an insight into his Land
Bill, the Conservatives cannot be kept long
in ignorance, and if it be, in their opinion,
of too sweeping a nature, they may turn round
and vote against coercion, vote against any-
thing in order to prevent a land reform, and to
gain office. But if the Coercion Bill be passed,
what then? What will the Irish people do
under the circumstances? Surely their
leaders must have foreseen coercion and
guarded against it. Surely their resources
for passive resistance are not exhausted.
And, in fact, Mr. Parnell has made provisions
against coercion—for he has said:—The first
arrest made under it will be the signal to
"suspend all payment of rent in Ireland."
The thrill which this terrible announcement
sent through the hearts of the landlords may
be easily imagined. But will the plan succeed?
We have seen within the past year or two
what a power for passive resistance rests
within the Irish people, and we know it is
just as easy to pay no rent at all as to pay
only Griffith's valuation, but it must be re-
membered that the suspension of the *Habeas*
Corpus opens up resources to the Govern-
ment which it could not otherwise possess.
We must now, therefore, be prepared to wit-
ness a state of things without parallel in the
history of the world. Here on one side is a
Government which has at its command a
large and highly disciplined army, a navy
without equal, a powerful police force,
an official staff celebrated for its effi-
ciency gained by long practice, a united
aristocracy and the will to coerce a nation
which has been disarmed since the siege of
Limerick. On the other side is nothing but
a people accustomed to suffering and having
within itself a powerful will and a desperate
resolution to offer a passive resistance. If
they had arms and military resources it
would be more than a passive resistance that
would be opposed to coercion, but as they
have not there is no use in speaking of it, ex-
cept to show that when a people adopt such
an unheard of method of resistance their
hatred must be strong, and the cause that
impels them must be in proportion to the
measures they adopt. But will they succeed
in bearing the strain? As a matter of course
arrests will be made indiscriminately, and
the prisons will be immediately filled with
the leaders, and unknown to the authorities
as advanced Nationalists. If the present
movement had commenced from above this
would have the desired effect, and it would
collapse like a balloon pricked in a dozen
places. But it did not; it commenced from
below, and we are informed by the Irish papers
that if Parnell and Davitt and all the present
leaders withdrew to-morrow the League
would not suffer materially. If the people
refuse to pay rents eviction will begin, not
throughout the island, but in one particular
county, and that will test the question. The
Government will bring all its terrors to bear
upon one spot, all the harpies and vultures
and police and informers will flock thither,
and the struggle will begin. The Govern-
ment will do its best to force on a rebellion
in that one unfortunate county, and then
crush it in such a manner as will strike terror
in the whole country. But if the organization
of the League is as perfect as its friends say
it is they will bear the strain, although it
will be a time for proofs of fortitude un-
heard of. Even if one county be evicted the
evicted can scatter themselves through the others,
and as the people will not pay rent their
means of relief will be ample. And then
they can "boycott" the army and worry them
peacefully to death. If a universal strike
take place on the railroads, on the wharves,
cannals, rivers, stores, all over, what can
an army do? This, it may be said, is pre-
supposing too much, but let us wait and see. This
is a strange century, and singular events have
happened since it began.

SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT'S SPEECH.

The English mail has brought us the full
text of Sir Alexander Galt's speech delivered
before the Colonial Institute in London,
England. Sir Alexander Galt is an able
man, and under present circumstances he is
entitled to the honorable position he holds
and to the respectable salary accom-
panying it. Now that the Syndicate
agreement has been endorsed by the
Parliament of Canada, the Pacific railroad
will be commenced in real earnest, and, as
without an unprecedented large immigra-
tion from Europe the road will not be a suc-
cess, it is the duty of the Government and
the interest of the Syndicate to make a bold
attempt to direct the stream of immigration to
the great North-West. It is for this—if for
anything—Sir Alexander Galt is useful in
London. And, yet, to confess the truth, much
as we desire the success of his mission
and the railroad-emigration policy of the
Government, we have our doubts. Not that
we do not think the North-West is the
very best place on the Continent immigrants
could come to find homes, but that the Gov-
ernment is not taking the best steps to in-
duce them to come here. If Sir Alexander
T. Galt is really anxious that the tide of
immigration should roll this way he should
try as much as he can to sink the colonial
idea and to speak of Canada as an
independent nation as nearly as pos-
sible. There has been a time in
the life of the Canadian Ambassador, and that
not long ago, when he was better qualified
for the position he holds than he is at
present, and the time was when he spoke out
manfully in favor of Canadian independence.
But observe what a difference a handsome
salary creates in a man's opinions. At the

time to which we refer Sir Alexander was not

even loyal to the old flag and now he is en-
thusiastically so. He is in this respect
like the majority of our Canadian
politicians who possess two sets
of opinions, one for private conversation, the
other for the public platform; and though ten
years ago Sir A. had only one set, which he
paraded on his sleeve he has lately fallen in-
to line. Still it is perhaps unjust to
accuse him of what we are not cer-
tain he is guilty of; a man is at liberty to
change his opinions. But our chief objec-
tion against him and his London speech, is
because of its lack of wisdom. If he is
really desirous of sending hundreds
of thousands of emigrants to Canada,
the less he says about flags, colonies and de-
pendencies the better, particularly if he
wants Irishmen to come here, ay, and Eng-
lishmen. Is he not aware that the world is
partly governed by sentiment, and that vast
numbers of Irishmen have fled as much from
the British flag as from the poverty it carried
with it. Is he not aware that hundreds of
thousands of Englishmen fled for refuge to
the United States because it was a
Republic, in preference to Canada,
which was, until lately, at all events,
an oligarchy after the manner of that obtain-
ing in England? But he must not be aware,
for he professes not to understand. He did,
however, understand it ten years ago, or, per-
haps, his intellect was clearer. The fit of
imperialism our Ambassador has lately taken
should not blind him to the truth, which is,
that if Canada were not a Crown colony it
would receive a large share of British, Irish
and German immigrants. But why has his
hungry eyes fixed upon Ireland, or why does
he not advise the landlords to leave? He
ought to know the country is not over but
under populated, and that if it could support
double its population in comfort, only for the
system which impoverishes it. The Am-
bassador says:—

"While speaking of Ireland and the Irish,
I may say, with much satisfaction, that in
Canada we have never experienced any
serious difficulty in dealing with them.
Whatever may have been their lot or their
failings at home, they find in Canada the
most fair and equal treatment in every re-
spect, and in return they love and support
their new country and its institutions."

Now, this in fact is true, and we wish more
of them had come to Canada in times past
than have come, but we protest against the
policy of emigration altogether when there
is no necessity for it either to Canada, the
States, or elsewhere. Sir Alexander Galt is
also unhappy in his figures. He states that
since 1815 upwards of 1,350,000 people have
left the British Islands for British North
America, not counting the immigration from
the European continent. Well, but where
are they now? Leaving the million and a
half French Canadians out of the count, this
large number and its natural increase should
now leave us a British population of
about six millions, not including the
British population in the country before 1815,
and its natural increase, which should be four
or five millions more, if we base our esti-
mate on the increase in the neighbouring
Republic, which in 1815 had only a popula-
tion of seven or eight millions. There are
two causes which prevented the increase, and
Sir Alex. T. Galt knows what they are
about as well as any man in North America.
One was Canada's reputation for eternal cold,
an unjust one, and the other its reputation as
an English colony with pro-monarchical ten-
dencies, which was not altogether undeserved.
The rebellion of 1837 kept tens of thousands
of Europeans away from Canada. If our Am-
bassador would really serve Canada let him in
future expatiate as truthfully and as elo-
quently as he knows how on the glories of
the North-West, but let him not pander to Im-
perialism and Jingoism by his rabid endorse-
ment of their ideas.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHO WILL BE THE CANDIDATE.

To the Editor of THE POST:
Sir,—It is a well-known fact that the Irish
Catholics of Ontario have not a fair representa-
tion in the House of Commons at Ottawa. In
view of this, I think, sir, that the coming candi-
date in the Conservative interest for East North-
umberland should be a Catholic. Are we forever
to be the hewers of wood, and the drawers
of water? Now, there are a number of Irish
Catholics in the Conservative ranks who would
credibly represent East Northumberland, Mr.
D. R. Murphy, a barrister, of Trenton, is a clever
Irish Catholic, and one whose whole life has
been most consistently devoted to the interest
of the Conservative party in the County. Then
again, there is Mr. J. S. Ryan, a talented young
Irish Catholic, who, too, has done yeoman ser-
vice in the Conservative army of East Northum-
berland. He is largely bound up with the in-
terest of the Riding being a large property
owner. Throughout the whole County, Mr.
Ryan is well and favourably known, and would,
in my opinion, poll the largest vote of any pro-
spective candidate in the Riding. Indeed, Mr.
Ryan merits such recognition at the hands of
his party, as he was largely instrumental in re-
turning Mr. Keeler in the election of 1878. Mr.
Ryan too is an able speaker, and if elected would
prove an Irish Catholic representative of whom
his people and his party in East Northum-
berland might well feel proud. It has been curi-
ously reported in different quarters of the
Riding, that Mr. Ryan is to be the coming man,
and this report seems to gain strength each
succeeding day.
Yours, &c.
AN IRISH CATHOLIC.

TRENTON, 26th Jan. 1881.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At a recent meeting of the Arnprior Liter-
ary Association, the following resolutions
were passed:—
Moved by P. McCONNELL, seconded by
MICHAEL HAVY, That the members of the
Arnprior Literary Association hereby avail
themselves of the first opportunity to ex-
press their deep sorrow and regret at the loss
of one of their most respected members,
Richard Patrick White, the late lamented
Secretary of this Association, and also place
upon record the high esteem in which he was
held by his fellow-members for his private
worth and manly sentiments, and we hereby
tender our most sincere sympathy to his sud-
denly bereaved parents in their great loss.
We further resolve that a copy of the forego-
ing resolution be signed by the President and
Secretary, and forwarded to Mrs. Jas. White.