THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

January 25, 1882,

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Special Notice to Subscribers,

All subscriptions outside of change of date on address-label attached to paper.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For January, 1882.

THEASDAY, 26 .- St. Polycarp, Bishop and Martyr. FRIDAY, 27 .- St. John Chrysostom, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. SATURDAY, 28 -St. Raymond of Penafort, Confessor. St. Agues, secundo. SUNDAY, 29 .- Fourth Sunday after Epiphany. St. Francis of Sales, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church, Less. Ecclus. xliv. 17-xlv. 20; Gosp. Matt. xxv. 14-23; Last Gosp. Matt. viii. 23-27. Abp. Mareobal, Baltimore, died, 1828. MONDAY, 30 .- St. Martine, Virgin and Martyr.

TUESDAY, 31 .- St. Peter Nolasco, Confessor. FEBRUARY.

WEDNESDAY, 1 .- St. Ignatius, Bishop and Martyr. Cons. Bp. Marty, Dakota, 1880. Bp. Miles, Nashville, died 1860.

THE Egyptian position is becoming graver. In so far as abstract right is concerned, the National Party are masters of the situation. From the reports received it would appear that the Egyptians are acting with extracaution and boldness at the same time.

THE sudden death is announced from Ot \$swa of Mr. Richard E. O'Connor. one of the most prominent citizens of the Capital. He was brother of the late Vicar-General O'Connor, who also died suddenly last summer from the same cauze, inflammation of the lungs. The deceased gentleman belonged to one of the ploneer families of Ottawa. His widow is a daughter of the late Letellier de St. Just. May his soul rest in peace.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA has owned up, in a mild way, to the soft impeachment of at-

a-liners. That he himself was a man of some talent was proved by his "Life of Lord Beaconsfield," a clever though not very creditable performance. His election as a member of Parliament was in the eyes of his acquaintances an astounding event. At a single bound he leapt from the floor of the "Discussion Forum" or the "Cogers' Hall" to that of the House of Commons. And now we are told that he is to be the leader of a Parliamentary party.

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WHERE the English press and people are mistaken is in supposing that Mr. Blaine's rather insolent circular is not endorsed by the people of the United States. They must not believe the correspondente, who toil them the contrary, in order to please them and soothe their wounded feelings. Mr. Blaine is one of the cleverest men in the United States, and one of the most ambitions. There is no other man so capable of guaging public opinion, and then seiling in with it in order to be elected President. The New York Herald, a journal famous for the shifting of its canvas, in order to go with each popular breeze that blows, is strorg on the Blaine policy and just as insolent as the late Secretary. It treats England with amazing contempt, tells her in plain language she has been made a fool of and a tool of, that she will not be allowed a footing in Central America, and that if she will have occupation she must go to the Zulus or Aighans, for that the Montreal will be acknowledged by United States is not Egypt. This language is unkind in the extreme as spoken by one branch of the great Anglo-Saxon race to another, but alas, it is true. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty may, therefore, be considered as so much waste paper.

> The attention of Europe is once more turned towards Egypt where a strong national party are striving to create a free country and drive both foreign capital and foreign domination from the ever fertile banks of the over without blows being struck. England and France have Egypt, financially speaking, by the throat, but they are not satisfied with that, they would wish to have the mailed hand there also. The interests of England in Egypt are something tremendous, the possession of India is involved, for since the construction of the Suez Canal the direct road to India runs through the land of the pyramids. France interests herself in Egypt as much to watch England as to protect her own interests. It is true that Turkey holds nominal suzerainty over Egypt, but that is all, or the Sultan would never allow the western powers to act in such a bigh-handed manner. The Egyptians have only a comparatively small army to oppose to the immense naval and military power of France and England, but this army is not to be desnised. It is with such an army that Mahomet All drove the Turks from Egypt fifty years ago, overran Syria, and inflicted on the armies of the Sultan four bloody defeats in rapid succession. If it were not for the interference of England at that time Egypt might to-day be the seat of a great Mahommedaa Empire, of which Turkey would be a Province. Nevertheless, an

tations who commit crime in Ireland, but those who take advantage of those agitations to wreak private vengeance or indulge in the the very, few Deputy Ministers. And like passions of their nature It was not repealers who committed crimes in the decade during which the agitation went cn, it was the Whiteboys, and it is not Land Lesguers, but ribbonmen who commit crimes today. Indeed, the largest number of serious agarian crimes committed in Ireland were recorded from 1870 to 1873, years in which there was no constitutional agitation going on. The words of O'Con. nell, that he who commits crime gives strength to the enemy is as true as the Gospel itself, for what can a good cause gain by shooting a landlord or an agent? If the people of Ireland had an opportunity and ross in arms to expel the common enemy, it is such men as Connell who would keep away from the fair field, and etther indulge in murder on their own account, or act as informers to the Government. Indeed, it is not impossible that the raiding in Cork was not done with the contivance of the police in pursuance of the instructions contained in the late circular from the Inspector of Constabulary in Ireland. There are many instances of such abominable collusion between the Government and informers, and it is nothing new to see men organize conspiracies wit the object of betraying his dupes afterwards. The case of Talbot is an instance, and there are many more might be recorded. One of the reasons why the Land League has been successful is that there is nothing secret about it. Spies and informers are discounted by the League for there is nothing con-

WE regret to hear that Miss A. McGrath, teacher at Bridgewater Cove, and an occasional and ever welcome contributor to this paper, has been obliged to give up her school in that locality, through illness, and we hope she will be able to resume her duties before Nile. It is almost impossible the crisis can pass | long. Such, at all events is the prayer of her pupils for their teacher.

cealed.

THE controversy between Messrs. Ryan and O'Donohoe, of Toronto, on Irish representation and things connected therewith is not yet ended, nor will it for a while, as it is a subject which will bear discussion. Singular to say, the Liberal papers it is who object to Mr. O'Donohoe's ideas, that is to say, the organs of the party which was so materially benefitted by the formation of the Catholic League The Montreal Herall is particularly analous to explain that a combination of Irish or Engli h speaking Catholics to secure fair representation is, to say the least of it, impolitic. The Herald and its confrores, while admitting that some Protestants are so prejudiced that they will not vote for a Catholic, still recommend that the victims of such prejudice remain quiescent and wait for more enlightened times, which means that they should not even call upon Hercules to lift their waggon out of the rut. We are of a different opinion. We think that there is nothing like action, and that combination to effect a political right is highly laudable. There are several counties, for instance, both in Ontario and Quebec, which, if an effort was made in the right direction, could be made to return English-speaking Catholics at the next general election, and notably Prescott, Russell, Oarleton, Renfrew, Argentenil, Otta wa and Pontiac. If we had a large representation in the House, the emoluments falling to the lot of English-speaking Oatholics would be more in proportion to their numbers than at present. This is, perhaps, a sordid way of putting it, but then this is a sordid world. The Herald and its confreres are somewhat sordid also, or they would not grow so black in the face when the name of Mr. Ryan is mentioned for Collector of Montreal Customs. It may be said that if Oatholics combined in those counties, Protestants would unite against them in others, and oust the few mambers we have already. Well, that would not be such a great calamity. The two we have in this Province, at all events we need be thankful for to none but our sheer numbers and the generosity oí French-Canadian element. Now, the if it be so sordid and low to look after office, how comes it to happen that all the best offices in the country are filled by Protestants? There is not one Irish Catholic Deputy-Minister in Ottewa. Perhaps, this is a mere piece of accident, but it seems the same accident goes downwards, for we find that, except at the lowest stratum, which is composed of measurgers, the trish Catholic element is excluded. Perhaps, it was to this state of affairs Alfred Teonycon referred to and not the British Constitution,

It is amazing how many messengers the Irish Catholics have and the few, Pinatere we could talk like that forevor and give still more astounding Squree, but we refrain in charlty. Irish Catholics should never combine, Oh ! no, dear Alderman Byan, cortainly not most esteemed contemporaries, but is is allowable to Tory Orangemen and rabid Calvinistic Grits.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION

If we return to this subject it is because it is now furnishing editorial matter to so many Canadian newspapers. As a rule, the Liberals take Alderman Ryan's view of the question -for the worthy Alderman is a Liberalwhile the Conservatives are silent. Nei. ther of the two great parties is willing to admit that Irish Catholics should combine to secure a fair share of Parliamentary representation. It seems that in Canada every element or creed should combine except the Irish Catholic. The Globe supports Ald. Byan with enthusiasm, so does the Montreal Herald and other Liberal journals. At a first glance it would seem as if Alderman · Byau and his friends have right on their side, for it does seem curious that any religious body should combine for political purposes in a country where a man's religion is not tabooad by statute. But we must look beneath the surface to arrive at the truth. It is quite true that there is no law which forbids Catholics in Oatario or elsewhere, Irish French, Scotch or English from entering Parliament; what is also true. is that the people will not elect them because they are such, just as the people in England will not elect them. The Catholics are scattered among the constituencies in such a way that they are-except in a few instances-in the minority all over. They

are, therefore, in a position, if united, to defeat any party, but that is small consolation to them, and to elect anyous almost, except one of themselves, and hence it comes to pass that while-speaking roughly-they comprise one-fitth of the population of Oatario, they have only a twentieth (or less) of its Parliamentary representation. And it is not much better in the other Provinces, worse in fact, in Quewhich sends only two Irish Catholic representatives to the Domision House. It is often insinuated in the Globe and Mail, and sometimes stated openly, that the cause of this state of things is that the Irish Catholics have not the men in their body with the necessary qualifications for Parliamentary representatives. This may be so, and, if it is so, and if the representatives they should-if they could-send to Parliament, were as poor as the boorish Grit phalanx annihalated at the

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general election of 1878, they would be a stupid lot indeed. But we contend that any forty ordinary lrish Catholics, taken at random from their body, could show more real eloquence and legislative ability than the forty composing the Grit squadron referred to. The Globe says, in endorsing Alderman Ryan's statements, that the Irish Catholics do not put forward their best

was, therefore, nominated and elected Presi- | Cabinet is pronounced Republican, and cerand Sherman should be the ruling spirits in the Cabinet, that their have the lion's share of the spoils, and that Grant, Conkling and other Stalwarts should have no voice in affairs,

although they belonged to the Republican party. Garfield's consent to this arrangement displayed a lamentable weakness of charactor, a weakness which, according to the correspondent of the New York Herald, were other influences at work. Blaine was, nowever, the power behind the throne. It was he, though Whitelaw Reid, tor Merritt and put Robertson in his place, had not. The extract from Reid's telegram, President before he had made up his mind as to the appointment of Bobertson, speaks volumes. The telegram is dated New York, March 27th :-- I wish to say to the President, in my judgment, this is the turning point of his whole administration-the crisis of his fate. If he surrenders now, Conkling is President for the rest of the term and Garfield becomes a laughing stock.

F + + not merely for this year, but for the whole term. The least wavering would be fatal. Whenever pressure on Platt or James is wanted let us know. Beware of James' soft, insinuating way. He is again wholly under Conkling's influence, but stern, sharp, admonition will bring him instantly to his bearings. He ought to have had that the morning after his screnade speech. WHITELAW REID.

So much for Whitelaw Reid, friend of the following telegram will show :---

NEW YORK, May J1. To Senator P. B. PLUMB :---I will be pleased to comply with your re-

quest in your letter to Mr. Coley. Oan you consistently vote for the confirmation of Matthews JAY GOULD.

Gould is a millionaire, and it is not improbable that Senator Plumb wanted a loan or something in the shape of money. Of course he got it, and, of course, also, he could consistently vote for the confirmation of Matthews. But what an extraordinary state of affairs is revealed. Gould who has a reputation for everything but honesty and poverty and stupidity succeeds in appointing a Supreme Court Judge, and Garfield weakly consents to the iniquity which is confirmed by the Senate. Poor Garfield! his weakness was his ruin, but

dent by a fluke. There was, however, an tainly Dilke and Fawcett are. It is imposunderstanding before he was nominated, sible that elements so divergent as the Whigs which was to the effect, as may be presumed and Radicals can pull together any longer : from what has come to pass, that Blaine an alliance between the Whigs and Tories is far more natural, their interests being pretty nearly the same, and all indications point to particular friends and supporters should such an alliance before many months toll over. The Irish Land Act has terrified the Tories and allenated the Whigs. They dread an extension of the act to Great Britain, and they dread other legislation as well if a stop is not put to the galloping through the constitution of Gladstone. Another extension of the franchise will kill the hereditary legislators and their privileges as dead as characterized the whole period of his short Julius Creanr, and another extension will administration. Blaine and Sherman made have to come if Bright and Gladstone are althe President stick to his bond. And there lowed to remain masters of the situation. This is what Argyle and his new friends will not permit if they can help it, and they certainly can if they act with courage. There editor of the Tribune, who induced, or are enough Toriss, disaffected Whigs and rather, forced poor Garfield to remove Collec. Irish members in the House to swamp the Liberals if they act together. The vote on and it was through the instrumentality of the cloture, or perhaps the admission of Blaine and JAY GOULD that the disreputable | Bradlaugh to his seat, will be the first test. If Stanley Matthews was appointed to the Gladstone be beaten, and that he will is more Supreme Court Bench. Garfield had great than probable, the Government will either confidence in Whitelaw Reid's honesty and resign and give place to a coalition, or disfriendship ; it would be better for him if he solve Parliament and appeal to the country, in which latter case the chances are they will which we copy, and which was sent to the | be defeated. Ireland will be overwheimingly against them, so will the Irish vote in Eng. land, which holds the balance of power in so many constituencies. If one might prophecy it would be to say that after such a general election the real democratic and aristocratic parties we have referred to will appear after the general election, the latter being in a majority for a while, but liable to be swept to perdition by the wave of Democracy which is advancing so rapidly and so irresistibly. Boldness and tenacity now insure victory, The fact of Dilke being a member of the Imperial Government and Bradlaugh of the Imperial Parliament are phenomenon enough but if we wait we may see still strangerwe may see Mr. Bradlaugh Premier, like Gambetta is in France. Thirteen years ago that gentleman was known in the coffee houses of Paris as not much better than a bavard; in a few more years hence Bradlaugh may be the English Prime President. But the omniscient, omnipresent | Minister. A great change is surely impend-Jay Gould had a hand in the business, as the jing, except the aristocracy make the desperate effort which we believe they are incapable of, but whether the change shall be for good or for ill is what no man can foretel with certainty.

LETTERS OF "NORAH."

The following are the sums received by Mr. Wilson, Treasurer, up to this :--

Mgr. Farrelly, Belleville \$ 5 00 Wm. Wilson ... 10 00 Edward Murphy 10 00 Irish Catholic (Yembroke) 5 00 Joseph Cloran.... 5 00

CORRESPONDENCE

THE LETTERS OF "NORAH." To the Editor of THE POST :

DEAR SIR, _On being requested to act as treasurer of the fund now being raised to publish the correspondence of "Norah" which appeared in the Witness, in book form, I con-

tempting to blow up the steamer "Oxenholme." There was a slight shock of earth quake felt in England last summer, and we regret that we are compelled to say that O'Donovan Rossa has been very neglectful of his duty as a blow-hard in not having fathered the aforesaid work. But, perhaps, the failure was altogether too dismal.

POLITICAL rumblings are heard from Jamalca. The Imperial Oustoms authorities seized illegally, it is alleged, the schooner "Florence," and now refuse to pay the sum of £8,000 awarded as damages by the Colonial possible the United States will interiore or that the colonists and their masters will come to blows, but, if they do, we shall hear of lrish-American fillibustering expeditions. without doubt.

Norwithstanding the many rumors to the contrary, it is highly improbable that His Holiness Leo XIII will leave Rome, for the present at all events. Soppose the Pope did leave Bome, numerous are the places mentioned as likely to be his temporary residence. Gibraltar is the latest. Cincinnati on this Continent was at one time seriously spoken of as the new Papal See. Malta, Fuida, Avignon, Dablin and a dozen other places have been named, but it is hard to dissociate the Pope from Rome, that even in the darkest days people were unwilling to believe the Pope would leave the Eternal City. Still there are circumstances which might compel it, and we imagine another insult from either the Bolavs in whose behalf she the Government or the rabble, (sometimes aynonymous terms) would be one of them.

Some of the English papers are amazed at seeing Mr. T. P. O'Connor's sudden bound the intention of Russia to form a Balkan Dickens was one and so was Lord Chancellor | becoming so much waste parchment. O'Haran, K. P. Bays the Mercury -

It will be an amusing stroke of fortune if Mr., T. P. O Connor should become the head of the Land League party in Parliament, in cupying one of the humblest possible positions in connection with the press. In that ca-

would have little Egyptian army chance against France and England, except assisted by Russia, Austria and Germany, powers which are beginning to have a potent voice in Eastern questions, much to the disgust of English statesmen. The world awaits the solution of the Egyptian problem with interest.

Bossia and Herzegoving are not inclined to be transferred to Austria like so many chattels. It was the former province which first rose in rebellion against Turkish rule in 1875 and brought on a great war which re-Courts. This has angered the colonists, who sulted in a conflict of arms between the Rusclamor for all kinds of things, but more sian and Turkish Empires, and finally especially for annexation to the United in the partial dismemberment of the latter. States. The colonists are in dead earnest; It is beyond question that under the mild British colonists slways are when Customs rule of Austria the innabitants of those are concerned. Remember Boston. It is provinces are infinitely better off than when governed by the Sultan's Pashas, but it must be admitted all the same that the feelings of the people were not consulted. There is a considerable Mahommedan population in both Bosnia and Herzegovina, and they are in the front of the revolt. It is stated that Austria will take temporary possession of the gallant little Montenegro, merely for military purposes, but as the Montenegrins have also joined the insurrectionary movement, it is a sign that they will not sacrifice their independence without a terrible struggle. It is hardly too much to say that this present insurrection opens the Eastern question afresh, if, indeed, the state of affairs in Egypt had not opened it already. It is possible the hand of Russia, or at least of the Pan-Slavists, is engaged in stirring up this movement. Russia, according to the treaty of San Stefane, should have had a

supreme say in matters affecting squandered so much blood and treasure, and would have were it not for the Treaty of Berlin, which supplimented and partly nullified the Treaty of San Stefano. It was

from a comparatively obscure position into i confederacy which might in time be part of the full blaze of fame. The Leeds Mercury | Russin itself, having Constantinople for its has the following, which, if written by a | Capital, but this was prevented by the subtle newspaper man, should make his brothers of genius of Beaconsfield. Treaties do not the press feel ashamed. It certainly is no smornt to much when they are not on a disgrace to be a reporter on the press; Oharles | just basis, and that of San Stefano is now

WE are told by cable that Uonnell, one of the raiders for arms in the County of Cork, place of Mr. Parnell in fail, and Mr. Justin has pleaded guilty and will stand as Queen's Ontario, he shews that the Protestants, all frait Breede, Dathie and Breede, Dathie and Breede, Dathie and Breede, Bathie and B gentleman who a couple of years ago was oc- the leader. We have often remarked in these columns, and those having personal know- of the offices, the numbers being Catholic pacity he was "hall fellow well met" ledge of Irish affairs will agree with us, that office holders 64, Protestants 872, the p with the lower class of reporters and penny- it is not those engaged in constitutional agi- the unfortunate 64 being messengers

when he wrote the line :---It broadens down from precedent to preco

In a pamphlet published by Mr. J. P. L. O'Hauley, ten years ago, he gave statistics showing the disgraceful state of things which existed then and which exist to-day as well. He gave the population of the city of Ottawa and the counties we have mentioned, and he also gave the religion and nationalities of the pub-He servents in the district. The contrast is

8.000 of a difference in favor of the Catholics.

men as candidates. Why, they cannot as they have not the nominating power. And Alderman Eyan says somewhere that their candidates are generally men who force themselves appermost by their effrontery to the detriment of better and abler men. The worthy Alderman is right there; perfectly correct-he knows how it is himself. The plain truth is Protestants do not want

Catholics in Parliament, and will not vote for them, oven when they are forced to nominate them through the exigencies of party. Dr. Sweetland expressed the iceling in Ottawa four years ago when he said his a Catholic. Under those lamentable and extraordinary circumstances is there anything wrong in Irish Catholics combining to obtain a fair share of representation, or even half a fair share. Alderman Ryan says yes, but no one will recognize that gentleman as Herald of yesterday used this insne padding in treating on the subject :----

No candidate in any constituency can be his side of politics be what it may. A Feegeean might run for Westminster, Notof birth would not disqualify him if he could prove his ability to deal with the political oro lems of the times. Religion is even a less important factor in the calculation of a candidate's worth and chances. We are speaking of Ecgland now-the land from which we derive all our ideas of constitutional Government, and we are grateful to Mr. Byan for his clear statement of his views, in which we entirely concur.

Yes indeed, you are spoaking of a country with three millions of a Catholic population member of Parliament, leaving out Berwickon-Tweed.

THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD. A letter which appeared in a late issue of and Tory are the same, and to-day But that is all ended now, the cry starting ! The Catholic population of the the New York Herald throws considerable whole-or what he called the Ottawa District | light on the events which resulted in the | between the Tory Salisbury and the Whig -was 01,286, the Protestant 83,298, or nearly | tragic fate of President Garfield. It was known to every one from the first dum and Tweedledee. For a long time, in One would naturally suppose, allowing for what that intrigues were going on in behalf fact, from the revolution of 1688 until the the newspapers claim as the superior educa- of certain candidates for office, but passage of the Reform Bill in 1867, certainly tion of the Protostants, that the Catholics the cruel way in which Garfield was used by until that of 1832, the great Whig and Tory would have at least one-third of the offices, but the politicians is only now coming to view. families ruled the State alternately, and every the truth is, if Mr. O'Hanley's figures are cor- | Gartield was essentially a compromise candi. | legislator was a land holder. The this end rect, that they have not a fifth ! In another date. The really strong candidates at the of Democracy forced itself in between them in district, which he maps out for the purpose in | Chicago Convention, besides Grant, were the | 1832, after which we hear of a Radical party bas pleaded guilty and will stand as Queen's Ontario, he shows that the Protestants, al- Half Breeds, Blaine and Sherman, and as allied with the Whigs, whereas, now it is of five to one, have fourteen to one try and beat the General, and as Badicals. It is undoubted that the present each was unwilling to yield to the other it Imperial Cubinet is ruled by the Radicals, ledge of Irish affairs will agree with us, that office holders 64, Protestants 872, the most of was finally resolved to let Garfield, one of the and that Bright and CLamberlain are the of their constituents, but they would lay the

looking over the intrigues and office hangers and the knavish tricks of the pollticians one is tempted to wish a law existed by which Reid and Matthews and Blaine and Gould could swing with Guiteau as accomplices in the murder of Garfield, or at least be sent down for a term in the penitentiary.

THE IDES OF FEBRUARY.

As the time for the meeting of the Imperial Parliament draws nigh public interest is growing in intensity. Great events are ex-Protestant co-religionists would not vote for pected and great changes, perhaps the upsetting of an ancient system, perhaps it will be only the overthrow of a Ministry. Mr. Gladstone finds himself in a more awkward position than he imagined when Parliament was prorogued last summer. He has less friends, more enemies. The Dake of a representative Irlshman, while John Argyle, Lord Carnarvon, and other O'Donchoe undoubtedly is. The Montreal political heavy swells have left his camp auil gone over to the enemy, while others of them sulk like Achilles in their tents hoping the political Agamemenon will reasonably asked to furnish any further proof be defeated. It has required no great foreof efficiency than his political soundness, let | sight at any time within the past few years to predict that the day would come, and that lingham, Midlothian or Belfast. His place soon, when old political signs and landmarks would pass away and two real parties of the State-the democracy and the aristocracywould stand face to face. They are very nearly in that positson now and they will be ontirely so in a few months, hence. England is merely passing through the changes which are inevitable in a country and in an age where and when class privileges are out of date. What is a Tory? He is a might be supposed to tread on air from the politician who would like to see all power but in which there is not a single Catholic resting in the King and the Lords. What is a Whig? He is precisely the same kind of been sufficient to illuminate our darkness, politician only that he would not grudge the | and the iuhabitant who chose to go out after Commons having slso a little power: Bat in succet was endowed with the spirit of the questions of land and privilege the Whig there is about the same difference for light has been answered, thanks Sherbrooke as between the famous Tweedlethe Whigs who are allied with the

then he was the compromise President. In sented, as I believe the letters have done an incalculable amount of good in dispelling prejudices and producing a better understanding. Those letters were written by a Protestant lady to a Protestant paper, and opened the eyes of the public to the truth. . myself, have travelled over most of the localities she describes and can vouch for their accuracy.

1 trust the friends who co-operated with me in the Carmichael affair will be as ready to come forward now in a cause as good. I have to express my thanks up to this, for subscriptions received from Mongr. Farrelly, of Belleville, Edward Murphy, Esq., Montreal, and a few others. The contributions received in future, will, sir, with your permission be acknowledged in The Post and in the Witness, also, if the consent of the editor can be obtained.

Yours, very sincerely, WM. WILSON. 130 St. Antoine street, Montreal, Jan. 17, 1882.

To the Editor of THE POST and THUE WITNESS : There are so many motives, dear Mr. Editor, that tempts people to inundate you afflicted mortals with letters, that I trust I may be pardoned for taking than, fulness as a sufficient apology for again coming before you, and at same time fullil a former promise concerning the inception of light into this hitherto banighted locality; or rather, appendage, though the world at large may be ignorant of the fact, to St. John, without having any of its priviliges, unless the reflection of its dim gaslight might be so considered, Carleton is still a part of that once busy shipping port. You may presume from this there are no taxpayers here or that those residing on this side of the water were exempt from paying tribute to Casar. Vanish such thoughts, there are taxpayers, pretty heavy ones, too. Also, Alderman, Counciliors, Commissioners of Streets (who little attention given to them) and all the other attendants necessary to a well-regulated district, but so far all this brilliancy has not owl and a hardihood that even darkness and exectable sidewalks could not daunt. to the indefatigable exertions of the ladies who thought it high time the benighted travellers such as fathers, husbands, brothers and the like, should have no louger the excuse of darkness for their tardy returning. Meetings were called, committees formed and ways and means adopted to obtain funds necessary for the work. Steadily and heartily they labored until their efforts were almost crowned with success. When, lola slight drawback, a sort of wet blanket was thrown over things. They pledged them-selves to furnish a certain number of lamps, have them placed, supplied with gasoline and kept going for six months, if the authorities would continue for all time the good work, but these said authorities, timid souls, could not promise without the sanotion weakest of the men, be nominated. Garfield strongest men in it. A percentage of the matter before them by calling a public meet-