

for man's salvation. And as it has been in things spiritual and eternal, so it has been in things temporal and material. As the death of our Lord on the Cross on Calvary was necessary to save man from eternal punishment, so the death of man has often been necessary to save his fellow-men from human tyranny. Crimes have been committed in the name of liberty, but so have crimes been committed in the name of religion. We must take the rule, not the exception, as our guide, and in that rule we find the names of many men who have forfeited their own lives that their fellow men might be free. "The patriot Tell, the Bruce of Bannockburn, the saintly and fearless Joan of Arc, the heroic Kosciuszko, who fell as 'freedom shrieked farewell,' the butchered Emmett, the murdered Lord Edward, the gallant Pulaski, and the victims of the American Revolution, the martyrs of '37 in this country, and last of all, Louis Riel—yes, even Louis Riel—all died that other men should live as freemen. In the contest between liberty and tyranny the shedding of blood has been as necessary for the moral and material benefit of men as God's sacrifice was necessary for our spiritual salvation. This has been so all through history, and the philosophy of this age must ask itself if it is to be so for all time. As for Ireland she has been made into a national graveyard for our martyrs, and looking at the situation of the country to-day, we cannot but wonder if it will ever be necessary for Ireland to give more of her life-blood to ensure that human liberty which is the offspring of honor. It may be so, or it may not be so, but there is a vague stillness in the present calmness of the Irish people which indicates a terrible earnestness, and of such a nature that makes us think anxiously of the unwritten future of our land. If Home Rule is refused this time, this silence forebodes a feeling which says, 'Farewell to constitutional agitation, and welcome the greater sacrifice which men have made in all lands to make their country a nation.' Let us hope and labor to avert such a calamity. Let us do our part in securing a peaceful solution of the difficulty. Let every friend of Ireland do one man's share in bringing about the regeneration of our land; but if all fails, then let us prepare for the other struggle, which 30,000,000 of our race have sworn to enter on, and keep for ever in view the manly sentiment of the Irish rebel who, tossing his first-born in the air, smilingly uttered the words, 'You'll be a freeman yet, my boy,' said Rory of the Hills.

THE MAIL VENED.

THE POST must be a source of trouble and anxiety to some one, for all the Government organs are after us with a big click. A curious feature of their onslaughts is that they attack us with the same "dynamite argument."

First it was the Montreal Gazette which tried to bring THE POST down with a dynamite bomb, but we were too much for our esteemed contemporary. We captured its article and turned its dynamite and heavy artillery arguments against itself with such effect as to leave it dumb ever since.

Then comes the Ottawa Citizen, which also fired dynamite at THE POST.

And now comes the ponderous Toronto Mail with a column and a half of cold type, charged with dynamite, to blow THE POST to pieces. The Mail is and has been full of a fury against THE POST, but it could keep in no longer when it read that little article we wrote on the result of the vote in the Ontario Legislature on the motion to whitewash Sir John Macdonald and his Ministry, a thing which the Government and the Legislature of Ontario declined most emphatically to do. Because we expressed satisfaction at the stand taken by Hon. Mr. Mowat, Hon. Mr. Fraser and their party, and because we gave them praise for their patriotic manifestation of sympathy for an injured people, the Mail jumps at us with the ferocity of the tiger and the meanness of a slanderer.

The Mail quotes the conclusion of our article, which said that Ontario like Quebec and the rest of the civilized "world, understands and feels that humanity and justice were violated by Sir John and his Government in their treatment of the half-breeds, and in their hanging of Riel. Humanity and justice are a large enough platform for Ontario and Quebec and the rest of the Dominion to stand upon against a cruel, dishonest and impudible administration." This statement of the case threw the Mail into a violent state of mind. What THE POST had been striving to build up was accomplished, viz., the union of the Canadian people and of the Provinces. What the Mail had maliciously tried to demolish had been sustained against its seditious and treasonable utterances, such as its threats "to reconquer this Province or smash the Confederation into its original fragments."

Just to give our readers an idea of how the Mail undertakes to answer our arguments, and our presentation of what is fact and truth, we cannot do better than quote the ipsissima verba of its column and a half of abuse and misrepresentation.

Says the Mail:—"THE POST is fond of speaking about humanity and justice. It declared the other day that humanity and justice sometimes warranted the use of dynamite, and it has all along professed to see nothing but an active expression of humanity and justice in those deeds of murder and maiming by which the secret societies in Ireland are seeking to obtain certain ends."

For a big eight-page paper like the Toronto Mail, it must be humiliating to be forced to use slander to get the best of a little fellow not half its size. The above extract proves the Mail to be a cowardly slanderer.

The Mail continues:—"Our contemporary has drunk deep of the philosophy of the Irish World, and regards daggers and explosives as the natural weapons of all men who suffer, or who think

they suffer, at the hands of constituted authority. Holding these advanced views about the right of the subject to attempt the life of the State whenever he feels hindered or incommoded by the governing powers, THE POST is, of course, stirred by the profoundest sympathy for Riel."

There is one merit about the Mail's process of blacking its neighbor's character, it does not spare the shoe polish, it rubs it in for all it is worth. It is this fact which has secured for the Mail the undisputed reputation of being about the best blackguard sheet on the continent, as juries and courts of justice have been so often called upon to prove to our contemporary's cost.

The Mail goes on:—"The Mail had grievances, therefore they were warranted in taking up arms; and, as an inevitable corollary, their punishment was an outrage. Going a short step further, Riel was murdered at Regina; consequently the administrators of the law under which he suffered are criminals. By a similar process of reasoning the Irish World found Lord Spencer guilty of the blood of the patriots who removed in the Phoenix Park two well-known agents of British tyranny; in fact, if we are not greatly mistaken, THE POST itself has covertly glorified the Invincibles just as it is now openly exalting Riel. He rose against constituted authority, and that is sufficient to satisfy THE POST that he has been wronged. He struck at law and order, therefore he was a patriot. He shed blood, hence he ranks amongst the apostles of the new civilization which is to be achieved by the sword and the dagger. He was hanged by the State, therefore he deserves a place by the side of Joe Brady in the martyrology of human freedom; whilst humanity and justice demand that his oppressors shall be put to shame."

The bad faith of the Mail is simply revolting and defies its own purpose. We always did entertain a certain amount of contempt for the inflated sheet, but our contempt for it now can only be measured by the cowardice and the meanness of its slanders and misrepresentation.

We consider the Mail's article as the most important admission yet made of THE POST's influence in the Dominion, and of the righteousness of the course pursued by us, on the principle that the more the devil blackguards you the surer are you to be on the right track.

ORANGE BLUSTER.

Some provincial Orangemen have said that if civil war breaks out in Ireland 200,000 members of the "brethren in Canada" will cross the Atlantic to lend a hand in making the "Croppies lie down." That statement reminds us of the story of the goat straining at the camel. There is a little too much of it. In the first place there are not half 200,000 Orangemen in the country, and in the second and most important place the Orangemen of Canada may as well understand that the Irish Catholics of this Dominion would have to be consulted before the fighting brood would be allowed to leave these shores. If unhappily civil war breaks out in Ireland, a contingency we neither hope nor expect, yet if it does come and the Canadian Orangemen want to go to Ireland to help in crushing out the liberties of the people, then they must go by the underground railroad, for they will never pass through this Province, nor will they venture to go by Portland, Boston, New York or Baltimore. It is just as well for them to understand this now, for it may save them disappointment in the future. And they may as well be told, too, that the Irish Catholic Canadians feel that they are able to prevent such a vicious expedition without soliciting outside aid, and if the Canadian Orangemen wish to play the part of Don Quixotes they must try it on Canadian soil, and the Irish Catholics will supply the windmills.

TRAITORS OR WHAT?

The Tory papers in Ontario are making capital out of the fact that "a Catholic of mixed French and Indian blood," who is a member of the Local Legislature, "boldly justified the Metis Chief's execution," and that he was supported by the only full-blooded French Canadian in the House, while two Irish Catholics endorsed his views. Well, what about it? Can our Tory contemporaries point to a country in the world where some of its own people did not side with the enemies of its nationality and its religion in their struggle for equality and fair play? Who were the "Tories" in the revolted provinces of the new United States but for the most part American traitors who sided with the British? Who betrayed the liberties of Ireland but Irishmen of the "Pale" stamp—the Beresfords, the Tottenhams, the Longfields, the Baggetts, the Rowleys, and the rest of the base band of Cromwellian gentry, all of whom were bought for about £4,500,000 stg. Who were the real "traitors" in '37 in this country but the French Canadians and others who sided with the Government, fought against Responsible Government, and for British rule from Downing Street? Who betrayed France at Metz but a Bazaine, and who treacherously handed over a garrison held by English troops on the continent in the seventeenth century but an Englishman, we think, by the name of Sir Donald Rowland? There are traitors in all lands, and there always will be traitors so long as gold and self-interest rule the policy of men. The French in the Ontario Legislature may have acted conscientiously, but we doubt it. They succumbed to their surroundings—that is all.

The Toronto Globe of Saturday contains a remarkable article on the political situation, which should receive the careful attention of all Canadians who desire to arrive at fair and honest conclusions regarding the movement against the government of Sir John Macdonald. We reproduce it in full, as follows:

"WHAT CAUSED QUEBEC'S ANGER." It has often been alleged that Quebec is not against the Government, rather from resentment at the disregard of the Canadian plea for Riel, than from any feeling for the man himself or any belief in the righteousness of

his cause. Tories tell us that "the French are vexed because they couldn't rule the roost," and that they "never bothered about Half-breed grievances till they found that out." On this assertion is founded a plausible argument that "the French" want to "lose the Dominion," and that Canadian administration solely that "the French" may be shown that they cannot do any "bussing." It is pretended that they sympathized with the Half-breeds simply from race prejudice, and not because of the wrongs those unfortunate had endured from the Government.

Some people are tempted to believe such statements and go with such reasoning, because they do not remember the attitude of the Canadians previous to the capture and condemnation of Riel. The excitement which broke out on his execution fills so large a space in public recollection that the milder previous agitation is forgotten. But the truth is, that the rebellion had scarcely assumed form before large public meetings were held in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, and other cities to voice the distress with which Canadians witnessed the large preparations for punishing those who had been forced to revolt by refusal of plain justice. Quebec, speaking the same language and more in communication with the Metis, understood their situation better in April than Ontario did till Mr. Blake had collected the facts in the case by his noble speech on the 6th of July. Had Ontario known in March, 1885, how woefully maltreated the Half-breeds were, it is probable that public meetings, asking the Government to offer them a peaceful settlement, would have been promptly held in Ontario cities. We have, at any rate, such confidence in Ontario's humane feeling as to believe that such meetings would have marred the occasion. The better informed of Quebec was shown by a gathering at Rivard's Hotel, in Montreal, on March 31st, 1885, a few days after the Duck Lake fight. This was anything but a disloyal meeting, for it distinctly admitted the necessity of putting Canadian troops in the field, at the same time deploring that the Half-breeds had serious cause for revolt. Early in April Le Canadien, Le Journal de Quebec, L'Electeur, L'Evening, and indeed nearly all the papers published in French clearly stated their knowledge that the Metis had long suffered from misgovernment and neglect. On April 15th a meeting of the Club National in Montreal declared that the Half-breeds were struggling for their rights, which everybody now acknowledges, though then the declaration was thought offensive by some. Four resolutions were adopted, the first to the effect that the insurrectionists had reason to complain of the Government; second, that Ministers should therefore endeavor to effect a settlement without further hostilities; third, that the conduct of the Half-breeds claims for seven years' merited reprobation; fourth, that the responsibility for all the blood and money wasted in the revolt would rest on the Government. Between the 10th and 16th of April several meetings at Ottawa adopted similar resolutions. On April 18th a great open air meeting at Chaboult's Square, in Montreal, recorded sympathy with the grievances of the Half-breeds. On April 21st, 23rd, and 25th, other large open air meetings adopted similar resolutions. There is no need to enumerate all the other little gatherings.

It was greatly to the credit of the Canadians that they did, at these meetings, recognize the necessity under which the country lay to put an armament on foot. They were astonishingly loyal in the circumstances, but distinctly proclaimed that the Metis had much provocation. Therefore it is impossible to contend that they cared nothing for the right in the case, or that they were quiescent till Riel died, and then burst out furiously because they could not "boss" the administration of justice.

Canadians should be ready to recognize how really good the conduct of Canadians in that national crisis was. They sent out their volunteers willingly to uphold the law, though its enforcement against wronged men of their own kin was very bitter to them. They did their duty as good citizens, and are entitled to the support of all races and creeds in seeking to make an example of Ministers whose "callous and cruel indifference" caused the insurrection of a singularly patient community.

Our esteemed contemporary, in its enumeration of appeals to the Ottawa Government, made in the early part of the rebellion to treat the Half-breeds with clemency, forgot to mention the most important,—that of the Quebec Legislature, contained in the "Quebec Resolutions" which were unanimously adopted by the Local House as early as the month of March, or a few days after the rebellion broke out.

SIR AMBROSE SHEA SACRIFICED.

Sir Ambrose Shea is among the ablest and most eminent of Newfoundland's public men. He has rendered very important and distinguished services to the Island during a period of thirty years. His eminence and his usefulness singled him out to the British Government as a man fit and worthy to fill the office of Governor. A few months ago the honor was conferred upon him, and the press, both native and foreign, sounded his praise in no uncertain tone. But Sir Ambrose was a Catholic, and that fact set the machinery of Orangism in motion to bring about his humiliation, if not his destruction. The lodges met and passed resolutions, and anonymous letters filled the English press misrepresenting the character of the new Governor and protesting against his appointment on the unhallowed grounds of fanaticism and prejudice. The enemies of Sir Ambrose, knowing that the liberal and sensible section of the Protestant community would take no stock in the charges brought against him, went to England to air their highly charged feelings and to plead the case where the circumstances were all unknown. They dared not attack him on the spot where he was known as an honored and honorable man, but went abroad, where their misrepresentations could do their mischievous work without much fear of contradiction.

In a manly letter to the London Times, Sir Ambrose, after giving a brief outline of his public career, shows how he had always enjoyed the esteem and support of the intelligent and liberal Protestant classes, and how the anonymous writings of the Newfoundland correspondents were nothing but wild ravings. He denied the statement that the majority of the Assembly endorsed the language or spirit of the letters in question. He added:—"A few interested fanatics may be averse to my appointment, but I have no fear of the verdict of the community on my record. If

an adverse feeling were the general one it would have found expression at public meetings or through the press of the colony, and it would not have been left to skulking anonymous defamers to give it vent in the newspapers of London."

The cry has been raised out of the depths of religious rancor, but I will not do so mean to associate the sound Protestant sentiment of the country with such utterances. Nor do I for a moment imagine that the shadow of countenance would be given by the Government and people of this country to a spirit that would propose to debar the Catholics of British North America from the other classes of Her Majesty's subjects."

That was written two weeks ago. Since then Sir Ambrose Shea's official head has been sacrificed to the Orange Moloch, and he can now realize how countenance has been given to a spirit that would debar the Catholics of British North America from the other classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

It makes no difference to the Orangemen what need is to come off, whether it be that of a rebel or of a Governor, once it becomes a question of satisfying their fanaticism and hatred of Catholics. Even a Protestant must suffer for his fairness and liberal-mindedness, as was shown in the case of the ex-Premier of Newfoundland, Sir W. F. Whitney. The Herald tells us that "to secure unity of action among Protestants, and to keep Catholics out of office, a Premier, the ablest Protestant in the colony, Sir W. F. Whiteway, being personally obnoxious to a wing of the Protestant party, had to abdicate, an inferior man was called to the Premiership, and the Government was reconstructed on purely Protestant lines."

And all this is done to please the Orange section of the population. The people of Canada should profit by this example of intolerance and ascendancy furnished by Newfoundland. Let them beware! let them give no countenance to a spirit that would debar any class of citizens from the rights of citizenship, from the responsibilities and honors of public office.

The cancellation of Sir Ambrose Shea's appointment to the governorship of an important colony is a decided triumph for Orangism and religious fanaticism. Its full significance and importance should not be underrated. It should be a warning to the people of Canada to keep their eyes open.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Montreal Herald, condemns the action, and says it is not creditable to Newfoundland. We fully agree with our contemporary's conclusions, which say that "the cancellation is calculated to bring the colony into contempt, for no country can afford to treat its ablest men as Sir W. F. Whiteway and Sir Ambrose Shea have been treated through the machinations of inferior people in Newfoundland. It is hinted that the Imperial Government will compensate Sir Ambrose Shea by some other appointment in some other region, but we should hope that he would decline such a bribe for his wounds. He has been attacked in his home, by the people he has served all his life, and from them he should seek reparation. Nothing short of a complete vindication by the people of Newfoundland should satisfy him. The circumstances of his humiliation are altogether unprecedented; and while it may seem an easy matter to pocket the insult, leave the island, shaking the dust off his feet, and accept an Imperial appointment at some out of the way station of the Empire, it will be more manly, and more courageous, to remain in Newfoundland, fight down the bigotry of which he is the victim, and retire from colonial politics only after the people who have done him the injury have been brought to admit their fault and their fanaticism."

FRENCH CANADIANS AND IRISH.

We rejoice to see the growth of mutual sympathy between the French Canadians and the Irish all over the Dominion. This is as it should be. They are one in race, one in religion, and they have been one in historic glory in "twenty long campaigns." They may have had their little quarrels, but they have not been deep, and they should not be letting. They may disagree in politics, in many cases, but that is a minor affair. Take them all in all they should be nearer to each other at a pinch than the Orangemen. France has been the voluntary exile of a nation, and our race; England has become the compulsory residence of two millions of our exiles. And the French and Irish of this new France, inheriting the traditions of their fathers, have more than once instinctively found themselves side by side fighting for the same cause. The French Canadian Zouaves and the Irish Brigade, under Major O'Reilly, fought for the states of the Church when Garibaldi and his English legion fought to destroy the authority of the Pope. And if they unite, as they promise to do on questions affecting their religion and the future of this Dominion, they will be strong enough to tell their enemies to mind their own business or it may be worse for them.

THE CABINET SECRET.

The Toronto Telegram seems to know something about the "Cabinet secret." It says:—

In several recent issues of the Montreal Post reference has been made to some mysterious Cabinet secret which is understood to be locked up in the breasts of a few Conservative politicians. It affects Irish Catholic interests in the Dominion and has special reference to an alleged appointment of Senator O'Donohoe to the Cabinet. What the Post complains of is that Sir John Macdonald, after having made the appointment, yielded to the protests of the Orange element and shunted him out of the Cabinet into the Senate. It is now intimated by our Montreal contemporary that in doing this Sir John deceived the Irish Catholics of the Dominion. It declines to accept Senator Smith as an Irish Catholic representative in the Cabinet on the ground that he was acceptable to the Orange element. This last it puts forward as proof in itself of his unsuitableness to represent the Irish Catholics. It is further said the appointment

of Senator O'Donohoe to the Cabinet was actually signed by the Marquis of Lorne, and it is hinted that when the true inwardness of the intrigue is exposed there will be wigs on the green. But why should THE POST make such a fuss when the politician most interested gives no sign of dissatisfaction and continues to support Sir John in the Senate?"

FORMS OF APPLICATION AND DECLARATION UNDER THE DOMINION ELECTORAL FRANCHISE ACT.

The following are the forms of application to be put on the lists, and of the declaration of qualification:—

Copies may be obtained at the office of THE POST.

The form of application in the matter of the Dominion Electoral Franchise Act is as follows:—

I (John Smith of the City, Town, Village, or Township of —, in the County of —, in the Province of Quebec, do hereby apply to have my name placed upon the first general list of Voters for the Municipality of —, in the Electoral District of —, in the Province of Quebec, under "The Electoral Franchise Act," on the following grounds:—

1. That I am of the full age of twenty-one years, and am not by the Electoral Franchise Act, or by any law of the Dominion of Canada, disqualified or prevented from voting at the election of a member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada.

2. That I am a British subject by (birth or naturalization).

*3. That I am the owner of —

4. That such real property is of the value of at least — dollars.

Dated this — day of February, 1886. To the Returning Officer for the Signature of the said Electoral District Applicant.

P. O. Address —

* The following are clauses to be substituted for clause 3 (marked by asterisks) in the case of the applicant being either a tenant, an occupant, an income voter, or a property owner's son, etc. The applicant only fills the clause which describes his position.

FORM FOR TENANT.

3. That I am the tenant of — under a lease from one (here name landlord) of the — of the County of — at a yearly or quarterly, half yearly, or yearly rental of at least — dollars, and have been in possession thereof as such tenant for at least one year next before the first day of January, 1886, and have really and bona fide paid one year's rent for such real property at not less than the rate aforesaid, such one year's rent being the year's rent up to the — day of 1885, which was the last day of payment.

FORM FOR OCCUPANT.

3. That I am the bona fide occupant of — and have been in possession thereof as such occupant for one year next before the first day of January, 1886, and am and have been for such time in the enjoyment of the revenues and profits thereof for —

FORM FOR INCOME VOTER.

3. That I am a resident within the — of —, and derive an income from — of not less than Three Hundred Dollars annually, and have so derived such income and been such resident for one year next before the first day of January, 1886, and now reside at —

FORM FOR SONS OF PROPERTY OWNERS, OCCUPANTS, TENANTS, FARMERS, ETC.

3. That I am the (son, grandson, stepson, or non-in-law) of — of the — of —, which is of the value of — dollars, and I am and have been resident upon such property continuously (if absent as a student or a mariner insert here) with my said — father — being such owner for one year next before the first day of January, 1886, except during — months of said year in all, and I am not otherwise qualified to vote than as aforesaid.

After the elector has filled up, for has got someone to fill up the above form of application for him, he next proceeds to make a declaration before a Justice of the Peace, or other authorized officer of the law, that he is qualified to vote as recorded in the application. The following is the form of that declaration:—

Province of the —, County of —, I, the applicant in the foregoing application, do solemnly declare:—

1. That the statements contained in the said application are true in substance and in fact.

2. That I verily believe that I am entitled to have my name placed on the list of Voters in said application referred to on the grounds therein mentioned.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, intitled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extrajudicial oaths."

Declared before me at —, this — day of —, A.D. 1886.

Justice of the Peace.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

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To the Editor of THE POST:

Sir,—Enclosed find twenty-six dollars and fifty cents, with list of subscribers to Parliamentary Fund, from Hastings and vicinity, which you will please acknowledge in the TRUE WITNESS.

Yours, JAMES O'REILLY.

READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND, OTTAWA.

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Patrick Kelly 1 00 James Coughlin 1 00

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Edward King, jr 1 00 John O'Donnell 1 00

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Patrick Finnegan 1 00 William Ryan 1 00

Stephen Ryan 1 00 Martin Corrigan 1 00

M. Curtin 1 00 Edward Ring, jr 1 00

Thos O'Gorman 50 George Godda 50

Martin Mullins 50 Bernard Malone 50

P. Butler 50 A. Belguill 50

Michael Walsh 50 John O'Grady 50

Samuel Keel 50 Daniel Keel 50

Jno Bridgman 25 Jno Neville 50

Miss McDonnell 50 William Neville 50

Thomas Foran 50 Joseph Rankins 50

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