THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

HUMANITY.

CORRESPONDENCE: 16 .A.

وسعام بالدار والمنافع والمسابية والمتالي المجارية وبالمراجع والمسابقة والمنافع والمستع المتعالي والمستع المستع

THR JEW AND CABDINAL MANNING. To the Editor of THE POST and THUE WITN 238:

Sm,-Under the above title appeared in a Belgian paper, L'Escaut (a Oatholic paper and written in French), a long and interesting subject on a lecture given by Mgr. Manning in England, a few days ago, ot which I send you a few extracts :--

" His Eminence Cardinal Manning proa nounced a few days ago, at a meeting in the a Mansion House, a discourse in favor of the Jows, that in certain parts of Bussia have s been the object of violences and persecutions. # It is the Roman Cardina), Catholic Primate " of England, who has presented the resolu-

tion adopted by the meeting. a The resolution was :- The meeting is of " opinion that the persecution of which the Jows have been made the victims since " many months past is a deplorable offence to a civilization."

The Recaut continues :-" We read atten-" treely the discourse by which His Eminence = has supported this resolution, discourse " often interrupted by applauses from those resent, and if we partake of the human and charitable ideas of the august Prince of "the Church, we cannot, however, adhere to " all the ideas that he has so eloquently ex. " pressed.

"Undoubtedly Mgr. Manning has well - weighed the consequences of his proceed-" ings, and we suppose that he, in so doing, " had more in view the glory of the Catholic " Church of England than the defence of the " Jews of Bussia. Mgr. Manning knew per-* fectly well that the Russian Government " would take no head, and that the Mynjicks, authors of all those persecutions, will not " be aware that in England they have been " discussing their doings.

"We adhere also to the beautiful words of 4 the peroration: Here the English citizen u disappears and we only find the Catholic the veins of Britons, Romans, Saxons, Picts " priest preaching charity for all and among # all, and claiming in favor of the sons of Is-" rael sentiments of mercy, pity and sympathy.

"There is a Book, my Lords (exclaims the " Cardinal in concluding), which is common Europe, to say nothing of parts of Asia and " to the race of Israel and to us Christians. " That Book is the tie that binds us, and I a mingling together of all the races of an-" read from it that the Israelites are the eldest

" people of the world. Bussia, Austria, England, &c., were only " born yesterday to that imperishable people, who, animated with an inextinguishable Latham says, were from first to last Cellic on a life, with immutable traditions, believing in a God and in the laws of God, has spread all Celtic, Roman and German, and hence a over the world: has crossed safely the brought over to England only the elements * flames; has been tramped upon in the dust ; and, nevertheless, was never confounded and Norse. All this shows plainly that the with the mud in which it was rolled. It idea of an Anglo-Saxon race, composed of se lives like an immortal witness, like an im- pure Anglian and Saxon elements, is sheer " mortal doctrine.

" well said, and it seems to have produced the It is all unvarnished truth. a most profound impression.

"The Times Bays :- 'Amongst all the "speeches that have been pronounced, Car-" dinal Manning's discourse supersedes all, " and is the most admirable.'

"Oardinal Manning's discourse has had a " real effect in England, but that success canw not be appreciated in other countries, for Great Britain endeavored to crush the liberword of England the question of violences, of ties of the great Republic---twice by open s which the Jews are the object in certain war and once by secret connivance with its = countries, are not regarded in the same way

"When in England they think of the perso-" cuted, we are also led to think of that unfor-"tunate Irish nation, victim of the Eug-# lish Government. Should not the English " mind the Irish before pitying the Jews of

Bussia ? " nation so sympathetic, and besides so misserable and so unfortunate, does it not deserve, standard of humanity to an altitude never " also, and more than the Jews, commiseration,

"to an English ambassador: 'Give us your open rupture in the near future. Any " Irishmen, and we will give you, very willing- thoughtful student of the present course of ra: wa will even give wa in exchai

liberty that Lord Mountjoy declared in Parliament, 'You lost America by the Irisb.' We will not speak of the physical develop. ment of Americs, to which two generations of Irish laborers have chiefly contributed, but for the constant supply of which the buffalo might still be browsing in the Genesee Valley, and Forty-second street (speaking HIBERNICE) in New York; we will confine ourselves to the men of brain who have leavened the mass of bone and sinew by which our material prosperity has been worked out. Who were the Carrolls, the Ruthledges, the Fitzsimmons, the McKeans of the Revolution ?- whence came Andrew Jackson, Thomas A. Emmet, J. C. Calhoun, and McDuffie, of a later day ?--whence the projector of the Erie Canal; the inventor of the first steamboat, and the builder of the first American railroad ?-whence two of our leading sculptors, Powers and Crawford ?--whence our most distinguished political economist, Carey?-whence the Hero of Winchester, whom all the people of the North have delighted to honor? They were all Irish by birth or descent." Those are true words, nobly spoken, not by an expatriated

frishman, but by a native American. Why will the excessively foolish Anglo maniacs of the United States and of this Dominion set such an absurd value upon Saxon blood? If purity is in question, a stagnant mud-puddle would compare favor ably with it. It is composed of as many different ingredients as a French hash and is as badly mixed as a Highland stew. I consider the blood that built the great cilles of the American Union and won those fertile Pro vinces from the primeval forest sufficiently noble for the average American or the aver-age Canadian. I will venture one more quotation from Professor Mathews. He 8aye :---

"Anything more motley and heterogeneous than the Anglo-Saxon blood, even before the Norman invasion, made up, as it was, from Scots and Danes, it would be hard to imagine It began with the Celtic, of which it is a dilu-less by every people in Southern and Western Africa-and which we know was derived from cient Italy and the ancient world; and then follows the blood of the Picts and Scots, the Jutes, Frisians, Angles and Saxons, the Danes, and, last of all, the Normans, who, as Dr the mother's side, and on that of the father they had before,-Celtic, Roman, German mortal doctrine. (Applause.) nonsense." I consider this conclusive as a "That is Christian like, well thought and reply to the question raised by the Professor.

No; the affection existing between England and the United States is not real. Anglomania is an affliction of the few, whilst the many look on with open disgust. The mais of the American people distrust and dislike England and Englishmen. It could not be otherwise. On three different occasions worst enemies. Such things are not forgotten in a day, but bitterly remembered for an age.

The two peoples hold scarcely one characteristic in common. The Americans are immeasurably superior to the British in everything. They are far more susceptible, far "The Irigh-that intelligent nation; that more inventive, and far more energetic and progressive. Their democracy has raised the dreamt of by sycophantic John Bull. More " protection and defence? It is reported that General Ignation said are in constant conflict, and must come to an events may casily perceive that war between

ness without waiting for the wonderful things which Irishmen always seem to be expecting, and that one constantly kept dangling before the eyes of a people slightly addicted to hunting, ignus fatuus. Meanwhile, let us have the puetic and passionate ad lib, taking a little more care in matters of historical accuracy. Questions respecting places and dates would be extremely embarrassing in the middle of a "poetic and passionate"

Montreal, April 3rd.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12.

UATHOLIO CALENDAR. APRIL.

THURSDAY, 18.--Of the Octave.

FRIDAY, 14.-Of the Octave. Cons. Bishops Gilmour, Cleveland; Dwenger, Fort Wayne; Ryan, St. Louis, 1872. Bishop Pellicer, Ban Antonio, died, 1880. SATERDAY, 15 .- Of the Octave.

SUNDAY, 16 .- Low Sunday. Epist. 1 John v 4.10; Gosp. John xx. 19-31. Bisbop Timon, Buffalo, died, 1867.

MONDAY, 17 .- St. Francis of Paula (April 2) St. Anicetus, Pope and Martyr. TUSSDAY, 18.-St. Isidore, Bishop, Confessor,

and Doctor of the Church (April 4). WEDNESDAY, 19.-St. Vircent Forrer, Con.

fessor (April 5).

A sixcle line by cable announces the death of the Irish poet, Denis Florence McCarthy. And yet, some of the poems of the dead bard will live in the literature of his country.

Tax debt of the United States was reduced sixteen million dollars last month. France is also reducing its national debt, despite the the large army and navy she keeps afoot and afloat. It speaks well for Republicanism.

Ms. Healy, the member for Wexford, who lately stumped America in Land League interests, is writing a series of brilliant articles on the Irish question for the Newcastle Chronicle. These articles are attracting very great attention.

Axgey at the treacherous conduct of P. J. Smyth, one of the members for Tipperary in Parliament, a commission from the county

heilthas set his heart against such seductions, has to succumb in the end. And after all. The duchesses inform him and the Times enlightens him, and he gives himself up to the charms of society and allows citizens to rot, and the finals is, that he is recalled and his successor goes through the same mill, There is a sent to replace Lowell. If any mortal man can witnstand the blandishments of English high society it is the ex-Governor of New Orleans.

THE British Government are at their wite, to do, and they are therefore doing nothing but coercing. Nevertheless, there is a rift in the clouds. Force being acknowledged to be no remedy, Mr. Gladstone talks about releasing Parnell and the other suspects after the passage of cloture. A new element of danger now intrudes in the shape of Ameri-Government extremely uneasy. The newspapers pretend that it is altogether an Irish affair backed up by American politipoliticians when such an issue is raised.

ers of the people. During their incarceration

Windthorst does not want the laws at all; he will have none of them, and no tobacco the Irish-American citizons, who are they or other important bill will pass through the German Parliament until they are , wiped from , off the statute books. He knows the treacherous and unscrupulous nature of the Chancellor, and is not to be deceived by promises. Accordingly, Bismarok has opened negotiations rumor to the effect that Butler is likely to be with the Vatican in earnest. Indeed, he has sent more than one envoy to Rome to treat, without the knowledge of Windthorst, but this the Pope would not listen to, and so the Prince has to come boldly out and show his

hands. The Catholics-or, as their enemies are pleased to call them, the clericals-the end as regards Ireland. They know not what Socialists and the Conservatives proper form a majority in the Beichstag, while the Opposition is made up of the Progressists and the national Liberals. These latter are quite satisfied with the Falck Laws, but oppose Bismarck's financial policy, tooth and nail, while the Catholics, although not enamoured of tobacco taxes are willing to compromise can intervention, which, much as the English for conscience sake. As for the Socialists, press may affect to despise, is rendering the they will, of course, vote with any party which opposes the man of blood and iron, the upholder of the divine right of the Emperor. Under the present state of parties, Bismarck ticians, but they forget that that means an is bound to be checkmated at every turn, while American affair, for all Americans are if the Catholics are on his side he will be in a position to carry measures which they may not consider dangerous to liberty.

COERCION is a failure; force is no remedy; The power exercised by Herr Windthorst was Parnell is released. This piece of intelli- fully illustrated on a recent occasion, when, gence will send a thrill of pleasure through as if to show the Chancellor what he the hearts of Irishmen all over the world. It could do when it pleased him, his party is a triumph of principle over brute force, of voted in the Pruesian Landtag against mind over matter. Parnell and his associopposition to the further use of the ates were thrown into prison when Ireland Guelph fund for secret service purposes. was profoundly quiet; he is released when it id est the money belonging to the Hanoveris in a state of chaos. Gladstone and ian Royal family for corrupting the Forster, in their stupidity, thought they press, paying an army of spies, &c. were dealing with the Ireland of The Catholics of Germany, the Bavarians, twenty years ago, when hero worship and others who bore the brunt of the war prevailed, and when the imprisonment of the against France, and who as a reward saw chief meant the collapse of an agitation, their religion persecuted, are now, through but they now find their mistake. If all the the able policy of Herr Windthorst, having present leaders died to-morrow the cause their revenge. Bismarck is more anxious would go on, for the people are educated. to negotiate than the Valican, and if he does This has, in fact, been illustrated by the im. not go to Canossa, he will at least go halfprisonment of Parnell and six hundred leadway.

THE NORTH WEST BOOM.

the people rejused to pay rent ; their resistance became dogged, and with their united Except there is an almost universal con front they bafiled the army, the navy, the spiracy to puff the North West, a boom is spies and the police. It is, of course, now going on which is destined to have vast possible that Parnell may thank results. There was infinitely loss excitethe American people for his rement about San Francisco and its golden lease, for that the Government seeing how treasures thirty odd years ago than there is scrious was the feeling on their side, realized that it was dangerous to keep the American now over Winnipeg which has no gold suspects incarcerated any longer, but in order worth speaking of, but is the capital to show the world that it was not because of of a Province worth all the hard cash American pressure they were acting, made a in the world. North Westward ho virtue of necessity and threw open the prison is the cry now oftenest heard, not only in doors to all the suspects, for although the large Canadian towns and centres, but in cable mentions the release of Parnell only Liverpool, in Hamburg, in Stockholm and coming nearer home in St. Paul, Minneit is almost certain there has been, or will be sotta, through which there is passing a stream to-day or to-morrow, a general jail delivery. But the triumph is to the Irish people all the of American immigrants all bound for the same on both sides of the Atlantic. We are famous valley of the Saskatchewan. Win. now prepared to see the land bill amended. nipeg is even now crowded with settlers has requested him to resign, but instead of and Home Rule granted, for without these from all parts of the world, waiting for the complying, that "patriot" has answered it in concessions the release of Parnell has no spring to go forth into the wilderness to break up the land, to build towns, mills and factories, to carry out the great boom, in fact, in its integrity. In looking over the books and been released from Kilmainham on parols for | pamphlets written fitteen years ago one is amazed at the change that has been effected GUITELU has nearly given up all hopes of of his sister's child at Paris. It is the gen- in the Northwest, and all without the discovery eral impression, however, that Mr. Parnell there of anything hat land, land, however, will not return to his prison, for that before of the richest and rarest, land almost unlimited in quantity and unequalled in quality. When Captain Hasrgrave published his book about the North-West in 1869 he little dreamed that in 1879 the steam engine would tence. Guiteau has our fullest sympathy ministration, as it were. If this be so, it is be heard screaming in the very streets of Winnipeg ten years later, or that mestic calamity has overtaken Mr. Parnell's | the streggling village would have developed family, for otherwise it would not be so easy into a bustling city. If it were a gold mine to find a graceful excuse for their disgraceful or extensive coal beds were the attraction it is probable enough the North West boom would not last, and that Winnipeg and other towns, now rising into importance, would have to wait and grow gradually, like their Ontario sisters, but it is the land, and that makes all the difference and gives solidity to the boom. Winnipeg has at this moment a population of 25,000, last year it had but fifteen thousand, this time next year it ration of his attempt at economic laws and may have increased to sixty, for immigrants are converging on it from all points of the compass. The future of the North-West is secured, but there is a doubt resting on the minds of many as to the disposal of the land. Shall it be free or in the hands of corporations, speculators and companies? Shall some of the abuses which obtain in Europe prevail in the future North-West? Or will there be fair play and such reverses on account of the passage of equally all around and homesteads for all? those very laws that he curses the day he It rests with the Syndicate who are ever dreamed of them. After many reverses | the masters. It would be asking too much in the Reichstag he dissolved it in the hope of an individual much less of a corporate a new Parliament would be more amenable | body that they should not act without an eye to Bismarchian argument, but the result was to their own interests in disposing of large tracts of land. The Syndicate are anxious Minister Lowell should be recalled for his entreaties, his bullying, and the free use of to make money-millions-and they are just the kind of men-hard, practical, businesslisten to him. He set his heart on a to- like-to take advantage of the situation. bacco monopoly, which would naturally in. They are building a great railroad, they desire that it should pay, and with that object after a year's residence in London as again he failed, and the humiliation was all they consider it good policy to enhance the value of the lands by every means. To do this they must have settlers, and they are obtaining them in numbers which surpass their most sanguine expectations. They are surely shrewd enough to know that though they may obtain money order to please the Catholic party or full in large quantities in the first instance from President Arthur has vetoed the Chinese them into security until he had gained his speculators who would lock up the land for bill as passed by the American Congress, being corrupted. And, then, look at the point in the Reichstag he had two years ago so selfish purposes, an honest policy would pay but this is only a postponement of the diffiaristocratic Granville etyling our Minister arranged that the Falck laws should be in better in the long run. Their policy will culty which is sure to come to the front "My dear Lowell," and permitting my dear abovance, but this manouvre did not blind be soon tested, the coming summer will again, when perhaps the requisite two-thirds Lowell to call him "My dear Granville." It the Catholics led by the veteran orator and witness the making of the North West or its majority can be found to "over-ride the Pre-

The advent of Sweden into European politics is a little sensational, if, indeed, she is mixing herself up in international affairs at all, and if the news conveyed by cable that in case of a Busso-German war, Sweden will attack Finland, has any foundation in it. And yet such a report would not at all have been strange one hundred years ago. Swe den played a prominent part in European politics in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Her Gustavus Adolphus inflicted severe defeats on the Germans many a time. and oft, and her Charles the Tenth disputed for the supremacy of the North with Peter the Great. But since the great French Bevolution little has been heard of Sweden, and during the past half century she has sunk almost entirely out of sight, as of being little or no account in European politics. The fact of her name being mentioned now is a pretty sure indication that Bismarck is looking out for allies in the great conflict which is almost inevitable, The Swedes belong to the Tentonic race, and Bismarck for his own purposes is strong on that point just at present. There must be a union of all the Teutons to resist the Slavs. And there is no doubt but that questions of race are cropping to the surface all over. It is only within the past twenty years that the unification of Italy, and the unification of Germany have been spoken of and, have partly become accomplished facts; now it is the union of the Slavs. Perhaps we shall hear of the union of the Latin races next. All the nations are armed to the teeth. Europe trembles under the tread of armed legions spoiling for the combat, hungering for spoils, and why not fight on the race issue as well as any other? When the conflict comes, if come it shall. another map of Europe will have to be made

on the face of which will be mighty changes.

As regards numbers the three great races of Continental Europe, badly defined and, in some places, intermingled with one another as they are, are nearly equat. Russian statists claim that the Slavs of Eastern and Centrel Europe number nearly a hundred millions, the Teutons are seventyfive, or including the British Isles, about ninety millions, and the Latins that is to say the inhabitants of France Italy and the Iberian Peninsula, something over eighty millions. The Slavs have, therefore, a slight advantage in numbers, but they have also a greater advantage in cohesion in case of a struggle. As regards the Latins, it is difficult to believe that Italy, France and Spain could be got to act together for any one object. As, however, the primary struggle is to take place between the Slave and Tentons it may be interesting to glance over their respective positions and the chances of success in case of a collision, which would be a collision of the Titans. The Slavs and kindred peoples occupy the whole of Eastern Europe, speaking roughly, from Archangel to Constantinople, and are under either one supreme ruler, or so conveniently situated as regards geographical continuity that they may be considered one people, and when we say this we include, as a matter of course, the Ronmanians, Bulgarians, Servians and all the population of Turkey in Europe who are not Greeks or Turks proper. For offensive purposes they are comparatively weak, for defence they are indeed strong. Cyrus, the greatest captain of antiquity, and Napoleon, the greatest of modern times, wrecked themselves in warring against the Slavs. But, speaking comparatively, they have not been successful in spreading themselves. The Teutons occupy Central and parts of Northern and Southeastern Europe. They are the German nation proper, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and from twelve to fifteen millions of them are in Austria. The Germans have created a hundred times more history than the Slavs, they overthrew the Roman empire, they have given aristocracies to all Europe as well as sovereigns. For every one distinguished Bussian name seen in an encyclopedia fifty Germans present themselves and a hundred French ; but then it may be that the time of the Russ is yet to come. As regards war, it would be rash to assant the Teuton is a better soldier than the Russian. Up to this the latter has held his own against the former, and for the matter of that the Germans claim that Livonia, Lithuania and part of Courland belong to them, as those provinces are Tentonic. Whichever has the best generals will win, in all probability, or the most homogeneity. As we have remarked the Slavs are all, more or less, under control of one executive, while the Teutons are divided up among the sovereigns of northern and central Europe, but then it should be remembered that Prussia labored under the same disadvantages in its war with France and emerged victorious nevertheless. Taking everything into consideration a speculative person might venture to bet on the Russians in case of war

April 12, 1882

THE COMING CONFLICT.

" you ton Jews for one Irishman."

As Catholics, surely the Irish people dea serve more commiseration than the Jews, who have rendered themselves always and " everywhere odious by their rapine, &c., &c."

We have no discretion to take, and we therefore loudly say, that England, so practical in other matters, should heal her wounds (of Ireland) before meddling with other nations' wounds.

DENIS R. PERRAULT. 154 Ohamplain Street, Montreal, April 3rd, 1882.

ARE THEY ANGLO-SANON ?

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

Sm:-In your interesting article on "American Citizens in British Prisone," published in TRUN WITNESS of 5th inst., you insinuated that the American people are a being wholly unconnected with railways or "branch of the Auglo Saxon race." I believe enterprises of any kind, the labor supply you intended this for a sly pleasantry, and question is to me one of no conceivable sigthe appearance of an interrogation point in brackets immediately after the assertion, in any sense of the term, there is not a single serves to strengthen this opinion. But some acre at my disposal. I neither desire may not view the matter from this stand-point, being either veritable Cockneys or at-Irish people;" nor am I a candidate tached to the "trooley loyal" section of our for "encouragement" at the hands of the society; it is for their information the follow ing paragraphs have been written :---

round numbers, counts up to about fifty mil- the region of conjecture, and as there is no lions. About reven millions out of the fitty occasion for the gratuiture, and possibly well millions are either Saxons or of Saxon de- meant, advice of L. L, it is returned to that scent. This is an insignificant item in the gentleman with thanks. It is a mistage to grand total, and it is yearly growing less suppose that I drew "a loathsome picture of before Oeltio immigration and Celtic fecun- equalor and wretchedness." The real artist, dity. Lees than a year ago that excellent as stated in my letter, is the Globe correjournal, the Boston Pilot, proved to a demon- spondent, recently returned from a tour in stration that the descendants of the Plymouth | Ireland, who was not long ago given a public Pilgrims were fast dying out. Still the New | entertainment by the Irishmen of Toronto in England States are the great stronghold of approval of his impartial statements the Saxon in the Union-only there can he be of "the truth." Concurrent testimony proves found in his crude purity or shrewd larva the correctness of the account referred to,

has to say about this important matter. After asking the pertinent question : "Who | whole people would be considered as stampare the men who built up the American nation and made it the great Republic it is?" Professor William Mathews, of Chicago, procoeds to answer it as follows :-

"Not to speak of the Swise, the Huguenots. the Dutch, and other minor peoples, let us describable filth in various parts of Ireland, look, at the Irish contingent to American | but fail to discover any awkwardness in say greatness. From the very first settlement of ing that I was then spated the pain of wit-the country, in field and street, at the plough, nessing the destitution now said to prevail in the Senate, and on the battlefield, Irish in some parts of that country. energy was represented. Maryland and South Carolina were largely peopled by my design, which is in easy reach of ordinary Hibernians. Maine, New Hampsbire and intelligence that might for a brief period Kentucky received many Irish emigrants. During the first balf of the last century the amigration from Ireland to this country was | My suggestion-a simple remedy for a shocknot less than a quarter of a million. When ing evil-was approved by several Irish acour forefathers threw off the British yoke, the quaintances, some of pertaining to the Lea-Irish formed a sixth or seventh of the whole gue, but I was unconscious of "the sly and population; and one-fourth of all the commissioned officers in the army and navy were of lrish descent. The first general officer killed in battle; the first officer of artillery men to come to these shores, to proceed appointed; the first commodore commis-to other shores, or to stay on their sioned; the first victor to whom the British own shores, with undisturbed equanimity, flag was struck at sea, and the first officer and continue to express a hope that in any who surprised a fort by land, were Irishmen; case they will do well. It is not improbable and with such onthusiaem did the emigrants | that some of the three, four or five bog-acre |

England and the United States is a question of a score or two of years. About that time Yankee competition will have the insular kingdom sTAUVED into fighting trim. Hoping have not intruded too much, I am, Mr

Yours very truly,

O.

Ottawa, April 3rd, 1882.

Editor.

ST. PATRICE'S DAY SPEECHES. To the Editor of the TRUB WITNESS and POST :

Sir,-Having incantiously ventured into

print, I have incurred the unwonted trouble of noticing the performance of a correspondent who signa himself L.L. I would not be understood as having the temerity to measure myself against the peculiar force of that irate writer, but request space to explain that, nificance; and that, not being a landowner readers of THE WITNESS in any shape or form, therefore, motives that might originate in The population of the United States, in such considerations should be dismissed from

which I believe to be perfectly true. Sup-Hear what a distinguished American author posing the instances to be much more num. erous, there seems to me no reason why a ed with the degraded condition of a comparative few. Two special numbers of the Globe, both dated "January, 1882," contain the accounts from which the picture was obtained. Nearly forty years ago I certainly did see in-

It is not difficult to "fathom" the depth of separate itself from "glories, grievances" and matters more or less immediately irrelevant. gue, but I was unconscious of "the sly and deadly thrus at their organization, which, however, seems to have hit someone in a sore place. 1 should regard the decision of Irishfrom 'the Green Isle' esponse the cause of men may be rescued from chronic wretched- the Minister, no matter how firmly Bismarck keenly and baffles his every move. Interfere with its great future.

a very insolent manner. He will be humbler meaning. at the next general election, if, in the meantime, the Government does not give him the siruation he is begging for.

another trial, and is half resigned to the gallows. Another thing which troubles this amiable creature is that although the law under this latest affliction.

Tus Reform League of Birmingham-the centre of the cancus system-have offered to psy the expenses of John Dillon if he consents to stand for that city. This is liberality. A number of Mr. Gladstone's followers in Parliament are growing ashamed of coercion and may prove recalcitrant when the eloture comes on for discussion after the Easter recess, but then the majority of them are clamoring for martial law or a suspension of the trial by jury at least. Evidently the English Liberals are not united on an Irish policy.

THE land agitation is spreading to Scotland, and has first touched the Isle of Skye in real earnest. The no-rent agitation is spreading, and although the bailiffs are not compelled as in Ireland, to eat their summonses and latitats, it may come, for the Skeyites are an intelligent people. They content themselves at present with burning the legal documents. We learn from the Glasgow Herald of March 25th that Lord Macdonald has terribly oppressed the poor croiters on his property and that, driven to desperation, they have determined to resist. Like causes produce like effects.

THE New York Berald has fallen into line with these American journals who think that bitterly disappointing, for, notwithstanding neglecting the duty he owes to American citizens. But the difficulty is to replace him. The sternest Republican has his heart softened towards monarchy and aristocracy crease the revenues of the Empire, but here American Minister. Charles Francis Adams succumbed to the fascination of high society in London. It is very easy to talk, but when lovely duchesses and beautiful countesses send in the way of his success are the Falck laws. cards of invitation to an unfortunate Minister how can he relase them. And when tobacco bill, but even that is doubtful. In he attends their intellectual gatherings how can his Republican simplicity escape

It now seems that Mr. Parnell has only a week to enable him to attend the funeral the week has expired the Government will permits him to sell his soul or dispose of it as order a general jail delivery of suspects. it pleases him, it does not allow him to sell The leave of absence to the Irish leader is his body which is not his property after sen- merely given to break the fall of the Advery fortunate for the Government that a do-

policy in Ireland.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

Prince Von Bismark has found to his cost that it is possible to defeat his foreign encmies in the field and thereby construct a great empire, and yet not be able to rule the empire just as he pleases. Since the inaugudomestic legislation, centralising power in

the Government, or rather in himself, as representative of the Emperor, he has many times been ignominiously defeated. He was, no doubt, highly successful in framing and enforcing the infamous Falck laws, but this was after the subjugation of France when the Protestant msjority could refuse him nothing, but since then he has met with

the Imperial name, the majority refuse to the greater that he canvassed the members personally and caused the Imperial family to sesist him. What stand When these are repealed he may pass his

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Canadians take' as deep an interest in the Chinese question as the Americans, for the reason that if it does not affect them now as much as it does their neighbours, it will affect them in the near future, for British Columbia lies almost as conveniently in the way of the Celestials as California and Oregon. Indeed, the Ohinese difficulty has already presented itself in British Columbia, as Mr. Bunster will inform anyone who chooses to listen. is too irresistible, and the consequence is statesman, Herr Windthorst, who watches marring for a time. Nothing can materially sident's vetc. At first glance it may seem hard that exclusive laws should be presel