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WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 25, 1883.

## CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

APRIL, 1883.

THURSDAY, 26.—SS. Oletus and Marcellinus, Popes and Martyrs. Cons. Abp. Wood, Philadelphia, 1857. FRIDAY, 27.-85. Soter and Calus, Popes and Martyrs (April 22). Cons. Bp. Gross,

Sayannah, 1873. SATURDAY, 28.—St. Paul of the Cross, Conf. St. Vitalis, M. Bp. Bizin, Vincennes, died, 1848. Cons. Sp. Hendricken, Providence, 1872.

SUNDAY, 29 - Fifth Sunday after Easter. St. Peter, Martyr, Epist. 2 Tim. il. 8-10; Gosp. John xv. 1.7; Last Gosp. John xvi. 23.30. MONDAY, 30 .- St. Catherine of Sienna, V.

Regation Day Cons. Bp. Gallagher, Galveston, 1882. Bp. Garcia, California, died, 1845. MAY, 1883.

TUESDAY, 1 .-- SS. Philip and James, Apostles. Bogation Day. Cons. Bps. Spalding, Peoris, 1877; Janesens, Natche, 1881. WEDRESDAY, 2 .- St. Athanacius, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Vigil of the Ascension. Rogation Day.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

While appealing to the friends and supporters of The TRUE WITNESS to redouble their efforts in further extending its circulation, we desire at the same time to assure them that every assistance we are capable ef, will be given, so as co facilitate their work in the interests of this paper. With this object in view, we have decided to raduce the price of THE TRUE WITNESS, and thus expect that every English-speaking Catholic family in the Dominion will become a subscriber to the oldest, best and cheapest Oatholic weekly paper on this continent.

For the future the price per annum for THE TRUE WITHERS will be one dollar, payable strictly in advance. This condition of paying in advance will be strictly adhered to in all cases. At the same time we wish it to be distinctly understood that any who will allow the date of their subscription to expire without remitting will be charged at the rate of \$1.50 per annum. All those who wish to have the benefit of the reduced rate-\$1.00 per year-must first pay up all arrears of subscription. All privileges that formerly were allowed, with respect to clubs, &c., are cancelled from this date.

We hope that every reader of THE TRUE WITHESS will induce her or his neighbor to become a subscriber, and whilst benefiting and assisting us will at the same time be the medium of promoting Catholic journalism. The leaders of the Irish people in their constitutional struggle for Home Bule are systematically misrepresented; the crimes committed in Ireland are grossly exaggerated in number and character, and the whole people made responsible for the crimes of a few, as far as telegrams and newspaper articles can make them. THE TRUE WITHESS has continually labored to correct all such calumnies, and to place the policy and conduct of the leaders and people in a proper light. We shall continue to keep our readers well acquainted with the last and most reliable news of all events that transpire both at home and abroad.

We take this opportunity of thanking our friends and subscribers for the generous sup. port that they have given to THE TRUE WITmess in the past, and hope that they shall coulinue to extend to us the same kindness in the future; and the best proof of that appreciation to us will be an effort to increase the circulation of THE TRUE WITEBES.

The reduction in the annual subscription of THE TRUE WITNESS will take place from 1st April next.

We are now mailing the accounts for monies due by our subscribers, and hope that they will respond freely. The amounts in most cases are small, but to us they represent in the aggregate thousands of dollars.

Remittances can be made either by registered letter, or Post Office order addressed to THE POST Printing and Publishing Company Montreal, Canada.

Over twenty thousand persons have been parrested in Moscow on suspicion of being engaged in plots against the life of the Czar. The old saying is, unersy lies the head that wears a crown, but here the uneasiness comes before the crown.

THE authorities at Ottawa will frighten the life out of the Princers Louise if they continue to import any more policemen and detectives from Toronto, to keep guard over the Gov- hatch plots, not against Italy, France or aroment House and the vice regal party. It | Russia, but against England. In making | "many plaing nums like the Hochelaga num | Convention. There will be no room or use | "sympathy for the poor tenants who for years | observations for some years past.

is periectly absurd to pay any attention to anonymous letters and to create the impression that the life of the Princess is in danger; it is, moreover, shameful to make Her Royal Highness believe that a body guard is necessary for her safety.

PRESIDENT MOONEY, of the American Land League, has cabled Parnell that as all arrangements are complete it would be inadvisable to postpone the Irish National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, until next fall. Mr. Mooney further added, that everything indicates that the Convention will be the largest and most important ever held by Irish Americans.

THE British Columbians have time and again expressed their decided repugnance to the Chinese, and have persistently invited the Government to put a stop to the wholesale immigration of these Celestials. They never received much satisfaction from the rulers at Ottawa, and apparently will not for the next decade, as the Government has announced its intention not to place any restriction on the Importation of Chinese until after the construction of the Pacific Bailway. Now, during this time, millions may find their way from China into Canada, and if they are to be found so objectionable after the completion of the railway that measures will be then taken to check the tide of the Legislative pile, or it will be all blown to Chinese emigration, it is strange that the same objections to them do not exist during | But the loyalty of the native police the building of the railway and prevent them is doubted and they cannot be enfrom overcrowding the labor market of this trusted with the task of keeping sus-

THE Hamilton Tribune, which first pubished the now famous Macdonnell-Tupper correspondence, has been pretty roundly abused by its Tory and partizan confieres. They have called it all that is vile, and accused it of sheltering a thief, of committing dishonorable forgery and of playing a cowardly part all through. If scorn could wither, the Tribune ought to be withered weeks ago, but the enterprising paper does not seem to be a bit abashed. It dares Sir Charles Tupper to sue for libel and challenges the Government to an investigation. It asserts and maintains that all the letters it published were genuine and none were forgeries. The letter, that was unsigned, and which was the most incriminating of the lot, was a copy in the author's (Sir Charles) handwriting of the original, which had been addressed to Mr. Macdonnell. "When those interested," says the Tribune, " are ready to go into Court, the document can be produced and placed alongside other letters from the same distinguished pen, the authenticity of which has never yet been questioned."

## A MISLEADING STATEMENT.

Mr. Hawkins, the member for Bothwell who so vigorously championed the cause of the Orangemen during the recent debates on the bill to incorporate the Association, made a statement which we thought at the time to on Rideau Hall. The news of the imaginary be very doubtful, if not altogether inaccurate, affair is spread rapidly over all parts, and the but which we were unable to contradict for report even reaches Her Majesty in Englands want of sufficient data. Mr. Hawkins, to who hurriedly cables back to the Governor justify the course he had taken, asserted that General asking for "all particulars of the last September there was a meeting of nearly one hundred Catholics in Toronto, who agreed to declare to Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Meredith that it was their unanimous advice that the Orange question could be settled without injury to any other class. "It was," he said, "as the chairman of that convention of Catholic Conservatives that he advocated the cause of the Orangemen." This, if true, would appear to be a rather good excuse for the course Mr. Hawkins pursued, but it turns out that the statement is thoroughly misleading. It is our Toronto contemporary, the Evening Canadian, who calls attention to the question, and who avers that the member for Bothwell is not in accord with the facts as they occurred. The Canadian explains the situation as follows: -After the Conservative Convention held last September there was an informal meeting of several Catholics, who had attended the Convention. The meeting was held in the Bossin House in Toronto. It was not a Convention," and the gentlemen present were not delegated to express opinions of anybody. Those present gave no authority what. ever, directly or indirectly, for the statement made by Mr. Hawkins that "it was their unanimous advice that the Orange question could be settled without injury to any other class." Nothing occurred to warrant Mr. Hawkins in making such a statement, and he was neither authorized nor justified in using

the language attributed to him. THE EXTRADITION OF CON-SPIRATORS. England, in being pestered by dynamite plotters, seems to be reaping only what she has sown. The British Government, whether Whig or Tory, always allowed, and even encouraged the conspirators of friendly powers and the assassins of Europe to take up their abode in London and other large cities of the kingdom. There they formed their plans and manufactured their bombs unmolested and with impunity, for the purpose of "liberating" their respective countries. These raingees were lionized and petted by Englishmen. Mazzini, the notorious Italian assassin, was actually eulogized by the present ex-Ohlef Secretary Foreter, who proclaimed in the House of Commons that he was proud of calling himself " the friend of Mazzini." The whole strength and influence of England went forth to protect Oraini. who attempted the life of the late French Emperor. In face of this record and these precedents it is rather strange and cool on the part of the English Government and its organs to pretend to ask the United States to surrender conspirators who happen to

such a demand the Government sacrifices consistency and principles which they were ever ready to uphold against Europe combined. Why should the United States interfere with schemes which are no more than those concocted by the Mazzinian and other revolutionary cliques with the approbation and under the protection of England. The Pall Mall Gazette of London is one of the few English journals which do not hesitate to acknowledge that the Government is in an the situation: "The evidence that the dynaclear as the proof that the Mazzini plots the extradition of Rossa is about as likely as that of Mazzini from England," which never occurred, as the Government firmly refused to entertain any proposals to that effect.

THAT ABSURD OTTAWA SCARE.

What is the matter with the authorities in Oltawa? They seem to have dynamits on the brain awfully bad. An empty whiskey or soda bottle cannot fall out of an official's coat-tail pocket and roll down the stone steps of the Parliament Buildings, but they shudder and cry : Oh, my, there is an explosion! Send up the police right away to keep guard over pieces by those horrid dynamite flends! picious looking characters off the grounds. The Ohlef of Toronto is then wired to forward a detachment of his most trustworthy men, and he expedites four men to Ottawa to protect and watch over the Capital, its people and its buildings. The whole proceedings smacked of the ridiculous, and were a complete farce, but they were sufficient for the press correspondents to give a color of truth to their highly sensational accounts of "a dynamite scare at Ottawa," Then, when the Princess Louise returned to Rideau Hall, the authorities became more frightened, and, trembling for the safety of Her Royal Highness, they again sent to Toronto for more "help;" and we are now told by special despatch that "a body of police in mufti kept constant watch at Rideau Hall and

grounds." And what is the result of all these idiotic precautions? Why, a pop-gun cannot be fired in Ottawa, but its soho is taken to be that of an explosion; a bottle cannot be broken, but the noise creates alarm and fear; that is in the minds of the officials, police and press correspondents. Thus, for instance, we find a couple of boys amusing themselves shooting muskrats in the violnity of the Viceregal residence. On hearing the shots of the fowling piece, the police, who are in must: keeping watch, come to the conclusion that they are being fired at, and they start the rumor that an attack was attempted shooting affray," and if anybody was hurt or killed. To show with what rapidity these ridiculous and absurd rumors travel, this cablegram of inquiry was received from Her Majesty only a few hours after the "alleged attack." Of course, His Excellency showed more sense than his would-be protectors, and informed the Queen that the facts of the case did not warrant any suspicion or anxiety.

KNOW NOTHINGS VS. CONVENTS.

About two weeks ago our religious contemporary, the Daily Witness, published a rather sensational account of a "Nun being imprisoned in the Hechelaga Convent." The story was after the Lady Dixle style, a pure fabrication and the result of sectarian journalism. The alleged revelations were so palpably false that we did not think it necessary to notice them at the time, except to give the true facts of the case in our news columns and to request our contemporary to correct the grievous error it had committed. Its calumny has been going the rounds of the press, extracting very adverse comments and criticisms from editorial pens and drawing down maledictions upon the Catholic Church and its convents for the manner in which poor, trail, delicate girls are treated. Some have gone so far as to compare our convents to the Protestant Tewkesbury Almshouse, where unparalleled infamies and atrocities are now being daily brought to light. Others are crying out for logislation against the convents, and they went to have injectors or "smelling committees" appointed to visit all religious houses. Of course people who thus cry out are little better than crezy, but they are not to be blamed half so much as the journal that gives them such trash to go crazy about. Here is a specimen of the sentiments and language of a man, who under ordinary circumstances is quite rational, but who loses control of his senses and is put into a paroxysm o frage by the Witness' calumnies: "In these convents large numbers of young Catholic ladies are immured for life. I say immured, because they are not at liberty to leave once in there on vows of celibacy! land or by any right sanctioned by law, but by gentle force, and if they wish to leave they incur persecution; not only that, but this federation of the Irish race will be based they are forcivly kept there. There is no on a constitution which will exclude none public supervision. No grand jury visits the cloisters. No eye sees them but femele "authorities of the Roman Catholic exaggeration to say that the future of the "Church. This, too, is in the nineteenth contury\_in a Protestant land! Who knows how

" what authority any woman can be kept from "her freedom in a Protestant land?"

Now this is quite pathetic and sympathetic, but it is not quite accurate; in fact, it is quite false and thoroughly misleading, and any man who writes or speaks in that strain, knows nothing whereof he speaks or writes. These statements are, moreover, too absurd to be seriously treated, and we do not intend to insult the Oatholic Sisterhood or the ugly corner. It thus describes the plach of Church, by offering either a refutation or an explanation. Nuns are neither mite plots were hatched in New York is as immured nor imprisoned nor denied their personal freedom in any sense in which the against Italy were batched in England, and | State can interfere; their conscience is their only master, and if they follow a convent life it is because of their own free choice. This is a simple matter of fact and needs no demonstration, and will, no doubt, prove sufficient in the estimation of all fair minded people to counteract the unjust comments of the Press upon this "cruel imprisonment story," to demolish the Witness' caluminious fabrication and to enfeeble the pretensions of those Knownothings who want our convents subjected to "smelling committees."

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTIONS.

On Wednesday next there will assemble at Philadelphia representative bodies of Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen, which will mark a hopeful epoch in the history of the exiled race. These representatives, gathered from ail parts of America, will hold two consecutive conventions for the discussion of Irish affairs. The first convention will consist of delegates of the Irish National Land League of America. The call which brings them together is the regular annual call provided by the constitution, and is signed by President James Mooney, Rev. Lawrence Walsh and John J. Hynes. Each branch of the League having fifty members in good standing is entitled to one delegate, and an additional delegate for every 200 additional members. No delegate will be allowed admission to the Convention unless he is provided with proper credentials signed by the officers of his branch. Important business will come before this Convention, on which the future usefulness of the League will depend, and its closer union with the broader and more definite aims of the new National League in Ireland. When Gladstone and Ferster coerced the Land League out of existence Parnell and his colleagues did not allow the machinery and elements which composed it to be completely wrecked; these were held and introduced into a less circumscribed and a more powerful organization, the Irish National League, which aimed at not only the amelioration of the farming class, but at the regeneration of the whole country. This is the movement with which the Land League of America will be formally called upon to identify itself and of which it will assume the name. This step will prove of paramount importance to the National rame the material as well as the moral support that made the late Land League so formidable a foe to Castle rule in Ireland.

The second Convention to be held on the following day or days will be the greatest Irish representative body ever assembled in or out of the Island. The platform upon which it will stand will not simply be the question "of land" but every question pertaining to the principle "of Irish nationality." Over ten millions of either native born Irishmen or their descendants will by their delegates assert Ireland's inalienable right to nationhood and will devise the means and ways whereby Irish nationality may be saved from destruction. The first object of this Convention, which will be composed of delegates from all Irish American and Canadian societies, charltable, temperance or national, will be to express sympathy with the suffering people of the Irlsh race who, reduced to poverty by iniquitous laws and bad harvests, have offered to them by the Government which claims their allegiance only the alternative of the degradation of the poor houses or enforced exile to foreign

The second object of the Convention will be to voice the horror which freemen of every race feel on beholding a peaceable, industrious, and virtuous nation despoiled by force of all vestiges of constitutional liberty; the lives of her citizens ruthlessly sacrificed on the paid and perjured testimony of self-confessed villains; her jury box packed by political and religious bigotry; the ermine of her judicial bench thinly concealing Castle conspiracy and partisanship; the functions in the passent that the task of Dritish [From our Special Correspondent.]

I think I see a little light through the dynamite scare. Some two years ago an article appeared in the Montreal Post, warning the public that a conspiracy was hatched, having for its object the "bearing" of the stock market. Men in the pay of the conspirators were to assemble mysteriously, like Fenians, at Buffalo, Malone, and other border cities, and a demonstration was to take place at midnight, in Montreal, where a few shots were to be fired, and then cause effocts to fail and make fortunes for those engaged in the conspiracy. It is strange that

but embrace every shade of Irish American enperiors, who themselves are under the national interests. The fate of Ireland the supervision too of the higher is trembling in the balance and it is no present movement will depend in great meas. ure on the action which will be taken in this

"are thus kept from speaking out? I ask by for the discussion of theories; plain and "under the threat of eviction and the prespractical questions will have to be handled and measures will have to be discussed and amenable to Castle rule, will be in a position upon the Convention an inopportune, impracneither bravado nor timidity influence the counsels of the delegates, for any line of action drawn up in either spirit would be barren of effective results; but let the intelligence, wisdom and patriotism of the Uonvention decide upon a practical programme which will command, at least, the respect of the American and Canadian people at large, and the hearty approval and co-operation of all the friends of the Irish cause. If this be done, good work will have been accomplished and the Convention will have unmistakably and immeasurably strengthened the hands of the Irlsh people and their leaders in Ireland.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY TO LORD

SALISBURY.The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., one of the most able Ministers of Gladstone's Cabinet, has, in the midst of the dynamite uproar and the frothy denunciations of the Irish people by the Tory press raised his voice on behalf of the great mass of the population of !reland, who, he said, "had been subjected to undeniable tyranny and oppression, and whose wrongs cry aloud for redress."

Lord Salisbury, the Tory leader, had fiercely attacked the Irish policy of the Government in Birmingham, the great centre of English Democracy and Radicalism, and the borough which Mr. Chamberlain represents. Salisbury's harangue did not remain long unanswered, for the President of the and taken a front rank amongst the orators Board of Trade followed soon after, and delivered one of his most vigorous and cutting speeches, taunting Lord Salisburg with belonging to a class "who toll not, neither do they spin," and whose fortunes have originated by grants made in days long gone by, "for the services which courtiers render kings." Lord Salisbury bad called Parnell a criminal agitator and taunted the Liberals with not having exercised the power of coercion more speedily and more stringently, and had ridiculed Gladstone's "concession to crime and to disorder." Mr. Chamberlain flung these charges back with contempt, and asked how it was that the noble Marquis looked upon Mr. Parnell as a " criminal agitator " to-day, when but a short time ago he called him a "political opponent" whom the Government got out of the way by sending him League at home, it will be strengthened to iall. The Tory leader seemed largely thereby, for it is an undoubted fact to fret because Parnell was out of jail, but, that it was from this side of the Atlantic that | said Mr. Chamberlain, "I am glad of it," and this sentiment was cheered to the echo by his English listeners, which fully indicates the cordial feeling that exists between the two peoples. Lord Salisbury has never expressed anything but scorn for remedial legislation, and in proof of it Mr. Chamberlain pointed out his action in having thrown out the Compensation for Disturbance bill, in having described the Land Act itself as a measure of spoliation and robbery, and in having attempted or wanted to kill the Arrears Act. The Tory leader would have the Government refuse all remedial legislation, but, exclaimed Mr. Chamberlain, "Let him know that more bayonets, more police, the Irish leaders in jail, full rents for Irish land. lords, and eviction for trish tenants, is a policy which has been tried for generations, but which has failed conspiciously." No one can deny but that he has here correctly guaged the existing situation Coercion, no matter how stringent, will always fall to secure the allegiance of the pcople, for force is no remedy for discontent. Mr. Chamberlain admitted that there was but "a qualified peace" in Ireland, but even this THE ORIGIN OF THE OTTAWA DYNAqualified peace, he said, would not exist but for the Land Act which was the mark of Lord Salisbury's scorn. Mr. Chamberlain honestly confessed that the task of British

"They are kept there, not by any law of the aim the elimination of mis-government in woulk of the Irish nation. He has no "I loyal Ulster or of the three other provinces
"of Ireland, who have been subjected
"to undeniable tyranny and oppres"sion, and whose wrongs cry aloud
"for redress (hear, hear). Ho can
"express to you in elegant terms his symmetric terms his s sentiment that is friendly to the advance of "sion, and whose wrongs cry aloud "express to you in elequent terms his sympathy for the Irish landlords who had to submit to a reduction of 25 per cent in their "rents, but I find nowhere any expression of unhealthy summer, based on meteorological

" sure of starvation, have paid the unjust " rents levied on their own improvements devised for helping Ireland and providing the "and extorted from their desperate toil and Irish people with the means to resist and "hopeless poverty (hear, hear). I say that outlive the destructive policy of the English "on this matter, as on so many others Government, and to secure the benefits which "Lord Salisbury constitutes himself the would flow from self-government. The "spokesman of a class; of the class to which Convention, not being under the supervision " he himself belongs, who toil not, neither of the Royal Constabulary, and not being "do they spin' (cheers and laughter); whose " fortunes, as in his case, have originated by to speak and act with a decided emphasis; " grants made in times long gone by for the but this entire liberty of speech and action " services which courtiers rendered kings should and must not be availed of to force " loud cheers), and have since grown and in-" creased, while they have slept, by levying ticable or reprehensible programme. Let "an unearned share on all that other men " have done by toll and labor to add to the general wealth and prosperity of the coun. stry of which they form a part (loud " chéers)."

This speech is highly remarkable for several reasons; first, for the circumstances under which it was delivered, when every human and diabolical effort was made to crush Ireland under the weight of additional coercion, for real or alleged crimes of unknown persons; it is remarkable for the views and sentiments which it contains; remarkable for the source whence it came-a responsible Minister of the Crown-and remarkable for the manner in which it was received by a crowded meeting of English people. From beginning to end the pleas which were advanced by Mr. Chamberlain in favor of lreland were received with proncunced and enthusiastic marks of approval. The whole proceedings indicate, in a decided and emphatic fashion, that the situation in England is far from being what a hostile press, prejudiced correspondents and lying cablegrams would have the outside world believe. If justice moves slowly, truth takes a long time to travel.

MR. J. J. CURRAN'S ABLE SPEECH.

We publish to-day a report of the able and eloquent speech of the member for Mont. real Centre on the Orange Incorporation Bill, Mr. Curran has fully realized the expectations of his numerous friends and admirers. of the Dominion. The speech is a masterpiece of logic and high-toned patriotism, It will be preserved amongst the ablest and most interesting utterances in the Canadian Parliament. As might have been expected. the cry of bigotry and fanaticism have been raised against the speaker; but a perusal of the speech is sufficient to show how utterly uniounded is the charge. No member dated to question the legal position so admirably taken. The whole law on the subject, from the Treaty of Paris to the British North America Act, is quoted and the futility of the attempt to get incorporation from the Dominion Parliament clearly demonstrated Mr. Ourran was in duty bound, as a public man, to warn those who might sttempt to invade our city of the disastrous consequences of an attempt to make an Orange manifestation here on the 12th of July next. No man in his senses with any experience of the past can dispute the truth of the statements made, nor attribute to the member for Montreal Centre other than patriotic motives in sounding the warning note. His peroration is not only beautiful in language, but is a just tribute to the historical and eminent personages referred to, and speaks well for his noble qualities of head and heart.

To estimate what a high protective tariff has done for the United States as a manufacturing country, one has only to look at the difference between the value of manufactures thirty years ago and that of the present day. In 1850 the total value was \$1.018.106.616; ia 1870 it was \$4,232,325,442, and according to the last cansus in 1880 it aggregated \$5,369,667,706, or a five fold increase in thirty years. In face of these enormous amounts, which go into the pockets of the manufacturers, it is not to be wondered at that the American people should demand that the present high prices of their goods should be brought down a little by foreign competition, which can only be effected by a reduction in the tariff.

MITE SCARE.

THE ORGANIZER SUPPOSED TO BE AN EX-POLITICIAN --- IRISH EMIGRATION TO THE NOBTH-WEST. Ottawe, April 23rd.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

her judicial bench thinly concealing Castle conspiracy and particanship; the functions of government within her confines administered by her enemies; and all her national and political rights obliterated by a ferocious Coercion Act, whose tyrannous provisions shock civilization, engender and reward crime, and justify every legitimate effort of an exasperated people in resisting its enforcement.

The final and most important object of the Convention will be the consolidation of all Irishmen into one homogeneous organization and the banding together of all national societies into one grand corps, having for its at the collection of the legisland, and the side of England, except by the collection of the firsh people.

The final and most important object of the Convention will be the consolidation of all Irishmen into one homogeneous organization and the banding together of all national societies into one grand corps, having for its thoroughly admitted, it is to be hoped that this federation of the Irish race will be based on a constitution which will exclude none.

One of the greatest political replaced on the interest and influence of the titel nation can never be called the interest and influence of England, except by the child on the side of England, except by the collection can never be chile on the cide of England, except by the collection of England, except by desired in the conspiracy. It is strange that the conspiration can never be conspirately that the conspiration concluded his endition of England, except by desired that the conspiration concluded his speci

Montreal not see to it? Dr. Montzambert, Superintendent of the Grosse Isle Quarantine Station, anticipates an