THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1880.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For December, 1880.

THURSDAY, 16.-SL Eusebius, Bishop and Martyr. FRIDAY, 17.-Feria. Ember Day. Fast. SATURDAY, 18.-Expectation of the B. V. M. Ember Day. Fast. SUNDAY, 19.- Fourth Sunday in Advent. Epist. 1 Cor. iv. 1-15; Gosp. Luke III. 1-0. Bp. Mel-chior, Green Bay, Wis., died, 1873.

MONDAY, 20.-Vigil of St. Thomas. TUESDAY, 21.-St. Thomas, Apostle. Cons. Bp Ireland, Coadj. St. Paul, 1875. WEDNESDAY, 22.-Feria.

to lose her children, though, of course, that of sentiment, but, what is more to the purpose, it strikes us that she will not lose any more of them, for the reason that the classes who would emigrate are fastening themselves on the soil and regulating rents, and such, somewhat more to their own advantage than the landlords did during their reign of power. In the unlikely contingency of the people being defeated in the formidable struggle for the land now going on Canada can have all the fresh blood she requires if her Ministers act with judgment, but if, as is to be hoped and prayed for by all lovers of justice, lrish farmers win the victory, then must the Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, have to look elsewhere for men to go

west and build up the country.

In the present crisis in Ireland it is the duty of all her children at home and abroad to render what service they can. There has never been a question in which all political of the Empire, and as regards other movements for the amelioration of Ireland's condition which have since taken place there have been should be respected. But, as regards the altogether ungrateful. Land League, it is a broad platform, with standing-room enough for all who think a change should be made in the condition of Ireland, and in the feudal laws which sent most of us across the Atlantic, to seek homes under more favorable circumstances. There is a branch of the League in Montreal, which meets every Sunday; it is growing in importance, and it has already rendered service to the cause. Why cannot the Irishmen of Montreal, irrespective of creed, join this branch, and make it still more useful? We congratulate the Irishmen of Quebec who are coming forward even at this comparatively late time of the day to establish a branch. and we request of those who sympathize with right and justice, in all the towns and villages in Canada, to do likewise.

A LATE despatch from England brings the ntelligence that " Charles Colmon Grant has been created Baron Longueuil of the Province of Quebec, reviving a family title of Louis the XIV." The first question one is inclined to ask after reading this is if it pays to send even excellent jokes by cable. If Lord Beaconsfield were still in power it would not be so difficult to accept it as a piece of bona fide news, for that extraordinary man did such extraordinary things in his generation that nothing emanating from him was after awhile deemed extraordinary. But to think that under the sober regime of Mr. Gladstone a Canadian baron has been created right under our Montreal noses is almost too good, and we must reject it as a canard of the first magnitude. We are aware quoted the saying, that any one can govern that the confirmation of such news would in a state of siege, and now the Pre-

and both Democrats and Republicans are in- many portions of Canada's dowery which faced before, an united Ireland, and it is a has nothing to do with Canada as a matter clined to act fairly in his regard. There is a movement on foot to make him Captain. Governments of the day had not been so headed statesman. Of course its solution General, a position which carries with it a salary of ten thousand dollars a year. And tions with the United States. They have he deserves it. When the Union was trembling for its existence, when the northern generals were bafiled at all points, the star of only winter port, San Juan Island, and now asks a peasant proprietary of men who own Grant arose clear and bright and guided him | if we can read Lord Granville's despatch | the soil, nothing less will satisfy him, and to the capture of Forts Donnelsou and Vicksburgh. Military critics there are who say that he gained his crowning victories by sheer force of attention, but it may be asked why his predecessors did not achieve like results with like numbers. If there was ever a time and a country which gave merit its due it was the United States in 1863-4, when the country had grown desperate and would have entrusted its fortunes to a simple lieutenant who showed a scintilation of military | the 27th :--

genius. Halleck, McDowell, McClennan, Hooker, Burnside, all obtained a chance to save the Union and all failed, and so it was reserved for Grant to accomplish the difficult sections of Irishmen and all classes (except | task. Nothing is, therefore, too good for him the landlords) can so easily and so gracefully | even if he has entertained Imperial ideas, or unite. Protestants may not have deemed it | rather if the would-be dukes entertained advisable to grant Catholic emancipation, them for him. The anti-Saxon title of men of conservative tendencies, Catholic and Captain-General will please the people; it Protestant, viewed the '48 movement with dis- (macks of the Latin races and of Defavor because it had in view the disintegration mocracy as opposed to the title of Generalin-Chief or Field Marshal, and the distinction, slight as it may appear, will draw the other nations of the American continent closer differences of opinion among Irishmen which round the great Republic-which is not

GLADSTONE SUCCUMBS.

It is not easy to realize the terrible amount of pressure brought to bear upon the Imperial Government to coerce Ireland. All the Tory party in Great Britain and Ireland, all the Whig aristocracy, all the landlords, all those entertaining anti-Irish sentiments, passions and prejudices, all that servile press under the control of landlords, directly or indirectly; the combined influence of all those elements have been brought to bear upon Mr. Gladstone and, by all accounts, he has succumbed. He strove against the hostile forces for a long time, but he has now evidently given way and we shall soon hear of coercions, suspensions of that beautiful and marvellously constructed thing called the British constitution, shooting down of the people with bullets and buckshot, and perhaps a little grape and canister thrown in

for variety. Parnell was right when he said this pitiful government would be obliged to break all its promises, to go back on all its traditions. The step about to be taken by the present radical-liberal Government will be another proof that England is incapable of ruling Ireland except by brute force, for no matter what complexion its Government may assume it is English and therefore bitterly hostile to the Irish as a nation. The landlords do not compose the Irish nation, but only a small, pitiful fraction of it, but yet the clamors of this contemptible faction have more influence than the united voice of the people. Cavour said, and Gladstone has

might have been retained if the British problem difficult enough to appal the clearest very anxious about preserving friendly rela- would be simple if it did not happen that one of the estates of the realm is composed given up Oregon and Washington Territory, entirely of landlords, while in another they the State of Maine, which deprived us of our wield a controlling influence. Mr. Parnell aright, they are about to surrender our fishery this they refuse point blank. Matters are rights in Canadian waters. We sincerly hope approaching a crisis and the question why it should not be annexed to the U.S. according to the spirit of some old treaty, for giving offence would write precisely in the following strain as we take it from his communication on the Fortune Bay affair, Oct.

In the first place I desire that there should be no possibility of misconception as to our views respecting the conduct of the Newfoundland fishermen in violently interfering with the United States fishermen, and in destroying or damaging some of their nets. Her Majesty's Government has no hesitation in admitting that this proceeding was quite indefensible, and is much to be regretted. No sense of injury to their rights, however, well-founded, could, under the circumstances, justify the British fishermen in taking the law into their own hands and committing acts of violence.

It was Alexander Pope who said he had never known a man in all his life who could not submit to his friend's misfortunes with the most perfect Christian resignation, and it was Artemus Ward who so patriotically tendered the services of all his wife's relatives in the prosecution of a war, but we doubt if in either case a greater spirit of the sacrifice of the rights or feelings of others is manifested than in the despatch of Ear¹ Granville or the Times' editorial of last Saturday. But never mind, we are united by the closest bonds to an Empire on which the sun never sets, and we, at all events, must be prepared to sacrifice our dearest interestskeeping them intact. Still, we cannot help thinking now and then how different things might be if Canada were really in a position to step into the field vested with plenary powers to say to the United States Ministers "gentlemen, the day of sacrifice is past, Canada will no longer surrender what she deems her rights."

THE STATE OF IRELAND. Day by day the news from Ireland becomes

more intensely interesing, and the acts of the

chief actors in the susational drama being

that no long-headed Philadelphia lawyer will to be answered is how will it be set his heart upon Montreal, and show cause met. A compromise would have been accepted a few months ago, whereas now that the people fully and exultingly realize their then we know Lord Granville, for fear of strength nothing will satisfy them but a change which from its sweeping nature must be termed a revolution! Some intelligent men seem to think that matters in Ulster, where the landlords still have a small foothold, may be so precipitated as to cause bloodshed, and that the bloody drama of '98 may be re-enacted, which means that the people may be driven into rebellion. That is, however, an unlikely contingency. The Irish are far more intelligent and united now than

> landlords to adopt such a measure. Public opinion in England is also more favorable to Ireland than it has been, and even if an insurrection were initiated it is not altogether certain the Irish would be vanquished. They have friends abroad by the million who are able and willing io assist them in any struggle they might chose to engage in, and in any case the war would be of such a desperate, if not doubtful character, that the British Government will not initiate it if it can be avoided. There are two courses open to Mr. Gladstone in this emergency; one is to pass laws establishing a peasant proprietary, and the other to tinker and equivocate and then await the issue. What will the issue be? It rests altogether in the hands of Mr. Charles Stuart Parnell, whom the New York Herald some few months ago said was a lunatic.

constituted as it is, will hardly allow the

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

THE FORMATION OF A NEW SOCIETY IN ST. ANN'S PARISH.

The Rev. Father Hogan called a meeting of his parishioners for last Sunday. It was held in the Sacristy of St. Ann's Church and was well attended. The object of the meeting was the founding and forming of a New Society, the wart of which has been long felt in this parish, but which the rev. pastor has finally decided to supply. The new Society is one entirely devoted to acts of charity, and will be known under the name of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

enacted on the Irish stage more and more ex-There is a similar society in the East end, citing. Interest in the Afghanistan campaign which has done in the past, and still continues wanes, and the Basuto war in South Africa to do, an incalculable amount of good in the dwarfs into insignificance, in presence of the way of bringing relief to distressed families in an unostentatious manner. The constitustartling developments in an integral portion tion of the new society has been moulded on of the British Empire. The Irish people that of the St. Vincent de Paul of the East have not, it is true, risen in rebellion; the Martin Walsh, its President, gave lend. country, except in its agrarian aspect, is proall the necessary instructions how to proceed and form the society. Mr. foundly quiet, but the spirit of resistance Daly moved that Ald. Donovan be elected to British rule and landlord tyranny is grow-President, but that gentleman immeing to such an extent as to lead to the supdiately declined the honor and begged to submit the name of W. Brennan Esq, as a position that in less than another month worthy candidate. The result was that Mr. united Ireland will stand face to face with Brennan was unanimously elected. This was Britain, and haughtily demand its rights or the only election as it enters into the proelse ---- repeat a famous episode in Irish vince, and is the right of the President to Thus it progressed until 1790, when, in the name all other officers of the society. Mr. history, which frightened the king and govern-James Sheridan was selected as 1st Vicement into compliance a hundred years ago, President, and Ald. Kennedy as 2nd Vice-At that time there were neither railroads nor President. Mr. Thomas Quinlan will fill the telegraphs, and but few newspapers : Ireland position of Secretary, and Ald. Donovan was chosen to fill that of Treasurer. Visitors was represented as a corner of the British were then appointed for the different world, having no friends. Now it is the dradistricts in the parish. They are matic centre of the world, and friends look to report all cases of distress and smypathizingly on her struggle from all parts parties may be provided for without delay. of the compass, and ask wonderingly where Now the next and principal thing to do is to is all this to end. They have no historical establish a fund. All charitable donations analogy, no parallel from which to draw conwill be thankfully received. The Rev. Father clusions, and Herbert Spencer is as much Hogan was the first to come forward and puzzled at the startling phenomenon as the handed over to the Society 125 cords of wood with the collections which will be made at chaw-bacon of Sussex County. The world Christmas and Easter in St. Ann's Church. has never before presented such a spectacle; This is a good start and deservers to be widely day, when the members are expected to foron record. Formerly Ireland made abortive ward and present all donations. attempts at insurrection to right her grievous

BROTHER ARNOLD'S CON-CERT.

The Chairman's Remarks.-The Programme. Stirring Address by Mr. J. J. Curran.

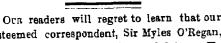
The concert held in Nordheimer's Hall on Monday evening, was an unqualified success in every respect. Not only was the programme a choice one, not only did the various volunteers to assist acquit themselves satisfactorily, but the house was filled to overflowing. and the audience was a highly enthusiastic one. The Irish National Band was present, and before the rising of the curtain played the national anthem-St. Patrick's Day.

Ald. KENNEDY, who was acting as Chairman, followed with a brief address. He said that on behalf of Brother Arnold, who, he very much regretted to say, was unable to be present, he would bid all present a hearty welcome. He stated the object for which the concert was held, viz the liquidation of the debt on the Brothers' new residence, in St. Ann's parish. Their school children had been long without proper accommodation, when it was realized that something had to be done to remedy the evil. It was then concluded that the Brothers should build a new dwelling for themselves, and give the old they were then, and the English Government, building entirely to the children as a school. The new dwelling had not yet been all paid for, but the appearance of Nordheimer's Hall on the present occasion argued that the good brothers would not long be bothered by having a debt hanging over them.

The Club " Montaguards " then gave " Les Ferblantiers" in a manner which evoked cordial applause. The club evinced a high degree of training, and all of its members are possessed of good voices and evidently of considerable musical taste. Mr. E. R. Fordham and Miss L. Sargent were next on the programme, and each received deserved ap. plause. Master J. Carroll, whose appearance is always welcome on similar occasions, sang a comic song in his usual excellent style and with such marked effect that he was not permitted to make his bow until he had thrice exerted himself to please the audi. ence. A piano duett by Miss Thursay Beauchamp and Mr. E. Thouret was fully ap. preciated, to judge from the rounds of applause which followed its conclusion. Mr. James Hoctor, Master P. Shea and Miss A. Battle followed in the order named, and were each exceedingly well received. Mr. W. P. Beauchamp's original song, "The Shamrock Lacrosse Club," sang to the air of 'The Spider and the Fly," and which is descriptive of the last match with the Torontos, so worked upon the feelings of those present that an encore was found necessary before the commotion subsided. In response to the call Mr. Beauchamp sang another original song descriptive of the volunteers' trip to Quebec and the review held at that city.

An address from Mr. J. J. Curran opened the second part of the programme.

Mr. J. J. CURNAN, ON rising, was received with loud and continued cheering. He said he appeared before his present audience in answer to a call from the good, kind and patriotic Brother Arnold, whose name was sufficient to bring together the large assemblage he saw before him. On the present occasion nothing would have been more appropriate than to speak of the great order to which Brother Arnold belonged, and it had been his intention to review the life and labors of the great De La Salle and the progress of the Brotherhood which he founded. It had been his intention to speak of the order of the Christian Brothers, which when founded by De La Salle, numbered some four or five members, and whose progress was so rapid that at the time of its founder's death it consisted of 27 houses and 74 Brothers, with 9,885 pupils under its charge. name of Liberty, the Brotherhood was scattered by the vile decrees which were declared for the suppression of religious orders. Then they numbered 1,000, with 121 houses. He had intended to speak of the re-uniting of the Brothers under the Concordat of 1802, when they rallied again to their good and glorious work, and had desired to trace their growth down extreme poverty, so that the suffering to 1838, when they had increased to 2,300 with 140,000 scholars under their care in France alone. He had intended to talk of the Brotherhood in the New World, and particularly in Canada; and to relate how the gentlemen who formed it had worked and had increased from the time, in November, 1837, when four of the Brothers had arrived in Montreal, under the auspices of the gentlemen of St. Sulpice their early friends imitated. The Society will meet every Sun- in France, to the present day, when they had 7,000 pupils in this city alone, 12,000 in the district, and 25,000 throughout the Dominion. He had intended to trace their progress in the neighboring Republic, from the date when they first established their schools there, until the present time, when they had 11,000 scholars in New York, 6,000 in Baltimore, 4,000 In St. Louis, 500 in New Mexico, and 2,000 in California, and 60,-000 throughout the entire United States. All these facts and figures he had been prepared to present in an elaborate and detailed form. but when he mentioned his iin ention to Ir. Arnold, that gentleman had replied that as much as he loved the Order to which he belonged, and as much as he would like to hear him speak of it, he would rather that he (Mr. Curran) would say a few words about that great subject so dear to all Irish hearts, that subject which at present filled the public magnificent bridal dress with all mind-he would prefer that he should say a that the name implies. This is done for two purposes. One is to show her (Great applause.) Never in all the history mind-he would prefer that he should say a that there are great pleasures in the world for of that land was there a movement placed of those who seek them, pleasures it is true of an foot which so baffled those who had evanescent and fleeting nature, but still form- made a study of that history. There ing the ambition of the great majority of was something vastly different in it to young girls on entering life, and the other is any other movement which the history of to remind her, before she has irrevocably Ireland related. There was something in it wastly different to the movements of 1798 and 1848, when all were full of eloquence and poetry, but had no organization. when the whole nation seemed animated with the pulsations of one heart, there was less of outrage, of disorder and of murder in Ireland in three months than there was in the cities of London and New York in a week. (Cheers.) They were all animated by the same spirit and guided by the same great leadership. But not only in Ireland had this movement attracted attention, but throughout all the world was the public mind agitated. People who had never read a page of I rish history before, now opened their volumes to search for information on the subject, and had arrived at the same conclusion as Colonel Gordon, the American Pasha, who went to Ireland and verified the old '98 song that She was the most distressed country that ever yet was, seen." (Great commotion). The Revenued Mr. Bray had done the subject justice a few nights previous, and would do so again in a short time, when those who wished to hear the matter treated in a masterly manner should take the opportunity which would then be offered to them. As applicable to his present address, he would, with the permission 30 00 10 00 of his audience, read the following poem, written by a man who had been respected 2 0u



esteemed correspondent, Sir Myles O'Regan, Bart, is too ill to write his usual letter. He notifies us, however, that his shattered nerves will be restored at an early date sufficiently to enable him to resume his correspondence.

class agrarian murders, though the law as it stands only recognize one. At Cookstown in the County Tyrone, a farmer named Gormely shot a bailiff named Mulholland through the heart for attempting to serve him with a writ. That is one. In Wexlord County the agent of Harl FitzWilliams took an aged man named Kavanagh from his house, and while being carried out, as the cablegram graphically puts it, "he gasped and died." That is another murder and the worse of the two. Well may land system · "Cut it down, it cumbereth the earth too long."

THE Montreal Branch of the Irish National Land League is meeting with an encouraging and money, and the Syndicate agrees amount of success. Between seventy and to have the road completed in 1991 eighty new members are received every week. and the amount of money collected is very fair, seventy-five dollars on an average, though the Secretary acknowledged the receipt of \$92.10 at last nights, as against \$67 last week. which fact shows that the interest in the league is increasing and assuming a practical shape. It is expected that the mass meeting which is to be held on Thursday night in Nordheimer's Hall will still farther popularize the movement and draw into the ranks of the league a good many Irish protestants who have held aloof up to this, not from lack of sympathy, but through a shydess which is perhaps, natural under the circumstances. It would be singular, but it would be desirable, if the Land League were to be the means after all of uniting Irishmen at home and abroad, in that brotherly love and affection, which should spring from a common country, in those who have drawn nurture from the bosom of the same beautiful Mother.

IT is clearly in the interests of Canada to have a healthy stream of emigration directed to her shores, no matter from what quarter, provided the emigrants are of a desirable class and we understand the Government and the Pacific Railroad Syndicate have their eyes Now, we would like to see Irishmen come upon Ireland as a good recruiting ground to Canada if they have to leave their own

send a thrill of pure delight through the hearts of many in the land who blame a cruel fate for pestowing upon them wealth, culture, snobbery and withholding titles. If this news were true, it would be accepted as the thin end of the wedge, and a whole lot of us would at once commence investigating our titles and writing to the Ulster King-at-Arms for two murders committed in Ireland, two first | quarterings. If the news were true, sure are we that all our Canadian Knights at present delay, all the senators would become lords, and for the present, at least, all our members of Parliament who cared to accept titles would be chevaliers. What a glorious vista of glory would await us, but we refuse to go Longueuil.

THE terms of agreement entered into between the Government and the Syndicate are now made known, and are found to be not Mr. Bright exclaim when dwelling on the materially different from the forecast published in the press soon after the arrival of Sir John Macdonald from England. The Government gives the Syndicate more than one hundred million dollars in lands, rolling stock, works provided no act of God, or of the Queen's enemies intervenes to prevent the carrying on of the work. The grants of land are along the route of the prairie section of the railroad, and are composed of blocks of a square mile, or 640 acres, alterating with blocks retained by the Government. Our readers will form some idea of this enormous land grant when they consider that the total number of acres-twenty-five millions-is greater than the number contained in Ireland. Still the enormous grant will not have been made in vain if the Syndicate succeed in having it settled. Fancy what vast benefit Canada would derive from having a few hundred thousand farmers settled in the Northwest, with all that such settlement would imply in the way of trade and commerce. The danger connected with such a large grant is that it may be the means of creating a race of railway magnates so collossally wealthy as to create monopolies the same as they have now in the United States, monopolies which will in time govern the country, much to its disadvantage, and monopolies which give rise to angry labor movements, which will be called socialist. It is not easy to obviate this difficulty, but it | feelings of coutentment and relief. It is is possible, and the Government should look

Now that the imperial pretensions of General Grant are in abeyance public opinion country, but the Government should not in the United States inclines in his favor.

to it, for it is its plain and bounden duty.

mier, after a six months trial, finds that he cannot govern Ireland except by a state of siege. Painful admission. Poor Gladstone. Miserable system. After all the fine promises of this paragon of a British Prime Minister to govern Ireland according to Irish ideas, how few are his performances. This poor man, without the courage of a mouse, passed a Bright Land Act which has entailed injury of the tenants; he brought in existence would be created dakes without in a temporary peadling measure of compensation a few months ago which was contemptuously kicked out by the House of Lords, and now he has been so frightened by Tory newspapers and Whig politicians that he is about to it is the rarest example of passive resistance on until we hear further from Baron Grant, of suspend the Habeas Corpus Act. Let us not, however, despair. There are a few Englishmen with a backbone, and the courage of wrongs, or sent a pack of lawyers to beg their convictions, John Bright and Joseph justice from the British Parliament,

Chamberlain, immortal names, which shall go who when they grew tired begged places down in the pages of history with those of Fox and Byron, as among the few Englishmen who dared, despite ignorance, passion and prejudice, to think the Irish were not entitled to sympathy and self-government. Let Mr. Gladstone and his new allies the Tories govern Ireland for a time by the Boycotting the Government itself. sword. That kind of rule has been tried and found wanting, even when Ireland was a lot of discondant factions; now that the country is united it cannot endure, the new Irish nation will kick it as contemptuously aside as the House of Lords kicked Mr. Gladstone's compensation bill last session of Parliament.

THE FORTUNE BAY AFFAIR.

The despatch of Earl Granville to the American Minister at the Court of St. James will not please the fishermen of Newfoundland or the people of Canada at large, and it would be strange if it did. It is another and the latest instance of the readiness of British Ministers to sacrifice the interests of this country to those of America in order to preserve that entente cordiale which, in so far as we are concerned, is becoming a bore. It been would seem from the carefully worded des- tempt. A year ago only thirty branches patch to which we have referred, as if Canada had no rights which either the British or the United States Government is bound to respect. The London Times thus coolly and cheerfully disposes of the matter :--

"The settlement thus on the point of being are making a stand is in Ulster, but even accomplished can be looked upon only with there the current has caught them and whirled them around in such a state of conneedless to insist upon the importance of a good understanding between England and the | fusion that they have lost their heads. The United States, but even for this too high a Protestant element on which they have relied price might be paid if it were necessary to for support is drifting away from them to admit all the claims advanced from time to such an extent that when we now see an time by the adventurous and somewhat irregular diplomacy of American statesmen." anti-league meeting chronicled we are com-

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY. ADMISSION OF A POSTULANT.

A most interesting and impressive ceremony themselves. Now the people have settled was witnessed at the Catholic Church of Sauli aux Recollect on Wednesday last, in the addown to a policy of baffling passive resistmission of a postulant in the person of Eliza ance which is called "Boycotting." They beth Whelan, daughter of Mr. John Whelan, Boycott landlords, shopkeepers, bailiffs, senior, of this city. The ceremony was per-formed by the Rev. Father Jones, in the early agents and recalcitrant tenants, they are now hour of the morning, in presence of from twenty to thirty ladies and gentlemen, the Boycotting constabulary, and may end by immediate relatives of the young lady who What, under the circumstances, can the took such an initial and solemn step in Government do to re-establish its lost aufurtherance of her salvation as dedicating herself to the service of Christ, and the poor thority? It has arrested several leading who are his children. The postulant, as is members of the Land Lesgue; it has poured usual on such occasions, was arrayed in a troops into Ireland until it can pour no more, but of what avail are soldiers if the people are so stupid as not to rise? If this new and terrible movement means anything, it is that the Irish people, Catholic, Protestant and Presbyterian, Orangeman and Fenian, Nationalist and Constitutionalist, are heartily sick of London rule, and of Irish landlordpledged herself, that she has to surrender the ism. They see the country sliding down the gorgeous trappings and pomps of the world for ever on entering her new life, and attire inclined plain to perdition ; they see that the herself in the homeliest of all garments, while English Government is unable, or unwilling, her fare will be hard, and her duties humble, to stay the descent, and they have resolved to modest and laborious; in a word, the postudo it themselves, at least, to try it, and it lant has to give up home, dress, comfort and elegance, for the obscure cloister of the Nun must be admitted they have, up to this, of the Sacred Heart. After the ceremony had eminently successful in the atbeen gone through and Mass celebrated with unusual solemnity, and before the young lady of the Land League flourished in had yet divested herself of the splendors of this life, the whole party sat down to a break-Ireland, to-day it governs the land, it is fast prepared for them, after which the postumoving ominously forward gathering strength | lant received their embraces and adieux, and and volume as it goes. It seems irresistible, entered on her new life of noviciate with a The only part of the country where the lords cheerful heart and contented spirit.

