

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Mr. John P. Whelan, Managing Director of The Post, was arrested this afternoon at the instance of Mr. F. B. McNamee, charged with criminal libel.

A grand concert is to be given in aid of the blind children under the care of the Gray Sisters of Nazareth, at the Cabinet Parloir of the evening.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Montreal branch of the Ladies Land League was held in the Weber Hall on Thursday evening, Miss McDonnell presiding.

A SACRILEGIOUS THEFT.

TWO BOYS BREAK INTO THE POOR-BOX OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

Last Saturday a week ago, Alexis Genevieux and Joseph Laurent, two youths, went to the cure of St. James Church, St. Denis street, and offered their services to bring in a load of wood which was awaiting conveyance into the basement of the church.

A YOUNG GIRL SINKS THROUGH THE ICE MAKING THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

The other day a young girl named Hermine Beauvais who resides on Laprairie took a bag of Indian corn down to the river side to wash it. The ice seemed to her sufficiently strong to bear her weight while performing her work.

MONTREAL BRANCH—LADIES' LAND LEAGUE.

The Ladies' Land League held their usual fortnightly meeting in the Weber Hall, Thursday night, Miss McDonnell, President, in the chair.

A HEART-RENDING SCENE.

At St. Justine des Trappistes last week Marie Roy, wife of F. X. Anté, a young woman of thirty years, was found dead in her bed.

Canadian Parliament, but that counts for nothing; it is time to establish one, and besides there is no precedent for the British Empire and Canada and the relations that bind and govern them as they now are.

At an early stage in the proceedings of the so called Investigating Committee, appointed to enquire into the truth or falsehood of an article reproduced sometime ago from the New York Hour in The Post, and to discover to whom, if to any one, that article applied, we promised to investigate into the matter ourselves, and to communicate to our readers the result.

As the result of our enquiries we now declare that the person referred to in the article clipped from the Hour is Francis Bernard McNamee, President of the St. Patrick's Society of this city.

Firstly—That he was amongst the first to introduce Fenianism into Canada and was the principal, if not the sole instrument, in the original organization of a branch of that body in this city, and that he endeavored to graft Fenianism on the St. Patrick's Society, as it then existed.

Secondly—That having so introduced Fenianism and induced unsuspecting and misguided persons to become members of the Fenian organization, he betrayed his dupes to the Government of Canada, revealing to that Government all the plans and doings of the men whom he had made amenable to the law, so that he might be enriched by their betrayal.

Thirdly—That the introduction of Fenianism was not the first illegal means resorted to of making money, for it is well known that during the American war he was engaged as a crimp and bounty broker, and employed agents in the business.

Fourthly—That in the expression in his recent speech in St. Patrick's Hall, where he refers to the fate that should be meted out to "genuine" informers, mark the word—he has shown himself to be in character as well as in expression, the same man who, not many years ago, offered to a certain person \$500 "to put daylight through" a prominent citizen who had been head of a leading public concern, and had done him (McNamee) some real or supposed injury.

Fifthly—That starting in his career as an election bummer, having fitted himself by a course of crimping, bounty-brokerage and informing, and made money at each, he has not been content to enjoy his ill-gotten gains in obscurity, but has strutted and forced himself forward, on all public occasions, as the representative Irishman of Montreal, has posed as the absolute dictator in matters affecting the Irish community, till he has nearly succeeded in driving all respectable Irishmen in disgust from taking any active part or interest in such matters, and has been, in fact, a disgrace and an incubus upon the shoulders of the Irish people of this city, thwarting, or perverting to his own personal aggrandizement, every step that they have taken in connection with national or other affairs.

These are the charges we make against Francis Bernard McNamee. In doing so we have but put in plain words what has been hinted, whispered, and said more or less openly for many years.

We make these charges calmly and deliberately in the fulfilment of what we feel is a sacred duty. In his speech, to which we have already referred, Francis Bernard McNamee declared that he would leave the charges brought against him to the verdict of the people. We have now laid before the Grand Jury of his choice the indictment upon which we have left it our duty to arraign him. It remains with him to decide when we shall be called upon to substantiate these charges before another tribunal. Meanwhile, so far as these columns are concerned, we have done with the informer business. We have said our say.

Children are the mother's idol, the father's pride; they are entrusted to your care to guide and protect, to fill positions of honor and trust. If you truly feel the responsibility of your trust, and want to make the duties of your office as light and pleasant as possible, don't allow a slight cold to prey upon the little ones, for even a single day or night may reveal the dreaded destroyer, Croup, but a few doses of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, if taken in season, will banish it, as well as Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung affections. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Price 25 cents and \$1 per bottle.

slimy, nasty, dirty trail in the path they have gone over.

Mr. Dickson, one of the members for Tyrone County, sends to the Tyrone Constitution, a list of the Parliamentary representatives of that County from 1813 to the present time. The list shows what a powerful family influence has been in Ireland until of late years, indeed up to 1880. After 1839 the Mervyns, the Stewarts and the Lowrys got hold of the unfortunate land of the O'Neills and retained it with a firm grip up to the last general election. They have now lost the representative power and it is only a question of time until they lose the land as well. From 1839 to 1877 the Mervyns and Stewarts were returned as regular as the clock, with an occasional Hamilton intervening. In the year last mentioned the Mervyn disappears and a Lowry takes his place, but the Stewart hangs doggedly on. From 1877 to 1883 the Stewart and the Lowry walk cheek by jowl into Parliament regularly every session, but in 1883 our friends drop out to make way for the Hamiltons and Corry's folks, it is to be presumed, slightly less cloyed in the wool than their predecessors. But stay, the Lowry does not go away altogether, for a little further on, in 1881, we come across a Lowry Corry, which shows a reversion in the female line. After the general elections of 1880 there must have been mourning in the houses of the Lowrys, and the Corrys, and the Hamiltons, for we find that two Liberals were returned, Messrs. Lytton, now Land Commissioner, and Dickson, who seems to take a malicious pleasure in reviewing the glories of the past and pointing to their decay.

Our readers will be happy to learn that the resolutions to be moved in the Federal House by Mr. Costigan have been received up to this with considerable cordiality by members of both political parties, and that very bright hopes are entertained that they will pass when brought formally before the Dominion Parliament. We refer, of course, the resolutions dealing with Home Rule for Ireland and the release of the political prisoners. We believe that, ever if it were from selfish motives merely, the Dominion Parliament—representatives of the people—should be eager to see peace and good will established in the United Kingdom. For so long as Ireland is disaffected, the United States is the refuge of her people, and Canada is next door to the United States—being a British dependency—so long will Irish politics be of the deepest interest to Canadians. Next to the principals themselves, Canada is the most interested in the welfare of Ireland. Leaving selfish motives aside the sympathy of Canada leans towards Ireland. There are here a million or more of Irishmen, by birth or descent, who left the old land to better their condition, or whose fathers left it, and who are here loyal and happy and content, who are above all self-governed, who have Home Rule to their heart's content, and know, only from hearsay, what are political suspects. Let the "disolute tyrant village ruffian" of Forster's diseased imagination come to live in Canada, and its people will receive him with open arms and acknowledge him a good citizen. And this reminds us that the present state of Ireland is a bar to immigration to the North-West—a territory on the settlement of which the future prosperity of the Dominion greatly depends. For, reasonably or unreasonably, the Irish intending to leave home look upon Canada as a British colony to which, if they emigrate, British tyranny will follow them. All the speeches of emigration agents and all the pamphlets of Ministers of Agriculture will not drive this impression from their minds so long as the present relations between England and Ireland exist. The man smarting under oppression, and anxious to flee from it, is not apt to be very logical. We know that in the North-West the Irish cottier would find all his dreams realized, but they do not, and it is they whom our Government wish to convince. The way to do this would be to remove hatred against Britain from their hearts, then would they make a trial of Britain's colonies, and open their ears to the stories of the magnificent North-West.

It is possible that members of our Parliament, whose sympathies are really with Ireland as having a just cause, may be unwilling to do what they may consider an impertinent action in giving advice to the Sovereign, for they may say that after all Her Majesty's Government may know best what is good for Ireland. But this is not so, unless we conclude governments to be infallible. Governments are, on the contrary, the creatures of expediency and circumstances. They are often governed themselves by the passions of a majority of the people. It is well known that Gladstone and others of the Ministry are prepared to go further in granting healing measures to Ireland than most of their followers. They are waiting for the countenance of public opinion, and the voice of Canada can mould this opinion to a great extent. "Here," the English people will say, "are our kinsmen across the Atlantic taking an interest in our affairs and advising us; they are loyal and intelligent; they are far removed from the local and national passions that obscure our mental vision, they are not excited, and therefore more liable to be right in their views; they tell us to release the suspects, to grant Ireland the self-government they enjoy. Let us, in God's name, accept the advice of those Canadians who mean well to us all, English, Irish and Scotch; those prisoners are not such monsters after all, and Home Rule does not mean separation; let us end the strife of centuries, let the Empire be at peace within itself at all events."

We are not aware that there is a precedent to be found for the proposed action of the

mit the case to any kind of arbitration, you publish some statement in The Post, concerning this matter upon which I can fasten a charge of libel, so that the whole case may be ventilated and decided in the law courts.

If you decline any and all of these I hold the right to publish all this correspondence, and to brand you as an irresponsible and cowardly slanderer.

Yours, &c., F. B. McNamee.

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22

The St. Petersburg Gazette says:—"Generous England, which raises a clamour every time a slave is sold in Africa or a waster flayed in Russia, holds down battered and bloody under her relentless knee the most amiable, the most courageous, and the most virtuous people in Europe."

The Orange Free State Volksraad has refused its President, Mr. Brandt, permission to accept the order of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, tendered him by the British Government for his services in bringing about peace between the Boers and the British. Those Orange Free State men are not so fond of titles as our Republican friends to the south of us.

We have this week to appeal to our subscribers to forward us the amount of their indebtedness, which they will observe on reference to the label on their papers. This amount, though in small sums as regards individual subscribers, amounts to thousands of dollars in the aggregate, and will, if promptly paid, be very welcome to the proprietors, who are preparing for a heavy expenditure in legal and other ways, as may be gathered from this week's issue of the True Witness. We need hardly appeal to our Agents in this emergency to use their best efforts in collecting and forwarding the interests of a paper which is published for the general good.

Several members of the British Parliament, Liberal and Conservative, are beginning to feel ashamed of the treatment meted out to the Irish suspects, and one of them has intimated plainly that if the Government does not intend to soften the rigors of confinement he will move to that effect in his place in the House. All the English members are not so vindictive as their leaders nor have they, personally, as much cause. Perhaps the rank and file who have thus stated their merciful intentions fear that in case of a general election their Irish constituents might call them to task for the severity of the Government. All the signs of the times point to some early steps being about to be taken, if not for the release of all the suspects, at least for the release of some of them and to the bettering of the condition of those remaining in prison.

St. Patrick's Day has passed over, and although the cable is in its place, we hear of no insurrection in Ireland. Can it be that the bad conscience of Mr. Forster tells him that Ireland has cause for rebellion, and that it might as well come off on St. Patrick's as any other day. Besides, a rebellion would be convenient for the British Government just now when they have a fine army on the ground and nothing to do elsewhere. There is not even a small war disturbing the British Empire at present. The cable informs us that a large number of pasteboard boxes were broken open by the alarmed authorities, and were found to contain, not dynamite, but green, immortal shamrock, sent to friends and relations in Europe. What a mean, despicable Government is our half Radical, half Whig. The Tories may be more bloodthirsty—though that is doubtful—but of late years they have left the imprisonment of political opponents and opening of letters to the Whig-Radical party.

Another of our contemporaries, the Witness, could not let the day pass without a dismal attempt at wit. The wit of our religious contemporary has precisely the same affect as the laughter of a mule. The Witness, speaking editorially, says:—"Nobody can quarrel with the ancient customs of Irishmen in honoring St. Patrick. Although one legend declares that his mother kept a shebeen shop in the town of Enniskillen, it is generally held that he was not really an Irishman, having been born either at Boulogne in France, or on the banks of the Clyde in Scotland."

If the Witness itself has no respect for sacred names, it should at least respect the sentiments of those who have. Again:—"Whether he banished the snakes or not, we wish his memory would banish heart-burnings, intolerance, and a few other modern vipers not yet altogether called off."

We sincerely echo the wish of our pious contemporary, and among the snakes would classify those, who, like them, would leave a

good results, for although armed with evidence that is crushing in its character against McNamee, but upon more articles of two, and that, to redeem the pledge publicly made, shall appear in The Post, on this painful subject charging him if possible more directly than we have done in the articles published by us since his St. Patrick's Hall speech, with having first established Fenianism in Montreal and then receiving Government money to betray his unfortunate and misguided countrymen, and with that article our duty shall have been performed and the controversy ended. Mr. McNamee then can, suit himself as to his future course. Thanking you in all sincerity for the interest you have manifested, and with the strongest desire to act in the best interest of the Irish Canadian people. I have the honor to be, Reverend and Dear Father,

Your obedient servant, JOHN P. WHELAN, Managing Director of The Post Printing and Publishing Company.

To Messrs. F. B. McNamee and J. P. Whelan, Managing Director of "The Post," &c., &c., GENTLEMEN.—I am now in receipt of your separate replies to my communication of the 21st ult., addressed to you in a joint form. I am happy to discover in these replies a common, and I believe a sincere, desire to end the worse than painful controversy that divides you. At the same time I regret that the plans of reconciliation proposed by me have not at all met with the views of one of you, and of the other, only conditionally.

Mr. McNamee, instead of what I proposed, desires to have either a committee of investigation having the largest powers or to send the case to a Court of Justice. I cannot accept either of these plans. A committee possessing the largest powers, in the sense of Mr. McNamee, I regard as an impracticability; and with the law I can have nothing to do. In both these plans scandal, bad blood, divisions, and injury to the reputation of our people here, will of necessity go on adding bitterness to bitterness, and placing beyond remedy the mischief I desire to stop.

Mr. Whelan accepts my first plan, but under a condition. The condition he makes refers to three things: the first is that Mr. McNamee "immediately" resign the Presidency of the St. Patrick's Society; the second is not to bring himself before the public in any public capacity, so long as Mr. McNamee consents to live as a private citizen The Post will not interfere with him.

Whatever justification Mr. Whelan may plead in defence of the condition as a whole, I cannot help remarking that the immediate resignation of the Presidency of the St. Patrick's Society appears to me harsh and unnecessarily humiliating. If Mr. McNamee will accept the condition with this exception I would urgently request Mr. Whelan to recall the word "immediately," and to allow Mr. McNamee to retain the Presidency till the end of his term, now so near at hand.

Mr. Whelan's basis of settlement is total silence, on the condition mentioned above. Will Mr. McNamee meet him, and thus put an end to the scandal that shames and injures us beyond calculation?

Your obedient servant, P. Dowd, Priest.

Montreal, March 3, 1882.

Reverend and Dear Father,—As Manager of The Post newspaper, whilst endeavouring to aid in such a manner as will redound to the credit of the Irish name in Montreal and elsewhere, and being actuated by that motive in the exposure of the "informer," I cannot, in justice to the position you occupy, as pastor of the whole people, and the great services you have rendered to us as our common director, refuse the request you have made, that I should withdraw the word "immediately" from the conditions imposed in my communication to you in reply to your letter of the 21st ultimo. I feel that in causing Mr. McNamee to withdraw from all interference in the public affairs in which Irishmen are concerned that I have done services to our race in this community, and should Mr. McNamee refuse to accept the conditions specified, or, if having accepted that condition, should on any future occasion set it at naught, you, Reverend and Dear Sir, will, I feel, be the last to blame The Post if it gives our people due warning against him in no uncertain tone. Awaiting your pleasure to inform me of Mr. McNamee's determination, I have the honor to be, Rev. and Dear Father,

Your obedient servant, JOHN P. WHELAN, Managing Director.

Montreal, March 4th, 1882.

St. Patrick's, March 6, 1882.

DEAR MR. WHELAN.—Many thanks for the kind manner in which you received my request to withdraw the word "immediately." I have written to Mr. McNamee to inform him of the fact, and to request him to inform me of his decision relative to the "condition" as it now stands. I shall communicate his reply as soon as received.

Yours truly, P. Dowd, Priest.

St. Patrick's, March 10, 1882.

DEAR MR. WHELAN.—I beg to inform you that Mr. McNamee declines to accept the condition you required in your letter of the 1st inst., and softened somewhat in your letter of the 4th inst. I regret this failure to establish peace on account of the general and serious injury your further proceedings on both sides cannot fail to produce. I will continue to pray that God, through the intercession of St. Patrick, may control angry passions and prevent the new scandal of any act of violence.

Yours sincerely, P. Dowd, Priest.

Montreal, 10th March, 1882.

JOHN P. WHELAN, Esq., Managing Director of The Post, Montreal.

SIR,—I have seen, as you have also seen, the correspondence which has passed between the Rev. Father Dowd on the one side, and yourself and myself on the other, and I regret that you have met his Reverence's kindly and well meant efforts in so unfair and insolent a manner. I have written to Father Dowd to the effect that by the position you have taken, the whole case has passed from his friendly jurisdiction, and that I must now deal with you personally. To that effect I now make you the following offers, either of which you can accept.

(1.) That the case (that is, the accusation against me that I have been an informer) be submitted to the arbitration—

(2.) Of three lawyers, one to be chosen by you, one by me, they to choose a third.

(3.) Of three Irish Catholics, laymen, to be chosen in the same manner as under heading A.

(4.) Of three lay gentlemen, not Irish Catholics, also to be chosen in the same manner.

The arbitrators of any class to have unlimited powers to make investigations, call for documents, examine witnesses or hear legal arguments on both sides.

(5.) That, in case you do not select to sub-

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following are copies of the letters which have passed between the Rev. Father Dowd, Pastor of St. Patrick's, and Mr. John P. Whelan, Manager of The Post, on the one hand, the same reverend gentleman and Mr. Francis B. McNamee on the other, together with a letter from Mr. McNamee to Mr. Whelan:—

To Messrs. F. B. McNamee, and J. P. Whelan, Managing Director of "The Post," &c., &c., GENTLEMEN.—As a friend of peace, and your common Pastor for many years, desirous of the spiritual and temporal welfare of both alike, I appeal to you to discontinue the unwholesome warfare that has unfortunately arisen, and has been already carried so far as to pain and disgust every well disposed Irish Catholic in Montreal. No good can result to any one from a continuance of this struggle; on the contrary, all must suffer from its effects. The way makes of the accusation, not to speak of the manner in which it is refuted, or assigned, respectively, must leave a stain on the fair reputation of the Irishmen of Montreal. In the name of our common interests, which are suffering, and of Christian charity which is outraged, I ask you to stop all further controversy in regard to a matter which promises no good, and may terminate disastrously.

In the spirit of true friendship, and after mature reflection, I propose the following means of reaching this end. I give you two plans, in either of which your feelings on both sides are spared as much as it is possible to spare them under present circumstances. The first plan is to accept simply, and without reserve, the decision of the late committee which took charge of this trouble. The acceptance of this plan supposes nothing more than this—that the matter be allowed to drop, and that in future it shall be allowed to rest undisturbed in the grave of silence. I prefer this plan, the work has been already done, the labor and the expense have been already incurred. Besides, I don't much if a more solid and distinct basis can be reached by any amount of angry discussion, or of expensive investigation.

The second plan is more complicated, and will give more trouble. It is this:—

1st. Let impartial friends be chosen, one by each of you, gentlemen, and the third by these two.

2nd. Mr. McNamee for himself, and Mr. Whelan for The Post, will place a statement in the hands of these friends, which statement must be in writing, and must not cover more than two pages of foolscap paper. One statement will give the proofs of innocence; the other will give the grounds of accusation. The three friends will pass a correct copy of Mr. McNamee's paper to Mr. Whelan, and vice versa, and these gentlemen will be invited to make their observations on the papers thus submitted to them. It is understood that these replies will not extend beyond two pages of foolscap paper, as above.

3rd. With this statement and reply on the part of each, the discussion must close.

4th. These papers must not be printed, or in any way communicated to the public.

5th. After due deliberation, and after a convenient time, the three friends will give their decision, which, if desired by the parties, directly concerned, or by either of them, may be made public.

6th. This decision shall be final, and shall be strictly binding on the principals to the difficulty, and shall not be questioned or contravened by either of them; they shall sign a paper to this effect, so soon as the three friends shall be chosen.

Gentlemen, in my opinion, either of these plans will meet the object in view, but the second is exposed to very serious difficulties in the execution. It is only a generous silence on both sides that can regain for us the proud place we occupied, and which we have been losing of late in the opinion of our fellow-countrymen on this continent. The conditions of this silence do not appear unfair to either of you. Confining ourselves to the events that have taken place since the decision of the committee, I think it will be granted that the speech of Mr. McNamee, and the articles that appeared subsequently in The Post, may fairly shake hands, and cry "quit."

In your reply please say which plan you prefer, if you are willing to abide by either. I shall await your reply with the anxiety which my love for you, and my wishes for your happiness inspire.

Your obedient servant, P. Dowd, Priest.

Montreal, Feb. 21st, 1882.

Montreal, March 1st, 1882.

Reverend and Dear Father,—Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 21st of February last, which reached me the day before yesterday, to express how deeply I feel the personal solicitation that moves you in connection with the painful and humiliating investigation, the informer question, that has occupied the public mind for some time past. Nothing but the fearless discharge of my duty as a public journalist, involving as it has in the past, may in the future, great loss of time and money, as well as anxiety, could have induced me to enter on this subject, and in doing so I have neither private revenge to satisfy nor selfish ends to reach. The publication in the columns of The Post of a small clipping from an informer in the city of Montreal, caused Mr. McNamee to adopt such proceedings as have brought about this controversy, which he alone is responsible as regards its effects on himself and the people of Montreal. Who could for a moment doubt, after the long and arduous labors of so many years of your holy ministry, that in your present course you are actuated by the spirit of true friendship, so eloquently, appealingly mentioned in your communication, and knowing that as well as feeling deeply, I am perfectly willing to accept your first proposition and to allow this matter to drop on condition that Mr. McNamee shall immediately resign the Presidency of St. Patrick's Society, attend to his business as a private citizen, and by ceasing to thrust himself forward in any way, in any public capacity; also, cease to be a disturbing element in our midst. So long as Mr. McNamee is content to remain in silence it will be no business of mine or The Post newspaper to expose him or to place the Irish people on their guard against him. The rôle he has once played there is nothing to prevent his attempting again, and we must, if possible, protect our people from the disastrous consequences of any such contingency.

The second plan proposed by you I must respectfully decline, as apart from its complicated nature, which you point out yourself, if we are to have an investigation let it be in the court of justice where the parties will be held under oath, and the only satisfactory conclusion possible arrived at. I do not anticipate, that Mr. McNamee will accept the conditions of The Post's silence, and rest assured, Father Dowd, that your interference in the matter will not be barren of