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WEDNESDAY................NOV. 8, 1882

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

ROVEMBER.

THURSDAY, 9 .- Dedication of St. John Lateran. St. Theodore, Martyr. FEDAY, 10 .- St. Andrew Avellino, Confessor 68. Tryphon and Companions, Martyrs. BATURDAY, 11 .- St. Martin, Bishop and Confessor. St. Mennas, Martyr.

SDEDAY, 12 .- Twenty-fourth Sunday after Pentecost. Patronage of the B. V. M. Less. Ecclus. xxlv. 14-16; Gosp. Luke xl. 27-28; Last Gosp- Matt. xill. 24-30.
Monday, 13.—St. Didacus, Confessor. Bp. Van de Velde, Natchez, died, 1855. TUREDAY, 14 .- St. Stanislaus Kostka, Confes-

ser. Chas. Carroll, of Carrollton, died, WEDNESDAY15., -St. Gertrude, Virgin.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

the late National Conference in Dublin, for the guidance of the new political association to be known as the "Irish National League." The solidity and comprehensiveness of the programme have won for it a favorable and warm reception by the people at home and abroad. Its scope is unprecedentedly vast, as it concentrates into a single movement all minor agitations, all scattered efforts and divers demands made for the adwancement of this or that special feature of the national cause. This undertaking is an unequivocal demonstration of the unity which representatives of the peoof self-government, but the credit of which is been accustomed to hear all previous Irish movements halled. It would however, be too much to expect that antagonism to the popular demands in those and kindred quarters would become entirely extinct. and if the cries of "sedition," " treason," and the like, have become obsolete English people, there is nothing to prevent them from pointing to "splits" and "dissensions" among the National party. We are, therefore, not much surprised at to baulk the success of the movement; and we are not in the least surprised at certain contemporaries near at home tuning their articles to this malevolent tone. The Itish lived the cries of sedition and disaffection. In fact the National League is the natural present time among all the classes of the is. land, as well as among its leaders; for otherwhole body of the community. The work to to devote its energies and zeal comprises all especially during the past decade. They national self-government, land law reform local self-government, extension of Parlia. mentary and municipal franchise, and the development and encouragement of the labor and industrial interests of the country. It is only when these rational demands are complied with and adequately realized that the people can rest and take their shoulders from

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are of the country, and it would be decidedly

unpatriotic not to pursue them to a successful

conclusion.

satisfied, unless it is governed by its own people and for its own people. It is therefore not extraordinary to find that this principle of political economy should be fully and seagerly endorsed by an organization whose object it is to protect the general interests and secure the welfare of Ireland. It must be clearly understood, however, that an Irish Parliament, charged with the control of Irish affairs, does not mean nor entail a nonsensical dismemberment of the Empire. It means, on the contrary, a federal union with Englands which would bring peace, prosperity and strength to both countries. The second article of the programme deals with the question of Isud law reform. There is no doubt but that the Land Act did not completely attain the object for which it was passed. Its utility has been more or less curtailed by a lack of comprehensiveness, which characterizes the measure. It will therefore be one of the objects of the National League to recure several necessary amendments and and reletting to laborers and small The next reform alluded to is that of local form of government a citizen could experience is, that by Boards, who are not responnothing to be found in the way of governing | ciated in Ireland." bodies, but similar irresponsible Boards. Those whe have lived in Ireland know exactly what government by such parties means; it is the worst form of petty tyranny. To effect a change in this directions it is proposed to transfer to freely elected Grand Juries, and to transfer to representaboard, the Board or Works and other like boards now entirely controlled by the Gov. Our latest Irish exchanges bring us the ernment. It is further suggested that the detailed programme which was adopted at county boards should nominate sheriffs and magistrates, and that the control of the police should be local, not imperial-The counties of Ireland would, by these means, be governed by the representatives of the people and not by a handful of equires-It is also demanded that the Irish franchise, both parliamentary and municipal, be extended and assimilated to the free and popular franchise of England. There is nothing in the demand that can be fairly refused. The National League will also have to exercise its influence in favor of Irish trade, commerce and manufactures. The development of Irish industrial resources is now a settled ple could bring to bear upon matters matter of supreme importance, and the League cannot give the question too much atdoggedly refused to the Irish people by many | tention. On the whole, therefore, | now as events develop and criticism is invited of their opponents. In fact the harmony of the programme drawn up by the we are further impressed and convinced that expression, the union of sentiment, and the Conference is one that commends itself it is a mischievous blunder equally on the unity of views which were developed at the to all those who favor the restoration of all part of Messrs. Smith and O'Donohoe, who Dublin conference, composed of men from the elements of peace and prosperity to Ircthe North, South, West and East of land. It has been approved by the country | Conservative leaders and party who inspired Ireland, has had a salutary and desirable at large, and it cannot fail to be endorsed by and ordered it be written. The effect which effect upon the people, and especially the the people of America, who have already it was calculated to produce upon the free Press of England, as neither one nor the other | done so much for the advancement of the | and Catholic electors of Ontario will, inhave indulged in the old-time cries of "se- cause. It is now in the hands of the Irlsh stead of being beneficial to the instigators, dition " or " disaffection" towards the new National League, an organization which be altogether unfavorable. And it could National League, cries with which we have can be depended upon for its faithful and not well be otherwise, for the protest is based successful execution.

ENGLISH DIPLOMACY AT ROME. It is a well known fact that the English Government have on numerous occasions made directly or indirectly advances towards the Holy See to have the relations between and foolish even in the eyes of the England and the Vatican assume their old time character of officiousness. But every scheme which had this object of closer relationship in view, was looked upon with distruct and suspicion by the Irish prelates brazen lies to that effect being trumpeted out | who deemed it an imperative duty to oppose its realization in the interests of the elster island. The statesmen of England were not asleep to the fact that obedience and submission are more easily and more heartily acpeople will outlive the echoes of those cries corded to one who is respected and loved of disunion and splits, just as they have out- than to one who is suspected and are thus indirectly given to understand that hated, and as they were neither loved nor if Mgr. Lynch had held views favorable to outcome of the union which exists at the had considerable difficulty in exacting obedience and forcing submission. To accomplish its ends the English Government endeavored wise how could this organization be entiusted | to enlist the services of the Pope with the accomplishment of the various de- who always enjoyed the respect and love of mands of the nation? Its work will, there- the Irish people, and through whom fore, not only benefit a few or a certain class, it expected to force that submission which but will be directed to the advantage of the | was so sternly refused to the reigning powers of England. The Holy See never gave much which the Irish National Lesgue will have encouragement to those diplomatic man- the Archbiehop's denunciation of the œuvres, and always refused to be a party the great interests which have been at stake, to coercion. England has invariably displayed the utmost anxiety to secure make five planks in the national platform, the Pope's disapproval of Itlsh moveand of which the following is an epitome- ments, and the Holy Father has never been able to utter a simple word of of the public patronage, "as favors we consider ground. This historic monument, it is true, now, though the matter has for so many counsel or warning without it being at once them our just rights and neither party is to has no high pretensions to architectural years been left in abeyance. Coming down converted by the English press into a whole- be thanked for them. We will admit that beauty and grandeur, but lowly as it to the present time, and incidentally referring Besides, the French are becoming quite sale denunciation of the national agitations for the time being they may constitute a and organizations. How often did we not claim upon the willing support of dearest memories of early Canadian life press bitter disappointment that some light placing almost every profitable industry under receive cablegrams, during the past two years, telling how Leo XIII. had denounced and condemned the Land League, but which the wheel of agitation. The reforms which were eventually found to be harmare included therein are necessary to the wel- | less falsifications of the truth. Notwithstanding that His Holiners was importuned even by dignitaties of the Church in Ireland as well as in England, to use his Among all proposals for reforms, national spiritual authority against the interests of self-government is ever accorded the first | Ireland, he refused to take any part in adjustplace. The fact indicates the foremost ing the difficulties to which the agitation not Messrs. Smith and O'Donchoe read the passion and aspiration in the Irish heart and gave rise, or to interiere in any way "recognized organs of the Conservative party" corroborates the line of the post, who said with the Land League. If His Holiness was | during the past two months? If they have,

reaching sime, has been launched in Ireland, Rome has been importuned once more. Mr. Errington, member for Longford, has visited the Vatican as a quasi-commissioned ambassador of the English Government. The gentleman was certainly not there to unfold views and give explanations of the question, favorable to Ireland, for his name would not in that case have evoked groans and hisses when mentioned by Michael Davitt in a Errington is in with a clique prejudiced English ecclesiastics Rome, who are conspiring there to injure the cause of Irish nationality. Mr. it is their intention to propose that for the Gladstone sent him there for that purpose. creation of a peasant proprietary the State He may be an ambassador of the Whig party should advance the whole of the purchase in Rome; but he certainly is not an ambasmoney of holdings and extend the period of sador for Longford or from the people of trerepayment over sixty-three years; the trans- | land; and I would tell Mr. Errington and fer by compulsory purchase to county boards those of his colleagues in Rome among the of land not cultivated by the owners and not | English residents, that the greatest Catholic in possession of tenants for resale layman that Ireland ever had ... Dan O'Connell-once declared that the people of Irefarmers in plots as grazing commonages land would rather have their politics from Constantinople than from Bome. I would self-government. We believe that the worst | then, ask you to send Mr. Errington to the Whigs for a seat, or to some other part of the three countries where his underhand intrigu. sible to the people. In Ireland there is ing can be appreciated better than it is appre-

Rome is too wise to dictate a course of politics to any country, or to take action upon one-sided information. Leo XIII. did not lose all his astuteness when in audience with Mr. Enlugton; His Holiness of course gave him a graceful hearing, but nothing county boards the powers now vested in further; for the English Ambassador had no sooner got beyond the walls tives elected by the county boards the than Leo XIII. summoned Archbishop Croke, powers now lodged in the local government of Cashel, the ally of Davitt and Parnell. to the Eternal City for the purpose of ascertaining the fresh outlines of the political situation and the general condition of Ireland. Archbishop Croke will echo the same truths in Rome as he did in Tipperary, and the information that he will lay at the fool of the Papal throne will vary to a great extent from that which Cardinal McCabe or Mr. Errington would be inclined to farnish. Ireland could have no more ardent, eloquent and able advocate at Rome than the patriotic Archbishop of Cashel.

THE SMITH-O'DONOHOE MANIFESTO.

The Smith O'Donohoe manifesto addressed to the Catholic Hierarchy of Ontario against Archbishop Lynch is gradually attracting the attention of our religious and political world. We could not even at first sight consider the document but a lamentable mistake: and signed the memorandum, as on that of the on a one-sided, partial and illogical view of the situation, while it is an unworthy outcome of party exigencies, and dictated by a spirit of retaliation and animadversion. Viewed in this light, and it cannot fairly be viewed in any other, the protest is a singular piece of insolence and impertinence. And supposing it was called for and desived, a protest of this nature would have come with better grace from non-Catholic politicians; it would certainly have carried more weight. The writers enter their protest, not on the grounds that the Archbishop interfered unlawfally in the general politics of the province, but because His Grace is alleged "to hold views extremely hostile to the Liberal-Conservative party." This is then the secret of the whole trouble, and we respected by the Irleh people, they frequently the Liberal-Conservatives, the Smith-O'Donchoe protest would never have been written. Their position is, therefore, illogical and one-sided, and they have been actuated by nothing more or less than by a spirit of retaliation as we have already stated. It was a loss of time for Messrs. Smith and O'Donohoe to point out the recent favors which have been accorded to the Conservative Catholics as an argument against vile course pursued by the Conservative organs and politicians in the recent "Marmion" controversy. We no chapel of Notre Dame de Bonsecours, and longer look upon "fair representation in the Cabinet and in the Senate, a fair distribution Catholics, but we hope not to be asked and history. Bonsecours chapel has been was not thrown on the matter during the rethat they should form an irrevocable claim. The writers point out in their document that "at an early period the Catholic Church, its doctrines, bishops, priests and people were the victims of the incessant and blasphemous vituperation of the recognized organs of the Liberal party," and they ask if the Archbishop was justified in allying himself with s party with such antecedents. But have

្សាល់ ប្រជាជាក្រុម ប្រជាជាក្រកម្ម ប្រជាជាក្រុម ប្រជាជាក្រុម ប្រជាជាក្រកម្ម បាជាក្រកម្ម ប្រជាជាក្រកម្ម បាជាក្រាក្រកម្ម ប្រជាជាក្រកម្ម បាជាក្រកម្ម បាជាក្រកម្ម ប្រជាជាក្រកម្ម បា

landlordism were not or could not be just and more truthful language the course adopttifiable, he would as the representative of ed by their own organs. The Mail, more than eternal justice, have been forced to consider, any other paper, has exerted itself to its very interference with the movement an im- utmost nto arouse the fanatical feeling perative duty, and the world would of the population. Protestant prejudice was have recognized such interference as being invoked to hur! Mr. Mowat's Government | This unanimous opinion, uttered by Proaltogether in his province. And now that from power, and the cry was raised that the testant and Catholic alike, by busi- the bloody deed, a staggering blow from another movement, with a vast scope and far | Minister of Education was a "slave of Rome," but Protestant good sense prevailed and their confidence in their Minister was confirmed despite the most violent and malevolent attacks. It was, therefore, but a very natural duty of the Archbishop to condemn the conduct of the Conservative organs and politicians who pushed their partisanship to such extremes. His Grace would have been derelict in his duty if he had not firmly resented the insults levelled recent speech to his constituents of Long- at the head of the hierarchy in Ontario. ford. "I believe," said Davitt, "that Mr. | The Protestents as well as the Catholics endorsed his line of conduct by voting as forming the centre of a square. If any to maintain in power the Government on whose account he was so indecently assailed. What we wonder at is, that Messrs Smith and | pare to the loss of the famous and holy shrine O'Donohoe did not see this, but allowed of Notre Dame de Bonsecours. themselves to re-echo the spiteful cry of the Mail, " the Archbishop must go."

The impression created by the Smith-

O'Donohoe manifesto among the people gen-

erally of the Dominion, and in particular

among the Catholic people which it affects

more directly, is exactly what we thought it

would be, and which we felt saie in predict-

contents of the document. We believe we state what is correct and a fact when we say that the disfavor with which this politico-religious protest has met is almost universal, while the number is very limited who advocate its prentensions and approve of its opportuneness. The effect which it has produced upon the community at large is quite the opposite of what was calculated upon. This ill-advised indictment of Archbishop Lynch has filled the empty political arsenal of the Grits with rowder and shot for a month; it has afforded no gratification to people of independent views, while it has brought considerable discomfiture into many quarters of the Conservative camp. We know of many warm and staunch political adherents, both of the signers of the document and of the Conservative party, who deeply deplore that it was ever written. Under circumstances so unfavorable and adverse to the situation created by Messrs. Smith and O'Donohoe, and for which they by the descendants of the Communists, and must be held responsible, we find that we all order and all sense of security have were fully justified in criticizing and qualifying their action as a mistake and a blunder. The harm which has been done can scarcely Papal Nuncio that it is his intention to be undone, but it lies with them to limit further evil consequences by ceasing to pursue a course, the unwisdom and folly of which should now be self-evident to the honorable gentlemen. We hope that the Mail is not | for experience has long taught the world that their inspired organ in this discussion, for if it was we would have to consider their use. fulness as representative Catholics in the councils of the country as completely vanished. The Tory organ exeggerates and states what is not based upon facts when it says that the majority of the intelligent and educated Catholics the views expressed in the manifesto, and are opposed to the political propagandism adopted by His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto in the pulpit of his cathedral. The majority of our people on the contrary, strongly discent from such views as applied to the head of the hierarchy under the circumstances and they consider that Mgr. Lynch only performed his duty when he resented the insults cast by the Mail and other Conservative organs upon his dig-Lity and upon the honor of his Church, which he is bound to safeguard, even at the risk of displeasing and bringing defeat to a political party by a denunciation from the pulpit. The Mail carries its presumption to en extreme, when it ventures to intimate that "if an appeal were made to the Papal Court, it is not certain that His Grace might be able to maintain and retain his position." Indeed, but our contemporary is eager and anxious to see the Archbishop deprived of his mitre! Messrs. Smith and O'Donohoe enter a protest against His Grace and their organ fearlessly and boldly points out the punishment which should be meted

SPARE THE BONSECOURS CHAPEL! It is to be sincerely hoped that our City Fathers will hold a protecting hand over the will not allow this venerable and hallowed place of Divine Worship to be razed to the that "the spirit of a nation never dieth." A convinced that the general methods which they must have seen that their own words, future. And this sentimental view of the is one strange circumstance connected with the energy and rigor with which it will deal country will never prosper, nor can it ever be the League employed in its struggle against quoted as above, could not deplot in clearer question aside, what have the City Fathers to the assassination of Mr. McGee which we with the rioters.

out to him. The Mail has not a

very exalted opinion of ecclesiastical

positions when it imagines that Archbishapa

can be deposed and turned out of office on

the demand of an insolent paper such as it is-

Archbishop Lynch has already made the

Conservative organ feel his power and in-

fluence in repalling its unsavory attacks, and

its present insolent attitude will secure for it

another taste of humiliation.

consult or to direct them in the matter, but the where and demands of the citizens? The late day, and that is, that the leaders of the entire community, without regard to class or creed, is undivided in its opinion as to what professedly free from any complicity in the should be done with the Bonsecours chapel murder, as they time and again denounced ness men and simple lovers of the old and the historic, is, that Irish national movement in America, and the chapel should not be touched, but allowed to remain one of the few landmarks Truly, the lamented D'Arcy McGee was to which we can point. It is absurd to say that without its removal traffic will be He loved his native land with a fervence blocked. There is already streets to its almost amounting to idolatry, and in the land west, north and south sides, and if these of his adoption he was still a patriot, who thoroughfares will be found insufficient for unselfish motives under trying and vezation the increasing traffic, what is to prevent the circumstances, though for a time misunder City Council of opening a street on the side to stood, were always directed towards benethe east. This would not only save the chapel, fitting his people and whom, as tim but would make its position more prominent slight inconvenience would arise from the opening of such a street, it could never com-

RELIGION AND LAW.

Ir is not an uncommon event to find Governments, when the country is in its height of prosperity and peace, ever ready to display a spirit of independence and even of antagonism towards the Church. But when their tranquility and safety are theatened, another tune is adopted, and ing after a first perusal of the astonishing the aid and good will of the Church which was despised and persecuted are sought and solicited with expressions of the kindliest feelings. We have had a remarkable instance of this tergiversation in the recent policy of Blamarck adopted towards the Vatican. We have seen Germany flushed with victory and overflowing with spoils, the worth of which was never equalled either in ancient or modern times, trample upon the rights of the Church, and at the end of a few years lift the iron heel from off her suffering members when the tide of prosperity began to ebb and the peace of the nation was shaken by the attacks of Socialists and Nihilists. And to-day we also find the Government of France hoisting the flag of truce and inviting Rome to renew the old links of affection and sympathy. It was but yesterday that the nation was peaceful and prosperous and that its antipathy to the Church was the strongest; but to day the law is set at defiance vanished. It is while the country is in this in memoriam tablet which would be as endur plight that President Grevy assures the strengthen the relations between France and the Holy See and to give the protection of the Government to religion. History, in this respect, only repeats itself once more, when a Government ceases to respect religion, the people cease to respect its own laws.

THE McGEE MONUMENT. tary proof of the connection with Fenianism of a good few amongst our people, but he might have gone farther and said that Mr. McGee had extracts, or copies, of the proceedings which transpired at every meeting of the organization forty-eight hours afterwards, and that, moreover, he was cognizant of the members present at these gatherings, the "X," however, is slightly astray when he says that no arrests were effected in connection with the Fenian organization during the lifetime of Mr. McGee. On the contrary,

which occurred after the death of Mr. McGee. and asks upon whose sworn information were these arrests made. In the first place, the bances. During the past three years, howarrests made after the tragic death of Mr. McGee were those of parties supposed to have growing up among the manufacturing and been in collusion with the actual assassin and were not effected on account of Fenian- | by nature and by the Government. The harism, but on the strength of information laid | vests have been poor for several seasons, and before the Government, and in several in- the people have had to live upon an unusual stances, through warrents issued by the Privy Council. These are stubborn facts, the truth of which our correspondent can rest satisfied is not beyond a satisfactory verification even is, it is associated with some of the to the late informer libel suit not a few exconsecrated by the veneration and plety of cent trial, and that the assassination two centuries, and no false and profitless of one of Canada's foremost statesmen compliance with what is called the progress should still remain shrouded in mystery. of the times and the material development of Nevertheless in the course of recent investithe city should render our City Council gations we may say that many strange facts guilty of the national crime of tearing came under our notice, which if carfully exdown its aged walls. Its demolition amined and followed up might lead to a sent order of things, to get rid of employers would constitute an unworthy and lament. solution of the problem, and reveal to the and owners of property, and to destroy all able disregard of the memories of the world the intrigues and machinations of law and religion. How far this revolutionary past; it would furnish no gratification designing men, who under the guise of programme will be carried out will entirely to the people of the present, and would con- patriots, wrought irreparable mischief to depend, upon the amount of wisdom the Govfer no benefit on the generations of the many of their confiding countaymen. There enument will display in its own conduct and

are at a loss to understand even at the Fenian movement in the United States were and expressed surprised at the committed which, even up to the present day, the elsewhere has not entirely recovered patriot of whom any country might be proud rolls on, and mistrust is replaced by confidence, have learned to respect the memory of their martyred countryman. We have already at some length called attention to the project of raising a monument to Mr. McGee's memory in the land of his adoption, which he served so faithfully until laid low by the bullet of the assassin; we have referred to him as the poe and the historian, the orator and statesman the patriot and martyr, but above all we have pointed out the bold stand which he took towards Fenianism in Canada. On all occa sions, in season and out of season, he da nounced the thing, warning his countrymen to steer clear of its contaminating influence as they valued their lives and liberty, the more so as he was well aware of the treacher and double dealing which existed among the so-called "patriots." These sentiments brought down upon him the condemnation and enmity of a few misguided men, whose real motives have since been exposed and demonstreted beyond peradventure to the

We would, therefore, suggest that a meet. ing of our leading Irish citizens, and all interested in the project of raising a monument to the illustrious scholar and statesman, be convened at once, and whatever form it may take, let it be raised spontaneously and with a free will, and let no dead issues arise to prevent the consummation o a work in which all true Irishmen should be proud to extend a helping hand. The Irish of the Dominion had no truer friend than the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee in his lifetime. Would it not, therefore, be a fitting tribute to his greatness to place on record our appreciation of such by raising up an ing as deserved?

THE DISORDERS IN FRANCE.

The news which has been received during the last few days from various parts of France afford ample ground for the belief that the country is threatened with one of its periodical reigns of terror. The French are an intelligent people, but they are equally unintel. ligible. During the past century they have been tavored with every form of The ably written letter of our correspondent | Government known to dictators or framers "X" which appears in to-day's issue of this of constitutions, and still there remains paper, and in which he joins with us in an element of dissatisfaction and turbulence. our advocacy for the erection of a monument | When the revolutionary spirit moved the to the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, does | masses under the reigns of kings and emcredit both to his head and heart, though he perors, it was argued that a Republic would is in error in one or two particulars to which | be its only cure; but the fallacy of the arguwe would briefly refer to further on. ment is now palpable, and the discontent of Our correspondent is, however, correct the people is not to be attributed so much to when he hazards the statement that this or that form of government as to their the late Mr. McGee had in his possession own perversity. We are told that the greatest during the Fenian excitement here documen- | alarm prevails; that business in many of the principal cities is in great part suspended. and that all sense of security has crased to exist notwithstanding the vigorous measures taken to suppress the disorders. The public mind refuses to be calmed in the hidden presence of a redoutable anarchist organization which can beast of being able to produce from its headquarters on the banks of amount of money subscribed, the names Lake Geneve, explosions of dynamite in all of the parties pledged to secrecy, and in quarters of France, and then defy arrest or fact everything in connection therewith. Interference. It is discreditable to the French Government, which, it seem?, has only at the last moment been stirred from its apathy, that a conspiracy of this nature should be allowed to assume such dangerous proporit is a matter of history that one Murphy and | tions, to become so widespread and effective several others were apprehended at Cornwall | in its workings. The fate of the Republic on their way to Campobello, in the Lower may depend upon the amount of strength Provinces, by order of the late Sir George E. | and capability the Government will put forth in its efforts to crush the re-Our correspondent furthermore says he volt and repress the disorder. The could instance many arrests for Fentanism despatches from France have failed to throw any light on the exact causes which brought about and precipitated the disturever, a feeling of discontent has been steadily agricultural classes at their treatment, both quantity of imported food. To add to this fallure of the crops, the Government increased the protective duties, which has transpired to be a mischevous policy, for no people less than the French like to see the ew enriched at the expense of the many. hostile to the policy of the Government in its own immediate control, and in becoming a gigantic manufacturing company. To this discontent the principal, if not the real, cause of the revolt and the reason for the conspiracy may be traced. The organization has declared in a secret manifesto that the aim of its members is to overthrow the pre-