

"THE TRUE WITNESS"

IS PUBLISHED BY
The Post Printing & Publishing Company

761-CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription per annum (in advance) \$1.50
Single copies 50c each (postage extra) \$1.00
Clubs of 5 or more (per annum each) \$1.00

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 7 1883

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.
MARCH, 1883.

THURSDAY, 8.—St. John of God, Confessor.
FRIDAY, 9.—Most Precious Blood of our Lord.
SATURDAY, 10.—The Forty Martyrs. Cons. Card. Melchior, New York, 1844.
SUNDAY, 11.—Passion Sunday. Epist. Heb. ix. 11-15; Gosp. John vii. 46-59. Cons. Abp. Williams, Boston, 1866.
MONDAY, 12.—St. Gregory I., Pope, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church.
TUESDAY, 13.—St. Frances of Rome, widow (March 9).
WEDNESDAY, 14.—Feria.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It has become necessary once more to call the attention of our subscribers to the large number of subscriptions which remain unpaid after repeated appeals for prompt remittance. Prompt payment of subscriptions to newspapers is an essential of its continuance and usefulness, and must, of necessity, be enforced in the present case. Good wishes for the success of our paper we have in plenty from our subscribers, but good wishes are not money, and those who do not pay for their paper, only add an additional weight to it, and render more difficult that success which they wish or want to be achieved. All who really wish success to "The Post and True Witness" must realize that it can only succeed by their assistance, and we shall consider the non-payment of subscriptions now due as an indication that those who so neglect to support the paper have no wish for its prosperity. We have made several appeals before this to our subscribers; but we hope the present will prove absolutely effectual, and we confidently expect to receive the amount due in all cases, without being put to the trouble and expense of enforcing collections. Money can be safely forwarded to this office by Post Office order or registered letter. We hope that none will fail in remitting at once.

That farical "Excursion Lottery Bill" has, it appears, every prospect of receiving the stamp of approval from our Quebec Legislature, for, as Hon. Mr. Joly ironically remarked, opposition to it would be useless in face of the determination of certain Ministerialists to get a free trip to Europe.

FRANK BYRNE, one of Carey's victims, has been placed under arrest in Paris at the instance of the British Government. He denies that he is a member of the Assassination Society or ever had anything to do with the Phoenix Park tragedy. The French press are angry at the arrest and accuse the Government of "being cringing in order to meet English exigencies." In the meantime the Cabinet will hold a meeting to decide whether or not Byrne should be delivered up.

The Bishop of Raphoe, County Donegal, says the only chance the destitute people have to maintain life is through charity. This warning of the Bishop of Raphoe should prompt our citizens to send in without delay their subscriptions to the Relief Fund which was established last week at a meeting of citizens in this city. Subscription lists will be distributed in various parts of the city for the convenience of those intending to donate anything to the suffering and destitute poor of Ireland.

In the heat and excitement of the late election contest in Ontario, Mr. Tasse, M. P., declared that "he gave employment to some fifteen hands in Ottawa, who were employed on the French paper of which he was part proprietor." In uttering these words Mr. Tasse let a dangerous cat out of the bag, for it appears that this same paper does a large amount of Government printing and advertising, which would amount, on the part of Mr. Tasse, in his capacity as member of the House, to a clear and open violation of the Independence of Parliament, a violation which would deprive him of his seat. After forgetting what he owed to his country Mr. Tasse has very foolishly forgotten what he owed to himself—discreet silence.

The New Brunswick Government has had a very short life of it. Eight months ago the general elections were held and the Conservatives were returned to power with a small working majority. Last week the Legislature was called together and the Ministerialist proceeded to

elect their Speaker, and everything portended a sure lease of power. But two days after the leader of the Opposition rose and proposed a motion of want of confidence without discussing or giving any reason why it should be adopted. Strange to say the motion was put and carried, leaving the Ministry in an unexpected minority. The Premier, Mr. Harrington, thereupon advised a dissolution of the House, but the Lieut.-Governor refused, not deeming the situation grave enough to take that course, and especially as the Assembly had only been freshly elected. The overthrow of the Ministry seems to be one of the most inexplicable on record.

The Under Foreign Secretary stated in the House of Commons yesterday that the surrender of Sheridan had been asked of the United States, but that he was unable to say anything further. It is very probable that the Under Secretary will have to remain in the same dumb plight for some time to come, for the chances of bringing P. J. Sheridan over to England are growing exceedingly slim. The British Government should have had some other evidence besides that of a perjured assassin on which to demand the extradition of a troublesome party. Sheridan will not leave America until it is clearly proved that he had a hand in the Phoenix Park tragedy; otherwise it would be nothing short of a crime to surrender him to the English officials, as his usefulness would thereby be completely gone.

The Bishops and Priests of Ireland tell the world that the destitution and misery of the poor people are extreme, but the Chief Secretary of Ireland, Mr. Trevelyan, in answer to Mr. Parnell's question touching their starving condition, denied last night in the House of Commons, the existence of any such distress as alluded to. Whom are we to believe,—the Irish Executive or the Irish Hierarchy? It is almost an insult to the devoted pastors of the Irish people to put the question. What terrible hatred and bitter feelings must animate the Chief Secretary, when he can deliberately and coolly shut out the cries of the starving and the dying, and deny that they are suffering from distress. This denial by Trevelyan is not only cruel, it is bloodthirsty, for it means death to hundreds and thousands. It is to be hoped that it will not, at least among the Irish race throughout the world,—counteract the piteous appeals of the Irish Bishops for aid on behalf of the famine-stricken sufferers of the North and West of Ireland.

A good deal has been said and written of the conflicts between the Castle Government and the mass of the Irish people; this antagonism is only natural, and what should be expected when the composition of the former is considered. According to the Dublin Freeman the every day Executive of Ireland consists of an English Viceroys and English Chief Secretary, a Scotch Under Secretary, an English Assistant Under Secretary, with an Orange Irish coadjutor. The English Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has the privy council—the privy council of Ireland. The constitution of the body is as follows: Two Protestant archbishops, one an Englishman, aged 76, the other an Irish Tory, aged 82; ex-Irish chancellors, nine Englishmen who have at some time or other during the century been chief secretaries for Ireland, and three ex-commanders of the forces in Ireland. There are also seven peers, four Irish non-official commoners, who ought to know the country, for they are all rejected parliamentary candidates; a couple of heads of Irish offices and several Irish judges of the Lawson stripe.

The whiskey statistics of New York are swelling to an alarming extent. This year the friends of temperance have been able to count over 10,000 rumshops in the American metropolis—one to every 125 inhabitants, or one to every 25 families. Of these 10,000 rumshops, 9,000 are licensed, and a moderate estimate gives the number of illicit shops and holes where intoxicating liquor is sold at 1,000. The statistics show that there are 4,319 hotels of all grades; that there are 3,722 where ale and beer only are sold, and that there are 534 drug stores and other shops where liquor can be had, with the estimated illicit 1,000, give a total of 10,075. These dens of vice and of intemperance outnumber by 2,749 all the various shops and stores, where bread, meat and groceries are sold; 10,075 rum shops to 7,326 food shops. It is calculated that over 60,000,000 dollars are spent annually for drink in the city. The statistics of crime show to what extent this wholesale indulgence in liquor affects the peace and morality of the community. The total number of arrests for crime in one year were 67,135. Of these 20,228 were for intoxication per se and 22,384 were for disorderly conduct, the natural outcome of drinking, giving a total of 42,612 rum arrests, or sixty-three per cent. of the entire number. There is evidently much need of temperance societies in New York; and if a reform movement is not initiated at once, it will become a matter of serious difficulty to root out the evil which has become so widespread and firmly established.

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

Yesterday the people of Ontario decided that for another Parliamentary term of four years the affairs of the Province will be managed by those who have administered them so well and faithfully during the past twelve years. The return of Mr. Mowat and his party to power is nothing but the natural result of an honest, economical and progressive administration. To have refused to continue confidence in the Liberal party of Ontario would have been a protest against good and honest government;

the electors, notwithstanding the eager solicitations and furious appeals of Mr. Meredith and the Conservatives, to oust Mr. Mowat, have respectfully declined to enter any such protest. It would have been the height of folly, if not suicidal, to condemn a Government with such an honorable and unstained record as that which Mr. Mowat has been able to hold up before the Province.

The Reform Government has been judged on its merits, and it has not been found wanting, but has been duly appreciated and endorsed. Although the election returns are not yet complete, it is almost certain that in a House of 88 members Mr. Mowat will have a following of 50 representatives of the people. This majority is large enough for all practical purposes and the loyal Opposition will be strong enough to prevent the Government, whose success has been so continuous, from straying from the path of honesty, economy and progress which Mr. Mowat has marked out for his administration, and which up to the present he has followed with the most remarkable and beneficial results to Ontario. The people have, in returning Mr. Mowat, decided that a determined stand is to be made for the maintenance of Provincial rights and that these rights are not to be interfered with by the Federal Government. They have moreover decided against the centralizing tendencies of the Ottawa administration. The people want to hold on to the freedom of their municipal institutions and Provincial Home Rule. The people have protested against the Tories and their "cultured" organs insulting the hierarchy and Catholic population of the Province. In fact, the elections have resulted just as we expected. The contest, it is true, was altogether an unequal one, as Mr. Mowat had to contend not only against the Provincial Opposition, but against the entire forces of the Federal Government, House of Commons and Senate; intelligence and honesty, however, prevailed, and the right man was kept in the right place.

COLONEL KING-HARMAN.

"Col. King-Harman, Conservative, has been elected to Parliament from County Dublin, over Mr. McMahon, the Nationalist candidate, by a vote of 2,514 to 1,428." To this cablegram, received yesterday afternoon, our contemporary, the Witness, added the following suggestive note, which is calculated to deceive and lead its readers astray:—"Some great change must have taken place in the popular feeling when such a heartily hated and frequently threatened landlord as Col. King-Harman is returned by such a large majority over the Nationalist candidate."

If our contemporary had said that a great change had taken place in the popular feeling in favor of the National cause, its utterances would have been in accordance with the truth; but as they are, they are decidedly misleading and at variance with a true description of the situation. In the first place, Col. King-Harman is not "hated and frequently threatened" because he is a landlord; he is despised and hated because he is a renegade Home Ruler. In the last Parliament King-Harman represented an Irish constituency, which elected him as a member of the Home Rule party, but he proved false to his pledges, and at the general elections the people indignantly rejected him. The Witness is wrong when it says that the Colonel is a "hated landlord"; he is one of the few who are called by their tenants "good" landlords. In the second place our contemporary has attributed a false significance to the victory of the Conservative candidate. One would imagine, to judge from its writing, that the County Dublin was a national stronghold, and that owing to a change in the popular feeling it had gone over to the enemy. Such is not the case. Dublin County is, and has been from time almost immemorial, the stoutest fortress of the British colony in Ireland. It has been the holy ground of the Castle on which no Nationalist dared to trespass without being repulsed by an overwhelming majority. In fact, its late Tory representative, Col. Taylor, was never disturbed during 42 consecutive years. How the defeat of the present National candidate in such hostile territory could lead the Witness to say "that a great change in the popular feeling had taken place" is more than ordinary intelligence can account for.

Our contemporary is evidently not thoroughly posted on Irish affairs and, in consequence, is very liable to misconstrue the meaning of political events in Ireland. What is to be wondered at in the Dublin County is not the victory of the Tory candidate, but the large number of votes polled in the interests of the National cause. It is the first time that the Irish people have been made aware that 1,428 Nationalists have sprung up under the very shadow of the Castle. Defeat, therefore, in this contest means neither discredit nor disaster; it has, on the contrary, shown to what a hopeful and encouraging extent the National movement has progressed and developed, notwithstanding the limited state of the franchise and the many other restrictions placed upon the mass of the people, who would rally around the National standard as one man if the embargo of British rule did not weigh them down and prevent them from manifesting their strength with a result far different from that which has marked the Dublin County election.

A CANADIAN JUDGE ON THE CRIME OF ASSASSINATION.

Yesterday, at the opening of the Court of Queen's Bench, the presiding Judge, Hon. Justice Ramsay, delivered a very singular charge to the gentlemen of the Grand Jury. His Honor travelled across the Atlantic for a subject upon which to dilate in his charge; he selected the crime of assassination as a topic upon which to lecture the Grand Jury, and through it, the people of the city and dis-

trict of Montreal. We would, in all humility, like to know what connection there is between Montreal and Europe, which would justify even a passing allusion to the crime of assassination, which Justice Ramsay thinks to be prevalent "in all parts of Europe," but which is happily not so in our community. We, moreover, do not think that His Honor was justified in declaring that, because "from all parts of Europe we hear tidings of crimes of violence, and even murder, that it can hardly be a matter of surprise, that to some extent the spirit of lawlessness should affect our usually peaceable community." It is rather a strange doctrine that the commission of crime in countries three and four thousand miles away can affect the inhabitants of this district, or influence the increase or decrease of crime in our midst. It would seem, however, that this judicial statement was made simply for the purpose of opening the way for a half concealed attack upon one certain people not the furthest away from Canada. Justice Ramsay continues: "Alarming as is the crime of assassination, it becomes doubly so when an attempt is made to palliate its enormity. Political causes and even the ennobling sentiments of patriotism and nationality have been used as a check to conceal its guilt." On what grounds does His Honor undertake to say that an attempt is made to palliate the enormity of the crime of assassination? Who informed him to that effect? Why did not His Honor tell the Grand Jury where such an attempt was being made? Evidently Justice Ramsay has gone out of his way to inveigh against the crime of assassination and to read our citizens a totally unnecessary lesson on foreign criminal events. The charge was uncalculated, as far as our own community is concerned, for among the cases which were submitted to the investigation of the Grand Jury, there was but one single accusation of murder. One would imagine that Justice Ramsay had taken his cue from one of the English or Irish Judges, for his charge is singularly similar to what is periodically delivered in the English or Irish Assize Courts. It is to be hoped that our Judges will refrain from turning, as they do in Ireland, the Judicial Bench into a platform of political denunciation. The following is the portion of the charge of which the wisdom and propriety are highly questionable:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

"When from all parts of Europe we hear tidings of crimes of violence and even murder, it can hardly be a matter of surprise that to some extent the spirit of lawlessness should affect our usually peaceable community, and crime assumes sometimes an epidemic form, at any rate it is propagated by example. Alarming as is the crime of assassination, it becomes doubly so when an attempt is made to palliate its enormity. Political causes and even the ennobling sentiments of patriotism and nationality have been used as a cloak to conceal its guilt. The representatives of Cain would form a community to which one would scarcely care to belong, and he must be a very shallow reasoner who can delude himself into the belief that assassination can produce any profound influence on political events. Obviously the perpetration of such acts must be confined to a very limited number, the ignorant fools of those who are ashamed of the guilt of those very crimes they suggest and encourage."

AN APPEAL FOR IMMEDIATE HELP FOR IRELAND.

The distress now existing in many parts of Ireland, and to which The Post has from time to time called public attention, has appealed none too soon to the practical sympathy of the Irishmen of this city. As will be seen by reference to our local news columns, a number of gentlemen assembled last evening in the St. Patrick's Hall to inaugurate a Canadian Relief movement in behalf of the famine stricken sufferers of Ireland. These gentlemen organized themselves into a Relief Association for the purpose of canvassing for contributions; and to facilitate the collection of funds, collecting committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions. We hope that their efforts in this holy work of charity will bear immediate fruit, for it cannot be too strongly impressed on those who are disposed to assist the starving and the destitute of Ireland that immediate help is needed. The destitution is widening and deepening, and the walls of woe which have been heard coming from the west and north-west are becoming more heartrending as they become louder. In sections of Clare, Galway, Mayo, and especially Donegal, the poor people have no brighter prospect before them for the next three months than starvation or the workhouse; the latter has more terrors for the vast majority of the Irish poor than the former; they would rather sink down into their graves, victims of hunger, than prolong a miserable and dishonorable existence in the workhouse. It is, therefore, a sacred duty for their fellow-countrymen in Canada as well as in the United States, and for all well-disposed persons to help this suffering people through the present crisis. If assistance is not afforded at once thousands will perish. An extract from a letter of a parish priest in one of the distressed districts will show the pressing necessity of immediate help:—

"But how long will these private efforts succeed in staying the ravages of hunger? A very short time, I fear. It is not yet a fortnight since you were here, and within that short time the distress has become quite general, so much so that I am besieged from morning till night, and even after nightfall, by parties begging relief, and that they need it badly is too evident in their appearance. I require labor of public advantage, in lieu of relief, and all of those poor people, who are able to work—there are many who are not—gladly undertake to work from morning till night every day for a miserable pittance of Indian meal. I give relief in meal only. All, therefore, that is wanted is employment. But it will be impossible for me to afford employment in another week or fortnight to all who

will demand it; and who will be dependent on it or some other remedy to sustain life in themselves and their families."

It is, therefore, to be hoped that the appeal of the Irish Relief Association of Montreal will elicit a speedy response. We note with special commendation that action has already been taken in this direction by the charitable and patriotic residents in the municipality of St. Gabriel. This example of prompt generosity and charity should be widely imitated and we suggest that this relief movement be made without delay, to extend throughout all Canada. Let associations be organized at once in all the cities, towns and villages of the Dominion, for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to the Famine Fund. The money thus collected should be forwarded at once to responsible and trustworthy parties in Ireland, such as the bishops and pastors in the more destitute districts.

HERBERT GLADSTONE ADVOCATES THE CAUSE OF IRELAND.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M. P., has just made, before a meeting of his constituents at Leeds, a formal pronouncement on the Irish question, which will form one of the most inspiring and hopeful chapters in the history of Ireland, and which will entitle the rising young statesman to take his place on the same platform with Parnell, Healy and Davitt. Despite coercion, crime, confusion and unreasonable denunciation, the Home Rule idea is making steady and rapid progress in England. The Premier himself has informed the nations of Europe, through the leader of the French Government, that "the curse of Ireland has been centralization, and that he was trying to produce a state of things which will make the humblest Irishman realize that he is a governing agency, and that the Government is to be a carried on for him and by him;" in other words, Ireland should have Home Rule. Then we have Joseph Cowen, M. P., telling the English people that Dublin Castle was an infamous system of Government; while in the House of Commons Hon. Mr. Chamberlain has invited the Irish party to bring forward a bill dealing with local self-government. Finally, Mr. Herbert Gladstone declares that Ireland has "the worst form of Government in Europe." All this is proof sufficient that the National agitation is bearing splendid fruit, and that the Home Rule idea is destined to prevail in the long run. Mr. Gladstone's latest utterance at Leeds, however, exhibits by far the most sagacious and statesmanlike grasp of the question that has been displayed by any British Minister of the present or past generations. He has gone to the root of the subject and has discussed with intelligence and impartiality and truthfulness the question of Home Rule on its merits. He first surveyed the situation in Ireland and recognized the fact that "out of five millions of people, probably four millions looked with the utmost disfavor upon the English connection as it now existed." This statement is in no way novel in itself, but its being made by an English Minister is decidedly so. Mr. Gladstone deprecated the idea of keeping these people quiet "by force," which could only be done for a few years. What he considered necessary to be done in the interests of all was to examine closely their grievances and their demands, to remember that wise legislation for Ireland reacted in every way beneficially upon England, and to resolve that, having at last grasped firmly the nettle of Irish discontent, the Government should not let it go until it was torn up by the roots. This principle was hailed with applause by his English audience, who think that the Irish question has only been patched and tinkered with in the House. To remedy all the evils and all the mistakes bequeathed by former generations, it was, Mr. Gladstone asserted, absolutely essential to take Irish history into account, for without "a fairly complete knowledge of its disastrous nature it was impossible to understand or account for the present tone and temper of the Irish people, or to measure with any degree of accuracy the prospects of finally establishing friendly and cordial relations between the Irish people and the British Government." After taking a large and comprehensive view of Ireland's early past, when all was "peace, prosperity and freedom," he stated that "the history of the English Government in Ireland was a complete catalogue of political blunders, to use no harsher word, and before a comparatively recent period probably no country in the world had seen less of peace and more of misery." Irishmen are now languishing in jail for having said less than what the son of the Premier has owned up to in the above sentence. Mr. Gladstone maintained that the responsibility of this misery and poverty was to be brought home to every class in England. He had already been forced to severely condemn the selfishness and inertness of the Irish landlords and their English allies, but "it was just to remember that the repulsive selfishness of the merchants and traders of our great provincial towns—Liverpool, Bristol and Manchester—in stifling Irish industries, formed one of the worst chapters of Irish history, and that the cry of 'justice to Ireland' was not raised by them until they had monopolized the greater industries and could then afford to condemn the fiscal laws and call for free trade, which they knew would insure to them a lasting demand for their goods from the unfortunate people whom they had helped to ruin." Then the secret of Irish misery and destitution is not to be sought for in Irish laziness or idleness, but in the inertness of landlords and the repulsive selfishness of English merchants. A good many people on this side of the Atlantic persistently refused to believe such was the case; can we now expect them to

accept Mr. Gladstone's word for it? This young English statesman could no longer refuse to enter a protest against the calumniators and slanderers of the Irish people. Truth and the logic of facts have successfully appealed to his intelligence, while justice and freedom have, with equal success, appealed to his conscience. His intelligence has refused to be swayed by falsehood and unreasonableness, and his conscience has revolted against the palpable injustice and cruelty practiced towards the Irish people. We intend shortly to revert to the second part of Mr. Gladstone's speech, but in the mean time the people of Ireland are to be congratulated on their new acquisition to the Home Rule party. A warm hand of welcome should be extended to young Gladstone who has so boldly and disinterestedly stood up for the rights of Ireland at a moment when the country seemed to be enveloped in darkness, confusion and blood, brought on by "the worst Government in Europe."

CAN, AND SHOULD, P. J. SHERIDAN BE EXTRADITED?

P. J. Sheridan, an attaché on the staff of the Irish World is implicated by the evidence of the most infamous informer of modern times as a party to the assassination conspiracy in Dublin. Forthwith the British Government, armed with the unholty testimony of its presumably hired spy, takes proceedings to make a formal demand on the Government at Washington for the extradition of the marked out victim of Carey. Mr. Sheridan meanwhile makes no attempt to get beyond the reach of the law; he questions the veracity of Carey's evidence, but does not deny that he has been engaged in the agitation, which has for its object the overthrow of British misrule in Ireland. Two questions suggest themselves in the case of Sheridan: Can he be extradited? Should he be extradited? If the gentleman is guilty of the crime of murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper, he certainly can be delivered over to the English officers according to the stipulations of the Ashburton Treaty of 1842, which regulates this matter of extradition between England and the United States. But the same article of this treaty, which fixes the above mentioned crimes as the only ones for which a guilty refugee can be extradited, also provides that there shall be no delivery of the person accused to either Government unless there is such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offence had there been committed. The law is clear on this question, and it should in all cases be respected and carried out; for crimes against society should not remain unpunished on account of the distance or change of climate between the scene of the offense and the asylum of the offender. England, however, has not shown a very worthy example in this respect, for it has ever afforded security and protection to the greatest men-killers in Europe. Some have, after British precedent, raised the point that, even admitting that a prima facie case is made out against Sheridan, he cannot be extradited, on the ground that the crime is not embraced in the extraditable offences enumerated and defined by the treaty, as it was not perpetrated from ordinary but from political motives. It is doubtful whether such a construction can be placed upon the treaty, but there can be no two opinions that it should not be made to operate in favor of any one who was clearly and really guilty of murder. If, on the contrary, the person charged was singled out for the vengeance of the foreign Government and was held on simple suspicion, then that and every other point should be raised against his extradition; and especially should this be the case when dealing with the British Government, whose Careys, Lawsons and Marwoods subject the innocent to the same legal extinction, as swiftly and surely as they would the guilty. Be it remarked, however, that although the Treaty does not discriminate between ordinary murder and murders committed from political motives, has been laid down by the Chief Magistrate of the United States, President Tyler, when communicating information about this extradition treaty in a Message to Congress, that "in this careful remembrance of crimes, the object has been to exclude all political offences or criminal charges arising from wars or intestine commotions."

Thus to the question whether or not Sheridan can be extradited, we have the answer; he can if a prima facie case is made out against him, and if the United States Courts will hold that the Ashburton Treaty affords no room or grounds upon which to establish the fact that discrimination must be made between ordinary murder and murder for political ends; but if there is no case against Sheridan nor discrimination to be made in his favor, supposing him guilty, then it will be the clear duty of the United States not to surrender a man who may be innocent or who may be a political refugee, to a power who unscrupulously stretches forth its hand to bring the victim within its grasp. There is not the slightest doubt that Sheridan is guilty of revolutionary opposition to England; he admits it and is proud of it, and confesses that, for it alone, if ever he was brought within the clutches of English law, he would be made to hang by the neck until he is dead.

The idea is not a new one of alleging a great crime against a troublesome individual, in order to bring him under the arm of the law and then crush him for another or a minor offence. And it is in this direction that the American authorities should display all due care and hesitancy before complying with the demand of the British Government to surrender Sheridan and to avoid playing