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MONTREAL, CANADA

WEDNESDAY..... SEPT. 6, 1882

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. SEFTEMBER.

THURSDAY, 7 .- Office of the Blessed Sacrament. FRIDAY, S .- Nativity of the B. V. M.

Adrian, Martyr. Bo. Rappe, Cleveland, died, 1877. BATURDAY, 9 .- Of the Octave of the Nativity.

St. Gorgonius, Martyr. SUNDAY, 10 .- Fifteenth Sunday after Fentecost. Holy Name of Mary. Less. Ecclus. xxiv. 23-31; Gosp. Luke i. 26-38; Last Gosp. Luke vii. 11-16.

MONDAY, 11 .- St. Nicholas of Tolentino, Confessor (Sept. 10). SS. Protus and Companions. Martyrs. TURSDAY, 12 .- Of the Octave. Bp. Barron,

died, 1854. WEDNESDAY, 13 .- Of the Octave. Bishop Fenwick, Cincinnati, died, 1832. Cons. Bp. Hogan, St. Joseph, 1868.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have mailed to all those who are in arrears for subscriptions, &c., to The Post and TRUE WITNESS a statement of their indebted-We request those who receive such accounts to remit as early as possible. The amounts in most justances are small, but in the aggregate to us they amount to thousands of dollars. Some of our agents have been very active in our behalf of late, for which we sincerely thank them, also those of our subscribers who have promptly responded; those who are yet in arrears we sincerely desire to hear from them. Monies can be safely forwarded to this office by Post Office order or registered letter.

The expected engagement at Kassasin has taken place, and according to the official despatch, resulted in a brilliant victory for the up to one hundred and fifty. Which to believe is the question.

a drunken jury. His execution will be a was guilty of murder ten times over, the law should not kill him until his guilt was fully and soberly established. Hynes' grave will be honored and English law further disgraced

AN INFAMOUS CHARGE.

A charge as contemptible in our eyes as it is outrageous on the parties accused has just found expression in the columns of the Toronto World, against one of the most honorable and meritorious podies of men in this Province-the Catholic clergy of Quebec. The Carbonaris of Italy, or the Communists of France would scarcely have ventured the length of the following villainous piece of literature :-

One of the drawbacks of Quebec to-day is the one of the drawbacks of cabeet orday is immense estates owned by the Church of Rome all over that province. We do not think we do the hierarchy of Quebec much injustice when we say that the accumulation of property is their principal aim. Every year sees their acres and their houses increasing at a remarkable rate. It they continue to increase as at present the church will soon own everything. So pronounced has become their desire to accumulate property that only applicants of means are received into the brotherhoods and sisterhoods. We forsee a revolution even in staid Quebec some day, and the churche's love of property will be the point of departure. It was to the cure of souls, not to the care of lands and houses, that Jesus ordained his apostics. and their houses increasing at a remarkable

Our bigoted contemporary tacked these cowardly and slanderons assertions on to an article, in which it condemned the movement now on foot in this Province to bring about the restitution of the confiscated property of the Jesuits to their order. Can it justify the imputation that the Church of Rome is "one of the drawbacks of Quebec?" Does the history of the country tell us that the Church, by the property which it has lawfully and legally acquired since the time of land and Scotland mocked, laughed at, and will want to die where they were born. Champlain, has impeded the progress and even scorned the rising attitude of what they quire but a cursory glance cast over the to snap and the edifice of landfordism to col. their views on the question are far preferable cate the visit of the Association to our country to see and be convinced that the lands | lapse, the English and Scotch, but especially | to those of any outsider. There is room for | shores. The Toronto Mail says the event and buildings held by the church are a credit the latter, turned their eyes from the many more millions in Ireland, and there may be a good thing for the locality the to Quebec, and that the clergy lead the van | crumbling ruins of this feudal tyranny and | would be ample to feed them with if landin agriculture and architecture, the two grand features which distinguish a progressive ings. They experienced an ominous and not gobble up so much of the fat of the good for science, or League of Great Stritain were stated to be the the tragedy. No one is permitted to see him

their own energy and labor. They acquired lands as wild and uncultivated as those given to any other colonist, and now that they have turned this wildness and sterlity into beauty and abundance, an egregious jackass turns up in the Queen city to tell us that the Church of Rome is "one of the drawbacks of Quebec." We hate to use harsh names, but as the jackass is the only domestic animal the clergy do not keep among their stock, we suppose he feels aggrieved and was bound to vent his envy through some channel or other. So much for "that drawback." But when the writer states that the accumulation of property is "the principal aim of the Hierarchy," he sinks to the level of an infamous detractor. To compare men and women whose heroic sacrifices are the admiration of their fellowcreatures, and whose whole lives are devoted to the interests and the welfare of humanity. to vulgar mercenaries is as odious as it is ungrateful and ungenerous. Do facts bear out the assertion? The diocese of Montreal, which should be the richest in the Dominion, is actually the poorest. The Bishop of Montreal is not alone without wealth, all the members of the Hierarchy in the Province have scarcely sufficient to meet the needs of their dioceses. The cures and their presbyteries throughout the land are not to be envied for their riches. But we are told to turn to those magnificent institutions under the direction of religious communities, societies or orders! And who gets the benefit of them? Is it not the people, and what the Province should be proud of, not only the people of Quebec, but of the whole American continent, from the banks of the Amszon to those of the Mackenzie river, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Is it because the Sulpicians own and direct the grandest classical education on the continent, and have polished off some of our most famous men in every walk of life, that they are to be accused of baving the accumulation of property as their principal aim. This very Society expends more in the way of charity than the whole Government put together. Is it because the Jesuits, the Christian Brothers, the Fathers of the Holy Cross, the Nuns and other Orders attempt to erect establishments for the education of our youth that they are to be looked upon as common mercenaries. What would Canada's daughters and sons be without a Villa Maria Convent or a St. Mary's College? Then look at those institutions filled with the sick and seeble, the blind, the deaf and dumb, while hands as delicate as flowers tend to their wees, and say that the principal aim of the Church is the accumulation of property. And suppose that their acres and their houses increase every year," what about it? Do they steal or commit a breach of trust? If not, the increase must be accepted as the result of labor and energy well applied. It will be rather singular if this fact shall prove to be "the point of departure for a revolution in staid Quebec.5

GAMBETTA AND HIS MOTHER.

as our Toronto contemporary seems to wish

A MAN who will avail himself of the silence British troops. General Wolseley telegraphed of the grave and the weakness of death to inthat only a few of his men were killed, but suit the memory of his mother and trample another despatch brings the number of killed on her ashes is a despicable wretch and werse than a brute. And such a man is Gambetta, the leading spirit of the French Republic and its guide. His aged and venerable Tue Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has decided mother died as she had lived, a pious and not to interfere with the course of the law in devout Christian. During life Madame Gamthe case of Hynes, recently convicted of betta regularly frequented the Sacraments, murder, and the execution has been fixed for and her daily prayer was that at her dying September, the 11th. Hynes will, therefore, hour she might be granted the consolations go to his grave on the questionable verdict of of religion. "Send for the priest before the doctor" were her instructions to her maid. more terrible outrage and crime than the But she reckoned without her son. The murder of his alleged victim. If a criminal final hour had come, she lay on her death bed and beside her stood the dictator of France. The feeble voice of the dying mother called for the minister of God, but his arch enemy on earth forbade his admission in the person of the priest. It was a trienjoy. The outrage was continued after heathenish civil interment where the immoroffered to the Deity.

cially when it is easy of fulfilment, is a and energy are being employed in a wrong supreme act of degradation, but to insult her | channel, and we hope in a very shallow one. memory and defile her remains in death, is We would not ask if he is working in the inthe act of a fiend. Never were the rights of | terests of landlerdism, but it is just the same the dead and the respect of the grave more as if he was; his labor will have the same shamefully outraged and trampled on. M. | effect, and the results will be just as similar. Gambetts, the admired of so many who No matter, therefore, how good his intentions know little or nothing about the inner side of and how pure his motives, we cannot lend a his careor, descended to this depth of degenc. | helping hand to his schemes. And how racy to please his radical friends and ensure | could we in the face of the solemn protests of his popularity. But if we are not mistaken the Hierarchy of the country against the emihe will meet with the contempt of civiliza. gration of the people?

THE AGRARIAN MOVEMENT IN SCOTLAND.

"Mocking is catching," and the most momentous realization of this old saying is now taking place in the realm of Great Britain. Ireland during the past three years has been reverend agent in Liverpool? We incline making more than ordinary efforts to cast off | towards the counsel of the Archbishop, and its chains of seridom. The people of Eng. | we think the people of Ireland, eventually, country. Their prosperity is simply due to clearness of vision. The agitation in Ire. land.

land had shed its light over the hills and valleys of its sister islands. Landlordism also existed there in all its hideousness, and the people who had long groaned under the exactions of "lairds" began to tear away the mask and view it in the new light. The sight was more than they could stand, and those who had mocked the Irish are now

strongly animated by the same disaffection. Agrarian troubles are becoming the order of the day in Scotland, and evictions are as heartily detested and objected to by the Scots as ever they were in Ireland. A serious outbreak occurred at Rogart, on the estates of the Duke of Sutherland, in consequence of an eviction. The lassies of the place fought the officers of the Sheriff in a gallant and effective style, compelling them to retire. Not alone at Bogart does this feeling of hestility towards the landlord exist; it is to be found in various parts of the Highlands where it is very bitter and pronounced.

In fact the relations of landlord and tenant in the larger part of Scotland are becoming more strained every day, and it is nothing but natural, for the tenant is just as good, if not a good deal better, than the landlord, and he has just as much right to enjoy the fat of the land, the freedom of his will and the comfort of this life as the landlord does; and the sooner the latter recognizes this fact and does not prevent the exercise of this right the better for both the tenant and the landlord. They savlad co halves.

COLLAPSE OF ENGLISH RULE IN

IRELAND. THE excitement in Ireland at the present since the Fenian uprising. It is not the enemies of British rule, but the pets of the Government who are in open rebellion. The Royal Irish Constabulary throughout the country passed over to the ranks of the people, and now the Metropolitan police of Dublin, the finest body of men in Europe, have withdrawn from the English service. On two hundred and forty of them being dis. missed, six hundred and twenty of their com. panions at once declined further duty. A tremendous ovation—so says the cable—was accorded a number of the dismissed constables as they left the Castle Yard. Order and peace reigned in the city, although totally unguarded, until the military were called on the scene. The presence of the hated soldiery had for its natural effect to irritate the people, and the result was bullets from one side and stones from the other. The casualties, however, were not numerous. Cannot England get rid of her stubborness in forcing her rule upon Ireland? What does she require to persuade her that she is not wanted in the Island? There is every appearance of the foundstions of Dublin Castle becoming insecure Would its ruins teach the English the necessary lesson? An ominous feature in connection with this rebellion of the Constabulary, which was always looked upon as the hot-bed and stronghold of loyalty, is the action of the Dublin Corporation. 'The Lord Mayor said he was "very sorry" for the Castle and the English Government that there should be such a rebellion, but the Council would not aid the Executive nor take my action in the matter; and the Council met and endorsed the remarks and sentiments of the Lord Mayor. The adoption of such a course by such a representative and responsible body, in the face of the Government and under the circumstan- Public Instruction, was called upon to form ces, must be accepted as a fact of deep significance and a powerful indication of disaffection, if not hostility, to English rule.

UNDESIRABLE EMIGRATION.

FATHER NUGENT, of Liverpool, is giving himself considerable trouble about emigration from Ireland. He is now in the Eastern States visiting the principal manufacturing points, and intends to pass through the Western States and Canada to find out the best localities in which Irish immigrants can settle and the most ready fields for their labor. Father Nugent is prompted to take all this trouble upon his shoulders because his exumph over the Supreme Ruler which nothing | perience of Ireland, gathered during the but a diabolical inspiration could make him | famine of 1880, convinced him at the time that there was little hope for certain portions death. Gambetta buried his mother like one of the country except through emigrawould bury a dog in a ditch. There was no | tion. Without going any further we religious funeral, no hallowed grave, but a might ask who has authorized Father Nugent to depopulate the green and fertile tality of the soulis denied, and gross insults | iele. Has he got his credentials of emigration agent from the Hierarchy of Ireland or the To disobey a mother's dying request, espe- | leaders of the people. If he has not, his zea

"Ireland for the Irish," as the illustrious Archbishop of Cashel has echoed it through the land and through the world. "Let them ve anddie vive hey were born and as Providence designs it." Who knows the condition and the wants of the people the better-the Archbishop in the country or th

Further we have the political leaders of material development of the Province? had long been taught to call the degenerate the nation deprecating any policy of or thus honored, but we are at a loss to explain the latter was by proclamation made an We think not. On the contrary, it will re- Irish. But when the chain of the serf began | ganized emigration, and again we think | why a great Canadian journal should deprecast them on their own surround. | lordism would only act a little more humanely | questions whether meeting in Canada will be

A QUESTION OF CONSTITUTION-ALITY.

When the Hon. Mr. Chapleau resigned the

Premiership of the Province to accept a port-

folio in the Federal Cabinet, the Lieut.

Governor cast his line outside of the Local

Legislature in search of a new chief adviser.

The Hon. Mr. Mousseau was selected, and to him was entrusted the duty of forming a fresh Government. At the time the question was generally asked, why did not His Excellency look for a Premier nearer home, and one who, de facto, enjoyed the confidence of the electorate? The question, however, was never answered, for the necessity of a solution failed to strike anyone as being of a pressing nature. We now learn that it promises to come up again under a new form, and to assume a more serious aspect. The Hon. Mr. Flynn, who held the position of Commissioner of Crown Lands in the late Chapleau administration, has been giving the question some attention and has studied it result of his labors we have not yet at hand, as he has not made them public, but from a few general outlines which have made their way the head of a Government has not the right to go outside of the pale of the Legislature, whether of the Commons or of the Senate. to look for his chief adviser. This opinion, he maintains, is based upon constitutional law and practice. Now if Cabinet has acted beyond his powers, and that the present administration has no right to existence. This doctrine, it is said, the Hon. Mr. Flynn has embodied in a petition which he has forwarded to the Governor-General of the Dominion as a protest against the action of the Lieut. Governor of the Province. We think that the hon, gentleman will experience considerable difficulty in having his views on the question accepted, and in all probability they will not prevail. Precedents in Constitutional Governments area power, and are often a very useful source of justification for acts which are out or the ordinary run. It is perfectly proper that the chief adviser of the Crown should in the first instance be a representative of the people, but the law, as we see it, does not say that such thould necessarily be the case. To select a Minister from the Legislature is the custom, which is not irrefragable, but it is not the law which is. Mr. Todd, who is accepted as an authority on Parliamentary government, lays down the proposition that "it is of the advisers, persons who already hold, or who can in the near future obtain a seat in either of hold a seat, but he was in a position to obtain one, as his election in Jacques Cartier subsequently proved. We, therefore, fail to see how the constitutionality of the action of the Lieut.-Governor can be successfully disputed. Besides, it is supported by precedents of which there are several. In 1867 the Hon. Mr. Chanveau, who had retired from the political arena some fifteen years previously and was Superintendent of a Government, although he held no seat and there was no likelihood that he would; still the legality of his Government was not questioned. In Nova Scotia the same thing occurred when the Hou. Mr. Annand was made Prime Minister. And again in 1873, the Hon. Mr. Mowat left the Beach to replace Hon. Mr. Blake as Premierof Ontsrlo, and the constitutionality of the proceeding was not disputed. We are, therefore, forced to the conclusion that an attack on the Mousseau Cabinet, based on such grounds, will fall short of its object, and that the action of the Lieut. Governor, although complained of as an overstretch of power, must be accepted as not inour Government.

CANADA APPRECIATED AND DE-

PRECIATED. The day has passed when the name of Canin the eyes of foreign nations and even of England. It commands a fair share of the world's attention, and the importance of the pized. The latest testimony to this fact was in the recent presence in our midst of three of the most influential associations on the honor. The appronuement is made that the British Association for the in Montreal in 1884. The London Times, on tish Association to cross the seas, got awfully mad because the great scientific men of England deigned to think so much of Canada. An article was at once published in its columns stating that the Association was ants' battle against the late Mr. Bence Jones. about to commit a very injudicious act, and Mr. Walters and his Thunderer were snubbed in the most significant fashion, for the Association by a large majority voted that Montreal be selected as the place of then read his annual report which showed meeting in 1884. One could understand the displeasure of the Times on seeing Canada tion with the Irish National Land League, as Association may pick out to meet in; but it

tible a piece of local jealousy as we could possibly meet with. "The visit their holdings upon ressonable terms; to or. may be a good thing for the locality!" It is purposes; to cultivate English public opinion a great pity and a tremendous loss that the for then, we suppose, the meeting "would | have been good for the Association, good for science, and even good for Canada." We will the Association meeting in Canada, but this drawback was not deemed sufficient by the English scientists to prevent them from show- Irish nation at home and abroad. and from taking this method of expressing face of the well-weighed and deliberate declaration of the Association, answer back and be thus thrown overboard in such a suicidal from a constitutional point of view. The fashlon? Is it because Toronto is jealous of support the Scotch delegates voting for it to that Montreal is the centre of thought as well gates were principally from among the work-as of commerce and industry? The Toronto ing classes, the speeches for and against Into one or two organs, it would appear that the Hon. gentlemen is of the opinion that your doubt. There is no Canadian with the statesmanlike order. It was alleged that slightest spark of patriotism in his breast, or peasant proprietory was but a multiplication animated with the most meagre ambition proper level, but will not heartily lament be planted deeper in the soil, than those of the fact and condemn the Tory organ for its unwarrantable depreciation of our country. this opinion is to be accepted as one of the If we could be persuaded that the Mail could in Soctland, Dr. Dickson of Manchester, Mr. principles of Constitutional Government, it be brought back to a sense of patriotism and Brennan of London, and Peter O'Leary, on hour is intense, and has not been equalled | will result that the Lieut.-Governor in call- | national ambition by allowing Toronto to be ing upon Hon. Mr. Mousseau to form a the "locality" where the British Association would meet in, we would, without hesitation, use all our endeavors to have the preject carried out in its favor, for we would deem it our duty to advance the general interests of lost by about fifty majority. Mr. O'Leary the Dominion, even at the expense of Mont-

> We trust, however, that if the English Queen City of the West, they will not abandon their intention of coming to Canada and of meeting in some "locality" therein. We moreover trust that they will not imagine all Canadians to be as modest and self-depreciating as our Western contemporary; and if they come we will do our best to make their meeting in Canada good for the Association, good for science and good for Canada, if not for Toronto and the Mail.

THE awful suddenness of the death of Mr. T. W. Ritchie, Q.C., which occurred yesterday afternoon, created a painful shock in the community, which was followed by a sense of deep regret. The circumstances of the essence of responsible government that the | lamented gentleman's demise are of the sad-Governor should choose, as his constitutional | dest nature. The hand of death struck him while yet full of life and vigor, and while the brilliancy of his prospects was unshaded and the Legislative Assemblies." In the present | the usefulness of his career was undiminishcase the Hon. Mr. Mousseau did not actually ed. Mr. Ritchie was a citizen whose presence did honor to the community and whose loss will be sincerely regretted.

OUR ANGLO-IRISH LETTER.

THE MANCHESTER CONVENTION. As nations and peoples are ruled by repre-

sentatives and deliberative assemblies of one

kind or another, it is only right that in the

different countries where the wide-spread

Irish race are settled there should be held by

Irishmen born, from time to time, conventions and meetings to consider the questions affecting the well-being of Ireland and the future of her people. Had she been free, the probabilities are that her children in other lands would pay no more attention to her than do the American Germans to the Fatherland, or the French of Lower Canada to France, but as she is held in the grasp of a stranger, her manhood at home and abroad revolts against foreign rule and denomination. This is the bottom secret of the present contention which, as intelligence increases, will grow and intensify unhas at all events. til she the making of her own laws in her own Parliament, or else become a totally separate and consistent with the constitution or frame of and an independent nation, which would be the consummation most desired by the vast majority of the people. From this central idea has emanated all the Irish movements of late years, Fenianism, Home Ruleism, Land Leagueism, and all the other isms, both of a public and private nature, in which Irishmen ada represented little else but snow and ice | have been engaged, and, as far as Britain is concerned, to improve and perpetuate organization among them. A national convention was, on the 15th of August, held at Manchester, the manufacturing capital of England. Dominion is becoming more generally recog. There were present nearly three hundred delegates from the towns of England and Scotland, the latter courtry being very strongly represented. The convention met in the Assembly Room of the Free Trade Hall, a continent. And now, we learn that Canada | building famous as the headquarters of the is still to be the recipient of another such great anti-Corn Law agitation, which for the first time brought to the surface the Democracy of England as a factor in politics. The delegates began to assemble at ten o'clock, Advancement of Science will meet and a committee of three being appointed by the chairman. Dr. Commius. M. P., to examine learning that it was the intention of the Bri- credentials, the meeting was called to order, and the Chairman having made a few opening remarks business was commenced. There were present, ex-officio, T. P. O'Connor, M.P. Joseph Gillies Biggar, M. P., and Father O'Leary, of Clonakilty, in the County of Cork, the clergyman who so ably fought the ten-On taking his seat the Chairman proposed a calling upon it to stop at home. vote of condolence to Mrs. Parnell and her family, and another declaring that self-government was the undoubted right of the Irlsh people, both of which resolutions were carried without a dissenting voice. The Secretary that on the 31st of last October the Land League of Great Britain severed its connecillegal organization, and a connection between the two bodies would in law be a conspiracy. There were on the agenda paper not less than forty-one resolutions and notices of motion, but many of them were not considered as their purport was embraced by others which in the early part of the sitting received attention. The objects of the National Land

and to inform the English working classes as Queen City was not selected as the "locality," to the merits of the Irish land question. To those objects Mr. Peter O'Leary, on behalf of the Southwark (Longon) branch, moved an amendment that the objects of the Land science, and even good for Canada." We will League are to reduce rack rents and admit that the usefulness of the proceedings so alter the condition of land holding in might be somewhat curtailed in the event of Ireland as to practically benefit every section of the Irish people; and also to, in every possible way, assist in the attainment of that form of self desired by a majority of the ing their good will towards our Dominion amendment being seconded by Mr. Kissane. President of the Southwark Branch, gave rise to an animated discussion which lasted for their distinguished opinion of its growing three hours, a compromise being at last importance among the nations. And why effected by adding self-government to the obshould a Canadian journal, above all, in the jects of the League. The chairman said ng. tionalisation of the land was the covert purport of Mr. O'Leary's amendment, while that gentleman replied by pointing out that the say "don't come, you'll be sorry for it." farm labourers were by the exect. Why should the interests of the Dominion tive left out in the cold. The nation. alisation question was the bone of contertion, and received a very strong minority the local honor, and cannot stand the fact a man. The speeches were restricted to ten that Montreal is the centre of thought as well | minutes, and notwithstanding that the deleof Landordism of the worst type, which in a few years would take another intense agitato work the Dominion up to its just and tion to disestablish, because its roots would the present system. Mr. Hyndman President of the Democratic Federation, Mr. Clark of Glasgow, Mr. McHugh Land League Organizer behalf of the Labourers and Artizans supported the nationalisation, while opposed to it was the Chairman, T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Mr. Kenny, of Manchester, Mr. MacSheedy, of Bolton, Mr. Kelly, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and others. After three hours' discussion, the Nationalisation idea was then moved that this Convention advise and recommend the farmers of Ireland, as a motter of expediency and justice, to assist the farm laborers of that country in their efforts Scientists cannot see their way as far as the to improve their present wretched condition, and thus show to the world the desire of the farmers to form that unity and cohesion so necessary for the well-being of their country, and for the consolidation of the Irish nation at home and abroad. This resolution being seconded, Mr. Kissane, of Southwark, led up to some further discussion, but was eventually carried by an overwhelming majority, many of the delegates remarking that the labourers cause was of more importance than even that of the farmers, a large number of whom had already gone into the Land Courts. name of the organisation was then altered to "The Irish Land and Labour League of Great Britain." The three Land League organizers, Messrs. Kelly, Parkes and McHugh, gave satisfactory reports of their labours, more especially in the Highlands of Scotland where landlordism of the very worst kind had prevalled since the establishment of the feudal system in that country. A report on the Says evictions was on the whole declared satisfactory, but the condition of the crofters was said to be had in the extreme, even worse than that of the Irish teneutry. A resolution was carried in favor of paying members of parliament by the constitu-oncies, but it was felt to be exceedingly difficult to carry out. Several new rules were made and old one's amended, and at half-past six the Convention closed its labours by a vote of thanks to the Irish parliamentary party for their efforts in the House of Commons, and another to the chairman for presiding. Most of the delegotes went from the hall to the Clarence Hotel, where they dined together under the

> At 2.30 on the Sunday afternoon, a meeting, presided over by Dr. Commins, was held in the Free Trade Hall, which is a building capable of holding nearly six thousand persons, and was on this occasion crowded to excess. Resolutions were moved and spoken to by Drs. Dickson and Howard, of Manchester, Mrs. Moore, of the Ladien' Land Lengue, Mr. Biggar, M.P., and Mr. O'Connor, M.P., and of course were carried.

> presidency of their Chairman, and ourley the

evening several speeches were made in favour

of the Irish national cause.

During the Sunday evening Irish politics was the principal subject of discussion in the club rooms of the various hotels at which the delegates were staying, peacant proprietary and nationalisation being the pivots upon which the arguments turned. The principal points used by the peasant proprietary advocates were expediency and an objection to vest the land of Ireland in the Government of England: while the champions of nationalization said peasant proprietary would only benefit a class who, when established, would perpetuate British rule. That the land should be vested in Irish provincial boards who would receive the rents and devots them to national purposes, and thus do away with the taxation on imports and industry, as well as prevent the land being the private property of any man or body of men to do as they like with, often to the detriment of the entire community.

On the Monday morning more than two thirds of the delegates left for Dublin by excursion train, via Holyhead, to be present at the unveiling of the O'Connell monument and opening of the Exhibition, of which Nationalists here are very proud because it is entirely a people's enterprise, without the fossilized and aseless patronage of royalty, viceroyalty or aristocracy. Over two thousand people left London alone to attend the opening ceremony, the fare between the English and Irish metropolis and back, both for steamer and rail, being reduced to one guines, or a fraction over \$5.00 of your money. Everything considered, the Manchester Convention was a great success and the most important gathering of Irlshmen that ever took place on English soil. Such an assemblage of intelligent and practical men meeting in one of the principal English towns is an evidence of the marvellous intellectual development of the Irish people outside of the cradle of their race, and which will doubtless in the near future raise their country to the rank of nationhood among the nations of the earth.

ANGLO-CELT.

THE ALLEGED PHENIX PARK MUR-

KINGSTON, Jam., Sept. 1 .- Westgate, alias O'Brien, one of the alleged murderers of Cavendish and Burk, is in jail at Spanishtown. He adheres to his confession, and has several times threatened suicide. When asleep he is troubled with fearful dreams and raves excitedly. He has revealed the names of his alleged accomplices to the authorities but they are kept secret. The general belief is that he had something to do with good for Canada." This is as contemp- reduction of rack rents; to enable the tenant | in prison