

while, can speak for their own sections.

When the Hon. T. D. M'Gee went to Ire-

When the Hon. T. D. McGee went to Ireland, nominally as one of the Commissioners to the Dublin Exhibition, he made a speech at Oxford which gave great offence to Irishmen everywhere. For the purpose of gaining the applause of the London *Times*, the Dublin *Evening Mail*, and the other papers which ever delight in representing the Irish as an inferior race, and to earn admission to the benighted

In London, Oxford, &c., of which he afterwards was proud to boast, he described the millions of Irish in the United States as utterly corrupt and degraded, depicting the very worst type of the worst class, the pot-house politician and electioneering rowdy, as the true representative of the great mass of the Irish emigrants.

new who were exceptions to the almost universal rule. In a speech made some time after in London, before some parties connected with the Grand Trunk, he made similar statements, though he did not venture to go quite so far.

Of the Irishmen of Montreal who had  
ent Mr. McGee to the Legislature; very  
any naturally felt indignant at this wanton  
tack on their countrymen in the United

ates, and the gross calumnies poured upon them in their name, and some two hundred of them published an address in which they repudiated all participation in the disgraceful conduct of their representative. Mr. McGee and his immediate friends and followers felt that he had gone too far, and that something must be done to recover the ground he had lost. On

On his return to Montreal they tried to get up a demonstration of welcome at the Railway Station; but elaborate as had been their preparations, the hisses and groans drowned the cheers. After that they proposed to get up a dinner for him, but the political hacks and the servers were, some engaged at Quebec pre-

ring for the Session, the others so far scattered that they could not be easily assembled, and as the dinner was at first intended as a sort of counter demonstration of the Irish of control themselves, and it was found that few of these could be induced to attend the banquet—after some little flourish about Mr. 'Gee's duties as a member of the Govern-

ent, was postponed. Some time after he delivered an ill-digested lecture on "Cardinal iseman," which every one knew was got up in a hurry in order to win back the Irish Catholics if possible.

possible, his adherents determined to try the effect of the dinner which they had originally contemplated, and accordingly a dinner was given at the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, a few days ago, and all the influence of the government and of the Grand Trunk was employed to procure the attendance of guests. It

as desirable that as many men with Irish names as possible should be present, and place-holders were summoned from all parts of the two Provinces—yet the "Irish element," as far as we can judge from reading the list of about two hundred names, was but poorly represented after all. Members of the Government were there; officials of the Grand Trunk were there;

Mr. M'Gee made quite as good a use of Fenianism in his speech at this dinner as Mr. Asher made of it in York. When Mr. M'Gee made his Wexford speech Fenianism was little thought of by any body. It was generally despised and disregarded, and Mr. M'Gee made

at a passing allusion to it; but those who judge from the speech he made at the dinner must suppose that Mr. McGee's sole offence is that he denounced Fenianism. Deliberately, and fully, with malice prepense and aforethought, to serve his own ends, he calumniated the whole Irish population of the United States, and thus committed the most flagrant and impudent

now with an air of sweetest innocence, much injured, he pretends that he attacked only the Fenians. This he perhaps thinks a very clever dodge, and no doubt his colleagues and his adherents enjoyed it exceedingly; but they were all much mistaken if they supposed that any one could be deceived by such means, that this attempt to shift his ground could

The greater part of Mr. M'Gee's speech was an attack on the Fenians. The report of this part of his speech occupies several columns, and if his description be not an exaggeration, our body of Irishmen are not merely a an association of fools and knaves, or traitors, as others represent them, but the greatest fiends incar-

te that ever cursed the earth with their presence. Himself an Irish Yankee who lived with and upon the class he so describes, perhaps much weight is due to his evidence.—at with this we are little concerned.

We almost expected as we read, to find that ever he had worked up his audience to the same pitch of horror &c. he would denounce

those Irishmen in Montreal who signed the Address, or at least those who got it up, as Fenians; but he is too cunning for that. He offended them too deeply already, and he knew that if members of the Executive and officials of the Grand Trunk had assembled to him honour, it was because he was pushing them *in* rather than *out* with the Irish.

sed to have some influence with the Irish, and that if by other calumnies, directed more immediately at themselves, he further alienated the Irish of Montreal, he would find few in Canada or in England to do him reverence, with all the airs of a most indulgent patron, he assured his audience that the Canadian Irish are not quite so low or so depraved

their American cousins. For the comfort of those who may be inclined to place mere reliance in the statement of so great a Confederate than on their own reason and common sense—if which their stock must be rather small—we publish this part of his speech in full:—

merica at the exact figure of 45,000 men. Well, Sir, all I can say is, that if the rest of our figures are as near the mark as these, they are a very formidable body of enemies—to the truth! My reverend friend, the Archbishop of Halifax, who was here the other day, assured me that Fenianism was entirely unknown within his jurisdiction. In Lower Canada it is neither a local habitation nor a name; and

ough, as I said at Wexford, there may be some of the species somewhere among us, since the number of fools, we are assured on good authority, is infinite, yet compared to the great, orderly, law-abiding, religious mass of the provincial Irish, they are not a drop in the bucket, nor a bucket in Lake Ontario. Our ends from a distance, if they think it worth

The tone of the United States' papers towards Great Britain does not grow more friendly. They continue to write articles in the Alabama claims which they may suppress, and if necessary enforced. They breathe of dissatisfaction in the liberality of the officers and crew of the Shenandoah and they demand that the surrender of Captain Waddell and his crew be demanded under protest. They also demand that the Government should not be obliged to pay compensation in the late rebellion of not in Jamaica, as in the severity with which the insurgents were treated, they find cause of glorification themselves, and of reproach to the Government and press of Great Britain, which so often undertook to teach the Northern States clemency and magnanimity. They entirely forget that the same Government and press have gloried in the rebellion of the Southern States. There was little resemblance, and that the horrible atrocities perpetrated by the Jamaica negroes were such as naturally excited the strongest thirst for vengeance, and may be held to pay if it could not quite justify a slaughter of all suspected of being participants in such a crime. It is not to be expected that they discriminate between the atrocities of

hope for the sake of humanity, are much less aggregated. Even the Boston Journal, usually regarded as moderate in its comments on the relations of the two countries, if not indeed most friendly towards Great Britain, improves this occasion:

John Bull's clemency, like certain kinds of Chinese clemency, for foreign nations, is not for nor home use. While our war was going on, it was forced upon us with a tooth and nail. It was not a clemency, but a necessity. It was a speech in English without rhyme and not compelled to defend our Government against the current charge of committing untold atrocities. It was a speech in English, not presented in the English press as a monster of cruelty. And even the useless sinking of the *Alabama* was not a speech in English, but protested against as an act unworthy of a civilized nation.

And so things went on, until the British people, in the act of holding up their hands in horror at the idea of a single leader in our rebellion being hung—when, suddenly, the *Journal* came out with a speech in English, not a rhetorical, instead of a theoretical, notion of British clemency, and now what do we see? We see a single parish, after the military have suppressed the rebellion, and the rebels have been rebels hanged and shot; and a local paper says that it is not unlikely that the course will be

will reach *thousand!*" Says the same author by "There is one continued scene of hanging day by day," and it is feared that the accumulation of dead bodies will produce an epidemic. Contrast this wholesale exterminating rage with the exceeding, if not excessive, generosity of the Government of Great Britain, and the unfortuniate hypocrisy which is needed to preach British clemency to us breakers!"

It is thought that the same feelings may for any length of time, friendly relations with people in whom, without distinction of party, rank, such feelings as are here manifested, the press of Great Britain, and of these Provinces, which in their sympathy for the South American Republics, have been so liberal, cordial and reverent the North, have done much to create this ill-will.

The *Journal* again calls on us to prove the truth of our charges by the same means respecting the application of the Canadian tariff to our imports. Can the *Journal* have forgotten that the FREEHOLD laid a similar calculation of great length before the public last winter, and that the result of its calculations, questioned at the time by the delegates and their friends, and subjected to the most severe criticism, was very similar to the result of Mr. Smith's

If we may be allowed so to say, prove Mr. Smith's calculations correct: beforehand and its readers would not think it repeating all those weary calculations now. It is in the *Journal* to show, if it thinks it can, the Confederation could buy the North Pole as open it up for settlement; could enlarge the present canals and build others, as the great St. Lawrence; could build a new Canadian Railroad and maintain an army; not to speak of all its navy, and pay the cost of the additional governments, legislatures, &c., &c., at the same time adopt any lower tariff than that which Canada for so many years past has found quite too low to meet its own wants. The arguments, the probabilities and the facts are all there, and the reader is left to judge the people, to whose arbitrament the whole question was referred, have so decided, and is for the *Journal* and its associates to endeavour to make out a better case if they can. We admit that the task is most difficult, as we do not wonder, howmuchever we may grieve, that they prefer the more easy and congenial task of writing the *Journal* and its general, and its numerous, and its many, and its deal in. Whenever they make up their

Edinburgh, and some other towns in Scotland, have been much agitated late about the running of the railway trains on Sunday. The fact that the law is not observed by the clergy and others, and by none more totally than by the town Council of Edinburgh. Apropos of all this, comes the revelation of the fact that this same town Council observe the Sabbath in a way, probably, peculiar to themselves, and that to this mode of observance the majority are firmly attached. A newspaper correspondent, summarizing recent proceedings of the town Council, says:

"A Mr. Hope moved 'That this Council resolve that in future no portion of the city funds be spent in drink or food for behoof of most of the ministers of the Gospel, or for the preaching of sermons or at any other hour of the Sabbath.' Mr. Hope explained 'that his reason for moving this motion was, that he had observed that the Council had been in the habit of expending a large sum of money on the Sabbath in the purchase of wine and was passed by the majority of the Council, from which it appeared that upwards of £13 had been spent on such occasions on Sabbath before yesterday. He thought it was not fitting for the Council to endorse this proceeding, for he had seen some

**CHOLERA IN JERUSALEM.**—Cholera has broken out in Jerusalem with terrific violence, and a sudden panic has seized on the Pashan in charge of the city. The epidemic has been introduced precipitantly, in which stampeded they were disgracedly followed by the various European consular agents, with the exception of the British Consul General, acting functionary for France.

Papers received from Jamaica give lively accounts of the late insurrection, and of the frightful atrocities perpetrated by the rebels.

The *Free Press* writes as follows:—

"The exact number of the whole number of persons massacred by the insurgents, the number of rebels tried by court martial, and the number of those who were hanged, are not yet ascertained. Up to the 4th inst., some hundred and twenty persons had been executed by the legislature, ministers of the Methodist Baptist churches, doctors, officers and privates of the militia, and a number of others in places of trust under the Government. Many of the ringleaders were arrested in the last week of the rebellion, and in the possession of some of them, proving that arrangements for the revolt were wide spread, and very complete, embracing plans for an insurrection in all the parishes, and in the most important place in the colony, including Kingston the capital. The movement was precipitated by the death of the late Governor, and the authorities at Morant Bay, and commenced the massacre some time before the plot was discovered. But for the premature outbreak every white man, woman and child in Jamaica would have been murdered. The Maroons, who were armed and active in the operation, greatly aided the authorities in the suppression of the rebellion. The rebels were generally of a sturdy and aimless temper, and the insurrection was a mere

[illegible][illegible]

The Court Martial, presided over by Commander Brand, resumed its attendance at 9 o'clock. The accused rebels were tried and condemned; among them two women who took considerable part in the insurrection. They were sentenced to hang. Several were catted and released.

The Court martial met at 12 o'clock tomorrow morning. It was expected that several more would be condemned to death, and one to be flogged-lashes. Late in the evening twelve were hanged.

There is one continual scene of hand day by day, and it becomes a matter for consideration whether the burial place of the rebels will be "blue Jackson's" ("like sardines,") in the Town, is not altogether some serious epidemic here—also the fact that the dead bodies commence taint the atmosphere.

It may be noted also that interestingly, the rebels have been hanged and shot in the East of St. Thomas in the East up to date and it is not at all unlikely that the same thing will not be far over 2000 who will have

The following official returns of the yield of the crops of the United States during the year 1884 are very interesting, as they show just how much wheat is raised, and also show whether there is any good reason to suppose that the price of wheat will be late rise in the price of breadstuffs, and to prospect there is of present prices being no longer sustained —

Wheat,	186,579,229	180,854,823	173,470,400
Bushels,	18,943,005	18,979,975	18,943,005
Berley,	11,391,226	10,630,178	11,391,226
Barley,	17,654,882	17,654,882	17,654,882
Corn,	704,427,853	630,681,713	451,990,000
Buckwheat,	15,830,000	15,830,000	15,830,000
Oats,	10,365,000	10,365,000	10,365,000

Total 2,328,561,222 1,180,429,871 905,285,222

Hay, tons 22,335,746 19,166,793 20,797,246

Chace, the 18,838,993 19,746,229 20,797,246

quality. The August report estimated the deficiency in quality and quantity at 26.34 per cent. The above table shows that the quality of the corn crop never was so high as in 1884, and that the deficiency in quality of the corn crop never was so high as in 1884. The above table shows that the quality of the corn crop never was so high as in 1884, and that the deficiency in quality of the corn crop never was so high as in 1884.

The number of bushels of 1885 exceeds that of 1884 by 216,071,411.

The Journal is very angry.

marked that its editor once loved the Yawps so dearly, although, as is well known, he passed even the *Times* in enthusiastic admiration of the policy and of the action of the Government during the late war, when he lived at St. Stephen. By way of reprisal he talks of the Southern sympathies of the FREEMAN; but it is just as well to know that the FREEMAN had no special preference for the South; that it blamed or praised the North or South as they seemed to it to deserve; that it was always ready to warner demand the maintenance of the Union, and the fact that it may be maintained without the quest of either part.

Seventy-five collars per week for the four weeks have been necessary for the freedmen in the District of Columbia. If cholera strikes there or in other part of South where they are herded like cattle, mortality will be enormous.

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