weither fallen victims to their unflinching constraint of the ocean victims our mation and forbidding to give the fallen victims to their unflinching constraint of the fallen victims to their unflinching constraint of the ocean victims our mation and forbidding to give the fallen victims to their unflinching constraint of the fallen victims to their unflinching constraint of the ocean victims our mation and forbidding to give the fallen victims to their unflinching constraint of the ocean victims and forbidding to give the fallen victims to their unflinching constraint of the ocean victims and forbidding to give the fallen victims and forbidding to give the fallen victims to the fallen victims to their unflinching constraint of the ocean victims and forbidding to give the fallen victims and forbidding to give t moment appointed for the dispensation of mercy should arrive, might be cinstrumental in restoring the ancient faith and in giving back that precious deposit which they had guarded at the expence of so, many hardships and trials. In the . Kingdom of Scotland, the true faith had taken refuge from the persecution in the mountainous districts of the north; and it was here, among a chosen band of martyrs and confessors, that God

carry his name to the utmost bounds of the earth. He who was one day to be a successor of the Apostles-who was to share their labors and emulate their zeal, by publishing the news of World, and to whose memory we have now assembled to offer a feeble tribute of esteem and easy though not opulent circumstances. Here, surrounded by a poor, but contented and indussimplicity, and instructed by the suffering constancy of his ancestors, many of whom despising this earthly life, with its false riches, mockthose lessons of solid wisdom which distinguishes his after life. Here, from his childhood, he learned to detach his thoughts and affections pleasures, and to labour for the good that perish true dienity, which made him afterwards such a devoted servant of the poor. Here, in a word, quaintances, he learned those maxims of selfforth with so much lustre, and were so instrumental in saving souls. To these early dispositions of piety, Alexan-

and at the age of twelve years, his proficiency in the classics, together with those other remarkhim, that he might complete his studies, to the Ecclesiastical College of Salamanca in Spain .to enter the ranks of the saints found a responsive districts in the Highlands. Almighty God they were to be drawn forth from the isolation of their glens and mountains, and to be scattered over the rest of Scotland for the conversion of many of their countrymen; and then they were to commence the spiritual regeneration of their native land, so long enshrouded in the dark night of error; and eventually they were to be borne across the Atlantic, as beralds of the Gospel in this Province, as the proneers—the founders of this Christian community, which has been so signally blessed, and which to-day promises an abundant barvest.

Such, dearest brethren, has ever been the manner of God's dealing with His Church .-In the new, as in the old covenant, inadequate are all that appear at first-so meagre, so insignificant, so foolish as scarcely to strike the eye, ... or enlist the attention of men.

"The foolish things of the world bath God chosen that he may confound the wise; and the weak things of the world he h God chosen, that He may confound the strong. And the base things of the world, and the things that are contemptible, hath God chosen, and thing that are not, that He might bring to nought, the things that are; that no flesh should glory in His signt."—(1 cor. 1, 27, 28, 29.)

Soon, however, an unseen, but irresistible, spring of life and increase manifest its workings, and by a mysterious appointment these puny instruments which, to human wisdom, the very personification of folly, weakness, and incapacity, suddenly rise forth in all the majesty of omnipotence and astound the universe by the unexpected results of their labors; and from out that chaos and obscurity, in which the eye of man can discern neither order nor design, issue forth by wirtue of the divine flat, wonders of harmony and wisdom-of life and productiveness; poral order is God's appointment, as well as the sceptre?-or if they met the enemy with resistwhich we can explain only by referring them to no effort of chance to no temporary triumph of without his will; for all power is from God, end-to no happy stroke of human policy, but to (Rom xiii, 7); all might is a communication of Him alone Who balances the universe in the His sovereign right—all duty the ordinance of Ah / let our revilers now appear and repeat that hollow of his hand, and to Whose sovereign will. Hence obedience to every legitimate Catholics are disloyal. Here again the Bishop no word shall be impossible! Thus was it in government to every lawfully appointed aucomprehensive microcosm, man! Thus was it is not to man, but God Himself to whom the many contests in which it was engaged. You claims of justice, by an exemplary patience in bearing when, enduring love having given way to aveng-homage of obedience is offered, and that, on the know the rest. By these timely efforts, this ing justice, He had obliterated and destroyed other hand, in refusing the power they resist colony—the most precious jewel in the crown of His first creation, polluted and deformed by sin, the ordinance of God?

the prayer hall of Jerusalem which concealed among Catholics whose fathers had suffered perfrom the tury of the Jews a few ignorant and secution for their faith, and who themselves were timid fishermen, issued forth a band of confessors forced to leave their country because the laws and martyrs whom no sword has been able to exterminate—a College of Teachers whom no philosophy has been able to withstand a host of imbibed in the universities of Catholic Spain; in rulers, at whose feet Cassar has been forced to fine, he was a Prince of the Church, and animatlay down the sceptre!

Nature had ever dealt out her riches with a prepared the vessel of election which was to sparing hand to the hardy Highlanders entrusted to the care of Father MacDonell, and their unfrom her barren hills the necessaries offife. To wards decline. these hardships, many of the lords from whom -salvation-in-this-northern-portion of the New they held their tenements, added still greater away with the Church, and to-root out every that plain but forcible language which the occaprivations; for by a grasping and inhuman policy trace of its past existence! The natural conse-sion required, to elect representations (I quote -which has again reared its head in jour own gratitude-was born in the year of our Lord, times-which every Christian should condemn-1762, in the shire of Inverness, of parents, in and which none who respect the first principles of Christianity could practice - the poor were had inaugurated and preserved, during 1400 barbarously driven from their farms; and those trious population, edified by examples of Christian home-steads in which their fathers had lived and inevitable, result. Soon a man appeared who died, were changed into sheds for cattle. Great understood the tendencies of that infidel age; and unprecedented distress was the consequence be renounced those principles of equity and of those cruel ejectments; and in 1792, a famine freedom which the Church had long taught him ing dignities and delusive hopes, had sealed their ravaged the district, and compelled the wretched from the cradle; he hurled from their thrones, faith with their blood, the future Bishop learned | inhabitants either to die on the highways, or to emigrate, and seek elsewhere the means of supporting life. But emigration to foreign lands was a crime before the law, and the unbappy infrom this transitory world and its deceitful dividuals detected in the attempt to quit the and spoil, he laid a sacrilegious hand on her sukingdom were impressed into the navy; besides, preme Pontiff, unmindful of what he had learned not-here, he inhibed that knowledge of man's those poor people had not the means necessary to undertake so long a voyage, and again they knew too little of the world to do so with hopes through the lessons he received and the examples of success! In such emergencies what was to Peter; and that whosever dare move a hand he witnessed, as well under the roof of his be done? Were they to seek reluge in a for- against that rock to deface or to destroy it, shall parents, as among the humble homes of his ac- eign country from the cruelty of their pagan masters, and thus expose themselves to per- of his temerity, crushed beneath its overwhelmdenial, of brotherly love, and of zeal for the in- haps still greater hardships, without even the ing, because divine resistance. At that moment, terest of God, which in his riper years, shone | consoling ministration of religion and the sym- | then, when anarchy threat ened to bring back the pathy of friendship, to assuage their woes, or smooth down their dying pillow?-or were they to wait at home their delivery, and expect reder Mac Donell added a precocious love of study lease from suffering at the bands of a premature death? But I perceive that I am getting entangled in the mazes of history, and giving a able qualities which distinguished him, attracted memoir of the times, rather than panegyric of the attention of his superiors, who forthwith sent | the virtues of our Bishop. As it would be impossible for me to relate, in the few moments at my disposal, even the chief acts of his long As with the youthful Samuel, the call of Heaven | career allow me to satisfy your expectations | and the threatening clouds daily thickened and and to edily your piety by making known to you echo in his heart; many a time it roused him only a few of the virtues which distinguished, from the dreams of boyhood, and when its mdis-tinctness left him doubtful as to the origin and MacDonell. I allude to those pointed out in import of those secret inspirations which agitated my text, as forming the panegyric of the Highhis mind, he made answer in the words of the priest Simon :- "He propped up the house.... prophet: - "Speak, Lord, for thy servant He took care of his nation and saved it from heareth." At length that darkness and uncer- destruction." Yes, he watched over and protainty in which it often pleased Heaven to leave cured the welfare of his nation, by giving subus concerning our vocation—that most vital stantial proofs of loyalty and devotion to the question-vanished before the decision of the sovereign under whose sway he hved, and by Spiritual Director; and in obedience to what he affording efficacious support to the government considered a call from God, like that given of in several critical conjunctions; he watched over old to the High-priest Aaron, he consented to the interests of his own countrymen in particular, take upon him the sublime dignity, the life-long by saving them from imininent ruin. Moreover, servitude, the heavy responsibilities of the priest- he fortified the temple, and shone in his days as hood. He received holy orders in the year the "morning star in the midst of a cloud," by 1786, and was appointed to one of the poorest extending the reign of Christ on earth, by illuthe darkness which still enveloped had great designs on that young Priest and this Northern portion of the American Continent, the poor and virtuous flock entrusted to his! and causing it to disappear before the light of charge. By the chastening hand of Heaven salvation. Allow me to confine myself to these few reflections, and to show you a loyal citizen, being of his own countrymen, and also, a praisea devoted patriot, a zealous Priest and Pontiff in the person of the late Right Rev. Alexander MacDonell, first Bishop of the Church in Upper Canada.

Do not think, my brethren, as some have falsely imagined, and as others have calumnious ly reported, that the Church is essentially hostile to the State, and that a good and consistent Catholic is necessarily a disloyal subject. It is far otherwise; the Church is no more opposed to the Empire, than faith is opposed to reason, the supernatural to the natural, or eternity to time. It is true the Church differs essentially from the State. The former is a marvellous inresources, feeble beginnings, unpromising efforts stitution, in which the hand of God works more powerfully. - in which Providence reveals its guiding wisdom more clearly, and in which human action is more visibly subordinate to the

It is a higher organisation, because the interest over which it watches, and which it was appointed to protect, are more abiding and of deeper import; because the elements of which it is composed are less subject to decay of time, and to the corrupting influence of human passions; because the means at its disposal for maintaining order and harmony are more powerful and efficacious; and because, in fine, the Spirit which communicates to its vitality, and strength is none other than the spirit of truth so many times aspersed, against whom so much and justice," "which shall abide with it for calumny has been levelled, and who have been ever," (John xiv, 16); the Church, therefore, differs from the State-is higher than the State -but can never be opposed to her true interests submit to men who; appeared rather as friends the real right of the State; for each has been instituted by the Almighty Himself-the temspiritual, and neither could abide one instant the beginning, when from the confused and inert thority-has always been the earnest exhortation raised the fallen hopes of the Colonists; and the mass, by a single word, He produced the earth of the Church to her children; and in order to Catholics of every origin scrupulously followed and the sea and the firmament with all their render this duty at once more easy and more beauty and perfection, and gave a being to that stringent has never ceased to assure the faithful fencibles was organised under this directions, and mysterious abridgment of all His works that that in obeying the lawful commands of men, it was distinguished for resolute bravery in the And nevertheless, by perseverance in urging the

from the universal wreck. Thus it was when, the disciples the same groundless accusations has the present day, we ourselves are simple specta-

were unable or unwilling to protect them from injustice; his mind was formed, his principles ed with her spirit; the testimony, therefore, of his life commands attention.

a strange spectacle on record. Every throne and rebel hands. In an address to the Catholic tiring industry could scarcely suffice to wrest on the European Continent seemed tottering to-

> In a Catholic nation, men had thought to co quences ensued. At first unparalleled anarchy, and then unscrupulous despotism, set their iron heel on those liberties, which the Catholic Church, years; and the servitude of Paganism was, the or humbled to the dust, princes and kings and emperors, whose dynasties had ruled for successive centuries; and at length, finding that the Church was the only barrier to his lust for power in his youth, and what the experience of his grey hairs, again forced him to acknowledge, that hell itself shall never prevail against the Chair of surely perish and shall himself become the victim reign of barbarism, and to blot out every vestige of civilisation, on the dawn of the advent of that mighty but despotic captain, whose name still fills us with wonder not unmingled with dismay, England in her turn began to feel alarmed. Her rulers said the destructive element which loomed in the distance, and sought to prepure for the deadly struggle, by increasing her armies and manning her fleet, already decimated by an unnatural warfare. But men were not forthcoming,

grew more portentous. In this trying emergency, when others were inactive or desponding, Father Macdonell proposed to the British Government to organise and place at their disposal a regiment of his Highland countrymen. While acting under the sacred impulse of patriotism, he did not however neglect the duties of religion; and he made the proposal on two conditions: 1st-that both men and officers should be exclusively Catholic, in order that no element of discord might creep in to mar their effectiveness; and 2nd-that he should be their chaplain, to be their guide during life, and their succor in their dying moments, that death might thus be deprived of half its borrors! These conditions were acceded to; and then, for the first time since the penal days commenced, a Catholic regiment, with a Catholic chaplain, was received into the service of England enter into no lengthened explanation of the motives which influenced Father Macdonell into this transaction-doubtless the personal wellworthy zeal for the interests of religion urged him on; but it is equally certain that the calamities which threatened the whole British Empire made an irresistible appeal to his generosity and patriotism was not the least among the motives which inspired his conduct. This the sequel of his life shows beyond a doubt. In the year 1812, the United States declared war against Great Britain, with the hopes of joining the whole continent of North America in one vast Confederation. Seldom was aggression more unjust, but never did success appear more certain. Canada possessed no forces capable of renelling an invasion; and England, left without any ally, was too embarrassed to afford effective protection to

her colony. You all know what a panic seized every breast in Canada when the news of an invasion crossed the frontiers, and how, more especially in this western portion of the Province, men, for the most part, yielded to despair, and determined to relinquish a struggle which offered but small prospect of success, and in which even victory seemed to present so few advantages.

What was the conduct of Bishop Macdonell in this critical emergency? Nay, since the answer is the same to both questions, I will ask what was then the conduct of the Catholic inhabitants-those Catholics whose loyalty has been accused so frequently of disaffection to the throne -what was their conduct? Did they tamely than foes, and offered liberties and franchises greater than those enjoyed under the British ance, did they take up arms simply in self-defence, with the hope of purchasing by a single blow independence from every foreign rule ?-Catholics are disloyal. Here again the Bishop spoke and acted bravely; by his intrepidity, he his injunctions. A second regiment of Glengarry

ed by the loyalty of a Catholic people! And and South, or Catholic, section of Ireland. The when, twenty-five years later, a warfare, still Reviewer concludes that only in the latter the true more deadly when the throes of civil strife con- principles of religious liberty are to be found; and vulsed the Province, Bishop Macdonell was among the foremost in loyalty. Already in the year preceding the disasters of 1837, his sagacious eye discovered, and his energy endeavored to quell the coming storm; and he considered the crisis sufficiently alarming to call for Episcopal influence in the Parliamentary elections; for herdeemed it the duty of every citizen to exert his utmost efforts to prevent the interests of jus-The last decade of the eighteenth century left | tice and order from being entrusted to disloyal and Protestant freeholders of Stormont and Glengarry, he made an appeal to his countrymen of every religious persuasion, conjuring them in this own words) to elect for Parliament representatives of

"Sound and loyal principles, who have the real good of their country at heart, who will not allow themselves to be duped or misled by wicked hypocritical "radicals," endeavoring "to drive" the Province into rebellion, and to cut off every commetion between Canada and Great Britain, our mother country."- (June, 1836.)

And when at length the standard of revolutions unfurled, his voice was heard above the tumult calling his countrymen to arms, and inspiring them with the loyalty and intrepidity which the crisis imperatively. demanded. This appeal was not in wain; and his-Glengarry militia to the sacred cause of law and order. Do not think, however, that our Bishop acted thus through slavish attachment to 'a party, or 'that he was blind to the many abuses which then weighed upon the country, impoverished its resources and impeded its progress. These evils he acknowledged; but he maintained with reason that they were foreign, and not essentially inherent to the constitution; that they could be safely and permanently removed by constitutional means alone; and that rebellion, fai from redressing these grievances, was only suited to confirm and aggravate them a hundred fold. It is time to speak of the patriotism of this loyal

Bishop, and to show with what unwearying solici-

tude he watched over the temporal concerns of his follow countrymen, and with what rare sagacity he reconciled respect for the throne with love for his country, even when their interest seemed to clash, and by what generous sacrifices he' saved his nation from destruction." Here again, as time forbids me to furnish a complete narration of the patriotic efforts which ended only with his latest broath, I shall content myself with drawing your attention to that portion of his life which preceded his arrival in the New World; and I do this the more willingly, because, while it furnishes some adequate idea of the devoted patriotism which found a general resting place within his breast, it cannot fail to interest you in a high degree, affording as it does the bistory of the early colonisation of no inconsiderable portion of this Province. I have already alluded to the extreme poverty which afflicted the parishioners of Father Macdonell in the North of Scotland, without entering into a detail of their calamities, but suffice to remark, that they were at once the victims of an unprecedented scarcity of provisions - of the insatiable rapacity of inhuman landlords-of an unwise or inadequate legislation, which, while it refused protection against injustice and tyranny, cut off all hope of redress by making emigration a crime! In vain did their afflicted pastor expostulate and petition-in vain were deputations dismissed to the metropolis to protest against such crying evilsremonstrance and petition proved equally futile. As a last resource, the devoted Priest travelled to Glasgow, (a journey which then presented many difficulties), when, after the necessary negotiations, he succeeded in obtaining employment among the cotton factories for about seven hundred individuals. He accordingly returned with these good tidings to his poor flock, and prevailed upon the greater number of them to leave their homes, and to migrate to the Lowlands, which by reason of the diversity of habit language and religion, was to them a foreign country; and he consented to accompany the thither him-self, to be their guide and consoler—the interpreter of their wants-their helper in every need. However, before the lapse of many years the American was broke out; Europe also was convulsed by revolution, and the manufacturers, finding no longer the usual consumption for their merchandize, were compelled to close their factories; and thus the wandering Highlanders were again abandoned to the rude blast of destitution; - the charitable ingenuity of our lamented Bishop was now put to its severest trial. The only resistance still left to those men whom ill-fortune seemed to assail with an unrelenting hand, was to enter the army, and fight the hattles of their country-battles most glorious, and in whose perils they were willing to share : for the very existence of England, as a nation, was then exposed to the utmost jeopardy. But a formidable barrier op-posed such a project, by a law which, it is unnecessary to stigmatize, none were allowed to enter the ranks of the army but those who made profession of Protestantism; and thus the Catholics who became soldiers were forced to renounce the profession and practice of that religion which alone they believed to be true: to deny and forswear the God of their faith before they could do battle for their native land! This criminal and ignoble encrifice of conscience the followers of Father Macdonell were not prepared to make; and I doubt not they would have preferred to relinquish life itself rather than be guilty of such a gross dereliction of the most sacred duties. However, Father Macdonell devised a middle course; and, through his instrumentality the Catholic Highlanders found means of rendering good and efficient service to the cause of freedom, without first putting on the shackles of religious thraldom; of being received as suldiers, and yet recognized as Catholics, thus for the first time since the religious revolution of the XVI century.

Allow me to repeat it thus for the first time a Catholic regiment, in spite of the laws, was received into the British service. It is truly strange how much may be acomplished, how many changes, for good or evil, may be brought about, and how many fearful; yet mighty revolutions may be effected by the energy and firmness of a single individual; and betimes it would seem as if some invisible power were omnipresent with man's feeble efforts, conferring on them a magic potency, an irresistible effectiveness foreign to their nature. Thus we find Father Macdonell. without praising or boasting, overturning the bar-riers of religious intolerance; uprooting deep-seated prejudices, the growth of ages, and causing the law itself to yield to his remonstrances and acknowledge its injustice. A few years before his appearance in Glasgow, religious bigotry had risen so high that a fanatical rabble drove the Catholic clergymen from the city, and burned the Catholic places of worship. meekly with unmerited insult, and by firmness in re-pelling aggression. He succeeded in spite of inveterate prejudice - in spite of the penal statutes, by which a Priest was a felon; he succeeded in causing He repeopled the face of the earth from one at am aware that calumny has misrepresented sion; and if, at the present day, England mainthe rights of Catholics to be acknowledged and resingle family, whom His Providence had saved us here as in everything else, and that against thins so firm a footing in the New World—if, at spected; and since that time our holy religion has

(Continued on fifth puge.)

TELET INTELLIGENCE.

In the July number of that thoroughly Protestant periodical, the Westminster Review, we find an excellent comparison betwint the North or Protestant and South, or Catholic, section of Ireland. The what he concludes with regard to Ireland, holds good of all other mixed communities. Of Canada for instance, where in the Lower, or Oatholic section the most perfect religious freedom obtains, whilst in the Protestant section, the Catholic minority are the victims of Protestant fanaticism; as in the case of the School laws:

copular manner of judging such questions than is to be found in the general opinion of tourists who com-pare the north with the south of Ireland. Almost ever stranger who visits that country comes back full of pits for the superstition of the south and of admiration for the religious freedom of the north. Yet we cannot help feeling convinced that the south will be found to enjoy by far the greater measure of religious liberty. We are now comparing, not the creeds, but the social systems by which the creeds are sustained. Any one who visits the large towns of the south of Ireland will find a Protestant and Roman Catholic population living together in as much harmony as people of opposing faiths usually maintain anywhere in unexciting times; he will find arge Catholic boroughs, where the majority is irresistibly in the hands of Catholics, represented in Parliament by Protestant members; he will find the aggressive controversy wholly conducted by Protestants, and, except for a rare equabble in a country village, without the slightest demonstration of anger on the part of the Roman Catholics; he will find Protestant and Catholic newspapers in the same town, Protestant and Catholic speakers on the same platform, Protestant and Catholic, clergymen at the same dinner-table. He will find that a Protestant, so long as he does not seek to be actually offensive, tory attests, and the king of Great Britain gladly may preach or teach anything he pleases and yet acknowledged, the efficient services rendered by the mingle freely in Roman Catholic society. If he goes to the north he will find the name of Roman Catholic held in positive detestation; he will find that it is almost impossible for the most enlightened Roman Catholic to obtain an entrance into Protestant society; he will find influential and leading Protestants publicly denounced because of their supposed tendency towards the recognition of religious equality; he will find that it was a difficult matter to obtain a publisher for a Roman Catholic newspa-per in Belfast five or six years ago; he will find theatres a together abandoned by the wealthier clusses because theatrical amusements are pro-nounced from the pulpit to be profane; he will find a grim Sabbatarian discipline ruling over Sunday, and an entire deference to the reigning sects the only condition of admission into general intercourse. These are simply matters of fact, which cannot in themselves be disputed. Yet we feel satisfied that not only most Irishmen from the north, but many Irishmen from the south, would be quite startled by the declaration that greater freedom of religion prevails in Munster than in Ulster."

THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS. - In the modley of creeds classes, and nationalities - Welsh Methodists, Scotch Presbyterians, English Protestants and Irish Catholics-which composed the Social Science Congress, against one educational institution no voice was raised in condemnation; but instead liberal and generous were the testimonies borne by non-Catholics and non-Irish gentlemen, clerical and lay, in favour of the sterling worth of the Schools of the Christian Brothers. Seventeen of the twenty-eight Diocesses now possess one or more of those establishments, some of the Diocesses, thus Limerick and Dublin, containing as many as nine different institutions. In others preparations are on foot to found new branches while some few of the remaining Diocesses already possess other religious Communities who conduct large and efficient Schools for the Poor. The four Archbishops, and a majority of the Bishops, have established foundations beside their episcopal residences, and numerous applications for new branches have been put forward-thus, for Letterkenny and Ballyshannon in Raphoe; Tullamore, in Meath; Borris and Cralguamanagh, in Kildare and Leighlin Kilkenny Oity and Callan in Ossory; and Mecklenburgh street, in Dublin. The acknowledged worth of the Christian Brother's Schools and their deep hold on the hearts and affections of the Catholic people have been fairly tested.—Morning News.

TERRECE SECLEW M'Manus. - If the movement of 1848 brought forward one man more thoroughly pure of motive and single-minded of purpose-any man more than another devoted with passionate ardour to the land of his birth—that man was Terence Bellew N'Manns. Strong in the belief that the opportunity had arrived when he could serve his country and that the means which he imagined to be at his disposal were the best suited for the object which he had in view, he did not heaitate to abandon a thriving and lucrative business, in which the warm-hearted Irishman had won the respect and confidence of even the ideat of those who frequent the Exchange of Liverpool, and to ding himself, his fortunes, and his life, into the struggle. Such devotion, if teld of a follower of Garibaldi, would excite the admiration of English, and even Irish, readers. Why should not the same unselfish devotion entitie the memory of M'Manus to the sympathy of every generous heart in the country? His brief appearance on the public stage has now become a matter of history, and is oo well known to need repetition. But it is only just to him to say that in all he did, and under every circumstance in which he was placed, he displayed a manly courage and heroic fortitude that entired for him the admiration even of those who hated his cause, and would willingly have inflicted upon him the last penalty of the law. He bore himself gallantly in the dock of Clonmel, and received the sentence which at the time he believed consigned him to the scallold, with a feeling more of capture than of human weakness; and in his exile he cherished the same passionate fondness torthis country which impelled him to sacrifice everything for what he hoped to be her political salvation. There were then, as there are now, thousands of true-bearted Irishmen who believed and still believe, that the movement was rash, ill-advised, and injurious to the cause which it was intended to promote; but there is not one of those who entertain this opinion who could or who can refuse to M'Manus the tribute of his sympathy nor ought there be one of those who would not cordially join in paying a tribute to his memory —as a pure, high-minded, and unselfish Patriot. The local committee ask for the aid and co-operation of all without distinction of creed or class; and placing their demand upon the broad grounds they do, without in any way trenching on the liberty which every man should have, of forming and maintaining his own opinion as to the best mode of advancing the interests of his country, and ultimately securing her happiness, we sincerely trust they will meet with the support they stand in need of. should be no attempt to make the occasion of honoring the remains of Mi Manus a idemonstration in fayour of particular views ... Let, all who can honour truth, purity of motive, and unselfish patriotism, join in doing so; and the broader the grounds taken the more certainly will the result be successful, and thus the more honouring to the memory of the noblehearted, Irishman whose dust is soon to mingle with his native soil of his native land. We shall, in this spirit, most gladly aid an object at once so just to the man, and so creditable to the country - Cork Examiner.

The magisterial investigation in connexion with the attempt to burn Kilkenny College, has failed to throw any light on the subject, which seems almost as unaccountable as the Road murder, and, had the diabelical attempt succeeded, it would probably have been involved in equal mystery. - Times Cor: