

mockery to think of comfort... away upon the wild gushes of the sea...

The east had opened her portals, and daylight, in mournful array, gloomily issued forth...

Once more the banished man awoke to sensibility; but oh, what a change was presented!

Madame Michaud passed her arms around her husband's neck, kissed her pallid lips, and shed tears of joy upon his breast.

Madame Michaud briefly informed him of the wreck being observed on the coast near to his own dwelling, and himself, with three or four others, rescued from impending death.

But the Directory? exclaimed Michaud;—my enemies, Eulalie; will they not discover where I am, and continue to persecute?

Pierre withdrew from public life, and cultivated his estates; and it is but a few years since I plucked delicious grapes in his vineyard...

SECRET SOCIETIES.

THEIR PERNICIOUS INFLUENCES.

Man is essentially a social being; but the wants of the natural inclination of his heart cannot be satisfied by a general intercourse with society.

To convince ourselves that such is the case, we need only to examine into the character of those Catholics whom we occasionally find united with the popular secret associations of the day.

Every Catholic cannot but know, that all "secret societies," no matter what be their name, are strictly forbidden, and condemned by the Church, as anti-social and anti-Christian.

per in themselves, and therefore desirable; but they ought to be open to the inspection of a member of the public, who would be able to judge of the propriety of individual acts.

The history of modern times unfolds, in bloody characters, the fruits of these secret organizations.—It is beyond the possibility of dispute that the dreadful revolutions which have in late years convulsed Europe, are the result of the machinations of the so-called secret philanthropists.

In the second place, the tendency of secret associations is anti-Christian. Their apologists and defenders declare, that they are, at least in part, intended for the alleviation of human sufferings, and that, therefore, they deserve the sympathy of the lovers of our race.

Turn over the pages of Catholic history; and you will, at every step, find the wonders of that spirit of Christ, that worketh in her.

We would ask any one of those societies, whether he believes in Christianity? If he does, we would ask him further, if he believes that the Christian religion is adequate to all the wants of man?

The spirit of the secret societies is evidently subversive of Christianity. If a man be a Mason, he is looked upon as having all the religion necessary.

How fatally deluded must one be, when he can see in the secret associations, which are, after all, but the tombs of the shattered remnants of rotten Protestantism, a substitute for the Christian religion!

He must rise early, yea, not at all go to bed, who will have every one's good word.

BRITISH DRUNKENNESS AND BRITISH HYGIENE.

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Let us imagine some native of the sober South taking, about 10 o'clock last night, an observant and rambling walk through the streets of London, holding his way devoutly from the region North of Holborn, and bent upon witnessing the proceedings of the British Legislature.

We have brought our foreigner to the lobby of the House of Commons. We will now take a liberty with the regulations, and introduce him into the Speaker's Gallery.

Our foreigner will listen a little longer, he will find that he is incorrect in his obvious conclusion that these measures are proposed with the avowed intent of perpetuating and forcing to nightly recurrence the scenes which he had just witnessed in the Seven Dials and the Haymarket.

It is, indeed, passing strange that men can say and do what has been said and done in resistance to the proposed permission to sell wine in places that may be entered without pollution; but, strange as all this may seem, we must not allow those foreigners who from a distance will criticize these debates to conclude that the action of our Legislature is to be in any way judged by the words spoken in Parliament.

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IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ILLNESS OF THE REV. DR. M'EVOT, P.P., KILLS.—It is with deep concern and unfeigned regret we have to announce the severe and dangerous illness of this distinguished and amiable clergyman.

It is with deep concern and unfeigned regret we have to announce the severe and dangerous illness of this distinguished and amiable clergyman. He was suddenly attacked on Tuesday, at the Amiens street terminus of the Drogheda Railway.

THE PAPAL TRIBUTE IN TUAM.—A preliminary meeting was held, on Sunday, at Tuam Cathedral, for the purpose of promoting the collection in aid of the Holy Father, which is to take place throughout this diocese on Pentecost Sunday.

THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS FOR THE POPE.—The Irishman says:—They go, these light-hearted Celts, to defend the Pope; they go, too we will not deny, because they love a trifle of fighting; and no chance has yet been given them against their direct foes.

THE POPE.—THE IRISH BRIGADE!—The Sligo Champion contains the following:—Our readers will recollect that some weeks since we made the announcement, on the authority of our New York Correspondent, that an Irish Brigade was in course of formation in America, to defend the Holy Father against his No Popery assailants; we have now the privilege of reporting further progress, upon the same reliable authority: a gentleman whose name would be a sufficient guarantee, whether in the U. States or in this, the "dear old land of his birth," as he loves to call it—the truth of any statement to which it would be attached.—"New York, April 30, 1860.—Thank God, that I have lived to see this day—that I have had an opportunity of witnessing the genuine old Catholic spirit evoked in this land of the dear old land of my birth some years since.

THE IRISH REPRESENTATIVES.—The London correspondent of the Westford News, a paper of "Liberal" politics, writes:—"I regret to find that the Irish members appear to be utterly disorganised, there being no common bond of duty or feeling amongst them—they vote this way, that way, every way; the result is, that any influence they may have had, if they ever had since O'Connell's noble voice was heard in these halls, is gradually dying out. It is a pity, and a serious loss to our country, that there is such a total want of combination amongst our representatives. It only shows this, that if nothing can be hoped for, there is little or no use in our members frittering away their precious time and money at this side of the water. As to their chances of being provided for, the government seems to disregard their services; they don't respect themselves, and, therefore, government don't respect them."

IRISH RECRUITS FOR THE POPE.—The Morning News has the following article by way of answer to Mr. Cardwell's menace of taking measures to put a stop to the recruiting for the Pope in Ireland:—"Of course, if any law has been violated or is about to be violated, the Government are quite right in looking to the matter, with or without Mr. Stewart's prompting. Let the law take its course. We ask nothing more, and we have no reason to expect anything else. British legislation in Ireland has always been read in its most penal sense, but we imagine even Irish law officials will find it hard to construct criminality out of anything so perfectly legal and constitutional as free emigration. If any one does an illegal act, we say again let the law and its administrators deal with him. Irishmen are not Russian serfs, they are not adscripti gleba, and cannot be tied down like negroes to the soil, or prohibited from trying to improve their minds and fortunes by travel. So long as no illegal act is done—and we most earnestly advise all our fellow-countrymen who have turned their minds to the spirited subject of Italian emigration to avoid all law breaking, and to go out as bona fide emigrants, perfectly free to adopt any profession, even the honorable profession of arms when they get to their destination—so long even the omnipotence of Parliament will fail to stop the Irish Exodus, or to turn it into the course it may please Providence to direct it into. They will not, we may be sure, succeed in their vain attempt to 'hedge in the cuckoo.' Even in the worst of the pe-

nal times, the... of wing for the... more re-animates... as we believe it to be, as strong, for a brief space, the darkest portion of our annals, we may be sure it will find vent, and reach its destined aim, despite the silly meddling of Scotch bull-bodies, or even the veto of a Whig-patriot of the kind...

Friday's post brings us a proclamation from Sir Henry Browning, Inspector General of the Irish Constabulary, setting forth the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, cautioning persons against enlisting, or inducing persons to enlist in the service of foreign powers; such offences being deemed misdemeanors and punishable by fine and imprisonment. Masters of vessels are equally liable.—A similar proclamation to the metropolitan police has emanated from the commissioner. Hitherto, as Mr. Monsell pointed out on Thursday night, it has not been the practice to prevent enlistment in the army of a friendly power, and the Foreign Enlistment Act was certainly not intended to meet such a case as that of Irishmen enlisting in the service of a Power with whom we are at peace. The course now adopted by the Government is both ridiculous and futile, and any proceedings founded on this proclamation will, well are convinced, prove utterly abortive. Still it does not lessen the disgust which one naturally feels at the one-sided policy of the Foreign Office; for to Lord John's anti-Catholic bigotry may really be traced the attempt to prevent aid being rendered to the Pope, while he is eager to encourage the Garibaldians.—Weekly Register.

A CLERGYMAN SUMMONED TO DISCLOSE THE SECRETS OF THE CONFESSATIONAL.—The Northern Whig contains a report of a case tried at Castleblinham Petty Sessions last week, in which it appears, the Rev. Mr. Callan, P.P., was summoned to give evidence as to a party from whom he had received restitution money. Mr. P. J. Byrne, an eminent solicitor, on the part of the reverend gentleman objected to his examination on this point, and made an able and learned argument on this point, and the learned gentleman said:—To ask a priest to disclose information received by him under the seal of confession, would be contrary to the law of the land. Father Callan must refuse to break the seal of confession, and to ask or insist on him to do so would be the means of preventing him from being the medium of restoring to the owner ill-gotten property, and would constitute him nothing better than an informer. The allowance by the judges of the land of a priest's plea for declining to tell the whole truth in such cases as the present, had been often made. Mr. Byrne then referred in support of his argument, to "Russell v. Crews," where an eminent judge, Lord Chief Justice Best, said:—"He for one would never compel a clergyman to disclose any communications made to him at the confessional, but if the clergyman chose to make them he would receive them." There were several other instances in which the judges refused to compel a clergyman to disclose what they heard in confession. Mr. Fitzmaurice said that he would not press Mr. Callan then to give evidence in the case, but he would keep the case open, and hoped that the prosecutor would be able to produce other evidence.

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LORD DERBY'S IRISH TENANTRY.—A correspondent of the Tipperary Free Press writes:—"Lord Derby is about to build a house and offices for the parish priest of Solohead, the Rev. Thomas Mahony, which is to revert to each successive pastor of that parish. To the house will be attached twelve acres of land (merely a nominal rent). His lordship is also about to give about an acre of ground for a chapel and yard, together with the use of a splendid quarry and sand for the building gratis, and I shall not be surprised if he should give a handsome donation likewise to that object. I am in no way connected with the Derby estates, and a love of justice alone compels me to record these acts of kindness."

AGRICULTURE.—The Northern Whig contains the following observations:—"The fodder famine is fast passing away, and, as has ever been the case when prices run into extremes, some of the holders of hay have been caught in the reaction. Prices for the last two or three days have gone down to 5s. for prime lowland hay, and for the higher qualities 6s. rule sales. Straw is still very dear, and will be so until the harvest, but the admirable weather for meadow and grass lands has given the promise of such abundant produce in the one case and rich pastures in the other, that hay will likely come down considerably from its present prices before the close of the present month."

EFFECTS OF THE SCARCITY OF FODDER.—It is stated that one man, resident near Carlow, purchased within a fortnight the hides of no fewer than 250 bullocks and cows, which died of sheer starvation. They were disposed of in Dublin to the tanners.