

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, GEORGE E. CLERK, At No. 223, Notre Dame Street.

To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or calling for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance, but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars.

Single copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office; Pickups, News Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street; at T. Riddle's, (late from Mr. E. Pickup), No. 22, Great St. James Street, opposite Messrs. Dawson & Son; and W. Dalton's, corner of St. Lawrence and Craig St.

Also at Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite the Post-office, Quebec.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 3, 1862

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THERE has been a kind of lull in European politics for some few weeks, and public attention has been so generally concentrated upon the American question, and the great issues therein involved, that, for the moment, the great drama working itself out in Italy has lost much of its attraction. Indeed the debate, long winded, declamatory, and unprofitable, of the bogus Italian Parliament, are not of a nature to arrest the attention of strangers, and to such worldly warfare has the battle between Italian revolutionists and their adversaries, of late been confined. It is, however, highly satisfactory to learn from such good authority as the Times' correspondent, that the Italian Parliament is a kind of bear-garden, whose inmates are intent upon tearing one another to pieces.

The first is a letter from Secretary Seward to Minister Adams, dated Nov. 30, in which he compliments the latter for wisely speaking and acting as the Lord Mayor of London; and also states that he told Lord Palmerston a simple fact when informing him that the life of the insurrection was sustained by the hopes of its recognition by England and France, and if those hopes ceased the insurrection would perish in ninety days.

He refers in the same note to the fact of the arrest of Slidell and Mason, as a new and unforeseen circumstance, which is to be met by the two governments, if possible, in a kindly spirit. Lord Lyons had said nothing on the subject, and no explanations were furnished the Minister Adams, it being deemed prudent that the ground taken by the British Government should be first made known here, and a discussion had here; but Mr. Seward deemed it proper to state that Capt. Wilkes acted without instructions, and the subject, therefore, is free from embarrassments, if the act had been specially directed. He trusts the British Government will consider the subject in a friendly temper, and it may expect the best disposition on our part.

Next comes Earl Russell's letter:— Foreign Office, Nov. 30th. My Lord—Intelligence of a very grave nature has reached Her Majesty's Government—the intelligence was conveyed officially to the knowledge of the Admiralty by Commander Williams, agent for mails on board of contract steamer Trent. It appears from the letter of Commander Williams, dated Royal Mail Contract Packet Trent, at sea November 9th, that the Trent left Havana on the 7th instant with her Majesty's mails for England, having on board numerous passengers. Commander Williams states that shortly after noon on the 8th a steamer having the appearance of a man of war, but not showing colors was observed ahead. On nearing her at P. M. she fired a round shot from her pivot gun across the Trent, and showed American colors; while the Trent was approaching her slowly the American vessel discharged a shell across the bow of the Trent exploding half a cable's length ahead of her.

The Trent then stopped, and an officer, with a large armed guard of marines, boarded her. The officer demanded a list of the passengers, and compliance with this demand being refused, the officer said he had orders to arrest Messrs. Mason, Slidell, McFarlane and Rustie, and that he had sure information of their being passengers on the Trent. While some parley was going on upon this matter, Mr. Slidell stepped forward and told the American officer that the four persons he had named were then standing before him. The commander of the Trent, and Commander Williams protested against the act of taking by force out of the Trent these four passengers, then under the protection of the British flag; but the San Jacinto was at that time only two hundred yards from the Trent, her ship's company at quarters, her ports open, and tompons out. Resistance, was, therefore, out of the question, and the four gentlemen before named were forcibly taken out of the ship. A further demand was made that the commander of the Trent should proceed on board the San Jacinto but he said he would not go unless forcibly compelled likewise, and this demand was not insisted upon.

It thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship a neutral power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law.

Her Majesty's Government having in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States, are willing to believe that the U. S. naval officer who committed this aggression was not acting in compliance with any authority from his Government; or that if he conceived himself to be so authorized he greatly misunderstood the instructions which he had received; for the Government of the United States must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow such an affront to national honor to pass without full reparation, and Her Majesty's Government are unwilling to believe that it could be the deliberate intention of the Government of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the two Governments a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling.

Her Majesty's Government therefore trust that, when the matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the Government of the United States, that Government will of its own accord offer to the British Government such redress as alone could satisfy the British nation, namely—The liberation of the four gentlemen, and their delivery to your lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed. Should these terms not be offered by Mr. Seward, you will propose them to him. You are at liberty to read this despatch to the Secretary of State, and if he shall desire it, you will give him a copy of it.

THE AMERICAN INCBROLOGIO.—The war which but a few days ago seemed imminent, inevitable, has been thank God! we do not say averted, but postponed. The Washington Cabinet has "cheerfully" acceded to the demands of the British Government; and by promptly releasing its prisoners, unlawfully seized from on board the Trent, has made amende honorable for the wrong-doing of an over-zealous officer.

In this there is certainly nothing humiliating to the great nation whose honor is in the charge of President Lincoln; nor is it either prudent or generous on the part of some of our contemporaries to taunt the Northerners with want of pluck. The American press in many instances, and the populace of several large cities, did indeed commit themselves by the foolish ovations which they accorded to Captain Wilkes; but the Executive behaved with prudent reserve, and was thus enabled to give up the prisoners, upon demand, without loss of dignity or dereliction of principle. Indeed, as Mr. Seward puts it, the surrender of Messrs. Slidell and Mason could not be refused by the Americans, without practical repudiation of the very principles of maritime law, as applied to neutrals, for which the United States have always contended; and but for one unfortunate paragraph in Mr. Seward's reply to Lord Lyons, we should feel that the Washington Cabinet had, whilst fully maintaining its moral elevation, gracefully yielded the bodies of the prisoners, in order to assert against England a time-honored principle. Unfortunately, one passage in Mr. Seward's correspondence deprives the act of his Government of all its grace, and of all its dignity.

The official correspondence we publish below, marking in Italics the one objectionable passage therein:—

The first is a letter from Secretary Seward to Minister Adams, dated Nov. 30, in which he compliments the latter for wisely speaking and acting as the Lord Mayor of London; and also states that he told Lord Palmerston a simple fact when informing him that the life of the insurrection was sustained by the hopes of its recognition by England and France, and if those hopes ceased the insurrection would perish in ninety days.

He refers in the same note to the fact of the arrest of Slidell and Mason, as a new and unforeseen circumstance, which is to be met by the two governments, if possible, in a kindly spirit. Lord Lyons had said nothing on the subject, and no explanations were furnished the Minister Adams, it being deemed prudent that the ground taken by the British Government should be first made known here, and a discussion had here; but Mr. Seward deemed it proper to state that Capt. Wilkes acted without instructions, and the subject, therefore, is free from embarrassments, if the act had been specially directed. He trusts the British Government will consider the subject in a friendly temper, and it may expect the best disposition on our part.

Next comes Earl Russell's letter:— Foreign Office, Nov. 30th.

My Lord—Intelligence of a very grave nature has reached Her Majesty's Government—the intelligence was conveyed officially to the knowledge of the Admiralty by Commander Williams, agent for mails on board of contract steamer Trent. It appears from the letter of Commander Williams, dated Royal Mail Contract Packet Trent, at sea November 9th, that the Trent left Havana on the 7th instant with her Majesty's mails for England, having on board numerous passengers. Commander Williams states that shortly after noon on the 8th a steamer having the appearance of a man of war, but not showing colors was observed ahead. On nearing her at P. M. she fired a round shot from her pivot gun across the Trent, and showed American colors; while the Trent was approaching her slowly the American vessel discharged a shell across the bow of the Trent exploding half a cable's length ahead of her.

The Trent then stopped, and an officer, with a large armed guard of marines, boarded her. The officer demanded a list of the passengers, and compliance with this demand being refused, the officer said he had orders to arrest Messrs. Mason, Slidell, McFarlane and Rustie, and that he had sure information of their being passengers on the Trent. While some parley was going on upon this matter, Mr. Slidell stepped forward and told the American officer that the four persons he had named were then standing before him. The commander of the Trent, and Commander Williams protested against the act of taking by force out of the Trent these four passengers, then under the protection of the British flag; but the San Jacinto was at that time only two hundred yards from the Trent, her ship's company at quarters, her ports open, and tompons out. Resistance, was, therefore, out of the question, and the four gentlemen before named were forcibly taken out of the ship. A further demand was made that the commander of the Trent should proceed on board the San Jacinto but he said he would not go unless forcibly compelled likewise, and this demand was not insisted upon.

It thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship a neutral power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage, an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law.

Her Majesty's Government having in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States, are willing to believe that the U. S. naval officer who committed this aggression was not acting in compliance with any authority from his Government; or that if he conceived himself to be so authorized he greatly misunderstood the instructions which he had received; for the Government of the United States must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow such an affront to national honor to pass without full reparation, and Her Majesty's Government are unwilling to believe that it could be the deliberate intention of the Government of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the two Governments a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling.

Her Majesty's Government therefore trust that, when the matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the Government of the United States, that Government will of its own accord offer to the British Government such redress as alone could satisfy the British nation, namely—The liberation of the four gentlemen, and their delivery to your lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed. Should these terms not be offered by Mr. Seward, you will propose them to him. You are at liberty to read this despatch to the Secretary of State, and if he shall desire it, you will give him a copy of it.

After discussing the whole subject at great length in all its bearings, Mr. Seward says:— "I have shown to the satisfaction of the British Government by a very simple and natural statement of facts and analysis of law applicable to them, that this government has neither meditated nor practiced nor approved any deliberate wrong in the transaction to which they have called its attention; and on the contrary that what has happened has been simply an inadvertency, consisting in a departure by the naval officer, free from any wrongful motive, from a rule unceremoniously established and probably by the several parties concerned, either imperfectly understood or entirely unknown.

For this error the British Government has a right to expect the same reparation that we, as an independent State, should expect from Great Britain or from any other friendly nation in a similar case.

I have not been inawares that in examining this question I have fallen into an argument for what seems to be the British side of it against my own country, but I am relieved from all embarrassment on that subject. I had hardly fallen into that line of argument when I discovered that I was really defending and maintaining, not an exclusively British interest, but an old honored and cherished American cause; not upon British authorities, but upon principles that constitute a large portion of the distinctive policy, by which the United States have developed the resources of a continent, and thus becoming a considerable maritime power, have won the respect and confidence of many nations.

These principles were laid down for us by James Madison in 1804, when Secretary of State under Jefferson, in instructions to James Monroe, then Minister to England.

Mr. Seward says, after quoting those instructions, that:— "If I decide this case in favor of my own Government, I must disavow its most cherished principles—adhering to that policy I must surrender the case itself. It will be seen, therefore, that this Government could not deny the justice of the claim presented.

We are asked to do the British nation just what we have always insisted all nations ought to do to us.

In coming to my conclusion, I have not forgotten that if in safety this Union required the detention of the captured persons, it would be the right and duty of this Government to detain them; but the effectual check and warning proportions of the existing insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, when diplomatically weighed, amply forbid me from resorting to that defence.

Nor am I unaware that American citizens are not in any case to be unnecessarily surrendered for any purpose into the keeping of a foreign State. Only the captured persons, however, and others who are interested in them, could justly raise a question on that ground. It would tell little for our own claims to the character of a just and magnanimous people if we should so far consent to be guided by the law of retaliation as to lift up our hands against national consistency and national conscience.

Putting behind me all suggestions of this kind, I prefer to express my satisfaction, that by the adjustment of the present case upon principles confessed by American statesmen, and yet, as I trust, mutually satisfactory to both nations concerned, a question is finally and rightly settled between them which heretofore, exhausting not only all forms of peaceful discussion, but also the arbitrament of war itself, for more than half a century alienated the two countries from each other, and perplexed with fears and apprehensions all other nations.

The four persons in question are now held in military custody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated. Your Lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them.

I renew my assurance of my very high consideration.

(Signed,) W. H. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27th.

The Hon. W. H. SEWARD, &c.

Sir,—I have this morning received the note which you did me the honor to address to me yesterday, in answer to Earl Russell's despatch of November 30th, relative to the removal of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and McFarlane and Rustie, from the British mail packet Trent.

I will without loss of time, forward to Her Majesty's Government a copy of the important communication which you have made to me. I will also, without delay, do myself the honor to confer with you personally on the arrangement to be made for delivering the four gentlemen to me, in order that they may be again placed under the protection of the British flag.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed,) LYONS.

But for the extraordinary passage in the above correspondence, by us italicized, we should say that the Washington Cabinet had extricated itself from the difficulty with honor and dignity. What, however, are we to think of the political morality of a people whose rulers, representatives and statesmen proclaim to the world that they would violate a principle which they admit to be just, if the interests of the community, in their opinion, required them to do so; and who consent to do that which they recognise it to be their duty to do, solely because by so doing they put themselves to no inconvenience. It is as if a person called upon to pay his debts were to admit that every honest man should pay his debts—provided they were of small amount and of "comparative unimportance." Mr. Seward admits that Great Britain, in demanding the release of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, demands only that the Americans should do to others "just what they have always insisted all nations ought to do to them;" and in the very next paragraph of his letter he tells us quite coolly that he would, of course, violate this golden rule if anything were to be gained by so doing; and that he submits himself to it in the present instance, only because it is not worth his while to do otherwise,—and because of "the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves." A more undignified dishonorable avowal we never met with; we know of no case in which a man has so unqualifiedly and gratuitously written himself down as an unscrupulous, unprincipled knave. Almost do we believe that some error has crept into the text of the official correspondence; and that the language of the American Secretary of State has been grossly perverted from its original meaning.

If, however, we are mistaken in this, we do hope that there is yet enough of regard for honesty and common sense amongst the people of the Northern States, to raise such a storm of indignation against the offending Minister as shall hurl him from office, and put it for the future out of his power to disgrace and stultify the American community. If, on the contrary, our neighbors allow the sentiments expressed by Mr. Seward to pass uncondemned, we shall be forced to conclude they are the sentiments of the people; and that in consequence the moral standard of the latter is as low as that of the hypocrite or sanctimonious cheat; who ostentatiously recognising, in theory, the obligation of doing to others as he would that others should do unto him, practically and without compunction, ignores and violates that fundamental law, and golden rule, whenever its observance would cause inconvenience, or entail danger of loss.

Leaving it, in the meantime, to the Americans themselves to vindicate their honor, honesty, and intelligence, so monstrously impugned by their own Secretary of State, we thank God that, for the present, the scourge of war has been averted. Such a contest as that with which we were lately threatened, is one by no means to be despised, nor are our Republican neighbors, adversaries for whom it would be wise or just to entertain feelings of contempt. They are not—because of their peculiar political and social institutions—very easily amenable to strict military discipline; and the hard handed Wisconsin lumberer, described by the Times' special correspondent, as sitting with his loaded rifle at full cock, on the stump of a tree, smoking his pipe and reading his newspaper, happy in the sublime consciousness of thus fulfilling his highest duties as a citizen and as a sentinel—may be a very good type of the Yankee man-at-arms. Yet no country possesses better raw material for making soldiers of, than do the Northern States, in their hardy, intelligent, and rough looking citizens. No better sailors ever trod a ship's deck than are to be found amongst the sea-faring population of the Atlantic States; and of their pluck, and love of fighting, we had a specimen in the affair in the Peiho. Foolish scribblers may sneer about the heroes of Bull's Run; but we have yet to learn that raw levies, under similar circumstances, whether from amongst our best Canadian Militia, or the sturdy yeomanry of England, would behave themselves one whit better than did the runaway Northerners; and we have every reason to believe that the uncouth cub on the Potomac is being lured into very respectable, and indeed formidable shape, by the superintending genius of General McClellan. If forced to fight such men, our volunteers and militia would no doubt do their duty, and give a good account of themselves; but—we honestly confess it—we would much rather be at peace than at war with the Yankees.

shall hurl him from office, and put it for the future out of his power to disgrace and stultify the American community. If, on the contrary, our neighbors allow the sentiments expressed by Mr. Seward to pass uncondemned, we shall be forced to conclude they are the sentiments of the people; and that in consequence the moral standard of the latter is as low as that of the hypocrite or sanctimonious cheat; who ostentatiously recognising, in theory, the obligation of doing to others as he would that others should do unto him, practically and without compunction, ignores and violates that fundamental law, and golden rule, whenever its observance would cause inconvenience, or entail danger of loss.

Leaving it, in the meantime, to the Americans themselves to vindicate their honor, honesty, and intelligence, so monstrously impugned by their own Secretary of State, we thank God that, for the present, the scourge of war has been averted. Such a contest as that with which we were lately threatened, is one by no means to be despised, nor are our Republican neighbors, adversaries for whom it would be wise or just to entertain feelings of contempt. They are not—because of their peculiar political and social institutions—very easily amenable to strict military discipline; and the hard handed Wisconsin lumberer, described by the Times' special correspondent, as sitting with his loaded rifle at full cock, on the stump of a tree, smoking his pipe and reading his newspaper, happy in the sublime consciousness of thus fulfilling his highest duties as a citizen and as a sentinel—may be a very good type of the Yankee man-at-arms.

Yet no country possesses better raw material for making soldiers of, than do the Northern States, in their hardy, intelligent, and rough looking citizens. No better sailors ever trod a ship's deck than are to be found amongst the sea-faring population of the Atlantic States; and of their pluck, and love of fighting, we had a specimen in the affair in the Peiho. Foolish scribblers may sneer about the heroes of Bull's Run; but we have yet to learn that raw levies, under similar circumstances, whether from amongst our best Canadian Militia, or the sturdy yeomanry of England, would behave themselves one whit better than did the runaway Northerners; and we have every reason to believe that the uncouth cub on the Potomac is being lured into very respectable, and indeed formidable shape, by the superintending genius of General McClellan.

If forced to fight such men, our volunteers and militia would no doubt do their duty, and give a good account of themselves; but—we honestly confess it—we would much rather be at peace than at war with the Yankees.

If invective were as formidable a weapon as the sword, or if the foul tongue could supply the place of the stout heart, then were we unhappy Canadians no better than "gone coons." We might as well yield at discretion, and surrender ourselves to the tender mercies of our blustering and somewhat scurrilous antagonists. As far as talk, the tallest of its kind, goes, we may already look upon ourselves as knocked into an eternal smash, or in the language of the poet "as most catawampously chewed up." Billingsgate fish bags have earned for themselves a world-wide, even if unenviable, notoriety for preeminence in the art of scolding; but for downright hearty abuse, commend us to a section of the Yankee press, and its "war contributors."

This mode of warfare does not at all surprise us in the columns of what may be termed the "grog shop" press, for its patrons like both their liquor and their editorials strong. But it both surprises and pains us when we meet with it in the pages of the religious journals, and more especially in the pages of self-styled Catholic papers. The cast off mantle of the renowned Jefferson Brick way, without inconsistency, or provoking comment, be picked up by the "peny-a-liner" of the New York Herald; but it sits most ungracefully upon the shoulders of the Catholic journalist, whose duty at all times, and especially at this season, is to take up and repeat the angelic strain, "in terra pax hominibus bone voluntatis,—on earth peace to men of good will.

How any man of common sense can wish for war between Great Britain and the United States, passes our comprehension; how any Catholic journalist can so far forget the responsibility of his position, and the requirements of his religion, as to pander to popular prejudices, as to seek to fan into a blaze the embers of strife, and thus to render a rupture almost inevitable, is still more incomprehensible. War, even when most successful, is one of the greatest of scourges with which a people can be visited; and there is nothing in the eyes of a truly Christian man, and of the brave soldier, more painful than the spectacle of a great victory—unless it be a great defeat. Dona nobis pacem; "give peace in our time, for there is none other who fighteth for us, but only Thou our God," is the prayer which the Catholic Church places in the mouths of her children; and this prayer should be in their hearts as well as on their lips. "Peace, peace at almost any price, except dishonor," should, we say, be the

object of every good man, and of the Catholic journalist above all.

And that it is so with a large number of our Catholic contemporaries of the neighbouring States, we are ready to believe; for with some few exceptions there is nowhere to be found a higher, purer-toned, and more admirably conducted press than that which is to be found amongst our co-religionists of the Northern States. As American citizens their sympathies are naturally, and very properly, with the Government beneath whose laws they live; but they do not, for that reason, devote their columns to wholesale tirades against the "British Lion" or to fulsome and fustian laudations of the "Star Spangled Banner." Such markish platitudes, such braggart twaddling, such Billingsgate scolding, and unchristian appeals to the worst passions of the rabble, they, for the most part, leave to their secular contemporaries of the grog-shop press, amongst whom they are not out of place.

We say "for the most part;" we wish that, with due regard for truth, we could say that all our Catholic contemporaries pursued this dignified and patriotic course. It is not in our power to do so; and with shame as Catholics, we confess that amongst those contemporaries are to be found some of the most flagrant offenders against truth, decency, good taste, and Christian charity; some, whose ambition seems to be to emulate the vileness of the N. Y. Herald; who make a trade of their religion; who profess Popery with an eye to business and their subscription lists; and who by their indiscriminate abuse of everything British, weaken the arguments of their more moderate contemporaries, and cast ridicule upon the well-founded complaints of Irish Catholics against British misrule. There is nothing so damaging to the best of causes as to lavish indiscriminate abuse upon its opponents; and of this most damaging policy we pretend that the "blood and thunder" contributor to the Boston Pilot has been guilty, in the following choice morceau:—

"Britain is the detested of nations. The powers of the earth would attend her funeral in exultation. May we all live to see that procession! What a length it would have!—And what a tumult of deep curses, maledictions and execration would rise spitting the air at it! France would be present with joy; Spain would attend it with the same sentiment; Russia would hasten down to it from the North with all its might; Austria would attempt to have the first place in the retinue; distant India would have a triumphant mock funeral on the banks of the Ganges; America would be no kinder than other nations; the Scotch would be in the line in memory of Robert Bruce; and the ancient Kingdom of Ireland would build the interment as the resurrection of its independence. The bastard Confederacy of the South itself, would, perhaps, be there to ape its letters. For England there is no generous regard throughout the world.—She deserves none. She knows that. She will not provoke a war that would endanger her existence—which is to be lamented. In the meantime, all honor to Captain Wilkes!"

Leaving altogether out of sight the extreme silliness and bad taste of the above, and treating with all the respect which they deserve, the vaticinations of the seer who predicts that the Scotch would exult in the humiliation and destruction of Britain "in memory of Robert Bruce?"—risum tenentis amici?—we would take the liberty of reminding the prophet that, whatever the faults of Britain, or her sins against the Church, it does not become a citizen of Massachusetts to take up his parable against her. England has, both in her domestic and in her foreign policy, been guilty of many national sins; of much which all Catholics must condemn, and which British Catholics must both deplore and condemn. But the worst acts of England have their parallel in the United States; the penal legislation against Catholics of the former was exceeded in diabolical malignity by the penal legislation of the New England Puritans; and until lately, the foreign policy of the British Empire has been always eminently Conservative, and anti-Jacobin, and therefore, a policy of which all Catholics should cordially approve. It is only of late years, and since, and because of the preponderance of the democratic element in the legislature, that in this respect the foreign policy of England has undergone a melancholy change; and the very hatred which her former Conservative policy has earned for her from the demagogues and revolutionists of Europe, is her best claim to the respect and gratitude of the Catholic world. Wherein she has sinned most, she has sinned in pursuing the same course of policy as that which the United States have always consistently followed since their first existence as an independent nation.

And if a citizen of the United States should presume to taunt Great Britain with its treatment of Ireland—we would tell him that, of all men, he, at all events, had no right to make such reproach. We would remind him that if the fathers of the model Republic had not been kept in check by Great Britain, Catholic Canada would have been as unjustly and cruelly dealt with, as was Catholic Ireland during the last century; and that one of the main grievances urged against England by the authors of American Independence, and in justification of the revolt of the Colonies, was the favor and encouragement shown to Popery by the English Government.

And before again presuming to censure the British Government, even for its many and indefensible acts of injustice towards Ireland, or for its harshness and tyranny, we would invite the Boston Pilot to a calm and unprejudiced consideration of the following question—"Would the free and enlightened Government to which he is subject, have allowed to pass unnoted, words and resolutions on the part of any portion of its citizens, as strongly expressive of sympathy with the Confederate States, as those which were uttered and adopted at a large meeting lately held in Dublin, with The O'Donoghue in the Chair, expressive of sympathy with the Northern States, and in anticipation of an immediate outbreak of hostilities between the latter and Great Britain? We trow not.

And before again presuming to censure the British Government, even for its many and indefensible acts of injustice towards Ireland, or for its harshness and tyranny, we would invite the Boston Pilot to a calm and unprejudiced consideration of the following question—"Would the free and enlightened Government to which he is subject, have allowed to pass unnoted, words and resolutions on the part of any portion of its citizens, as strongly expressive of sympathy with the Confederate States, as those which were uttered and adopted at a large meeting lately held in Dublin, with The O'Donoghue in the Chair, expressive of sympathy with the Northern States, and in anticipation of an immediate outbreak of hostilities between the latter and Great Britain? We trow not.

And before again presuming to censure the British Government, even for its many and indefensible acts of injustice towards Ireland, or for its harshness and tyranny, we would invite the Boston Pilot to a calm and unprejudiced consideration of the following question—"Would the free and enlightened Government to which he is subject, have allowed to pass unnoted, words and resolutions on the part of any portion of its citizens, as strongly expressive of sympathy with the Confederate States, as those which were uttered and adopted at a large meeting lately held in Dublin, with The O'Donoghue in the Chair, expressive of sympathy with the Northern States, and in anticipation of an immediate outbreak of hostilities between the latter and Great Britain? We trow not.

And before again presuming to censure the British Government, even for its many and indefensible acts of injustice towards Ireland, or for its harshness and tyranny, we would invite the Boston Pilot to a calm and unprejudiced consideration of the following question—"Would the free and enlightened Government to which he is subject, have allowed to pass unnoted, words and resolutions on the part of any portion of its citizens, as strongly expressive of sympathy with the Confederate States, as those which were uttered and adopted at a large meeting lately held in Dublin, with The O'Donoghue in the Chair, expressive of sympathy with the Northern States, and in anticipation of an immediate outbreak of hostilities between the latter and Great Britain? We trow not.

And before again presuming to censure the British Government, even for its many and indefensible acts of injustice towards Ireland, or for its harshness and tyranny, we would invite the Boston Pilot to a calm and unprejudiced consideration of the following question—"Would the free and enlightened Government to which he is subject, have allowed to pass unnoted, words and resolutions on the part of any portion of its citizens, as strongly expressive of sympathy with the Confederate States, as those which were uttered and adopted at a large meeting lately held in Dublin, with The O'Donoghue in the Chair, expressive of sympathy with the Northern States, and in anticipation of an immediate outbreak of hostilities between the latter and Great Britain? We trow not.

And before again presuming to censure the British Government, even for its many and indefensible acts of injustice towards Ireland, or for its harshness and tyranny, we would invite the Boston Pilot to a calm and unprejudiced consideration of the following question—"Would the free and enlightened Government to which he is subject, have allowed to pass unnoted, words and resolutions on the part of any portion of its citizens, as strongly expressive of sympathy with the Confederate States, as those which were uttered and adopted at a large meeting lately held in Dublin, with The O'Donoghue in the Chair, expressive of sympathy with the Northern States, and in anticipation of an immediate outbreak of hostilities between the latter and Great Britain? We trow not.