

The kindness of heart which the venerable Thomas O'Connor has exhibited in the following address to the humane, on behalf of suffering innocence in Canada, is worthy of an Irish patriot and sufferer for liberty in the memorable 1798. We hope it will be responded to. It is also pleasing to see the excellent Dr. M'Nevin among the foremost friends of the injured Canadians. These great and good men have not forgotten their own and their friends' sufferings forty years ago, in the like cause against the same oppressor. Had the race who witnessed the revolution of 1776 not passed away, the patriots of the north would not now be looked on by the authorities of Washington and New-York with a distrust and suspicion which outvies the hatred of their British tyrants:

TO THE HUMANE.

An effort has been made in Canada to introduce into that country an altered form of government; the people resolved to shake off their colonial character, and have aspired to the rank of a nation. As not unfrequent in such cases, the early efforts have been disastrous. Inexperienced, imperfectly organized, imperfectly armed, and cut off from reinforcements, victory to the patriots was nearly impossible. The chivalrous band which dared to oppose itself to a disciplined enemy of more than three times its number, possessing still greater advantage in the materiel of war, must, whether we approve or disapprove its motive, command the admiration due to intrepid valor. If history prove faithful, justice will be done by posterity to the memory of these avaut asserters of liberty, the forlorn-hope of a people resolved to be free. An investigation of the prudence or imprudence of the outbreak in Canada, belongs solely to the Canadians themselves. The consideration whether, if successful, it would produce good or evil, is exclusively their province. There is but one point, in which it can be legitimately viewed by those not immediately involved in the consequences: the people of Canada had a right to assume self-government, whenever they deemed themselves capable to exercise and maintain it. With their calculations or miscalculations, others have no proper concern. A denial of this principle would be a virtual arraignment of the motives of Washington, Franklin, Hancock, Jefferson, Lafayette, Montgomery, Jackson, and other sages, soldiers, and statesmen of the American revolution; it would be a strewment of the graves of the dead with contumely and reproach, a direction of the finger of contempt and scorn toward the few survivors of the immortal band who yet linger in a land they saved by their labor, and moistened by their blood.

The patriots have been defeated. Fire, sword, and pillage, have marked the track of an unsparing conqueror; the families of the captured, the wounded, and the slain, many of the wounded themselves, and others whose habitations lay in the path of the vanquished, and were plundered and destroyed, have sought refuge within the United States. In a northern climate, in the commencement of winter, they are without house or home, except such as sympathizing hospitality tenders; without food or clothing, except the little of the latter which they snatched away from the grasp of the robber. Neutrality may be an incumbent duty, but it has its limits; it interferes not with the good offices of humanity, it blunts not the heart, it forbids not the extension of our charities. To relieve the poor and the distressed is a holy work, which no human power has a right to control. As one of a committee appointed to seek relief for the suffering Canadians, I will gladly receive, personally, or through the post-office, any contributions that may be offered through me, and will place it