

THE REV. MR. ROY.

The Rev. Mr. Roy, gave a sensible and christian advice to his hearers a few days ago. He spoke of the "Errors of Romanism," indeed, but he spoke in a manner which showed a desire to combat those "errors" argumentatively and not by abuse.

A NEW IRISH BRIGADE.

A London correspondent states that it is under the serious consideration of the War Office to form a Brigade of Irish Guards chosen from the Irish constabulary. There are to be four regiments, each 1,000 strong, and named after the four provinces.

CAN THE AMERICANS TAKE CANADA?

In concluding an article on "England and Russia—the Irrepressible Fenians," the New York Herald says:—

"So far as Canada is concerned the United States scorn and repudiate the officious zeal of the Fenians. If we should ever want Canada we can easily take it. It lies behind our territory. The long stretch of country from Lake Huron to Passamaquoddy Bay separates Canada from the Atlantic coast.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BISHOP JAMOT'S VISIT TO PERRY.

TOWNSHIP OF PERRY, ONT., May 20th, 1878. To the Editor of the True Witness:

DEAR SIR,—We had the great happiness and pleasure of having had our well beloved Bishop, Monseigneur Jamot, with us on 2nd Sunday in May; his Lordship was much pleased to find such a number of Catholics settled in this fine section of country.

Now as to climate, our little church will be about 45° 30' north latitude, about on a straight line with Montreal—only we have the advantage of being 300 to 400 miles more West, and winters are consequently not so severe nor so long as in Montreal;

Now, as to the quality of the soil, generally speaking it is very fair; a great deal of it rich loam mixed with sand. Clay, loam and some places clay, the crops produced are very fine, so far, wheat, oats, peas and barley grow well here; potatoes, turnips, etc., cannot be surpassed anywhere, grass grows luxuriantly, corn if put in good season does very well; water is plentiful and good; the lakes and rivers are teeming with fish, so on the whole, my dear Sir, there are many worse places than the District of Muskoka and Perry Sound.

A FRIAR WITH A WONDERFUL VOICE.

A correspondent of the Hartford Times, writing under the date of April 22nd, speaks of the Easter services, and says:— In the Church of St. Andrea della Fratte, the Right Rev. Monsignor Capel delivered a sermon in English, and the Friar Giovanni sang. I do not know whether the fame of this wonderful tenor has reached America yet, but he certainly has the grandest voice I ever heard.

A SCOTCH CAUSE CELEBRE.

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.

At Edinburgh, before the High Court of Justice, on Friday week, a most remarkable trial came to an end. The facts of the case reveal a story singularly shocking and pathetic. Eugene Chantrelle, who stood charged with the murder of his youthful wife, and was unanimously found guilty by the jury and sentenced to death, was a man who once occupied a somewhat good position in society. He came to Edinburgh many years ago; established himself there as a fashionable teacher of the French tongue, and for a time was much admired on account of his versatility and scholarly accomplishments.

It were 'escaping,' but she 'did not smell it until a little while after, and even then it was, she deposed, "not what you would call a suffocation smell." About eleven o'clock in the forenoon she washed out the lemonade tumbler, which was now empty, her master remarking that he had drunk its contents. A doctor who was sent for found Madame Chantrelle breathing irregularly and heavily, as though under the influence of narcotic poison. Dr. Littlejohn, the eminent toxicologist and lecturer on Forensic Medicine in Edinburgh, was then summoned and he said that the lady was dying and that her mother must be fetched. Chantrelle affected not to know where his mother-in-law lived, which made the doctors very impatient, and they accordingly removed Madame Chantrelle to the hospital.

THE CURSE OF ORANGEISM.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES. THE PLOTTINGS OF THE ORDER OF THE AMERICAN UNION.

To every one who has paid the slightest attention to its history, or studied its oath of initiation, it must be perfectly evident that the Orange Society is incompatible with republican institutions. He who is an Orangeman cannot at the same time be a loyal citizen of the United States. His devotion to England is incompatible with his loyalty to America. He swears, in the most solemn manner:— "I, A. B, do solemnly and sincerely swear, of my own free will and accord, that I will do the utmost of my power to support and defend the present Queen Victoria and her heirs and successors, so long as they defend and support the constitution and laws of this kingdom."

This Republic was established by the monarchical power which the Orangeman makes oath to defend. It was swept away to make room for a wider a loftier edifice. We need hardly say if Washington had been an Orangeman, this Republic could never have been established by him. This will be more obvious if, in addition to their oath, we examine the character of the Orange Society itself. Grant describes them as "a banditti of marauders, committing massacre in the name of God, and exercising despotic power in the name of liberty." From its first establishment in 1795, the Orange Society can be traced down through Irish history by the blood which defiles its footsteps.

never in the course of her long and checkered history was England more in need of faithful service than at the present moment; England is menaced not only by the arms of Russia, but by the industry of the United States. The Orangemen threaten to deprive her of her conquests; the other of her markets. American callouses sell in Manchester, American shoes everywhere. This pacific rivalry is more formidable to Great Britain than the armed antagonism of the Colossus of the North, because it not only deprives her of the means of carrying on war, but fills her streets with complaints and clamours of industrial mutiny.

A RELIGIOUS WAR.

In the United States, the storm may be weathered by the good ship "Britannia." The Orangemen have been always eminently successful in producing uproar and rancor wherever they have established themselves—whether Ireland, Canada, or the United States. In their evidence before the select committee in Parliament, Messrs. Emmet, McNevin, and O'Connor, declared that "to the Orange persecution was the Society of the United Irishmen exceedingly indebted." And, further on, they say:— "Wherever the Orange Society was introduced, particularly in Catholic countries, it was uniformly observed that the members of the United Irishmen in that country have been the high priests of discord, and have never suffered a single year to pass since their foundation without a reascendation of religious rancor and repetition of murder and outrage. They have enabled England to carry out her policy of Divide et Impera.

This is what is wanted in America to arrest industrial rivalry which threatens English artisans with want and English capitalists with bankruptcy. Let us have a religious war, and a blow will be inflicted on the manufactures of the United States from which they may never recover. The Orangemen know well that when people are busily engaged in pummeling their neighbours' bodies for the good of their souls, the pursuits of industry are neglected and the gains of commerce despised. The avowed object of the Orange partizans of England in this country is to prevent "the growth of Popery;" their real object is to prevent the growth of American manufactures—manufactures which, if they go on as they are doing, must reduce Manchester and Sheffield to beggary. The present anti-Catholic movement which the Orangemen have commenced in the metropolis of this Republic, is a conspiracy which British statesmen have availed for the ruin of America. Our factories will be given to the flames in the tumults, clamors and uproar of religious conflict, and no one will be accountable for the conflagration. This has repeatedly occurred in Spain, particularly during the tumults and conflicts of 1848, and it will occur in America during the forthcoming tumult. As in the late Confederate rebellion, the conspiracy, of which Jeff Davis was the soul, destroyed the commercial marine of America, swept away our shipping, cleared the stars and stripes from the surface of the ocean, so the conspiracy of which the O.A.U. is the soul will destroy the factories and sweep away the manufacturing industry of the United States.

This country will be reduced to the condition of Ireland—agricultural pursuits will be the sole employment of the people. We should never forget what President Buchanan said in 1860, viz: "The long-continued and intemperate interference of the North-orn people with the question of slavery at last produced its natural result." It produced civil war. Some future historian will possibly tell us, speaking of 1878: "The long-continued and intemperate interference of the Orange Society with the question of Catholicity at last produced its natural result; that is, tumult and conflagration, conflict and bloodshed, and the subversion and destruction of the returning prosperity of the United States. This is what is aimed at by the oath bound, anti-Catholic secret society (an Orange lodge in an American mask) which during the past week held its secret and clandestine sessions in Washington. Here is what we read in the Daily Graphic, of May 4th:—

"WASHINGTON.—The Order of American Union Anti-Catholic Secret Society, which has been in session here all the week, has adopted a series of resolutions which they will try to have incorporated in the platform of the Republican Convention in the coming campaign, as follows:—

- 1. Favouring an amendment to the Constitution forever forbidding any appropriations of public money, property or credit for the benefit, directly or indirectly, of any institution under sectarian control.
2. Favouring an amendment to the Constitution forever forbidding any special legislation for the benefit of an one religious sect.
3. Favouring an amendment to the Constitution requiring all church property to be held by trustees to be composed of the members of the congregation, society or institution owning and using the same.
4. Favouring an amendment to the Constitution requiring all who become voters after the passage of the amendment to be able to read and write.
5. Favouring an amendment to the Constitution requiring that all property, including that owned by ecclesiastical bodies, shall be taxed, with the exception of public property and cemeteries.
6. Favoring compulsory education.
7. To maintain and enforce a universal and unsectarian free school system.
8. To resist all organized ecclesiastical interference in civil affairs.

Senator Blaine and several other prominent men in public here are members of the order, but did not attend the meetings, it is supposed, for fear of being conspicuous. The enemies of a republic alternately adopt two modes of destroying it. One is internal dissention, the other is open war. The latter was employed in 1812, the former is employed in 1878. By one or other of these appliances they hope, sooner or later, to shake this Republic to shivers. The O. A. U., treat the Americans as the matadore in the Spanish circus treats the wild bull: the moment he flouts the toro with the red flag, the creature loses its senses; it utters a loud bellow and dashes at the undulating flag, blindly and ferociously, and is knocked down and slain by the matadore. So, the moment the Orangemen raise the cry of "No Popery!" the American citizens lose their senses and dash at the Irish with the blind fury of the bull. The whole country is disordered, jeopardized and convulsed; it boils over with rage and passion; literally goes dancin' mad. At least this is what happened twenty-eight years ago, when "Know-Nothing" lodges were established all over the country by Irish Orangemen. The O. A. U., who are Orangemen in masquerade, thoroughly understand the character of the Irish who are spread through this Republic like veins through the human body. They know that they will fight, and they are determined that the fanaticisms of Protestant citizens shall fall them to fury, provoke them to madness and kindle the fires of civil conflict. They believe that to outrage their religion is to banish peace from America, and, with peace, industry. In this way they will realize the oath which renders them incapable of being American citizens.

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

A NEW IRISH PRIMA DONNA.—A rumour is busy some days past with the name of a young Cork lady expected to be the singer of the age. She has finished her musical education in Italy, where a splendid career is predicted for her, and makes her debut in London.

RECEPTION OF IRISH CATHOLICS BY THE POPE.—The Pope to-day received 120 Irish Catholics, who were introduced by Cardinal Cullen. His eminence read an address expressing devotion to the Papal See, and afterwards presented his Holiness with an offering of Peter's Pence. The Pope, in reply, congratulated the deputation, as Irishmen, upon the fact that their country had always held intact the treasure of the faith, and he concluded by wishing Ireland every prosperity.

A GOOD SNOR.—The late Lord Leitrim seems to have been a singular compound of character. No one, however, can accuse him of undue hankering after popularity. Some few years ago he had occasion to advertise for the supply of a vacancy in his Donegal agency. In answer to one of the many applications for the office he said he should prefer a military gentleman, used to shooting natives in Australia and New Zealand, as he wanted a wholesome lesson given to the tenants on his estate. But, whatever the merits of Lord Leitrim's character, no one can fail to be shocked with the distasteful means by which he came to his end.—Sunderland Echo.

SIR BRYAN O'LOUGHLIN, M. P.—The long threatened return of the junior country representative for Clare seems at last to be realized. The Colonial Government of Australia, wishing to have their rights extended, intend to present some bills, before the close of the present session, for the confirmation of the Mother Country, and have deputed their newly elected Attorney-General to take charge of them. Thus, before the lapse of another month, the constituents of Clare will be fully represented at Westminster. Sir Bryan O'Loughlin is also deputed to transact other important business for the Colonial Government, on which account he is allowed two years' leave of absence from attendance as the member for West Melbourne. Preparations for his reception have already commenced at the family residence, Drumconora, county Clare.—Correspondent Daily Express.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—A MAN MARRIED AGAINST HIS WILL.—At the Kilkenny Petty Sessions on Tuesday last, before John Henry, Esq., J.P. (in the chair), John Moore, Esq., J.P., and J. Walsmsley, Esq., J.P., Alexander Gollan, of Kilkenny, was summoned by Dr. Preston registrar of marriages, etc., of Kilkenny and district for neglecting to register his marriage pursuant to the statute. Dr. Preston submitted a certificate signed by the Rev. Mr. Magennis, Roman Catholic priest of Kilkenny, from which it appeared that he married Alexander Gollan, of Kilkenny, to Margaret Cradley, of Aghnashoony, on the 11th October last. The defendant's allegation was that he was drunk, and did not know what he was doing at the time; that in fact, he was married against his will; and that, between nine and ten o'clock on the night of his marriage, he left his wife, and went to reside in Scotland. Mr. Moore read the section of the Act showing that as the parties were of different religions, the marriage was illegal. After consultation, the bench decided to adjourn the case for a month, in order to obtain the opinion of the Law Adviser as to what course they should adopt. The parties then left the court. Newry Telegraph.

THE THIRTEENTH ON IRELAND.—The following is the full text of the reply made by his Holiness the Pope to the address presented to him on the 2nd inst. by the deputation from Ireland:—"My Lord Cardinal—I confess I am gratified beyond measure, and I will add, somewhat moved, by the words which you, in your own name, on behalf of the deputation and on behalf of Ireland, have been pleased to address me. It gives me much pleasure to see before me so numerous and so distinguished a deputation from the Island of Saints, professing attachment to the Holy See and offering me congratulations on the event of my elevation, despite my unworthiness, to the Supreme Pontificate. I am mindful of the constant loyalty ever shown by the inhabitants of Ireland towards the Apostolic See and Supreme Pontiff, and I know that ever since the days of St. Celestine the people of Ireland have responded faithfully to the teaching of their Apostle St. Patrick, and have preserved the true faith, in spite of bitter and cruel persecutions, and have preserved the true faith, in spite of bitter and cruel persecutions, and have made unparalleled sacrifices in order to maintain their attachment to the centre of Catholic unity. They have proved themselves, during centuries of misfortunes and suffering, true sons of their great apostle, and have proved their native land to have been worthy of its title of the Island of the Saints. I see in this assemblage a fresh proof of the devotion of the children of St. Patrick to this Holy See. With cordial sentiments of affection towards Ireland, and, I repeat, with feelings of emotion, I now bestow on you the Apostolical Benediction, imploring for you who are here present, and for your absent fellow-countrymen, the blessings of Our Heavenly Father. Benedictus, &c."

A REBELLIOUS POLITICAL PRISONER.—JAMES DILLON ON HIS LEAVE IN PRISON.—The Cork correspondent of Saunders, writing on Tuesday week, the 9th inst., says:—James Dillon, political prisoner, who was released from penal servitude within the last week, arrived at Cork to-day. Dillon had been a private in the 1st battalion of the 17th Regiment, which was stationed at Aldershot. In the end of 1865 he was on furlough, and spent his time with his friends in Borrisoleigh, in the county of Tipperary. He there became a member of the Fenian Brotherhood. During his sojourn in Tipperary he frequently drilled members of the organisation, and this was done mostly at night, being carried on in a large barn. One night when thus engaged the parties were surprised by the police. The Fenians fired at the patrol, wounding one man, and made their escape. Dillon was subsequently arrested, and, upon the evidence of an informer, was identified as being one of the party, and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude, the owner of the house in which the drilling took place getting fourteen years. Dillon spent all his time in Spike Island, and he complains bitterly of the treatment to which he was subjected. He was frequently put into solitary confinement for offences for which ordinary prisoners would only be deprived of their class. He says that the only medical treatment he received when he complained was castor oil, which purged him severely. He was removed from Spike Island in the second week of April to Mountjoy, being informed there that he would soon get his discharge. He was released on the 27th April from Mountjoy, upon promising to go to America, and give no statement of his treatment to the papers in the country. He entered into these conditions so as to secure his liberty, but he does not mean to fulfil them. He says, before leaving Spike Island he had an opportunity of speaking with the other political prisoners confined there, and promised to make their treatment public. A sister of Edward Kelly, one of the political prisoners in Spike Island, visited him to day and was permitted to have a lengthened interview with him. She says he is greatly changed, being quite grey, and in rather delicate health. He complained of being very closely watched, and not put with men of his class as a prisoner. He makes the astounding and shocking statement that he has to eat and drink out of vessels used by two men, one of whom had his face half eaten away with cancer, while the other is terribly afflicted with a scrofulous disease.