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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1889.

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The Founder of Free Public Baucation.

A subscriber usits : "Where and by what authority the first public school for the benefit of the poor was established ?" In reply we state boldly, proudly, and without fear of successful contradiction from any man, be he preacher or school superintendent, that the first free schools for the education of poor children, ware established by the Catholio Church, long centuries bofore Martin Lather, the or pricet, and Catherine Bors, the crnup, roosted on the same purch !

The Monitor never makes a haphazvid statement upon any subject. We have always back of us, in order to fortify our statemants, facts, dates and documents, which dispel the disgrecefal falsehoods circulated by cunning and contemptible enemies of the Carch, who whisper into the ears of young and unsuspecting Catholies the malodorous falsehood that it was the Naw Ergland Paritans who fires founded fore schools for the

shidren of pase people. Free education for the children of the poor commanced in the Ustholic Onurch exactly thirteen hundred and sixty years ago ! In the waar of our Lord 529, the Conneil of Valson recommended the establishment of public schools. In the year 800 a Synod of Outholie Bishops was convened at Mentz, and among other Decrees parsod thereat, was one by which parish privats were ordered to establish schools in the towns and villager, so that "the little children of all the faithful could learn lessons from them. Lat them receive and teach these with the greatest charity. there themselves may shine as stars for ever. Las them receive no remuneration from their scholars, unless what parents, through obarity, may valuntarily offer." Such is the wording of a Dicassan Decree made by the Bahops of the Sie of Mentz just 683 years before Martin Luther was born !

A Council hold at Rome as early as the year 836 promulagated a Decree ordaining that there should be three kinds of schools throughout Coristendom, viz : Episcopal, for the education of coclesiastics for the Church ; Pareschial, for the instruction of children of all classes ; and others, such as Colleges and Universities, wherever there

could be found place and opportunity. The Council of Lateran, which was held in 1179, ordained that in every Cathedral parish there should be established a Grammar School for the gratuitous instruction of the This Decree was subsequently elaborated and stringently enforced by the Council of Lyons, which was held in the year 1245

Tacsa mandates of the Church of God wore so well and universally observed that from bitterly ofseed against the Outholic Church, was so impressed with what he read condern. ing the interest maintained by the Popes, Bishops and priests in the cause of education, that he was forced to declare that " a monastery of Benudicolnes has given to the world

more books of science than all the universities of England." Hutchincon, the celebrated English states min and diplomat, although not a Catholic, had the courses to defend the Catholic people in great Britain on one of the many occasions when attacks were made upon their Church, their creed and their char-sater by many of the companie of seats in the House of Lords. On the occasion reforred to this distinguished Englishman said: "Catholicism, which has been the night the object of so many insults, has been the belief of the most onlightened nations of Europe, and of the most iliuetrious characters that over honored the name

of man !" With these ovidences befoce him, it is no wonder that Calonel Mitchell, in his "Life of Wallenstein," osclares that "religion and civil zythen will never negals theresives of the debr they owe to the Roman Pantiffe and to the Caurah of Rome, which for se long a time exerted the noblest efforts to make numbrity advance in the way of pro-

greas. " Ignorance is the mother of vice," was a popular proverb in the Catholio Church for centuries before Relig ous Error was flang among the human family to be an Apple of Discord among proples who were united to one Faith. And how well the Church watched over the wellfare of her children in giving them Coristian education tast has encue d through generations of Catholies, is known to all thinking people of intelli gonre.

Oh ! Poor, usf itunete, parse-proud Protestantism ! Barron, indeed, is your record of good men or good deeds ! Born out of the boastly brain of a brawling vow-breaking monk, what good could be expected to result? Where God is there is Light, there is Love, there is Progress towards Christian perfaction. But in sectorianism all is vanity of vanities. Sham sunctity, sham science, sham education. Sham crosses over sham churches; sham teachere in sham pulpits. Sham termone on cham subjects-all aslp to form a system of false religion which is growing from bad to wores as the world grows older.

The Church of God, on the other band, is flourishing in each of the four quarters of the world. She is increasing her parochial schools in the nineteenth contury just as she did for the boys and girls that lived a thoueand years ago. Her Universities exist in overy land, and in a few weeks the glorious "stars and stripes" will float over the capola of the Catholio University in Washington,

and be the crowning victory of God's Falth over the hosts of heresy and infidulity in this

THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS

Oelebration of the Anniversary of their Execution by St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

An Historical Resume of the Story as How they were Sacrificed to Appears England's wrath-An Enjoyabie Concert and an Amusing Drama Contributed

by the Society. -----

The annual commemoration of the Manthester martyrs was held in the S. Ann's Hall on Monday evoning last, under the suspices of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society. Long before the appointed hour the hall was filled to its utmost capably, and many were obliged to turn back, being unable to gain adialation. Immediately an entering the ball the first thing that attracted attention were the following mottoes, p-inted on canvas and suspended over the sluge :

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÷	Never till the latest day
:	Shall their memory pass away.
:.	

Representatives from every Irish Catholic sciety in the city were present.

Stortly att r S o'clock the curtain rose, an i Mr J. J. Gathiugs, president of the society, coming forward made a hippy openies ad drugs, the patriotic sontiments expressed by him in connection with the "immortal cares" being cheered to the cono by the vast and enthusisatic audions. The musical and literary partiens of the programme was then proceeded with in the low houng order .-

Song and Courtes "The Old H use at Home," (Sole) MR. W. E. FINN. Song "The Green," (in memory of the Mar. yr.) MR. W. J. MURPHY.

lieved, for the redemption of their country from dence some of the witnesses were sure it was bondage; they risked their lives in a chivalrous attempt to rescue from captivity two men when attempt to rescue from captivity two men when they reparded as patriote, and when the forfeix was claimed they bore themselves with the unwavering courage and single leartedness of Christian lieroes. The story of the unfortunate occurrence which led to the arrest of these brave mer, in conjunction with a host of others qually as courageous and poble heartest, is one that is or should be indelibly impressed on every Irish heart, the more particularly as the inci-dents in connection therewith occurred during wir own day. I will not detain you, therefore, with any verbase recital of the touching and enumbling story of the case, but will simply coufine n yeelf to a resume of the barest facts in connection therowith. Early on the morning of Sept. 11th, the

Mauchester policy presented twy mon on suspicion of plotting a burg'acy. These men turned out to be two promuter Frainas of that day, Col. Thomas J. Kelly oud Captain Deasey. Their arrest was felt to bon cruching Now to a failing caute by the Fenian zircles in M.-schoster, and to shandon the prisenera hepeiessly so their fate was regarded as at act of submission to the laws which rendered patriotism a crime. It i, not surprising, therefore, that a well organized blot was conceived to sfeet their rescue On Sept. 18th, when the van containing Kelly, Deasy and four other priseners was being driven to Salford Gao!, closely guarded by an increased escort of twelve policem m, the driver was suddeniy ordered to pull up by a man standing in the middle of the road. This daring individual was quickly juned by thirty others, and the gallant pullcemen, fearing for their lives, took to there heels, leaving Sergi. Breat locked within the van in charge of the prisoners. The attacking party then besided the van, showed-ing blows on its top and sides without any great material effect. In response to a demand to hand over the keys, Brott boldly reinsed The next instant he tell heavily backwards with the not blood welling from a ballet wound in the head. A shot fired into the key-hole for the purpose of blowing the lock to ninces had accidentally takea effect in his teamle It might just as accidentally have struck any one of the prisoners in the van One of the women in the van then took from Brett's pocket the keys and handed them out through the grating. The door was at once unlocked, the body of the wounded constable rolled out to the ground, and a pale faced young man entered. The compartment in which helly and Deasy were confued was quickly thrown open and they were released and nurried across the country making good their escape, The main body of those who had shared in the assault then occupied themselves with preventing the fugitives from being pursued and not until Kelly and Deasy were safe out of eight did they attempt to Deasy were safe out of eight did they attempt to informed by a howing mob of the populace of Manchester. The young fellow who had opened the van door, and who had been overtaken by the mob was koocked down by a blow of a brick and then brutally kicked and sconed, the only Englishman who cried out shame being himsel assaulted for his humanity. 'Las police and multi-ary were doepatched in hot puz-nit of the fugi ives and in the course of a few hours thirtytwo Irishmen were in custody sharged with p-sintid in the a the historains tells us, "The whole night long the raid upon the Irish quarter in Manchester was continued ; houses were broken into and their occupants dragged off to prison and finng into cells, chained as though they were raging beasts. Mere Irish were set upon in the strents, in the shops, in their homes and hurried off to prison. The yell for vengeance filed the air, the cry for Irish blood arose upon the night air like a demoniacal chorus, and before morning broke their fury was somewhat appeared by the knowledge that sixty of the proscribed race, sixty of the hated I:ish, were lying chained within the prison cells of Manchostor. It might be that falling in hot haste the sword of justice might strike the innocent and not the guilty it might be that in the thirst for vengeance, the restraints of humanity would be forgotten, but the government, now thoroughly aroused, cared little for such considerations. In was Irishmen who had defied and trampled on their power the whole Irish people approved of the act, and it mattered little who the objects of their fury might he, provided they belonged to the de-tested race. The prisoners buildled together in the Manchester prisons might not be the liber-ators of Colonel Kelly, the slaver of Brett ators of Colonel Kelly, the slayer of Brett might not be amongst them; but they were Irishmen, at any rate, and so they would answer the purpose." On the 25th of October the pri-soners were brought up for trial. Some of the Irishmen arrested in the first instance had been disduarged as the number of witnesses who cculd awear to their innocence was so great that an astempt to press for convictions in their cases would be certain to jeopardise the whole pro-ceedings. It is not my intention to follow out bere the history of the proceedings in the Man-chester Court at this mock trial, but I will simply draw attention to certain circumstances in connection with that investigation which it would be impossible to pass over without comment. It was on this occasion that the extra-ordinary sight of men being tried in chains was winnessed, and in spite of the scathing denun-ciation by the prisoner's counsel of this unprecalcon by the principle's connect of the interfa-codented outrage the presiding magistrate held that the police deemed " such a precaution necessary." Though within the court house no friend of the accused could dare, show his face though the whole bailding bristled with military and police yet, this was considered a necessary precaution. The whole investigation was in keeping with the spirit envinced by the bench. The witnesses seemed to come for the special purpose of swearing point blank against the hapless men in the dock, no matter at what cost to truth, and to take a fiendish pleasure in assisting to secure their condemnation. It is not surprising therefore that an investigation under such circumstances could havebut one ending and that the whole of this resolute body of men were committed to their their trij in both have for the grime of patriatism a fame that will never die. On Monday Oct. 28th Allen, Larkin and O'Brien were placed in the dock in company with Edward O'Meagher Condon (alia Shore) and Thomas Maguire. The character of the evidence in view of the intense excitement and indignain view of the intense excitement and indigna-tion that prevailed can easily be surmised. The witnesses consisted of the policemen present at the attack, the prisoners who were in the van-with Kelly and Densyland the bystanders who with Kelly and Desoyland the bystanders who saw the affray or assisted in stoning the prison-ers before and after they were captured. They swore with the utmost composure sgainst the prisoners. Allen was identified as one of the leaders, and he it was whom most of the wit-

bus before the triat had gone far, it seemed to be understood that Allen was the man to whom the death of Brets was to be attributed, and that the business of the wituasses was to connect the other prisoners as closely as possible with this act. On one print nearly all the witnesses were agreed, whoever there might be any coupt about there could be Incre might be any could about there could be none concerning Magnire. Seven witnesses swore positivily to having seen him assisting in breaking the van and some of them even re-peated the words which they said he addressed to them while thus engaged. And yet this same Mageire was on furlough in Liverpool at the time of Kelly's resone. On Nov. Is the trials terminated and after about an hour and a half's deliberation the invertured a verdict balf a deliberation the jary returned a verdict that they were all guilty. In response to the usual request as to whether the prisoners had anything to say they all addressed the court in turn Their chivalrous bearing and noble words won the admiration of all present. They spoke with an elequence and earnestness surprising in

men who knew that their lives were quickly to be saccificed to satisfy longland's wrath. There was no trace of disching among them that their ensmiss might gloat over ; no sign of weakness which could take from the effect of their death less and convincing words. It was on this of casion that (Jondon in his address made use of prayer that solution in all address mad use of a prayer that has since been innortalized in that soll stirring song which us heard so well sung but a few minutes ago. "God Save Ireland," he prayed most farvenly in the course of his speech and hisbold companies in the dock took up and rei tersted that prayer. The cry rong through the packed justice hall, and fell on the cars of "God save Ireland," said they all and then the brave hearted fellows gazzd fercely around the pathering as if during ohere to interfere with the prayer. "God save Irelard" and from the lew troken hearted relatives who listened to the patriots' prayer, the response "Amen" was reverently breathed hack. When Condon concluded his address the judges produced their black acts and sentence of during any problack caps and sentence of death was pro-ncunced sgainst the five brave men.Scarcely had the sentence been passed when the glaring false-ness of the verdict become the theme of our ment among the most thorough going English men who had been present at the trial. Without more ado down sat Mirty or forty reporters, who, as representatives of the English metropolitan and provincial press, had astooded the Commission and addressed a memorial to when Home Secretary stating that they were relevantly convinced, the swearing of the witnesses and the verdicts of the jury to the Contrary notwithstanding, that the mar was indeed a startling and embarassing

even: For which had these newscoper reports re-seen or heard that the jurors had not seen or heard that the jurors had Maguire was guilty. What had these reporters seen or heard that the primes had not seen or heard And yet the judges said they " folly concurred in the verdict of the jury.' What was the Government to do? Was to not on the ver-

diet of newspaper men who had happened to be

presents at the trial, and not on the product of the jury who had been solemaly sworn in the same? Was it to be admitted shot newspaper

reporters could be right in a case so awful

presence of a howling mob they died, chanting devoutly to their last breath the litany of the saints and

With England's fatal cord around them cast Close beyeach the callows tree Kissed like prothers, lovingly True to home and fatth and freedom to the last.

In the afternoon the functionaries bore to the a grave pits in the prison pard three lumps of lifele s casy that a few short hours before hid been three of Gad's noblest creatures. Like carrien they were flung into these unconse-crated pits and strewed with quick-me. The wolf and the tiger leave some verige of their victims the a special ordinance of E-splich law required even the corpses of these Irs. amon

to be calcined. So ends the story of the memorable ever which gave three new names to the last Ireland's martyrs, ao closes the and and the list record which tolls how Allen, Larkin and O'Erian died. Over the neglected plot in which their calcined remains arolying, no stones a da inscribed with their names, no emblem to symboliza their religion or their national y. But to that gloomy soot the hearts of the Irish people shall ever turn with affectionate remembrance and the day will never come when the brave and the day will have come when the brave seen where askes repose within it will be targo the. Their parases and pations will be charished in Ireland when the nonumental piles that mark the resting theorem the weak by and the proud havy returned like the bodies beauth hem to dust. an Irish post most beautifully puts it :

Upon the scaffold grim, they died, the last in Erin's cause. Upon the gallows high they swang, by stern and

cruel laws. Like Emmot, Sheares, Fitzgorald, Tone and

hundreds true and bold, They died to make their mativa land z-uation as

of old.

And when from bondage and from shains our yountry shall be freed, When per the land shall ploudly float the green

from sea to ses.

Tom sea to sea. Then shall our martyrod brothers' names shine brightly side by side, Amidar the bosts who for her cause have fought and bled and died.

Now leb ascend in mighty voice a nation's fer-Vost prayer. Let it be breather on aged lips and on the young

and fair,

On Celtic tongue all e er the world, that aspira tion be

God save down theodden Ireland, God rest her martyred three.

At the canolasica of his address a hearty vote of thanks was lendered to Mr. Murphy, orgina at holianters anasitue g and doline of priate tarnos.

The second parts of this wearmanne consisted of the production, by the countries seetion of the Society, of two stirling and petriotic Irise drama, in there acts, cutitled " Shandy Maguirs; or the Bald Bay of the Mountaby," v in the fellowing case of oner-· actors :

the days of Charlemagne, in the ninth century, down to the time of Leo X , in the sixteenth century (when Protectantism became a stumbling block in the progress of the Church in Europe), free schools were founded in all the principal cittee, towns, and villages in Europe, where they nestled benesth the abadow of the thousand of churches, abbeys and monasteries which decked every portion of fust quarter of the globe. Such was the origin of free schools founded by the Catholic Obarch and carried on successfully long before such an occupation as a "sect maker' was known in the world.

The Church not only provided schools for the poor and the lowly-who are her lavorite children-but she also founded immense universities where the most learned men of everyland congregated in order to fill the ranks of each Faculty. Thus the calebrated English University of Oxford was founded to the year of our Lord, S95; Cambridge University came into existence in the year 1280; that of Prague, in Bohemia, in the year 1359 ; the University of Louvein, in Belgium, was founded in 1425; that of Vienna, in Germany, In 1372; that of Leipsie in 1408; that of Basle, in Switzerland' in 1469, that of Salamanos, in Spain, in 1200; that of Alcala in 1517. Besides these there were Universites in Paris, Bologna, Ferrars, and other centres of Europe, long years before the word "Protestant" had either a personal exlatence or a general application in any language spoken by mankind in any part of the world !

authenticated historical facts, there are Protestaute prowling about the world to day keep the people in darkness and ignorance !"

It is a notable fast that the mote eminent men the world ever learned from were Catholios. The "Romish Uhurch," as Protestants delight to call it, was the Church of the Appetles, the Evangelists, the Martyrs, the Doctore, the Artists, the Musicians, the Painters, the Sculptors-and all the supereminent men of God and of genius, who have eugraven their names upon the tablets which adorn the Temple of Fame.

The Catholic Ohurch was the sanctuary in which knelt and worshipped Basil and Ohryshow to the generations of the ninetcenth century the shoals and quicksands of Error, as they exist outside the Galileean sea, where-In floats the proud ship of God commanded by St. Peter 1

It was the knowledge of all these irrefutable historical evidences of the deep and ubiding interest taken by the Oatholic Church in the cause of education that caused Edmund Burke to make this declaration when speak. ing of France, then known as "the eidest daughter of the Churob." "France alone," said this eminent Irleh Protestant statesman and orator " has predimed more distinguishod area this all the Protestant Universities of Europe."

Gibbon, the celebrated historian, although

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land of freedom of conscience and freedom of worship ! All honor, then, to the Catbolic Church as

the school unilder and Caristian teacher of all generations. Guided by Almighty God, may her good work go on until every nation is brought under the sweet yoke of the Christian Cross-the symbol of the Divine Foundation of the Catholic Fold of Christ .-The Monitor.

Moneton's Firebugs.

MONCTON, N. B., Novembor 21.--Evidence at the investigation last night leaves no doubt that the recent fires were of incendiary origin and will probably result in the arrest of Samnel Kilborn. Four fires have been set within a few weeks in No. 3 engine house and two buildings owned by Silas W. Rand, a justice of the peace, adjoining. Mrs. Gibson, who occupied the upper part of Rand's building as a boarding house, testified that the night before the first fire in Rand's building she heard a noise about the house, and, getting Austria, in 1365 ; that of Ingoldstadt, in up, saw Kilborn passing the door to his own roum. He had under his coat a bottle, which he lett in his room. She went in after, and found the bottle under the bed. It contained parafine oil. She then wont up to bed and slept soundly until the alarm, when she went to Kilborn's room. She found him lying on the bed with his boots and hat on and all his clothing taken down and lying in a pile on his tool cheet. Kilsee spoken by manking in any part of the born acted studid, as if drunk, but next born acted studid, as if drunk, but next And yet, notwithstanding all these well morning admitted he bad heard the first athenticated historical facts, there are Probeen here two or three years. He is testante prowling about the world to day a compenter, but these been keeping who tell Catholics and non-Catholics alike a compenter, but has been keeping that "Rome has opposed the progress of Rund's stable. Yesterday morning an learning and the study of science, in order to other fire of incendiary origin was keep the people in darkness and ignorance !" house in another part of the town. Rigs saturated with oll had been lighted, but the fire was discovered before much damage was dons.

Oatholic Foresters.

The Oatholic Order of Foresters have organ The Uatholic Order of Foresters bave organ-ized a new Court, St. Anthony's No. 126, with the following officers: Chief ranger, Henry C. McGallum; vice-chief ranger, James Mc-Greevey; corresponding secretary, D. Lypch; fipancial secretary, Jas. Marsh; treasurer, Jas. Howington; Medical examiner Dr. A. D. noncola secretary, Jas. Marsh ; treasurer, Jas. Astom, Jerome and Ambrole, Hilsry and Harrington; medical examiner, Jr. A. D. Astonical inclusion in the secretary is the secretary is the secretary in the secretary is the secret It has been started under very favorable auspices with thirty energetic members, and bids fair to be one of the most flourishing of the courts now formed.

> The Newfoundland legislature doss not open until February, the date at which the modus viendi expired. It is probable that the new Government will then bring forward their policy, and it is thought it may be in the direction of some reciprocal arrangement with the Ameri-can fishermen if the United States Govern-ment approaches the subject in a friendly spirit. · • ---

Irish National Anthem "God Save Ireland !" (Solo) MR. JOHN MORGAN.

At the close of the first part, the President Introduced the lecturer of theevening, Mr. M. J. Murphy, seeistant editor of the TRUE WIT-NESS, who was accorded an enthusiastic rocep-tion. Whet the applante inter subliden the lecturer delivered his address, which was as tollo.es :--

In appearing before you to deliver an address on the remit scences of that marbyrdom, to per-petuate the story of which we have gathered here this evening, I desire at the outset to offer iny apologies, and I do so with an inward con-viction, understanding full well the indulgent nature of my audience that they will be accepted, and that any shortcomings on my part in connection with the treatment of the subject upon which I am about to speak will be generou ly overlooked. Had it been left to my selection I would have chosen a more tried, more experienced and more elocuent speaker, to furnish you with the literary portion of the ex cellent mean so choicely and appropriately serv-ed up this evening. But as, unfortunately for myselt, 1 had no such selection I found myself placed in the position of having to bury my own fears and approhensions under the able orgu ments and excreest solicitations of those who honored me with an invitation to address you this evening. The subject upon which I am requested to couch is that of the judicial murder or, perhaps, more plainly speaking, the patriotic martyrdom of three noble sous of that afficted land so dear to us all It is not my intercion to critize here the opinions or policy of these courageous martyrs to the Irish cause as to the best means of securing freedom for Ireland or st least of obtaining a system of autonomous gov ernmens similar to that of which she has nigh on to a century been so cruelly deprived Others more eloquent than I have sung their praises more eloquent than I have strig then printees since the present constitutional agitation was underbaken by that trasted leador, Charles S. Parnell, now so ably and fearlessly seconded and supported in his efforts by the greatest statesman of the present age. Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Therefore, any comment on my part at this particular time, and on this particular point, wou d seem superfluous, if not presumetuous. The ignominious collapse of the cowardly and unexampled conspiracy of the London Times to destroy the irreproachable character of the present leader of the Irish National party had the effect of bringing the National party and the effect of bringing the names of the Mauchester martyrs again pro-minently before the public on a very recent occasion. In his examination be-fore the now notorious packed com-mission of English indges that illustrious patriot, who has himself tasted of the indigni-bles and atropities of imprisonment and vies and atrocities of imprisonment under Eritish miscule, Michael Davitt, upon being asked if he considered Allau, Laskin and O'Brien patriots, boldly and manfully answered that he did. The expression of such an opinion by such a man, himself one of the staunchest combutants against the tyranny of Irish landlordism, muss assuredly carry great weight, the more parsicularly as we know that he was simply expressing the sentiments of every brue Irichman, for never was an act of heroism more unweifish, more noble. But lest that I should further digress, I will

return at ouce to the main features which characterized the trial and subsequent execution of these three daring sons of Ireland, whose names shall be emblazoned on the history of their country, and hauded down to posteriby long fiter we have all ceased to exist. Great men, learned men, prominent men they were not;

where twelve jurors and two jadges were wrong 1 And then, look at the consequences The five men were convicted on one verdice There were not five separate verdicts, but one indivisible verdict. If the Covernment confessed or admitted that verdict to be false, it was not one man, but five mon, who were affected by it. The moral value of such a ver-dict would be gone-ruined forever, and to houg dict would be gone--runned forever, and to havg any one on such a verdict would be nothing more or less than cool, deliberate murder. The overwhelming notoriety of the jury's blunder or perjury in at least Maguire's cose, became daily more and more an obstacle to his execution, and eventually, on the 21st November, it was an nounced that his conviction had been cancelled by the only means under the laws of Great Saited of rest a prime for a sized Britain-namely, a free pardon for a trime hever committed. The prison doors were opened for Maguire, the sworn jurors were plain-ly told in effect that their blunders had well nigh done the murder of at least one incocent man. The judges were in like menner told that the shorthand writers had been more clearheaded or dispassionate to weigh evidence and neaded or dispassionate to weigh evidence and judge guilt than they. The indivisible verdist had been openly proclaimed worthless. Con-siderable astonishment was excued, therefore, acros days subsequently to Magnire's pardon, by a statement that in the case of the other prisoners the law sheald take its course. A petition for an arrest of execution in their cases was promptly refused During all this time the conderined lay in Salford gool tortured by the suspense inevitably created by Maguire's reprive. It was now within the very shadow of death, in the most awful crisis that can test the soul phat these men rose into the grandenr and sublimity of true heroism. Is may be questioned whather the mattyro-logy of any nation in history can logy of any nation in history can exhibit anything more noble, more edifying, more elevating and impiring than the logy a exhibit last hours of these doomed Lyshmen. Their every thought, their every utterance was full of benderness and holiness, full of firmcess and cheerful acceptance of God's will. They consoled their friends with the assurance that ig nominious as was death upon the gallows ; and terrible as was the ides of suffering such a fate unjustly, it was "not hard to dis," with a deve and transpul conscience, as by were dy-ing, for the cause of their native land. Two dws before the fatal 33rd the calm resignation which the condenned by this time epi yed was once more cruelly disturbed and almost des-troyed. Nows was received from the Governizent that another man of the five included in the vitiated verdict had been reprieved. Uandon stand their trial in bot hasts for the crime of "willful murder." I will deal here simply with the fate of four of them whose names will be long romembared in Ireland, and who have won further winder. This second reprise was the most for themselves by their courage, constancy and refined, the most subtle torture to these who made up their minds for the worst. It conder-ed the execution of the remaining men simost an impossibility. Maguire potericus y was in necent but Condon was avewedly a till piri cipator in the rescue. He was to more t Wes guilty than Allen, Inskin and O'priou The In the dock he proudly gloried in the fact. It at at was then that the indignation of the artisane of van London was aroused. Crowded meetings were London was would a. Crowdd incetings were held and the government was memorialized to grant a respite to the remaining three men. But all to no effect and on the morning of the 23rd they were sacrificed on the gallows in front of Salford gaol, "They went with goals nu-daunted to their doom," being accompanied by Rev. Father Gadd, (who attended the recent Cathelia Generation of Balford) and Father Mr. Charles Howard Montague, city editor they were poor, they were humble, they were

Joka Cast+(4), the Squire's brether. . Mr. Wn. Cassidy

Mr. Wm. Cassidy Mr. Wm. Cassidy George Cant well, son of the Squire... Mr. J. J. Ge hings Dick Kally, a poor idiut.....Mr. P. T. Walsh Lieut, Joyc 2, 1 of the Royai Lieut, Good isoul, { Irish Constabulary, { Mr. John Quinn } Mr. W. J. Murphy Old Convort, a miller.....Mr. T. M. Jones brank Cor nor, his son....Mr. D. P. Flannery Duncan, * aplain of the smugglers... Mr. V. F. Moore John, a servant of the Squire's... Mr. John Mosgan

Kennsily, a tonant at will...Mr. John Morgan Per seants, Soldiers, Smugglers, etc.

The pl ay was well staged, and was remark-ably well acted. Mr. W. J. McCaffery, as Showiy was the "white-beaded boy" of the evening with the audience, in his witty reparteen, surgs and dirguizes. He is un-doubterily the best smateur lieb comedian we have seen, and we have felt so enthusiastio over his natural and uno Rested Irish manner that we consider he is even fully qualified to rank among our pelebrated pre-fessionals. Meesre, Morgan J; Quipu and John Morgan both soted well, and their dances at the end of the first act wors mach appreciated. All the other sharaoters were equality well represented. Mr. P. Shea, as mustical director acquitted himself satisfac-torily, and Mr. P. J. Cooney, as stage manager, deserves a largo share of credit for the admirable manner in which all the arrangemerits in connection with the drams were carcled out ; he evidently knows his business and what is still better soes that is is done well.

The Irish Nationalists of Montreal have overy reason to be thankful to the St. Ann's Young Men's Society for their patriotic celebration of the Manchester Martyrs Anniversary, and all will look forward with pluasurable anticipation to their next extertainment. confident that the Society will continue to keep the banner of Irish nationality in the fereground as they have always done since they were organized some five years ago. "GOD SAVE IRELAND."

Young Irishmon's Literary and Beneat Society.

The adjourned semi-annual meeting of the Young Irishmon's Literary and Bonefit assodiation took place Monday night in their hall ofation took place monday night in thoir dan on Dapre lane. The following efficers were installed for ensuing half yoar, viz, .-- R. Lionan president; J. J. Brosnan, second vice president; E. T. Redmond, treasurer; Geo. A. Grace, recording scoretary ; W. C. Toomy, corresponding sectorary ; T. Giddens, collecting treasurer ; O. J. Corbett, assistant collecting treasurer ; W. Canningham, librarian; O. J. Grace, assistant librarian; M. J. Shea, marshal. Seventeen new members were elected and a large number of applicants for membership were received.

Samuel Lobley, a diamond thief, who made a business of robbing jewellers under the guise of a priest, was sentenced to prison in Sing Sing. N.Y., for ten years Tuesday last: His late.