and the second and a Ост. 7, 1885.

WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. THE TRU

-----[Written for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.] SYDNEY SMITH ON IRELAND.

BY ANOTHER CLERGYMAN.

"This, then, he says further, is one of the most striking features in Ireland - that the great mass of the population is completely aubjogated and overawed by a handful of comparatively recent settlers, in whom all the power and patronses of the country is vested, who have been a luctantly compelled to desist from still greater souses of authority. and who look with tremtaing appreliension to the increasing liberally of the Parliament and and the country towards the notortunate the P pe's active medding in Irish affairs, he persons whom they have always looked upon as their property and their prey.'

How picely the cap fits the present class of Irish landlords ! From their moral, intellectual and social physiognomy and their manner of acting towards the unfortunite prople whom they would look upon for an indefinite time as their property and their prey, it is easy to trace their pedigree to the right an estral source. They are, with a few honorable exceptions, the lineal descendants ginuing to find out that it is no longer safe cool, clear headed, undauntable patriot, Charles Stuart Parnell, leading them all; with some of the brightest lights of the Irish hierarchy powerfully seconding the all true patriots among them in all their wise plans and discreet movements, warning them at the same time against false steps and all dangers, They would deserve the treatment if they tamely submitted to it.

Oh : where is the slave so lowly, Cond-inned to chains unholy, Who, could be buist His bonds at first Would pine beneath them slowly !

All that is necessary is to keep up the fight

and show a bold and united front to the The brave Irish band with Parnell enemy. at their head have now advanced too far not so clear and approveable that it needs only the perseverent use of fair and opproveable means to attain it. Any other means would be unworthy of that noble purpose, and would only tend to frustrate their hopes. Ireland is only asking for her daily bread. and she should have it. She has a right to it because she has a right to live, but she can not live on stones and serpents-all she received for centuries at the hands of her masters.

Of course, the Irish landlord will continue to "look with trembling apprehension" to every little concession that will be wrung by the Irish patriots from the Euglish Govern ment, lie will move heaven and cartle to prolong his dynasty. Not a jot or tittle of his "vested rights" will he yield if he can help it. In adversity as in prosperity, his tenants will have to meet his claims and pay the ruinous rent, or else eviction will follow. After he is well paid, or after they have been summarily evicted, they may feed on seaweed or feed on nothing at all, for all he cares. It they are not satisfied with their lot, let them appeal to the charitable world for bread, that they may not starve—in too large numbers ! Or again, he will magnanimously allow them to choose between wholesale

emigration or general starvation. The Irish lundlord has yet the prestige of might on his side. This is more than enough to induce the Great Shabby everywhere to fraternize with him as long as he holds the awful inconvenience he is put to by the Irish doomed. The fact is that the Land League has dealt it blows from the effects of which it cannot possibly recover. The only thing that could keep life in it for some years longer is a little hloud letting from time to time at the point of the dagger, along with the periodical administration of dynamite or other diffusible stimulants 1 After pointing ou; what he rightly consid ers to be the real cause of Ireland's misfor tunes, and giving his appreciation of Irish landlords in general, Sydney Smith pays his respects to the absentes landlord in particular and shows how much his administration contributes to the welware of the Irish p. oplo. "A landlord in Ireland understands the luxury of carriages and horses, but has no relish for the greater luxury of surrounding himself with a moral and grateful tenantry. The absent proprietor looks only to revenue and cares nothing for the disorder and degradation of a country which he never means to visit There are very honorable exceptions to this charge, but too many living examples that it is just. The reputity of the Irish landlord induces him to allow of the extreme division of his lands. When the daughter marries, a little portion of the farm is broken off, another corner for Patrick, and another for Dermott, till the land is broken into sections, upon one of which an English cow could not stand. Twenty mansions of misery are thus reared instead of one. A louder cry of oppression is lifted up to heaven, and fresh enemies to the English name and power are multiplied on the earth." "This absence of great proprietors in Ire land," he continues, " necessarily brings with it the employment of middlemen, which forms one other Irish grievance." . . . "If a poor man is driven by distress of rent from his potato garden, he has no other resourceall is lost. He will do the impossible (as the French say) to retain it, and subscribe any bond and promise any rent. The middleman has no character to lose, and he knew when he took up the occupation that it was one with which pity had nothing to do. On he drives; and backward the poor peasant recedes, losing something at every step, till he comes to the very brink of despair; and then he recoils and murders his oppressor, and he is a White Boy or a Right Boy;" (a Moonlighter or Irish Invincible)---"the soldier shoots him, and the judge hangs

what not ? But we can make ample allowance for all that. He was bound to a creed which appears largely made up of negative factors, the sum of which is batred of the Catholic Church. So bravely, too, did he therefore emancipate the Catholics, that they rush and keep in the thick of the fight for the may become his loyal subjects. Great Britain violated rights of his Catholic fellow-subjects, that he might have been signalized as a disguised Papist, had he not now and then given unmistakable proofs of the genuineness of his Protestantism. Indeed, sometimes his allegations are binted with such humor and so adroitly turned to suit the leavings of those who could believe anything told of Papists ; whilst he at the same time disarm them and sooths their more obstructive pre judices, that we esther enjoy what he save." To calm the fexus which the "rich Eashahmen" and the pupie to entertain a out invented a smaller Pope in Ireland more earthiy than the Pope of Mome, one who

would not give them the nightmare, and whom they could put into bilboes any time that public safety might so request. He en-lightens their minds on the subject in the following humorous strain :--

" Let that emineut Protestant, Lord Bathurst, state any one instance where, for the last century, the Pope bas interfered of the oid "hard, bigoted, domineering We can mention, and his lordship will re-tyrants of Ireland." They are, however, be member. innumerable instances will rewith the temporal concerns of Great Britain. might have done so if such were the modern to perpetuate the Cromwellian traditions in | habit and policy of the court of Rome. But the their midst The Irish people will not allow fact is there is no court of Rome. There is a themselves any louger to be treated as slaves. wex-work pope and a wax work court of No! they will not allow it. With the gullant | Rome. But Popes of flesh and blood have No! they will have now in the field; with the long since disappeared : and, in the same cool. clear headed, undauntable patriot, way, those great giants of the city exist no more, but the truenlent images are ist Guildhall. We doubt if there is in the treasury of the Pope change for a guinea. We are su: there is not in his armory one gun that will go off. We believe, if he attempted to bless any body whom Dr. Doyle cursed, or to curse they need not allow it, they must not allow any body whom Dr. Doyle blessed, that his blessing and curses would be as power-less as his artillery. Dr. Doyle is the Pope of Ireland, and the ablest ecclesiastic of that country will always be its Pope-and that Lord Bathurst ought to know -most likely does know. But what a waste of life and time to combat such arguments? Can my Lord Bathurst be ignorant? Can any nan who has the slightest knowledge of Ireland be ignorant that the portmanteau to push on till they reach the goal. Their which sets out every quarter for Rome, and cause is just. The end they are aiming at is returns from it, is a heap of ecclesiastical matters which have no more to do with the safety of the country than they have to do with the safety of the moon-and which, but for the respect to individual feelings, might all be published at Charing Cross? Mrs. Flunagan, tatimidated by stomach complaints, watte a dispensation for eating flesh. Come lins Oh Bowel has intermarried by accident

with his graudinother, and finding that she is really his grandmother. his conscience is a little uneasy. Mr. Mac Toolcy, the priest, is discovered to be married and to have two sous, Castor and Pollux Mac Tooley. Three or lour schools tull of little boys have been cursed for going to hear a Methodist preacher. Bargains for shirts and to e nails of deceased saints-su plices and trencher caps olessed by the Pope. These are the fruits of double allegiance --- the objects of our incredible tolly 🍋

It makes up odds if the contents of the papal portmanteau did not exactly bear out Sydney Smith's description of them. It was not precisely what he simed at either.

In his first letter to his "Brother Abraham he writes :---

"In the first place, my sweet Abraham, the Pope is not landed-nor are there any curates sent out after him-nor has he been hid at St. Alban's by the Dowager Lady Spenser-nor dined privately at Holland House-nor breu seen near Dropmore. . . . By this time the best informed clergy in the neighborhood of the metropolis are convinced castle, and to aympathize with him in the that the rumor is without foundation, and, though the Pope is probably hovering about agitators But the whole concern seems in a fishing smack, it is most likely he will very badly shaken and is, to all appearance, fall a prey to the vigilance of our cruisers, and it is certain he has not yet polluted the Protestanism of our soil. Although it is beside my purpose to illustrate the "humorous vein and the pleasing folly" running through Sydney Smith's writings, I shall give by the way another sample of his humorous sketches. It is on a quite different subject, showing how the bodily dispositions react upon the mind, favorably or unfavorably, according as they are normal or disordered, and describing in particular the occasional distressing effects produced upon the moral constitution by such complaints as poor Mrs. Flanagan labored under. He says :-"Happiness is not impossible without health, but it is of very difficult attainment. I do not mean by health merely au absence of dangerons complaints, but that the body should be in perfect tune-full of vigor and alacroy. The longer I live the more I am convinced that the apothecary is of more im portance than Seneca; and that halt the unhappiness in the world proceeds from little stoppages, from a duct choked up, from food pressing in the wrong place, from a vexed duodenam, or an agitated pylorus. " The deception, as practised upon human cre tures, is curious and entertain ng. My friend sups late ; he cats some strong soup, then a lobster, then some tart, and he diana these esculent varieties with wine. The next day I call upon him He is going to sell his house in London and to retire in the country. He is slarmed for his eldest daughter's health His expenses are hourly increasing, and nothing but a timely retreat can save him from ruin. All this is the lobster : and when over-excited nature has had time to manage this testaceous incumbrance, the daughter recovers, the finances are in good order, and every rural idea effectively excluded from the mind. "In the same manner, old friendships are destroyed by tonsted cheese, and hard salten meat has led to suicide. Unpleasant feelings of the body produce correspondent sensations in the mind, and a great sense of wretched ness is sketched out by a morsel of indiges-tion and misguided food. Of such infinite consequence to happiness is it to study the -(A Memoir of the Rev. Sidney Smith, body. by Lady Holland.) In a letter addressed to the electors relative to the claims of Catholic Ireland, he presses those claims with his characteristic force and manner of reasoning. "Some people talk," he says, "as if they were quite teased and worried by the sternal clamors of the Catholics (now Irish agitators) : but if you are eternally unjust, can you ex. pect anything more than to be eternally vexed by the victims of your injustice ? You want all the luxury of oppression without any of its inconvenience. I should think the Catholics very much to blame if they ever ceased to importune the legislature for justice so long as they could find one single member of Parliament who would advocate their cause."

Catholics, that they may not join with for-eign Papists in time of war. Church for ever; therefore emancipate the Catholics, that they may not help to pull it down. King for ever ; for ver ; therefore emancipate the Catholics, that they may not put an end to its perpetuity. Our Government is essentially Protestant; therefore, by emancipating the Catho-lics, give up a few circumstances which have nothing to do with the essence. The Catholics are disguised enemies ; therefore, by emancipation, turn them into open friends. They have a double allegiance ; therefore, by emancipation, make their allegiance to the king ao grateful that they will ne er confound it with the spiritual allegiance to the Pope."

Deriding the idea that they had anything to fear on the ground that the Irish might try and recover the land from which they had been evicted, he says :--

"A great deal of time would be spared if gentlemen, before they order their pust chaises for a No Popery meeting, would read the most elementary defense of there people, and

inform themselves even of the ruliments of the question." "But, alter all, who are the descendants of the rightful possessions ? The estate belonged to the O'Rourkes, who were hanged, drawn and quartered in the time of Cromwell ; true, but before that it belonged to the O'Connors, who were drawn, hauged and quartered in the time of Henry VII. The O'Sullivans have a still earlier ples of suspension, evisceration and division. Who is the rightful possessor of the estate ? We forget that Catholic Ireland has been murdered three times over by its Protestant musters."

He puts the case of an insurrection ; what then ?

" Suppose after a severe struggle you put the Irish down, if they are mad and foolish enough to recur to open violence ; yet are the retaided industry and the misapplied energies of so many million of men to go for nothing ? Is it possible to forget all the wealth, peace and happiness which are to be sacrified for twenty years to come, to these pestilential and disgraceful squabbles ? Is there no horror in looking forward to a long period in which men, instead of ploughing and spinning, will curse and hate and burn and murder ?'

Further, he says :---

"You are shocked by the present violence and abuse used by the Irish Association ; by whom are they driven to it ? and whom are you to thank for it ? Is there a hope left to them ? Is any term of endurance anothed to ? any scope or boundary to their patience ? have they reason to believe that they are wished well to by the greatest of the great? Have they brighter hopes in an other reign ? Is there one clear spot in the horizon? Anything that you have left to them, but that lisguet, hatred and dispair, which, breaking into wild eloquence, and acting upon a people wild with rage, are preparing every day a muss of treason and disaffection which may shake this empire to its very centre? You may laugh at Daniel O'Connell and treat him with contempt, and turn his metaphors into ridicule ; but Daniel Fas, after al, a great deal of real and powerful eloquence; and a strange sort of misgiving sometimes comes across me that Daniel and the doctor are not quite so great fools as many most respectable. country clergymen believe them to be ?"

In the sixth letter he wrote, under the nom le plume of Peter Plymley, and addressed to "my Brother Abraham who lives in the country" (letters which had an immense circulation at the time), he forcibly reminds his countrymen of the real causes of Irish agitation.

"Why, he asks, will you attribute the turbuience of this people to any cause but the right-to any cause but your own scan dalous oppression ? If you tie your horse up to a gate, and heat him cruelly, is he victors because he kicks you? If you have playuoi and worried a mastiff dog for years, is himsel because he flies at you whenever he iers

England when the welfare of Ireland is concerned ? About as much effect as the friction of water, or India rubbar bails upon her iron-clads. It is not recorded that England ever entertained the idea of fulfilling serious obligations when not moved thereto by the fear of more serious consequences. It takes the sharpness of steel and the eloquence of the cannon's mouth to keen her sense of duty with respect to her obligations towards her neighbors,

Wanting the suggestive appearance of 70,000 armed man, "as much stubbornness and stoutness as the law permits" is the next best weapon the brave Irish voluneeer, now in the field can employ to arrest her attention. The struggle will be long and hard, and jus-tice and liberty will come slowly, but they will come at last. Fight to the last and you cannot be slaves, sang Thomas Davis.

One or two more notations from the plead ings of the most powerful and eloquent advocate the Irish ever had out of their own land.

In a speech on the "Catholic Claims," he addresses his countrymen in the following manner on the effects of England's policy towards Ireland :--

"We preach to our congregations that a tree is known by ite fruits. By the fruits it emerging, Otaheite is emerging; Ireland is not emerging. She is still veiled in darkness. Her children, safe under no law, live in the very shadow of death. Has your system of exclusion made Ireland rich ? Has it made Ireland loyal ? Has it made Ireland free ! Has it made Ireland buppy ? In what does the loyalty of Ireland consist? Is it in the eagerness with which they would range themselves under the hostile banner of any invader, for your distinction and for your

distress? Is it liberty when men breathe and move among the bayonets of English soldiers? Is their happiness, and their burning, hanging, famme and disease, as never existed in the annals of the world ?"

The succession of dark events chronicled in stated her case so sbly and stood ainmat alone among his countrymen in her defense, more than warrant us in recalling his scathing denunciations of the English Government. Famine and wholesale evictions, marder and hanging, trial by packed jury and by no jary, is blus. an atmosphere of English bayonets and a chain of coercion acts, scarcely less barbarous than the old penal laws-these are still the fruits by which England's system of govern-

ug in Ireland may be judged. Now, as of old, with respect to Irchad, England is always first to provoke an attack, and always hast to desist from written on this side." So much fun was inflicting injury. The perpetuation of insde of this perpetue untruth that Uncle her misgovernment of the country Sam changed the new cards, and they now places her in a perpetual aggressive attitude read : "Nothing but the address to be on toward Ireland. And so jealous is she of this side." this position that she will not consent to be and with her for a single moment. For preacher, telling of the travels from which every blow, provoked by herself, she returned he has returned, "have attained a wooderful two, Ill-usured and irresponsible men state of development, both mental and phyong standing provocations, resort to mad attempts and ourageous deeds to avenge her own numberless unstored outrages and free their country from the clutches of her galling threldom. Forthwith England proceeds to punish the punishment inflicted upon her, not only by dooming the criminals according to their descris, but by coining new chains in the shape of coercion acts and other acts, wherewith to reduce the whole people more under subjection and at Harriet Beecher Stowe, speaking of the her mercy. By wholesale reprisals she length of her residence in that city, suid : creates new incutives to the commission "I don't remember when I came; I do not creates new incentives to the commission "I don't remember when I came; I do not of new crimes and she triumphanily regains live by years." This being repeated to Mark

and acting in self-defence, and she is re venging revenges. Reperation and conciliation, net retaliation

cause, she would in all likelihood hasten to raise the green flag and fling its folds to the breeze of a free Irish sky !

Could the chain for an instant be riven Which tyrauny flunground us then, Oh! 'ils not in man, nor in heaven, To let tyranny blud is again!

Erin i O Eriu i they long in the shade, Thy star will shine out when the proudest shall fade i And the' slavery's cloud o'er thy morning had hung, The full noon of freedom shall beam round they yet i THE END.

BREVITIES.

The Czar's two sons are slight and gentle youths, resembling their mother.

A Voodoo woman in North Carolina actually frightened four negroes to death by patting the "evil eye" on them.

A consideration of the highest importance in artificial illumination is that rooms should be lighted only by means of indirect rays or diffused light.

That most sullen and sulphuric grapple of grand armies in the Wilderness is to be told f by General Grant in a forthcoming number of the Century.

Runnymede, where Magna Charta was produces I will judge your system. What signed by King John, is suit to be shamefully has it done for Ireland ? New Zealand is negrected, and the spot will soon be sold un-

The total number of flowering plants now known in British North America may be estimated at about 3,000 species against 10,000 in the United States.

In the trial of a case about a hog in Cobb County, Georgie, lately, the Justice took the hog for his costs and the lawyer had to content himself with gairing the case as his fee.

Although a variety of microscopic forms of plants have been found on bank notes and coins in circulation, none known to be history anything but such a tissue of murders, dangerous to human life has yet been discovered.

A lady of Brunswick, Gu, has a bed the feathers of which were picked from a flock of the history of Ireland since Sydney Smith geese during the Revolutionary Wor. The leathers are just as sort and downy as ever. The observations of Professor C. P. Lang-

ev have convinced him that there has been a mistaken conception of the sublight. It has been supposed to be white, while in reality it

The firm of detectives from whom Brainerd, the Vermont bank detaulter, escaped, is now offering a reward of \$10,000 for his recovery, and are coefficient that the mon is near St. Paul and has not gone tack to Canada.

The old postal cards bore on the front the legend "Nothing but the address can be written on this side." So much fun was

" The German race," said Mr. Talmage, the sical. You can talk with a cab driver on scientific sul just and get intelligent answers.' The word "Solds," which often occurs in the Paalma, is one of doubtful meaning. It is supposed by some Bible scholars to signify silence, or pruse in the musical performance of the sacred song. Others again claim that it is intended to indicate special attention to the subject.

They tell a funny story in Hartford, Mrs. her aggressive attitude. She pretends in all ['wain, "I wish," he esserved, " the tax colthis to be administrating retributive justice lector would adopt that principle."

The Dake of Devonshire has at Holker Hall a notable herd of shorthorn cattle He paid for the stock, in all, since 1851, the sum England should be erg ged in with regard to in the same time should be \$464,665. Out of the difference between these

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US.

3

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us ana-Like a thief at night it steals in upon us una-wares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy ; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of scicky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish coloured everytora. it is attended with a greenish coloured expectora-tion. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, gloony, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the skin dry and hot at times : the blood becomes thick and stagnant ; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-coloured, depositing a wediment after standing. There is frequently a apitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish tasts: this is fro-quently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease it some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others or kidney discase, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this discase and require a remedy that will act upon all at the sume time Segel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article 18 hətä

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield :- I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suf-fering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale

is increasing wonderfully. Neo, A. Webb, 141, York Street, Belfast :--I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it.

J. S. Motcalfe' 55, Highgate, Kenda :- I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never knewn a case in which it has not relieved or corred, and I have sold many grosses. Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover:-I

have always taken a great interest in your medihave always taken a great interest in your meth-sines and 1 have recommended them as thavo found numerous cases of cure from their i.e.. Thomas Chapman, West Nuckland := 1 find that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicine than any other kind. N. Darroll, Chun, Salop := All who buy it ar pleased, and recommend it Jos. Balkwill, A.P.S., Kug-bridge := The multiple same to supervised their areas to due

public seem to appreciate their great value. A. Armsteerl, Market Stevet, Dalt of on Fur gess: -- It is needless for mo to say that your rahuable medicines have great sale on this district -greater than any other I know of, giving great

Robt. Laine, Melksham :- 1 an well recom mond the Curative Syrup from baving proved its efficacy for indigestion my-elf. Frjockheim, Arbroath, Forfarshure, Sept, 23, 1882

Dear Sir,—Last year I sent you a better recoin mending Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have very much pleasure in still bearing testimony to the very satisfactory results of the famed Syrap and Pills. Most patent medicales die out with me but Mother Seigel has had a stooly saw over since I commenced, and n still in as a great de mand as when I first beran to sell the medicine. The cures which have come under my notice are chiefly those of liver complaint and general debility

A certain minister in me neighborhood says it is the only thing which can emailed him and restored him to his normal cost i can of health after being unable to preach for a sensitionable after being unable to preach to inconstruction length of time. I could measter a set agreat many other cases, but space word and allow. A near friend of mine, who is very much addicted to costiveness, or constipation, under that Mother Seigols Pills are the only pills which are his compliant. All other pills cause a reaction which is very annoying. Motace Seig is Pills do not have a had after-effect. I have much advantation comparing to have much pleasure in commending again to suffering annanity Mother Seigel's meticana was are The marriage of Mr. Dwyer, merchant, of If this letter is of any service you no sham.

Of the Irish groaning under such misery, he says ;---

"We admire the Irish-feel the most sincere pity for the state of Ireland, and think the conduct of the English to that country to have been a system of cruelty and contempti-ble meanness. With such a climate, such a soil, and such a people, the inferiority of Ire land to the rest of Europe is directly chargeable to the long wickedness of the English Government.

To be sure Sydney Smith does not fail to have a fling at the Catholic Church whenever he thinks he has a favorable occasion. It would not do if he did not ascribe at least a portion of Ireland's misery to its influence upon her. He lustily joins in the usual charges trumped up against it-"Its debasing superstition (to use his own words), its childish ceremonies, the profound submission Which it teaches to the priesthood,"-and

done at some time or other, do it when you are calm and powerful, and when you need not do it."

He takes up the rallying ories of the English priests, and on their strength presses the argument against them with irresistable fòrce.

Hatred is an active, troubl some pas-THEIR HATRED. Before you refer the turbulence of the Irish to incurable defects in their character, tell me if you have treated them as friends and equals ! Have you protected their commerce ? Have you respected their religion ? Have you been as anxious for their treedom as your own? Nothing of all this. What then ?- Why, you have con-fiscated the territorial surface of the country twice over; you have massacred and exported her inhabitants; you have deprived four-fifths of them of every civil privilege ; you have at every period made her commerce and manu factores slavishly subordinate to your own and yet the introd which the Irish bear to you is the result of an original turbulance of character, and of a primitive, obdurate wild

ness, utterly incapable of civilization !" " In the six hundredth year of our empire over Ireland, he el quently asks in the preeding letter, have we any memorial of ancient hundhess to refer to? Any people, any zea!, any country on which we can depend ? Have any hope but in the winds of heaven and the tides of the sea? Any prayer to prefer to the Irish but that they should forget and forgive their oppreseors, who in the very moment they are calling upon them for their exertions, solemniy assure them that the oppression shall still remain."

"If the Irish," he says, in another place, 'were a rash, violent and intemperato race. are they to be created with rashness, violence and intemperance? If they were addicted to fraud and falsehood, are they to be treated by those who rule them with fraud and falsehood? Are there to be perpetual races in error and vice between the people and the lords of the people? Is the supreme power always to find virtues rebellion, the Irish, among the people; never to teach them by mously governed as they have been," are that example, or improve them by laws and insti- people. Nations have rebeiled for much less example, or improve them by laws and insti-tations?"

will indeed disarm them ; rescue them from the degraded servitude in which they are held by a handful of their own countrymen and you will add four millions of brave and affectionate men to your strength."

What ! Has England done nothing towards improving the miserable condition of the Irish people? Think of the penal laws she has abolished (how generous and how magnanimous !) and ALL the concessions she has made to them in seven hundred years ! Sydney Smith leaves her little to brag of as regards what she may have done in her favor at any time. This is how he puts it in his sixth letter to his "Brother Abraham":--"You parade a great deal upon the vast

concessions made by this country to the Irish before the union. I deny that any voluntary concession was ever made by England to Ireland. What did Ireland ever ask that was granted? What did she ever demand that was not refused? How did she get her mutiny bill a limited parliament, the refears. When Ireland asked for all these things her petitions were rejected with Persevalism and contempt. When she demanded them with the voice of 70,000 armed, they were granted with every sign of consternation and dismay," Petitions, mild expestulation, forbearance

No Papacy , therefore emancipate the what effect could such proceeding have upon | precate Albion's graces, and, cause for no | ease

Of course the Ireland. will continue to sion. Depend upon it, WHOLE NATIONS at inbute the "turbulence of the Irish to any HAVE ALWAYS SOME REASON FOR cause but the right," but until she has removed all causes or dissatisfaction from them and concerded all their rights, the impartial public would stribute to "her own scanpublic would stribute to calous oppression," and continue to consider the unhappiness and misery of Ireland as of the English Government."

Referring in another place to the point of Irish history alluded to in one of my cita tions, Sydney Smith says :-

"In April, 1782, 70,000 Irish volunteess wer under arms; the representatives of 170 armed corps met in Ulster, and the English parlia ment (the Loris and Commons, both on the sime day, and with only one discention voice, the Minister moving the question). were compelled, in the most disgraceful and precipitate manner, to acknowledge the com

plete independence of the Irish nation, and nothing but the good sense and moderation of Grattan prevented the separation of the two crowns.

If the same golden opportunity again off ree the Irish might not be easily restrained by the "good sense and moderation" of anyone from going the whole way ! As soon as the " Volunteers of '82" had consented to disband and lay down their arms, the graudsons of the faithful executors of the Limerich treaty soon found efficient means for restoring the old order of things. The Irish tried to rally and regain their position, but the abortive effort of '98 showed that the opportunity for a successful rise had passed. The same dis-astrons effects which tollowed this attempt would doubtless mark a like event should un-

wise counsels prevail and they ventured upon the same daring experiment Yet, if over a people had a just cause for "ill treated and infa-

xample, or improve them by laws and insti-ations?" "Be kind and be just to the Irish, and you vill indeed disarm them; rescue them from the degraded servitude in which they are deny. The difficulty or uncertainty lies not there. Such an attempt on their part, even with ten times more reasons than they have impelling them in that direction, would be wholly unjustifiable, because, under the pro-sent circumstances, it could lead to nothing else but bloodshed and the most disastrous consequences Ireland's treasury and armory

answer pretty well the description Sydney Smith gives of Pope's, and as for active help from outside, there is a physical impossibility in the way ; a lody cannot act where it is not and the vigilance of England's stee cruisers would, in all probability, prevent it from reaching a spot where it could act efficiently against her. Therefore, "no treason, no rebellion, but as much stubbornness and stoutness as the law permits."

Oh ! if Ireland was only strong enough * In that case, it's the cunve peal of Poyning's law, a constitution ? Not by the concessions of England but by her come aware of this in due time, and she would make herself as sweet and amiable as ever she in her nature could be towards the sister isle, leaving no stone unturned to conciliate her and enlist her friendship and goodwill. And then? Well, the sister isle, unable, to forget the past and not unmindful of the future, would scarcely feel disposed to reci-

paid all expenses of management, feeding, etc., and laid away a bun 'some not profit.

WEDDING.

facilion, to Miss Katie Kelly, daughter of "directly chargeable to the long wickedness John Kelly, Esq., a prominent resident of Carillon, took place on the 28th Sept. The bride was richly attived. She was attended by her cousin, Miss Kelly of Grenville. The groom was supported by Mr. T. P. Kelly, a brother of the bride, as best man. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion. High Mass was celemated, which was very unpesting ; the music and singing rendered by the choir was highly appreciated. The happy couple took then deporture by the steame Prince of Wales, with her colors flying at full mast. They were accomputed as far as Rigand by a number of their friends, who, on leaving, gave there a hearty send-off on their trip to New England, where they in tend visiting the principal cities, also New York. The bille was the recipient of many nandsome presents.

> A CATHOLIC AUTHOR HONORED BY THE POPE.

Cur Most Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., is heen graciously pleased to impart his Apostolic Benedictio. , for the second time, to Mr. James J. Treases , author of "Tributes of Protestant Writers to the Truth and Beauty of Cathonesty ;" and to signify his high appreciation or "Tributes" and of 'Catholie Flower' from Protestant Gar His Holiness has also deigned to Jens." nonor Mr. Treacy with the present of an aquisitely executed cameo, representing St. loseph and the Infant Saviour, the work of a di-tinguished Roman artist. - Philadelphia Oatholic standard.

in men, that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. These who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, &c., should try them.

Farmer Pershing, of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, has about 1,000 bushess of apples in his orchard, which he recently offered for \$10 to any one who would take them away. The crop in Western Pennsylvania is the largest in many years.

NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purga-tive, acting on the Stomach. Liver and Bowels, removing all obstructions,

Sixty thousand books and pamphlets have been published by Congress since 1776.

Freeman's Worm Powders are agreeable to take, and expel all kinds of worms from children or adults.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN

are made pallid and unattractive by function al irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

The deaths in Europe from smallpox are said to be 60,000 annually. The mortality is almost wholly confined to civilians, as owing to constant vaccination and revaccination the armies are almost wholly free from the dis 1 ใหญ่ใจเสราจะ การไปกล่างสม

can publish it. Yours very truly. (Signed) William S. Giass, Chemist. A. J. White, Esq.

15th August, 1883. Dear Sir .- I write to tell you that Mr. Henry flillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that be suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and de-clares Mother Seigel's Syrup which the got from

A. J. White, (Limited) 67 St. James Street,

Montreal For sub by all druggists, and by A. J. White limited), 67 St. James street cary.

THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

CIRCULAR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURF.

Mr. John Lowe, Secretary of the D ment of Agriculture, has issued a circular a connection with the proposed Colonial . A Indian Exhibition, to be held on the lat of May next. In it he says : The very large space of 54,000 square feet has been allotted to the Dominion of Canada, by command of the President, Ins Royal Highness. A great opportunity is, therefore, efforded to Caneda to show the distinguished place she occupies, by the progress she has made in Agriculture, in horticulture, in industrial and fine arts, in

the manuf during industries, in the newest There are many forms of nervous debility improvements in manufacturin machinery and implements, in public works by models and designe ; also in an intequate maplay of her vast resources in the fractions, and in forest and mineral wealth, and also in ship-

ping. It is, therefore, desired that Canedians of all parties and classes should come forward and vie with one another in endeavoring on this great occasion to put Ganada in her true place as the premier colony of the British Empire, and to establish her preper position before the world. Every farmer, every prolucer and every manufacturer has interest in assisting, it having been already demonstrated that extension of trade always follows such efforts.

DO NOT WAIT UNTIL CHILL WINTER IS HERE.

The Summer is over-Autumn brings forcibly to mind the necessity of fixing the revenue for the winter's supply of the requirements of life-and the sanguine man turns naturally to making a small sacrifice of a dollar or more (as he can afford) upon the altar of Fortune, (as no can anora) upon the altar of Fortune, by sending to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., for a ticket or a fraction of one in the 185th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louis-iana State Lottery, at noon, on Tuesday, (always Tuesday) Oct. 13th, when \$266,500 will be scattered broadcast in sums from \$75.00 downwards. So upon the first \$75,000 downwards. So prepare for winterby investing at once.

Garfield was bald and his hair of a semi-网络花花 blonde color,