

the case under a Bill which held out to them something like the shadow of the British constitution, but denied them the substance—when the principles of liberty were gaining ground, which would increase in consequence of the general diffusion of knowledge through the world, they should have a government as agreeable to the general principles of freedom as was consistent with the nature of circumstances. He laid it down as a principle never to be departed from, that every part of the British dominions should be governed in the spirit of the British constitution, in which monarchy, aristocracy and democracy were mutually blended and united—nor could any other Government be fit for British subjects to live under."

We would particularly recommend a close perusal of this passage from the eminent statesman, to the unregenerated Orange bigots, and those calling themselves Unionists, who live under a free constitution, enjoying liberty to its fullest extent, and just laws and equal rights.

Notwithstanding the uncongenial soil into which the principles of the British constitution were transplanted—notwithstanding that they had to move in concurrence with much of the antiquated barbarism and feudalism of the old French law, we find the law of Pitt, which gave to the Canadians as much liberty as they could reasonably expect at the time (and even more than they looked for), taking firm root; their representatives increased too three-fold, in proportion to their increasing population and wealth; we find the French Canadian parliament displaying the most heroic loyalty, directed by the enlightened Sir George Prevost, who, unlike other governors, here and elsewhere, attached himself to the prevailing interest of the country—and when it was attacked by the powerful and ambitious republic to our south, the people rallied round him and drove back the invaders with discomfiture and disgrace. The local parliament of Canada displayed a stern inflexibility on constitutional questions, which proved them worthy of the sacred trust placed in their hands. At the risk of appearing tedious and digressing from our subject, we shall take a short view of the state of Canada since the retirement of Sir George Prevost from the government. We do it with the hope that it may reach the eyes of the so-styled British Unionists, who may draw an instructive and useful comparison between the scenes that are now passing in Ireland and those of this great Dominion. We cannot divest ourselves of the further hope, that the Unionists will follow their own example, and act on the same principles of wisdom and consideration towards Ireland on which they have acted towards the Canadas.

EDITOR OF TRUE WITNESS.

IRISH VALOR.

Distribution of the Papal War Medal Among Erin's Vallant Soldiers.

After thirty three years the memory of the heroic defence of the Papal States in 1860 is revived in our midst by the announcement of the probable distribution amongst those Irish soldiers who participated in its glory of the silver medal lately struck by order of Leo XIII, for presentation to all who served in the army of his illustrious predecessor, Pius IX. We have been glad to take such part as we have taken in aiding in bringing under the notice of The O'Clary for transmission to the brave General de Charette, Commander-in-Chief of the Pontifical Army, the claims of our fellow-countrymen to this notable distinction. It was not unfitting that some such step should originate in these offices, for chiefly through the energy and labors of the late A. M. Sullivan, and largely through the medium of the writings of the Nation, were the services secured for the Holy See of those whose valor is now almost certain to be requited in the manner which the soldier values most. To The O'Clary for his prompt and sympathetic action in dealing with the applications of his fellow-countrymen thanks most of all are due. Himself a soldier of the Pontiff during prolonged service, no man better fitted could have been chosen to discharge the duty for which General de Charette selected him. We write no words of mere conventionality when we say that there is not one amongst those who will receive the honor which is to be con-

ferred upon him who will not do so with full sense of its real significance, and who no matter what his rank in life, will not regard it as being alike the memorial of past services and the symbol of an allegiance which is perpetual. It is well that such a sign should be set up in Irish homes, and should endure as an heirloom by Irish hearths. When the brave men who are now to receive it are dead and gone, the War Medal of the Papal Army will still testify to their children's children their fidelity to an inspiration which never yet ceased, and, please God, never will cease, to live in Irish hearts. It will remain as a tribute to a glorious past, and as an incentive to that loyalty, forgetfulness of which alone could erase the name of Ireland from the chaplet which binds the brows of Christendom.

Composed of some ten or eleven hundred men, the Irish Brigade in the service of Pope Pius—the Battalion of St. Patrick, as it was styled in the army rolls of the Papal war office—took part during the campaign of 1860 against the forces of revolutionary Italy, of Garibaldi, of Piedmont, and Sardinia, supported as these were by the treachery of Napoleon III., subventions and sympathy of England, and the avowed approval of Lord Palmerston and a British Ministry. It fought gallantly at Fossombrone, Monte Albedo, Perugia, Spoleto Castlefardo, and the siege of Ancona. At Perugia a small force long sustained a desperate attack of two army corps numbering respectively 20,000 and 25,000 men each. At Spoleto under the command of the brave Major Myles W. O'Reilly, afterwards member for Longford, 800 men of the Brigade, with 150 of other nationalities, defended a ruined fortress, with one worthless cannon, for twelve hours, against 10,000 men with forty pieces of artillery. It was during this desperate and prolonged conflict that Lieutenant Crean, the present distinguished Assistant Legal Commissioner of our Land Court, displayed the courage and received the serious wounds which won him the honor of Knighthood at the hands of Pius XI. At Monte Albedo the soldiers of St. Patrick bore the brunt of the fighting when a column of Lamoriciera's army, after the defeat of Castelfardo, hewed its way through 6,000 Piedmontese and carried off their guns safe into Ancona despite the utmost efforts of the Italian general, Ciadlini, at the head of a force 30,000 strong. Of their services and courage during the siege of Ancona there is no need to speak. The French historian of the siege M de Quaterbarbes has borne tribute to it telling how "assured of the courageous devotion of these brave children of Ireland the General had placed them near himself in the post of honor—at the citadel at the intrenched camp and at the lunette of San Stefano—in face of the enemy. Nothing was finer than their attitude while volleys of rifle bullets whistled over their heads. They saluted each volley with shouts of 'Viva Pio Nono!' singing in chorus the old songs of their country or defying the Piedmontese with great cries. It required all the efforts of their brave officers, the Captains Guttenberg, Russell and O'Mahony, to prevent them from every moment exposing themselves to danger and mounting on the parapet of the entrenched camp to defy the Piedmontese and applaud the successful aim of our artillery. Their courage never faltered for a single day during the siege." That the memory of such heroism has not been lost the medals which Chevalier The O'Clary, as there is now every reason to hope, will soon receive from General de Charette, will amply attest, while they will long perpetuate the latest occasion on which the green flag of Ireland waved above the smoke of a European battlefield, though perhaps it will not be the last.—*Irish Catholic.*

Are You Nervous.

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Hood's PILLS are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25 cents a box.

There were given during the past month 5,000 meals and 1,700 beds in the Catholic Boys' Home, Middle Abbey street, Dublin.

THE REV. BROTHER ARNOLD.

Mass Meeting in St. Ann's Asks for His Return.

The mass meeting convened with the object of obtaining the return of the Rev. Bro. Arnold, was held in St. Ann's Hall, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Ald. Kennedy, M. L. A., presided, and there were present the Rev. Fathers Catulle and Strubbe, of St. Ann's, Hon. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., Ald. Nolan, Ald. Conroy, the Hon. James McShane, Mr. Johnson and many others. Ald. Kennedy was called to the chair and stated the object of the meeting, congratulating St. Ann's on the large gathering that came to show how earnestly it desired the return of the Rev. Brother.

Hon. Mr. Curran spoke eloquently of the good deeds performed by Bro. Arnold, and remarked that if anything were required to show the esteem in which he was held, the large meeting that night would prove how deeply his name had sunk into the hearts of those present. He testified to the good education received by the boys of St. Ann's at the hands of Bro. Arnold. Everything that could be done privately was accomplished to keep the Brother in their midst, and they were at last forced to hold a public meeting and show what the wishes of the people were. He stated that Brother Arnold knew nothing of the meeting. He then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by the Hon. Jas. McShane:

That the people of St. Ann's parish have learned with deep regret of the removal of the Rev. Brother Arnold, the beloved director of St. Ann's School. That they desire to express their deep debt of gratitude for all that the Rev. Brother has done in the cause of education, and to state how ardently they hope that his superiors may see their way to again place him in charge of our school, that he has so efficiently managed in the past.

The Hon. James McShane in seconding the resolutions, asked those present to accept whomsoever the superiors would send to replace Brother Arnold, although they might not give him the same place in their hearts that they had given to their old friend. He hoped that all would yet be well. The meeting, in voting on the resolution, rose to a man, and it was unanimously passed.

Ald. Nolan moved, seconded by Mr. A. Jones:

That a copy of the above resolution be sent to the Rev. Visitor, who has power to restore Brother Arnold, urging him to take it into his serious consideration, and that a copy of said resolution be handed to the press for publication.

This was also carried unanimously, Mr. A. Jones, who seconded it, remarking that if a mass meeting of women of St. Ann's parish were called, there would not be a hail to hold them.

The Hon. James McShane then asked them all to be present at the Windsor Hotel, Thursday, at 10.30 a.m., to meet Lord Aberdeen and to show him that Irishmen did not forget a favor. His Excellency would be pleased, and so also would Mr. Gladstone when he heard of the courtesy.

Although it has not been officially announced, it is well known that Brother Prudent has been named successor to Brother Arnold. He, for about fifteen years, taught the first English class in the Bishop's Academy. He was then removed to Mount St. Louis at its opening, and he taught the first English class there for some time, until his appointment as English director. During the first part of last year he was under Bro. Arnold, and he afterwards went to New York to teach in one of the large colleges of the Brothers. He is now in Quebec and it is expected that he will soon come to Montreal, unless the Brother Superior countermands his order. Brother Prudent has the reputation of being one of the most able scholars and one of the most successful teachers in the Order.

Catholic Sailors' Concert.

The concert held at the Catholic Sailors' Club week by week is an event eagerly looked for on arrival in port by the sailor lads. This is owing to the successful manner in which the concerts are carried out by the energetic committee, and Thursday evening the concert was a grand success and greatly appreciated by the large number of ladies and gentlemen present. Those who contributed to the evening's enjoyment were Miss McDonald, of Pictou, N.S.; Miss Ryan, Miss O'Brien, Peter Gleason, J. P. Kane, H. Dowd, Dan. Doyle, Jas. Crowley, H. Lawlor, Jas. Martin, J. P. Ryan, while Mr. Ed. Brennan presided at the piano. Mr. P. J. Gordon occupied the chair, and made a few remarks, which were well received.

THE WORLD AROU

The use of the knout by the Russian police will soon be abolished by Imperial ukase.

Seventy young English Catholics have just been sent to Douai to pursue their studies.

His Eminence Cardinal Logue recently presided at a conference of the clergy of the Deanery of Drogheda.

The theatre in Canton, Ill., was burned on Tuesday during a performance. Twenty persons were injured and one is missing.

A big amnesty meeting was held in Limerick last Sunday; resolutions censuring Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Asquith were passed.

The American yacht Navahoe has been declared the victor in the remarkable race with the Prince of Wales' yacht Britannia Tuesday.

The German Catholic Congress, which was to have met at Wurzburg at the end of August, has been adjourned as a precaution against the spread of cholera.

Baker Tomlinson, of Enid, Okla., on his return from a short absence found that a prairie fire had destroyed his ranch, fatally burning his wife and two children.

The committee having in charge the Confederate re-union at Birmingham expect 9,000 to 10,000 old soldiers to assemble there. The re-union has been postponed.

One of the Jesuit Fathers at Farm street, London, has received into the Church Miss Fisher, eldest daughter of the Rev. Canon Fisher, vicar of St. Peter's, Bournemouth.

The Red Cross Society has taken charge of the work of relief of the sufferers by the storm on the Sea Islands of South Carolina. Thirty thousand people must be fed until April.

The late Mdme. Hedouin, of Paris, has bequeathed 20,000 francs to the establishment of the Sisters of Mercy in that city, to be devoted to the reconstruction of the facade of their building.

Measures for assimilating Alsace-Lorraine with the rest of the German Empire have been prepared by Emperor William and Chancellor von Caprivi. Alsace will be incorporated in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and Lorraine annexed to Prussia.

The centennial anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the Federal capitol was celebrated Monday. There was a procession and speeches by Hon. William Wirt Henry, grandson of Patrick Henry, and President Cleveland, Vice-President Stevenson, Speaker Crisp and others.

Judge Victor Estopinal was shot to death in his court-room, near New Orleans, Friday afternoon, by a negro whom he was trying for a trivial offense. Three of his brothers were hung and kicked to death because they would not tell of the murderer's hiding place.

The failure of the Faribault plan in the town that gave it its name cannot be regarded as otherwise than ominous for the success of such compromise in other places. Doubtless the notoriety which attached to the Faribault system had not a little to do with the movement of the school board out there which compelled Archbishop Ireland to withdraw the school from the control of the town and make it again, what it originally was, a Catholic parish school.

Ecclesiastical Changes.

The departure of Rev. Abbe Gravel, Vicar-General of the diocese of St. Hyacinthe, from St. Hyacinthe, to become cure of Belœil, has brought about the following changes there: Rev. Canon Bernard becomes vicar-general; Rev. C. A. Beaudry, procurator of the Episcopal Corporation; Rev. P. C. Decelles, secretary of the diocese, and Rev. J. A. Daoust, assistant secretary and master of ceremonies. Rev. P. L. Pare, formerly cure of L'Ange Gardien, is appointed cure of La Presentation. Rev. L. A. Bourque, cure of the latter place, retires to the Hotel Dieu.

Miss Fosdick at the piano—Shall I sing 'Some Day?' Mr. Doley, engaged to her—Yes, love; some day next year.

Two girls of seven and eight are playing together. 'And your papa, what does he do?' asked one of them. 'Whatever mama says.'