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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXIII.
books for avgust
 Ris. . . .opteter





 cane fixiz







THELAST
CATHOLHC O'MALLEYS.

The first family in the neighboring county
Sigoo-were the O'Douncils. They owned
mangest cestate in the neighborhood of the
mon of Sligo. There were ouly tro sons; the
Mer, alreilly narried, but without any family;
ad the younger brother, who, of course, Tas
mased
sed upon for her daughter.
T'ines being so changed with her, she mas
10 proud to be the one to open negotiations on
he subject with the O'Donenell fauily, as she
ntil) as she hoped, the proposition would come
micalcuatated on the attructions of her duugh-
/er. Edrard O'Donnell had himself come to
edectermination of appropriating the beautiful
hiss 0 Malley; and the widow haicd with jor his overtures ford the hand of Grace, and as pit was just such a marriage in a norldily sense
ter manther wals not for a moxment detorred in
consenting and arrangiag it by the knowledge
consenting and arranging it by the knowledge
llatat there was not in thine county a nore wild
and dissipated young uan thu Wdwardo'Don-
nel.
Ho mas pery young, too, to bear such a char-
ecter, beinc ondy cighlecn.
He was very young, too, to boar such a char--
acter, being only cighlecen; yet it wns said that
at any of the heavy drinking bouts (so horribly
at any of the heary drinking bouts (so horribly
common in the days I am writing of), that he
 beheld this young n
and the debauch

marriuge, that this cold, worldily woman mennt
o confide poor Tom O'Malley's ouly childDoonfide poor Tom O'Malley's ouly chind -
llo only ink left of her poor husband ; and
hat about a year and a half after lis death Mar about a year and a half after his death.
This fulfilling the trust he had left her?
oare for their ohild and supply his place to ocare for their ohild and supply his place to
ber? Well, she thought that it was. She arranged everything with him without fontioning the subject to Grace, and why, do
firl thin? Because she kuers how the poor
gisliked the littlo she knew of Edward
casion, that Grace had come home than
visit or message she land been sent out
later the later than she hid intended, und in ac-
gh for her want of punctuality, she would
the excuse, "Ob, mother dear, I nat" horrid Ed ward O'Donnell coming the long way, and that has made me
Such speedics as the above were not minn, therefore Mrs. O'Malley knew her not make her waver in hubject; but it it it When the thought of
Wrance rould intrude itself, she silenced her
be different.' Young men will be young

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 23, 1872.

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 your poor child to do it? What greater
means has she than you had? You know, that
is if you sllow yourselves to think about it that you allow only cheating yoursclves. You
know full well that he will remain, at least for
the best years of her poor joung life, what he the best years of her poor young The, what he
is wheu jour give her to hin. Then, in the
name of all that is wounaly, why do you do
it? Often it is to sceare for your darghters the best match of the seasou, instend of aillow-
ing Mrs. $* * * *$ to triumph over you
It is this unwortly motire which ofton wike you sacrifice the young affictions aud happines
of your children; but, oh! do think what a unhallowed siceritice to Mammos.
Grace hidd been spending the day out mith young friend ; her mother sent her carly, but
enjoined her to bo sure to return lowe by six in the ereming, b
She was met at the door of hor honse by he nuat (hrs, OMalley's sister), who took be
by the hand, and silid, "Come up stiirs wit She followed her aunt mondering what thi meant. Her aunt went on before her, straigh
into Grace's bedroon. A glance showad Grice
ner dress laid out on her bed, ind the sereral adjuncts on the dressing-table.
She turned quickly to her aunt, who did no
give her time to ask what this meant, but answered her inquiring look by saying, "I want
to dress you, Grace, for you are going to b
marricd." Reader, this is no fiction, it is
"To be married! and who to? Not to that
horrid Edward O'Den ? horrid Edward O'Donnell ?"
"Yes, Grace, to Edmard O'Donnell; an you must not be so silly as to spak of him
that wist. It is the best matech in the count and your mother wishes it; nay, she intends you to marry him: so don't be silly.
The poor gill threw herself on the floor in a
paroxysm of tears. "Ob, I never can! I nevor can! I hate
him.", "er aunt stood by until Grace had cexhasted
herself, and when sle could malie her listen to her, she said,-
"My dear girl, the priest and nll the com-
pany will be here in half na-hour. Your mother pany will be here in half na-hour. Your mothe
will be coming up soon to see if you are rendy and you knovy, Grace, that it is no use disobey-
ing hor. When you are married, you will lik him better than you think you shall now; be
sides surcly you don't want to make yourself
the laughing-stock of the county, by lettin

that y
Here,
that yo
you are
pains
marriag
you ma
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In
the You
to
hem;
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nuring
taken
Besides
ve whe
now
se is
rything
he has
hat
y
I fear that Mrs. O'Malley hus, even in these
ealightened and practical days, mang imitators
who stifle their common sense by such fal-
lacies, and confide the happiness of their
daughters to as frail barks, with as little likelidaughters to as frail barks, with as little likeli-
hood of their lopes being reaized.
Is it that mothers feel their honor conceracd
in settling thcir daughters in marriage as uickly as possible atter they leave the schiool as he is rieh? It does not matter his antece.
dent! "Oh! he is no worse than other!!
"She must cure hin of his bad ways!" Such
"So the the answers one gets if a doubt is rased nances of a girl's happincss being endangered
rusted in such hands. Hare they, who speak bus, foudd that their mothers were right when and chosen in their own ease? Oh! you
annot say so; nor cand for you. When look at the careworn and sometimes hopeles
expressiou on the faces of some nitried "nyy dear," said with aterted eye to the ma
nom they were to nodel into ererything man, a husband, ought to be, and to make int
a loring, unselfish, self-denying partacr as soo as they married him, tells rolumes-needs no
proof that they have fuilced. Ah, no indced
Your ceprerience has taurght you that a bad, an nholy youth, an unbridled giving way to pis
ion, a waint of principle, holds out but slender model man, a good husband, a huppy house What you have found impossible to achicre, mothers !-namely, being able to reform
d man-what on earth makes you expect
your poor child to do it? What greate
hat she knew was ineritible ; and consented o be led into the supper-room, which had been
prepared for the feint, or, as poor Grace wonld have said, for the sacrifice!
The guests kindly left
hinking that it was excessive shyness and lore of her mether that caused her cmotion; so
they kept up an animated conversation auong
themselves, which rave her time to recover her
self. Mirriages almays took place in the creaine, nud alssiag in the private dwellings of the partices,
especiully of Citholics ; thourt they would have to yo to the Protestant chureh, either be-
fore or aftor their omn corcmony hail been performed, to render thir marriages legal.
The eo t:ike the unrilling bride to the house of hes
husbual, but slae offered no resistance ; she felt too miserable-too donc up-to muke any
Even parting with her mother barely made the tears coune into her cyes-at at least, I do no
think that it was really parting from her mother that cansed them to start, but rather the lear
ing the howe that she had koown as her fil
ther's.
 her tenderuess, drove back to her heart :ll filit
fecliags of affection, and made her able to command herself sutficiectly to listen to all her hus-
bund's raptureat at last possessing what he had bund saped for -hisorna Grace !-and to respond
to the good wishes of her and his relatives, as to the good wishes of her and his relatives,
they said good-bye at the carriage door.
Edward O'Donnell, au fond was a nood hearted fellow, and, whan sober, full of love for his beautiful child bride, and also full of contri-
tion for his weakness in allowing himself to be led into scenes of riot and debauchery. Ho
was full of good resolutions for the futurefuture that never came to him-I mean a futur of amending and giving up his evil companions
He had this peculiarity, when he was only hal tipsy and able to speak, and walk, honover im-
perfectly, that he was like a madnan!! At perfectly, that he was like a madman !! A
first, of course, Grace did not know this, but she bitterly lcurnt his ways!
He had kept away from his old haunts; about three months (Mrs. O'Malley was plun ing herself that after all she was right ; that mar riage lace reformed him), when one day he did not come home to dinner as Grace had ex pected. She waited for him, hour after hour,
until the night was well advanced, when sho ran on to the landing, saying, "Oh! 1 - Edward, where have you been? What has kept you so
late?
Hardly bad she spoken before sle saw the Hardly had she spoken before she saw the
tate he was in. I cannot repeat the words ho nid but it ended in his knockiag her down and kioking her brutally, until he stumbled and
fell on the loor, where he lay unable to rise; and she, poor creature, orapt away, and out on her own, so
ollow her.

## But sil

But sle need not have feared, for he could fast asleep on tho floor.
The noxt morning poor Grace was too frightened to open the door, when she heard her husband moving about his room, having slept him-

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The demon taken back, or I should have saiwas not so easy to get rid of; and another un-expected ofinece, in about three weeks after thescone we have deseribed, made Grace tremblefor the consequences. . This time she knevbetter than to go uear him, although he wa
shouting her wame as louid is he could as
came up the stans. She wias so terrified at the
noise he made that she crept under the bedwell as an intoxicated nam could look, he
threw himself, dressed as he was, on the bed
threw himself,
still shouting for
By degrecs the shouts became fainter andy lis thick sterterous lure he had fallen aslecCan you picture to yoursolf that poor youngthing, as she lay huddled up under the bed
trembling at every shout; shuddering at cverytrembling at every shout; shuddering at cever
awful oath he uttered. Although she felt surethat he siept, yet she dared not move. 'To
wards morning she actually fell askeep lyingthere,
What a cold she caught lying all night underthe bed! but it was ten times better than whatshe had before experienced; and she told m
that she adopted that plan of escaping lis vio
lence when lie canee house suffeciently sober towalk. But, alis! sometimes he was even car
ricd home in a state of insensibility, aud it diaborn to them, but she went to her motherrua the risk of a seeve with her husband, for
now he was siviug wiy two or three timeswrek to the debasing viee of insobricty.dent as ever, and his delight in his little bo
was extrenue. Grace would have wished thave her infant nursed at home; but as wat
the custom in those days, even more than :present, no hady nursed hicr own child, herlus
band wished it to go to the house of his own
andfoster-mother, where the woman's daughter
would undertake the nursing. So Grace wasobliged to give in, both to the a anatural custom and her husbad's wish. It seemed un
reasonable to object, as the nurse only lived
You maly imagine what a delight this babwas to the young nother. Ol, how she praye
that she might know how to preserre him fionhis father's deadly sin;-how, when she wakeeping one of her vigils under the bed, she
would promise hersclf the comfort of gning tosec her tiny Edward nost morniug to make upor the prescont grief.take to her Sheyood enough for hor darling foster-son. "Sh
$\qquad$
$\qquad$But I think it was as much joulousy whielso often to see her, nor so often ho did not getpresents assiked Grace, and was very touchy i
morndshe notieed anything about the child, andancied that her going so often to see it wa
becouse she did not trust her. Still the boythrove, and was the delight and joy of his mo-ther's heart, and perhaps I ought to sity of hiather's also.

When they had been married about thre rears and nine moaths, Edward came home on day and told Grace that he had been invited to Mr. Kelly's annual dinner.
As it was one of those houses where the As it Fas one of those houses where the
host placed so mutgh wine in the room, locked the door, and then declared that they should not move until it was all consumed, Grace im-
plored her husband not to nocept the invitation "Nonsense: did she think that he did no now how to avoid taking more than was good
for him? (Alas, the usual boast and presump
tion of the habitual druakard!) It was true
that he had very often allowed himself to b induced to tuke a hottle more than mas goo deceive them, and not take more than was goo would keep his pronise. It would be so of frocting to MIr. Kelly il;, for the first time, failed to bo pescot at his annual entertai So 1 ,
So he kissel her, telling her not to sit up
But, upon his mord may the But, upon his mord, now that he thought of it, he need not have sind that, for he should
cone lome quite carly," Alis! poor Grace
knew the value to attech to steci greud promiscs.
She went to bed carly, thiuking that she had better yot is much sleep as she could before ho
came home. e morning sy the heary trampling of steps coming up the
stais. She had just tine to throw on her On opown when a kook came to her door On openiag it she satw whit she never forgot on a shutter, the blood flowing out of his She had almays great presence of mind, nor first words were, "The doctor""
"Plaze, my lidy, Tim Burke ran for hin She helped to liy him, shutter and all, on arrizal ant being sure whether he was atior dead. Oh! the drendful suspense awaiting
the doctor! Who that hats lived to midde lifo but cinu appreciate hor suffering After a minute cramination, the doctor told her that it was a rossel on the hums that Mr
O'Donnell hadd ruptured; ha staycols sowe lou by his side to watch the case, to the great com fort of our heroine. the room, and questioned the servaut of Mr to hear the doctor's oninion the honse in orde to his mister how Mr. O'J onncll progressed. She found, by dint of cross-questioning the man, who wass at first unwilling to speak, that
it was when they were all in a sad state of in ebriety, that some of the party had proposed, for a bet, that they should try who could lift a
heary marble pillar that stod in a corver of the roon, and at the same time be able to cry
out "Ireland for crer!" sufficiently loud to bo hend at the end of the lawn where he, the
man-servint wis statioued to listen, wid to say when he heard the wrords.
Ife henrd poor Edward O'Dounell; but, alas! as he lifted tho heary weight, and shout ed in stentorimn tones the words, he suddenly
let the weight fall from lis hands, and fell th the ground, the.blood pouring from his mouth
The fright sobered some of the less intoxicated, and they hastily phaced him on a shutte
and sent him home as we huve son What need to dilite on the five or six weeks poor Edward lasted! for, indecd, that was as the bitter repentanee ho fit so ruthlessly wasted! Why sperik of his an guish at the thought of leaving his young wife;
and to think what seenes of sorrow and fear he had made her pass through, when he had so joyous home
his poor sunken cricd, the tears rolling down his poor sunken checks: "Oli! Grace, may
angel, I don't deserve all the care you an stowing on me; how can you bear to look at

She tried to comfort him; and obl ho re wisher she knew where Fither Joe was, to send for hinn to prepare her poor Edward to
appear before his Maker; to show lim how he banin fir the sins he had committed bis misspent life!
She did her best to remember all that sh had heard Father Joc say to her own father She prayed constantly for and with him. She
sent everywhere to ty alas! they were so hiding about that it but, impossible to find them. There lad been more chance in the country places than in towns.
Alas! alas! but Grace excited him all she could to contrition, and we must hope that her prayers were heard for him, as le died quietl 5 , giveness with his last breath. Yes, Elward O'Donnell died just a few months over twenty-one years of age, another
victim of that cruel infatuation-a love of drink. For it surely is an infatuation for the to enslave them pay for giving way to its falso it pleasures! The pain and distross of mind that makes a man so ashamed of having been so of conscience, to one even commonly well brought up, surely these feelings must well counterbalance any sort of satisfuction of boist
ing of being ablo to driuk more than others
Ther

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-AUG. 23, 1872.


## 4 <br> THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE:-AUG. $23,18 \% 2$

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G. E. CLERK, Editor.








MONTREAL, FRIDAT

## Friday, 23-Tigil. St. Philip PBeniti, Saturday, 24-St. Bartholomew, Ap Sunday, 25-Fourtenth after Penteco <br>  <br>  NEWS OF THE WEEK

London, August 16.-The adoption of th party processions' Act was gcuerally celebrate throughout Treland on Thursday. In some
places there was disorder. At Belfast while a places there was disorder. At Belfist while a procession was passing through the streets
was stoned by a large crowd of persons. Th processionists returned the attack, and a scen vere finally dispersed by the police, nom ever, till one man had been shot. Slight disturbances occurred at Dublin and several per
sons were wounded. There was no disorder in Londonderry.
August 18. - Despatches from Belfast to noon to day state that disturbances there conday and are not yet ended. The populace are dirided into hostile Protestant and Catholic mobs. Whenever they come into coitact there a fight. The police are using every effort to on the rioters on both sides, and many of the latter were wounded. Troops with fixed bayonets now occupy the principal streets and
scep the mobs apart. The dramoons of the 0th Regiment have arrived at Belfust from Dublin, and constabulary were pouring into the city from all parts. No persons are reported impossible to get definite particulars.
August 19.-The riots in Belfust are not yet thoroughly suppressed. The Mayor and magstrates of the ciry warning the rioters to disperse under the
severest penaltics for the continuance of the disorder. Arrests thus far have been remarkably few. In the hospitals are many who have word and bullet wounds.
A correspondent telegraphs from Belfast this morning that fighting continued last $n$
that stones fell in the streets like hail.
hat stones fell in the streets like hail.
Later. - Despatohes just received fro Dublin dated today convey later news from Belfast. The rioting still goes on. Four per-
sons were killed in the street this morning. The peaceably disposed citizens of Belfast are greatly dissatisfied with the want of rigor
evinced by the authorities. Ruffians mith pistols in their hands stalk about the city, and Thole streets are giren up to the rioters..
Latest telegram from Belfast says reports are urrent there that the city is about to be placed that the military are now charging the rioters in the centre of the town.
The subscriptions to the fund to ivdemnify Captain Nolan for expenses incurred in main-
taining his right to a seat in Parliament, closed on Thurslay. The total amount subseribed is £14,000.
The report that the meeting of Crowned heads to be held soon, was for the purpose of anctioning the present territorial
The report that the Germans were fortifying Belfort is contradicted, the explanation now being that they are only completing the works
begun by the lrench commander during the sicge.
Gencral Sheridan telegraphs to usc force a ances. Further depredations are reported
New York, Ang. 17 th. - Wendell Phillips in his letter to the colored citizens of Boston,
snys that Mr. Sumner is the dupe of Northern Copperibeads and Southern Sceessionists, and Copperteads and Southern Sceessionists, and
Greeley their tool. The South has often anGreeley their tool. The South has often an-
nounced, in the last instance by the lips of
Jefferson Duvis, that the cause was not lost and Jefferson Davis, that the cause was not lost and
must be won by getting possession of the Go-
vernment and leaving us in the opposition.
Such is the present plot that Mr. Greceley secs Such is the present plot that Mr. Greeley sees
but it would never prevent his aiding it. That Mr. Sumner does hot see it is to me a matter
f profound astonishment at such a moment f profound astoniehment at such a moment.
The regular Repullican party becomes again The regular Republican party becomes again the accepted and only instrument of resistand
and Grant represents loyalty as Lincoln did in 1861.

Undote Influence.-Our readers are amare the the Attorncy-General has aunounced his intention of bringing to trial, on the chirge of exercising "undue influence" at the late Gal way election, one Bishop, and twenty-two
priests, out of the long list of eleries denounced by Judge Keogh in his notorious judgment. This naturally rai
fucnce is undue?
It is no doubt an undue infiuence to iaduce man, by bribes, by appeals to his self-inter cst, or by threats, to vote aguinst his conscien-
tious convictions.' The influcnce of the landious convictions. 'The infucnce of the land-
ord, for instance, or of the employer of labor, ho should, directly or indirectly menace his tenant or servant with the loss of his holding or of his place, should the latter vote contrary ould be most certainly an " undue influchee" worthy of reprobation, eren, though it migh not fall within the porer of law to punish it.
To persuade, or try to persuade, the roter to discard the threats and the blandishments of his landlord or his employer, and to give his rote according to the dictates of his conscience rould not be an undue insuence. The maner in which such influcuce was exercised migh fuence itself, if cexercised solely mith the vie of determining the voter to vote according to the dietates of his conscienee, and to discard all appeals to his self-interests, rould not be "ua ve," or deserving
These principles laid domn, and we fancy no e will impugn them, let us apply them to the Galway clection. What were the facts in this ase ?
Two candidates presented themselres to the Catholic electors. One, the favorite of th landlords: the other the favorite of the Bishops
and clergy; one beliered to be strongly opposed ad clergy; one belicred to be strongly opposed Freedom of Education; the other pledged to support these demands, shouid he be returne To secure the Commons.
To secure the return of the first of the two candidates-Captain Trench, a most excellent gentlemas in private life re have no doubt, the landlords throughout the county put-forth all their influence and strained every nerve. To counteract this very powerful influence, th and, if the evidence may be relied upon, some enses, some of them forgot the dignity of rates his once, and used languge fhion lips of one rho is a Minister of Our Lord Who when reviled, reviled not again. The sub-stance-we are not defendic' lancuage was thi Addressing themselves to their respective focks, they told them plaing, hasly, carsel man could do unto them, they voted contrary their conscientious convictions, they would hat the doom of such traitors was, in this life scorn and exceration, and in the life to come, hell and damnation." This may appear very han the damnatory clauses of the Athanasian reed.
Now here two questions present themselves 1st. Is it true that he who from sordid motives otes contrary to the manner in which he conscientiously behices himelf to the scorn of fellow-men, and the wrath of God? 2nd. If true, were the Catholic clergy justified in in sisting upon this truth, and appualing to it Nolan, rather than for Capt. Trench?
No one will, we suppose, be hardy enoug to answer the first question in the negative,
to deny the truth of the abstract proposition:that he who from sordid motives yotes contrary ar mortal sin m And if true, then considering the circum stances, we insist that, though in some instanees
their manner of so doing may have been intemperate and in bad tacte, the Catholic ciergy Were bound to insist upon it, and to urge it
upon the prople committed to their charge, as the only means to them accessible, of counter acting the strong influences brought to bea upon the tenant clectors by tho landlords who warmly cspouscd the cause of the anti-Catholic candidate, Capt. Trench. No one who knows
how ardently attached to thoir Church and their clergy are the Cutholic Irish, ena
doubt that, of left uninterfered with by either side, the landlords or the priests, their
votes would have been given to Capt. Nolan
and that the landlord influence brought to bea commit mortal sin it is not merely the right but it is the duty it is not merely forth all his power to prevent his parishioner commitiar such an act, and thercercto was th obligation, under pain of mortal sin, unde obligation, under pain of mortal sin, unde
सhicli lay all the Catholic electors, of voting in accordance with the dietates of conseience, and
of discarding both the blandishments and the threats of their landlords, and wealthy plojers.
The per
and frout of the offermance of this duty was the head Of the manner in which in the Galway priests duty may have been performed we say nothing First, because we know how unjust it would be to form an opinion from the extracts given by the papers, of certain portions of some of the many of these extracts seem in very bad taste but if we had the whole address before us, wo might find reasons for much modifying our opin-
ion. In the sccond place our ears still tingle with the No-Popery discourses deliveried at politico religious meetings by reverend Protestant min who follow them are assailed in terms in com parison with the language attributed to tho much abused Galway priests appears tame; and which invariably the more provoke the loud and rciterated plaudits (Kentish Fire) of their ribald and obseene they are, the more ferrently hat they cousign monk and nun to the pit that Garazzi's and Murphy's specebes.
We gire below an extract from the London correspondence of the Montreal Gazette, wherein the Protestant writer expresses himself much ricst was as he admits, prosoked (and we add ustified) by the interference of the landlords. hese cried to the much bewildered elector: hid you to vote for Capt. Trench, or your farm shall be taken from you." Hereupon the
priest stepped up and cried out, "Vote accordpriest stepped up and cried out, "Vote accordmind your landlords' threats, but liearken rather to the roice of God, and to the dictates
of the inward monitor He has given gou. Do his, or you will be guilty of sin; and he who a sinner will be damned.
And this it is that has so much proroked
public feeling in Ircland. The Irish lore jusice, and-fair play; they canaot sec therefor why the priests should be marked out for pro-
secution by the Judge, and the Landlords let go scot frec.


## 



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Should the Government persist in their de termination to bring the Bishop of Clonfert and the priests to trial, the coosequences will be serious. If acquitted, as they probably will be, the Government will be put in a very
ignominious position. If convicted, it will be a serious thing to attempt to treat a Bisho ad his clergy as malefictors.
And how will it be should the prisoners, as may very likely be the ease, refuse to plead? of a civil tribunal to sit in judrment unon act by them done as priests? If they ignore the jurisdiction of the liny eourt, and decline to ren than an account of theistical conduct to aus other
tribul? What then A rerdict of Guilty would in such a case of be bold inded that should attempt to carre the sentence into esecution.
Clerical Intimitation.-Since the days of good Judge Jeffery; the British Judiciary has never becn brought into such serious con onpt as by Judge Keogh's disgraceful conduct the of justice in Ireland has nerer been of the most impartial. Like Protestant toleration, it has too often been of the Orange stripe-all one sided-very blind and impartial indeed as often as the litigants were Orangc, but when
the Green was concernod, cqually blind, but ot so impartial.' Catholic Ireland, governe by Protestant and English laws, is in itself an ant England governed by Irish and Catholic laws. But notwithstanding this anom aly bringing, as it must naturally do,
the administration of justice in Ircland int the administration of justice in Ireland into
contempt; never in the annals of ceen the Irisk Judiciary has a more disgraceful scene bee witnessed than this Galmay case. As an ex hibition of personal spite, and constitutional facillime princips. Pilot-engine Keogh will go down to the last syllable of recorded time, as sumple of the timber of which the Irish crable Coste. But it is not with the mis be so little unaer control, that they must need intrude themselves upon the Judicial Bench, ogic of his decision we would join issue. What is clerical intimidation? In what does it consist? In other words-where doe clerical infuence en
intimidation begin?
In the Galway elections it is in evidence that 38 priests appealed to their people from their altars for or ngainst the candidates. That a pricst has as much right as any other man to ofluence his fellow-men no sane man will deny That he has a right to do so from the altar is quany clear. But we do not stop here; we thin any other man to influence lis fellow righ and that the most proper of all places to do so is the altar. The axercise of the elective fran to usc it wisely and conscientionsly is an act the Priest to see that his parishioners fulfil this duty aright, and hence lis duty to point ont that duty from the pulpit, or, what in Irish parance is the same thing, "from the Altar.
The cridences of intimidation are curious. Father Loftus is said to have declared that amy ne who voted for Cupt. Trench wonlld go doun and his chilldren after luinn; and that any on tho would not vote for Capt. Nolun was an
cmisscryy of the devil. 1 layman as far as lection laws are conceraed we cannot, we must confess, for the life of us, find out in this de-
nunciation where the intimidation lics. Frad a newspaper editor, of a protestant parson, or a
landlord written it or spoken it, we strongly suspect it would have passed unchallenged.
But Irish justice is unique, and was never
meant to protect "the mere Irish" aad their
Father Ouiu is mine Priests.
Fe think intimid medically inclined, but is not we think intimidatory. He thought and avorshould be shumacd as if he hurl small. Trench typlus fever. On the hypothosis-which Pilot
Engine Keogh appears heartily to Father Qouing is richections is a sacred daty, Father Quin is right. The abusor of a sactred
duty, is worse than small pox or a patill duty, is worse than small pox or a pestilence.
Were Father Quin is intimidatory in Wvowal listory saith is intimidatory in this Another priest was, if possible even more loquent. "The finger of scorn," he suid, for Capt. Treach: he slould not bu rorthy of associating with his fellow parishi. oners: woe be to thase persons in his parish
who deved to give hin their votes. thase voted for Capt. Trench would be helping the enemies of the Catholics to keop their feet on their necks, and Catholies who did that would be sacrificing their eternal salvation." In this denunciation we have the first approach to anycren that may equally woll be interpeted merely denunciatory. If by the espression "Woe to those persons, tec," the Respression, man meant to imply, thet if the revd. Gentletake his horse whip to them, or held out any take his horice Thip to them, or held out any
other threat of personal violence, in that and in that care only could it be deemed in and in that care only could it be deened in-
timidatory. But all this is not proved timidatory. But all this is not proved, so that
in Euglish luw (when not administered in in Euglish luw (when not administered in Ire-
land) we are bound to give the Rer Gent he benefit of the doubt. Another pricst said that any rencrade Catholic who voted for rench would be a disgrace to his Church, God, and to his country, and would go to Hell. Much more of the same kind is in cvidence,
for the Rev. Gentlemen apparar to be singularly nanimous in their opinion of Capt. Trencty unanimous in their opinion of Capt. Trench; oner's solely from a religious stand point Now we fearlessly aver, that had any news
paper editor, or cven any drunken bully duly quipped with bludgeon and stecl-knuckles used hese denunciatory expressions, even in the teeth of the roters going to the polls, we should have the score of intimion Plot hagine Kcog an or an editor is allowed such influence why got a Priest?
But the most curious part of this most curious of curious decisions is, the distinction be Kautholic i. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald anothe多s do in the Longlord case thus curiousl g the priaciple that the Pricst ack is influence by counsel, advice, recommendation and entreaty, he gocs on to say " but he ma not appeal to the fears or terrors or supersti. tions of those he addresses.
"He must not hold out hopes of reward here o
hereafter and he nust not uss threats of temporin
injury or of disadyantare or of punishmeut piere injury or of disadivantage, or of punishlıment liere-
after. He must not, for instance, threatenct
 the paty to any ther religious disability, or do
nounce the oting for any particular candidate in a

 Now this may be law; and for the matter that, it may be Irish law, but it is not com udge (rish) Titz irst part of his chars udge (Irish) Fitzreala (asd we wisn it di man, because his decision is a species of Irish Bull) admits the principle that a Pricst must Bull) admits the principle that a Priest must
have an influence pceuliarly his own. Ilis streel cluruecter amongst other things, he says,

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-AUG. 23, 1872.

-the spirit of the people whom that iaw has to govern is Catholic. The lanw made by Protestant law-miest, and the sacred duty of voting. The people to be governed by that law cannot ignore either the one or the otuc. Sacendos.
achrymee!
P.S.-But Judge Fitzgerald in a fit of can P.S.-bery injudicious in an Irish Judge-hn let a kitten out of the bag. There is a second secret in this decision, and it is Judge Fitzgerald this time who lets it out:-
"As priestly influonce is so grent, we must re
its exercise with extreme jealousy," he tells us. Exactly, worthy Judge. A Daniel! a cond Daniel!. The Catholic Church, though the Church of the majority, being in a conquered country, must be $\% q q t$ down: Such has
ever been Protestant legislation for Catholic Ireland.
Rofessor molaren axd Evglish history
Most Learned Professor, - To your Dutch Usurper of thic British thronc is and due that most discraceful of penal haws, which renders it illegal cven yet for Engand's Qucen to become a Cathonic. In no ther reaim of Europe is so disgraceful an the bigotry of England under a Dutel Usurper to fall to so deep a depth. You will remember, most learned Professor, that the instru-
ment which declared Wiliam and Mary, King ment which declared Williann and Mary, King
and Queen of England ras a recolutionary inand Quecn of England Tas a revolaty an assem bls unknown to the ordinary law and had never recived the royal sanction. A revolutionary It mas cvidently necessiry then that this contract betreen the governors and the governedhis spurious title deed by which your Dutchman held his throne, should be put into a somewhat more reputable form. How was this to become a Bill of Rights, and must pass the Lords nad Commens in order to become the ans of the land.
document and exemplifics stroagly the inconistency of Protestant bigotry. James was accused and wajustly of wishing to exclude his daughter from the succession; and to this ae ertain degree his loss of the British throne out what in James the Papist was a crime of deepest hue, in william the Dutchman and The Declaration of Rights restricted the sucession, thercby doing for Protestantisn, what the interest of Catholicity. The one was firtue ; the other a crime!
The Convention had resolved that no Papist hould ascud the English throne; but it had forrotion in to pracribe is this blind was now supplicd through the superior astuteness or cooler bigotry of the Dutchuman and hi
zealous Protestant advisers. The Bill of Rights enacted that every English sovereign lould io full Parliame repeat and subscribe a declaration against fective, and doubtless ensured for all time a horoughly competent sovereigu. Any oue be licving in Transubstantation could not possibly gavern a nation. but bigotry of its compilers did not stop here. It was further enacted in the interest of that Protestantism which was so continually in dauger, that no person who should marry a Papist should be capable of reigning in Eng-
land, and that if the Sovereign should marry a Papist, the sulject should be adsolved fronz allo giunce. Herc, most learned professor, in this
age, which you call tolerant we find the origin ige, which you call tolerant we find the orizin
of that most disgraceful of legal enactments, Which deprives from occupant of the British throne of that most valued birthright of according to the dictates of his conscience Begotten of Orangeism in the 17th century, it yet survives with Orange
culightenment of the 19th.
As further illustrative of that Orange toleration which is tolorant of crerything which is
not Popish, we would remind you, that the not Popish, we would remind you, that the
sarliament which deciared in the Bill of Rightsts that "No Catholic need apply" for the Sows. In order to carry on the subjugation of plies. Besides troo millions to to raised by ordiuary taxation, it was proposed that $£ 100$, 000 should be levied upon the Jews. To this the Jerrs objected by petition, declaring that there to be ruined. "Enlightoned politicians," ays Macauley, "could not but perceive that special tavation laid upon a smiall class, which happened to be rich, unpopular and defencelcss, Professor, that these same enlightened politi-
cians, did not extend their enlightened views
land. But that would have been a true.toler enlightenment for tho, and was
That your Dutch fries times.
nalish Und Usurper of th English throne, the immortal pious and enligh ened Willam, had a deep reverence for grec peas * we will readily admit; that this rever tion we cannot grast. And for this reaso amongst many. The very Toleration $\Delta$ passed in his reign and at the instigation of hi creatures and advisers, prores him a bigo
Far from repealing the disabilities under whic the non-conformists labored, William's Toler tion Act merely modifred them, by numerous absurd and indeed contradietory limitations ture did not intend to gence to any Pipist, or to any person who de nied the doctrine of the Trinity, as that doc Church of England.
Such was the bill to which Dutel William (Macaulcy), thercby approring himself as un principled a birot as any of those who frome it. Than this bill never was there a more ridi ous, more contradictory or more intolcrant act of legislation. The sound principle of $r$ ligious toleranec uadoubtedly is, that mere theo civil magistrate. This principle, the iniquiton Toleration Act of your Dutch William not onl did not acknowledge but actually repudiated against non-conformists by the Tudors o stuarts did it repenl ; whist tha poal la against the Catholies were virtually re-enacted

Foleration was to le the cxception. And y lian " ham "gave his coasent whearty satisfaction. Good! most learned professor! Nor was this
all. What little toleration it did grant and that was small, was granted after a most capr cious fashion. A Quaker could obtain the Wencfit of the act, though denging and repudiat
ins the whole of the Thirty-nine Articles. An Independent minister haring Articles. A science about only one or tuo, was debarred from its provisions. William's Act of Tolera was insunc as it was intocreane.
But I must draw my remarks to a close.位e already perhaps given your intoleran men, who, dead to fime, are content with in famy. It is often a crime to gratify them. tercsted in the Essayist Historian's opinion this age which you call tolerant, we will allo hind to give it.
"The English in 1689 were by no means disposed to admit the doctrine that religious crror ought to be left, unpunished. That doc rine was just then more unpmpular than it had drawn up granting entire freedom of conscienc that Nottinghanm would nerer hare introduce such a bill; that all the bishops, Burnet (Wil liam's alter ego) included would have voted against it ; that it would have been denounce Sunday after Sunday from ten thousand pulpit and as a lit to God and to all Christian men, and as a licence to the worst hereties and blas-
phemers; that it would have been condemied almost as rehemently by Bates aud Baxter a Ken and Sherlock; that it would have bece England ! that it would never have become the law of the land."-(Macaulcy, vol. iii., p. 60 . And yet this you call a tolerant age ! Good most learncd professor; you must certainly
have shat your ceses to history as closely as you appear to have done tolerant motto of the Toronto Young Britons Eschew Orange celebrations, my dear profos
sor; they eridently unhinge your intellect. Sacerdos.

- When the Princess Anne dined with him, an




Writtex for tie True Wityess.
Short sernons foll sincere souls.
"Bewnre thou drink no wine nor strons drink, no
ant nuyy unclenu thing, for thy cliild shill be Nazarite from its infancy, from its mothen
to the day of its death."-(Judges SIII. 7.)
The obligation of giving good example to your ehildren, Catholic parents, is as we hav "Let your child, discover in you nothing that this most important adrice were decply cagraved upou the heart of every Catholi parent. Learn its importance from Sucred to betof superhuman strength, bcoause he had
destined himi to deliver His people from the destined him to deliver His people from th
servitude of the Philistines, commanded that
hould be brought up a Nazarite. The distia guishing characteristic of this sect was, that
they forbad themselyes to touch wine or any
inebriating iebriating drink. But the command
Almighty God did not stop here. In ord Almighty God did not stop here. In order
that the child Samson, should be a Nazarite in that the child Samson, should be a Nazarite in the mother that bore him to be a Nazarite also Beware," He said to Samson's mother, through he mouth of an angel, "Bomare thou drink no wine nor strong drink, nor eat any unclean hing, for thy child shall be a Nazarite fromito iofancy, from his mother's womb until the day wmense simificance in 13. 7.) There is : amson was to be kept from mine. But how was the child Samson to be kept from mine or trong drink, if the mother that bore him was allow herself to be addicted to them whilst he bore him. Would not the food and drin hich she took enter into his body? Would fr she allowed hersolf to be addicted to wine would not the child she bore have plated in his very nature the seeds of a desire for it f themselyes, but tous of thousands are mat runkards by their mothers:-thousinds a made drunkurds by thicir orn indulgenee ; but as far more are made drunkards by the i a terrible truth, Cliristian parents, Tu the world th, Chis parents. Taugh Sunnon's mother by an years ago, throug ben borne out by the experienecs of science ven to the present day. Nor is it true ouly
fo food, which the mother takes-it is tr oury, sloth, anger, lust, revenge if indulged in the mother are communicated to the const tution of the child she bears. Weill! then
might Alnighty God, if Sumson was to be for er kept from wine and strong drinks, if was trength-well might Almighty God coumand mother that bore him to abstain also from these strong drinks which would incritably
onervate and destroy him. Catholic mothers, you wish your children to be temperate, to chaste, to be mila, to be energetic, if you rong drinks and from all emotions of tha ind which can injure the constitution an elfire, the cternal salvation of your childre eurand
And here, Gatholic parents, let me war you of another evil, mhich is alas but too pr ralent. I hare said that tens of thousands a made drunkards by their parents. I did no ideration. How many mothers alas are there ho in order to save themselves a fer hours atching-in order to avoid a fer hours of atrugging them sometimes rith opiates, som imes, with whiskey. Is not this very sinful? not this very inhuman? Is it not by the becomes a drunkard? And if the grown man ren whose constitution and whose habits a frmed becomes a druakard by the constant use liquor-how much more must the tende very time it cries it is dosed with whistey nd what is the effect of opiotes? To diskey as systen to enervato it and to couso in it raving for excitement. Hence they open the door to drunkenness. Christian parents, hirk your duty to your childreu, is always cime before God. He gave them into your nids to be tended and cared for. To refuse do so then is a grave crim a disobedien cfore God. But to do so by adding anoth enme-to do so at the risk of sowing your children how terrible a crime it must be But it is कhen your child first comes to $t$ Bic of reason-when it first begins to notice
fffiirs around it, that your duty of abstainin rom aught, that will lead it into crime mor particularly begins. The command Beeca
thou drink no wine nor strong driak, nor a on urincean thing, still continues. Do you rish your children to be pure, and chaste, and ine in all your actions, and cucr shers that you
 o you wish that your children should b served in their words and should never be foul their mouths by an obscene word? Let your ord 0 pass jour lips. Do you rish that our children should never become liars, quan relsome, viadietive-blasphemers? Never them hear aught untrue, or guarrelsome, rindictive, or blasphomous pass your lips, never
let them sce the slichtest shadow of them in our sections. And beware! Flatter in our y
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## why-it knows how to follow, when otherslead.

 It may sometimes be too erarly to teach byprecept-but it can hardly ever be too carly to precept-but it can hardiy ever bo too carly to
each by example. Preept is for the wise-
sample for the uninstructed, and uneducated, and the young.
But how do
But how do. Christian parents carry out this
duty of good example? Alos! if they ore duty of good example? Alas! if they are ne
gigent in instructing, if thoy are negligent in gligent in instructing, if thoy are negligent in
correcting, they will be much more negligent in giving good cxample, for as it is easier far to egligent in the less laborious duty of instructgo their children, will be much more so in the more difficult one of giving good osample.
Nay many, not contant with not giving good Nay many, not contant with not giving good not to give bud cxample. How many oaths
and blasphemies-how many fits of passionhow much drunkenness in the presence of even he tenderest eliildren! How nany profanc jests-how many loud stories-how many licenis, we see now-a-days that nouny young people
nowe is, we see vorr-a-days that many young people
nherit the vices and follies of their parents ong before they inherit their fortuncs. Fol.
onving their parents in all things with a filial everence, they aequire cren imperceptibly
cheir crimes and evil habits long before it is time to succecd to their property. As the then, if the ehild of the blasphemer becomes blasphemer? As the father walks so walks the
child-what wonder then if the cliild of the infuriate, become infuriate too. Nay so close on closely does the child inuitate even impercen tibly the acts and rery peculiarities of parent, that even the pronitanship of the ch resenbles in all respects that of the parent: what
wonder then, that the viccs, the foibles, the wonder then, that the viccs, the foibles, the
religious indifference the minutest failings of he parents be colosely imitated by the child
Vell then might Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, commencing at the rery begiuning
command the mother of Samson to driuk no wine, since he wished her child to be a Nazarite
well might He command her to ent no un-- Wean neaght He command her to ent no unlessly purc.



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Died. At Rachestor, N.Y, on the 15 th Angust, Annic
Elizan, daughter of Felis Cillhanin, of this cily, aged


WANTED-A Male Teacher for a



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LEGE-LoNGiUELIL The CCASSE of this In-
titution will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, SETEA





> THE said Plaintiff duly authorized on on inditiont. (to
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busband; the said Defeadnnt.
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- \& Allorney for Ilaintion

| THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONIGLE-AUG. 23, 1872. |  |  |  |  |
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|  | Country, and -King" is written also th name of all legitimate liberty. Spain, 16 th Juily, 1872.' GERMANY. |  |  |  |
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|  | A lietter from Berlin, in the Colognc Gazette, says grave disorders have been wituessed in |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  | Messrs. D. \& J. Sadijer \& Co., Pub. Iishers, Montral, haro received thie Edition of the LETTURES and SERMONS by the VY. REV. THOS. N. BURKE, O.P. <br>  <br>  |
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| antion to retain possession of Belfort ght it wisling to make a compensatory ession to France. |  |  |  |  |
|  | S. Maria Sopra Mifinerva of the Dominican Fathers: for the Minister of Finance. |  |  | September next, after which date, dividend will be paid. L. JOS. LAJOIE, OADCial Assignce. <br> Miontreal, 16th August, 18 th <br> Oticial Assigno |
| ession to France. <br> SPAIN. |  |  |  |  |
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| Full of faith in the greatness of the cause na God has phaced in wy hands, I made an |  <br> S. Siluestro al Quirinale: for the military |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  | with one James Carson at Montral aforesaidunder the name and firm of McNillan and Carson Insolvents. |
|  | S. Marcello al Corst, for barracks, |  |  |  |
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|  | bine <br> Casa del Gesu of the Jesuits : for military bar |  |  | DAVID McMILILAN, <br> By thair Attorneys ad litm. BETHUNE \& BETHENE <br> Montueal, 3ist July, 18 tr. |
|  | S. Collisto in Trastevere: for barracks.S. Frenceseso a R Ripu: for barracks. Alara Cetii : for barracks. |  |  |  |
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|  | Convents of nüs occupied by the aoVERNMENT AND the MUNICIPALITY. S. Siluestro in Cappite of the Poor Clares: |  | blowing off the top. Shear Oars for Forace.-In answer to the in-quiry, "What shnll we grow in the place of cort- |  |
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