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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. VIII.
O'CONNOR'S FATE

Tast DAYs of Roscommon

There is not, perhapss in all Ir Ielard. a town of
the same extent possessing tro such remarkable the eame exteat possessing tivo such remarkabie
meinentos of its former greatass, as Roscon-
mon, the assiziz town of the county of the same meinentos of its Lormer greataess, as Roscom-
mon, the assize town of the ooutty of the same
name. Oo one side, towards the north, stretch the ruins of its magaificent castle of and on the southeras side, in the midst of rich, green mea-
dows, and embowered in large old ash trees, stand dows, and emb all
founded here in the year 1257 , by King Felim,
for friars and preachers, wth the tomb of its for friars and preachers, wth the tomb of its
royal, inl-fated fouader, tsanding on the right of
the high altar-be died 1265 . Much of the walls have crumbled away, though it must $b e$ confessed that the trees which have risen in their
stead fully compensate the old building for whatsteen it may have lost otherwise. Thiere are no
ever
reme remains of a southern transep pisible, and the
window in north is now quite denuded of its or
naments in the great east window, howerer, naments; in the great east window, howerer,
enough remains to slow that at one time the finishing must haye been beautiful ; the Gothin mullions of this window, as seen irom the inside ing out in bold grey relief from the deep close
background of ivy with which the whole outside background of ivy with which the whole outside
of that gable is richly and exuberant/f clothed. The choir seems to have been lit also by a numpber of tall narrow windows, some
still risible under the coat of iyy.
Or the castle there is notbing standing but a part of the outer shell, no portion remaining
roofed except one of the round towers-that to the left of the ruin-in which there is still a spa-
cious oval apartment, the height of the structure, cious oval apartment, the height of the structure,
and vaulted over head, said to bave been a council chamber. At the earliest periods a castle stood on t268, was then rebuilt, by John D'Uford, Justiciary of Ireland. The Falls surrounded a
spacious arca, and were immensely thick, as may spacious arca, and were immensely thick, as may
be seen from some massive fragments which lie scatered and eat the one allyded to is the onlp ane in the building in anything lise preservation. Tradition says that this once splendid structure
yas not utterly ruined until the period of the wars between James and William, when the fusitive Irish from the batte of Aughrim, are said
to bave set fre to it ; and some burnt joists, yet protruding from the walls, are pointed out as eridence. Some esen go so far as whenter into
details of its latter days, many of which will be
found embodied and roonected in the following found embodied and ronnected in the following
narrative.
When the weak and vacillating James the When the weak and vacillating James the
Second made his last ofort to recover the crown Which had been snatched from him by the sub-
jects to whom he was so partial and the chldaren on whom be bad larished so many tokens of af-
fection, many of the aucient strongbolds of Ire land were as much as possible repaired, from the derastation which time or the arms of Cromwell had effected upon them, and garrisoned each by
some neighboring cbieftain, who held them for the dethroned monarch. Among the number, strongest in that district. It was held by oue
of the O'Connors, but which of them we cannot say; howerer, by an O'Connor; it was held and, What is far better worth remembering than who
lis father was, he was himself the father of the commodity, could boast of before or since.When the tide of battle began to roll westivard, checked only by the broken bridge of Athlone
and the hitherto fordless Shannon, it could not be well explected that a patriotic Connaughtinan distant canoon ever and anon interrupted the song of the barper, or the fond playfulness of his daughter; so, after enduring the temptation with
the most exemplary forbearance for a whole day, he, on the next, summoned together his little
garrison, and culling a few to remain behind kissed his daugbter allectionately, and rode away, Daily communication was for some time kept up between the castle and the beleaguered town,
which was distant little more than sixteen miles, and all spote with confidence of the impregna-
bilty of the defence - an assertion verified every morning by the reiterated roll of the cannonade,
borne over the flat interveniur country by the calm summer breeze, and which announced that Athone was jet in the hands of the Irish. At
length a day came without any tidings except the booming echoes, and it was followed by one
uncheered even by tiat partial assuranee. The warder on che highest tower denied that he could hear what even imanination could torture into
the noise of the conllict, although the litle wind that blew came dircett from thal quarter, aid all
the agonies of suspense were inficted on the isolated garrison, heightened by the varied and
unsatisfactory accounts and rumors flying among tbe townspeople of Roscommon. Next day broke
but gave no relief; and the whole day had been
spent by them in gazing from the watch-tower in vain. Towards evening, the group which oc-
cupied this situation lad dwindled to two-an ecclesiastie and a young and beautiful femalethe brother and daughter of the absent chieftan.
"Ha, Grace !" said the former, hurriedly "Ha, Grace said the former, hurriedly -a band of spears anil some dozen yerns, as am a true priest."
A hasty exclamation of delight, as she caught the object, escaped from the anxious daughter,
but the slowness of their morements did but the slowness of their morements did not es
"Ay, child," said he, now first perceiving it
"heaven send it bodes no evil to your hot-brain-
ed father. Let us down to meet them, however, ed father. Let us down to meet them, however,
-theyll be at the portal as soon as we"-and, descending the narrow stairs, they crossed the
court-yard, and met the party already arrived at
"Where's my father, Cormac ?" asked Grace of a tall, middle-aged man, somerrhat in advance of the others, the foster brother of $O^{\prime}$ Connor but he answered her nothing save to point to a
litter which the kerns had that moment laid on litter which the kerns had that moment laid on
the foor of the hall. She raised the corering ind meath, and stern with the fierceness of batit She needed no more, but, in the poignancy of ber anguish, uttering one loud cry, and escaping
amid the caioning of the attendants, she fled to amid the caioning of the attendants, she fled to
her chamber, to indulge ber deep wild grief in her chamber
its solitude.
"How, in heaven's name, did this befal "" ex claimed the priest, when he bad recovered from "Athloue has fol announcement. mac, sorrowfully.
striking his brow vith his ejaculated the inquirer, striking his brow with his open palm-" he had
died rell, if be saved it, dear as he was to all of " "Sut." tell us, how did it befal ?" exclaimed the The sorr
The sorrow which affected poor Cormac was
bewildersng as to make his answer to this oo bewildersng as to make his answer to this but little to the information of his auditory, and would, perhaps, add less to that of our re
we sball, therefore, tell the strry for him.
When the partisans of William reached Ath-
loue, in pursuit of the remnant of that army loue, in pursuit of the remnant of that army
which his craven rival had so shamefully sacriliced at the Boyne, they found their further progress impeded by an arch of the bridge being
broken in the flyght of the Irish, io place the natural and unfordable barrier of the Shanuon between them and their enemies, thus rendering the
town actually inpregaable, so long as they could oppose the many energetic and well directed etarts of Ginkle to create a passage by stretcbing
gallery across the breach, where the whole weight of the battse was thus uecessarily con-
centrated. Nor were the friends of James remiss on their part in the defence of this all-imbaffed every ottempt made by the enemy to effect their object; baving erceted a strong
wooden breastwork almost at the brink of the wooden breastwork almost at the briak of the
breach, similar to which was another on the opstrong and ancient fortalice, the other by the ruiss of the suburbs, in which Ginkle bad posted his army and raised his batteries.
Leaning on the batte
Leaning on the battlements of one of the tomars of the castle, were two oficers of nearly
ne age and appearance-both in middle age, of that wild, forward bravery for which they were both so noted.
"How provoking," exclaimed one of them, are those English!' There they stand, you see, under the tremencous cannonade our gunaers He river grow, and there they zrill stand, until a corpse. Blockheads! if they want to get in,
can't they build another bridge-it would save can't they build another bridge-it would
them time. How say you, OConnar ?"
"Even so," answered the father of Grace to
bis querist, who was no other than the gallant Sarsfield; "" and yet I would it were olberwise. Beshrew me, in be worth my while to remain day or two I amused myself friag of that cannon well, it gave me not the least satisfaction, so I got tired, and left it to the guuner : and, saying
hat, I might as well be in my own quiet hall, whither Ill of tomorrow." Ireland and King James, don't pray to see an Englishman this
side the river, ualess he be a prisoner", said
Sarsfield. " Marry, I love bard blows as well as you, yet will I wait patiently uatil they are
foreed to raise the slege, and then - but hold; in the name of heaven, look at the breast-

## DAY, APRL 30, 1858

A discharge of grape shot had been fired
from an adjacent battery, raised by the English that morning to command the breastwork, which
had not only the effect of nearly clearing that post of its defenders, but also set on fire the dry and shattered timber of which it was com-
posed. The tumult that ensued was horrible : posed. The tumult that ensued was horrible
the crackling of the blazing wood-the occa-
sional explosion of the sional explosion of the ammunition-tie groans
of the wounded, unable to escape the borrible death that threatened them, and the shouts and confusion of those who attempted to stop the
conflagration, making the din indescribable ; while the smoke and scattered ruiu completed
the horrors neglected to avail themselves of the diversion which they had effected. The planks which vigorously pushed forward, and nosp it seemed as if they had nothing to do but to cross the narrow bridge and win the town so opportunely
defenceless; for the last man, half suffocated, defenceless; for tue last man, balf sufiocated,
and singed from head to foot, had already sprung as be did so, fell senseless in the arms of those without. The important advantage won by the
Williamites had not, however, escaped the eagle Williamites had not, however, escaped the eagle
of Sarsfleld, raised as he was abore the smoke of Sarsfleld, raised as be was abore the smoke near; so, shouting to his panic struck followers
-"Cowards! cowards! to the breach - to the breach, or ye are all lost; -they have the planks across $!$ be rushed headlong down the stairs after
the more forward $O^{\prime}$ Connor, who, on the first prospect of the fray had flown to the dangerous arena. An Irish serjeant, standing at the foot
of the tower, had caught the concluding part of Sarsfield's exclamation; nor did he hear part of ing near the spot, and ran at their bead to the

## "Erin go Bragh!" shouted the daring

"Bas air son Eireann!", responded bis eager comrades; and with one simultaneous bound the and smoke and disappeared. A moment of
thrilling suspense tollowed--it was but a moment -it was but a moment--plash went one bean into the water-and another, but the shout of quickly deafened-another; shower of grape was hurled from the fatal battery full on the defenceless ittle party, and with the red blast of
blood and tattered lesh which it drove before it half quenched the raging fire behind. To a man
they had peristied, and, it seemed, without having thoroughly effected the daring object for which
they had so nobly confronted a certain death since, when the din ceased, the voice of a Huexclauming
"N'importe, mes fils; c'est une encore ! suivez -vites, vites-et toute est gagne !" $\dagger$-while
burst from his soldiers, in answer, a shout of burst from his soldiers, in answer, a shout of,
Vive l'Orange!" and one by one they con menced their passage over the single tottering when they were so suddenis cut off. Just at this critical moment Sarfield and Connor both reached the spot with the few followers of the latter, and almost at the one mo-
ment sam, over-topping the smoke, the helmets hey would hare Hugued an another minut Connaught bank, and that object won, the
quest of A thlone should inevitably follow. "Farragh! Farragh! O'Connor exciaimed the reckless chieftain, and his whit forward on that fatal path, already travelled by 'Connor heroes who had preced them, found himself held firmly by Sarsfield. "T ${ }^{\text {Tis certain death; if }}$,
turn," whispered the latter
Nill strugaling to fres himed the fiery chieftain "But there are
you will be useless. Nay, then, if you vill go, I go too."
hughing eld laid his hand on on after his men. Sars to vault over and accompany bim ; but the talfthe impetuosity of his attempt, broke under bim, and pitched bim beavily on the ground, whence orrounding soldiers raised birm
O'Connor and his men, on emerging trom the ists, and of that spot which bad beea so faand masses of unangled fesh and disfigured orpses, whine blood, oozing out of them, fell
heavily in torrents into the roaring stream be-

- Death for Ireland.
No matter, my ct

neath. But little time had they to surrey the disgusting scene, for the Huguenot was aready
within eight feet of the brink, and the foremost of bis men close belind him. Not a moment was to be lost on cilher side-a crisis of terrible
importance had arrived; and swiflly as the chief importance had arrived; and swiflly as the chief-
tain passed forward over the unequal ground, ere tain passed forward over the unequal ground, ere
hic reached the end of the plank, the Huguenot leader, by a vigorous spring, gained the ground the defensive. But he was not able to sustain the inpetuous charge made by the O'Connor.--
His guard was beaten down-his rapier shivered His guard was beaten down-his rapier shirered
by the heapy broad-sword of his adversary-lis pistols fired ineffectually-and he was at his merdisserered head bounded into the water, followed by the gory trunk, and a couple of his sol-
diers, who, in tbe meantime lad made good their landing, but to meet death on the shore. an overpowering number were advancing with
one yard of the bank, supported by thousands on the opposite side ready and eager to follow them, Another soldier leaped forward and was cut down by the hand of $O^{\prime}$ Connor, and in falling
backward tumbled into the water the five next him. Now there was some hope for the Irish essaying altogether with might and main, suc-
ceeded in hurliag plank and soldiers anul all inta the boiling current below
er to the moment the sileace with which the appalling-the deep interest of armies was truly them scarce to breathe; but when the catasthe one, and the bitter disappointment of the
other, broke forth in cries of widely different meanng. "Back! back! my children!" shouted 0 'Consor, "ye have done well. But this is no
place for men who lore to give claw for claw." His command was about to be obeyed. He bimself bad stooped forward to take a last grim
look at the wretches beneath, struggling anil drowning, borne down by their heavy armour. "ighting for," ejaculated Cormac ; "'s'twill with me aror orer all Conaught my life long ;", and
he stooped to lift from the bloouly ground the ricbly laced and pluned hat of the Huguenot.
The momentary delay was fatal; again the grape hustled in amongst them-and again a mass
of disfigured, mangled bodies clotled the narrow glacis. Carmac alone, from his stooping posture, escaped unhurt. On recorering the awful shock,
he looked round for that object dearest to the heart of erery true clansman, but thing that stood among that heap of deanth. His
eye glanced next hurriedly over the bodies, and recognised that of the chiellam, ing profusely, but without a sign of life. He
stood in the stupor of deep grief looking at the
fallen warden, until a fer droping musket-slots, fallen warden, untina discharged at hum from the English post, awakened him to a sense of his danger, so ;
proudly shaking aloft the spoil of the Huguenot, he threw the rich and glittering trophy to wards
bis enemies, and lifting in his arms the body of bis enemies, and liftung in his arins the body of
his chieftain, crossed the smouldering breastwork, and
"Alas for our cause " exclaimed Sarsfield "
bas lost a brave and true champion. Does any life remain? Ho : the poor gentleman livesroom there, and let him have air-get water,
good fellow-air,-he has escaped by a miracle!' The water was brought, and $O^{\prime}$ Connor
revived, and was carried to bis quarters. In the mean time the guns of the costle directed against the obnoxious battery and quick y silenced it. The damage which it occasioned was next repaired, and Athlone was once more
safe for King James. The wounds of the $O$ 'Connor, though tearful, were yet not such a tireatened immediate death, nor did they alto-
gether preclude the hope of recovery among bis apartment unless when rigid duty demanded it.. This was Sir Walter O'Kelly, a young cavalier,
aid de camp to Sarsfield, who, long before the commotions which now separated the nearest and dearest, was the accepted suitor of the daugliter of the wounded gentieman, and now tended him
even as she would have done. Nor was this the only solaee posssssed by O'Connor $;$ for, on the perited morning after his mishap, the English, diswas the prime instrument, had fallen back from the bridge, and were every moment expected to
retreat altogether from the scene. This, olas dawn, the unwonted tolling of a bell awoke cor roac from his slumbers, and he started up to pro-
pare the bandages and dressings for the wounded chieftain, who still stopt, amid the tomult which
erery moment increased. At length the tread
a burried foot, which Cormac knew to be $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Kelly's, sounded on the stairs, and that gentie-
man entered the roous so abruptly as to awake be chieftain. Alas! O'Connor," said be, on enteriug, and Roscommon."
" wherefore, man "" askell O"Connor If it be to bless my child before I die, cannot she come hither? I would she
night see ye wed-tell her so.
o place for either of you now. The English are in the town-have crossed the river, uv one
knows how or where-but Sarsfied is still beween us and them. Gracious heaven! how up with the litter
lis the dy ing chieftain, with dificulty; prayer was for her-may las wish to see you
united. Let it be done when you ment-. 3 od will ever- ever-clierish ber."
OKelly swore; and as lo:" sid so, a gleanm of "Connor. "My son! any son !" he faintly ejaculated, and was no the for weeping, ind yet hav wept; and cominand of Cornac, a jew of has oinn soldi ioms
to bear it to his home-his futios forbidking bio quit the side of Sarstipl!. when the relation we have thu given had be"a
concluded; "but what if Wir Walter? Sent "He told me to say the truops srert all on the that he couldn'L quit bis smet, but withini a day
"Tho Aughrim ?" saill he: " then all is not lost
-they'll have one bathe wore for the roud cause, and who knows the inue. Now, heir riy rear cown or finger buat, when belincter head and gauntleted bands are doing a man's work for their country. Ho some of you! iuring me the
armor that hangs yonder, iud let theon weens lie agan." Loud shouts from hi, auditory pullauded the extraorvinary intent; and in another minute the in the garb and plight of a amoll-clad man; that defence not baving fillem so much into disu:e in line of which we write. Scarcely was his ap-
parel complete, when a louid lnocking and deafford an opportunity to the new caralie to to ras it announced that the intruler was the Sie Walter mentioned by Cormac, than the gates
were thrown open, and a handsome, well-ar!nod young officer rode burriedly in, attendell by and the man at arms, all bearing on their persons fight. The young inan dismounted, and was whose appearance be recoiled, appalled and gasp-
ing. "Gracious beavens, I sair him deal ?" :oid
O'Kelly, in those low and hollow tones which er-
"Nay, Sir Walter," replied the other, " does my new gear liken me so much to poor Rischatd, that jou see not the difference between a living
priest and a slain warrior? I had armed myself to head my kerns to Augbrim, where I beard but tidings bear you thence?"
"Aughrim is lost!" answered the cavalice, tural mistake had thrown him into.


## Lost ?- and St. Ruth ?"

## And Sarsfeld?

And the army
Broken and scattered! The few that stayagent iled to Limerick, whither I am come Evil tidings, Sir Walter!" said the priest, sinking in deep melancholy on a stone bench bc-
ide him ; and lifting the helonet from bis bead ide him ; and lifting the helnet from his head
$e$ thew it on the floor, while his companion roceeded, but with a changed and more faltering tone-

## here is she to speak with Grace, father-

"Wailing in her bower. Go to ber, and
arry not. I remain belind to take order for a The interment, and arrange our departure." The young soldier turned away, and proceed-
d by the well-known stair to the chamber indi-
cated: A low tap at tbe door awakened the
orphan from the reverie of tears into which her

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|  |  |  |  | the crash of a military band broke ont close at hand, and, turning towards the rond I sarr amidst a cloud of dust the glenm of our bayonets, and thea lons |
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## THE TRUE WITNESS Cathouc Chroncle,




## The ©rue Celitress.

## HONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1858 ,

## NEWS OF TAE WBEK

The ineagre telegram, announcing the cracuation of Incknow by the Sepoys, is the chief
news by the last steamer. Ot the subsequent operations of the enemy. and of the intentions of Si Colin Campbell, we are still in ignorance. to be hoped howerer that the bloody struggle is masy bare the efiect of conrincing the mut that their best policy is sipeedy subnission.
From the Continent of Europe the uninteresting. Russia and Austria are not on the best terms, and a rupture betwixt these two great powers is in some quarters looked upon as
probable. Across the Channel, the Tzmes intercbang jes uotes of defance with the Frencl press,
but the irritation arising out of the affair of the 14:t $\mathrm{J}_{\text {anuary }}$ is now happily subsiding.
P'f.ovincial Parimament.-The proceedings in this august assembly las been somewhat
dull of late. Mr. O'Farrell seems in a fair way
of losing bis scat ; but as there are others whose of losing bis scat; but as there are others whose reets bare been obtained by means, to say the
least, as objectionable as those resorted to in the Loobiniere election, it is to be hoped that the
public indigation will not be satisfied with one poblic indigiation will not be satisfied with one
victius. The Usury Bill-which at one time vicitu. The Usury Bil-which at one time
ibreatened to be the Minsterial " rock-s-bead"
-will, it is now affrined, be carried with some trining modifications. Mr. Fergusol's mothon for the Repeal of the Separate School clauses, has
not yet been brought forward, but will most Hisely be rigeted; the warmest friends of the "common" sclbool systern being strongly opposed to it, knosiug that its success would be fatal to
the entire system of which the Rer. Mr. Reyer son is the representatire. Upon this subject we me entirely concur:-

## 

Co dispute ahout the merits of a painting wit h
blind naan, or to enter into an argument upon a blind man, or to enter into an argument upo
ausic with otee who is deaf, is an act, of folly. lang a controversy on the merits of the common chools of Upper Canada, and the United States,
with one, who, like the Journal des Debats, is so with one, who, like the Journal des Debats, is so
destitute of all moral apprehension as to be unabic to perccive intuitirely, that schools in which pupils of both sexes, of the age of puberly, herd
promiscuously together, and uoder the exclusive promiscuousty together, and uoder the exclusive attend them, a curse to society, and a disgrace attead them, a curse to society, and a disgrace are propositions so intuitively evident that they
comeot be proved. Every science has its axioms, or first princeples; and with him who cannot per ceire, or rather fecl, that suck schools
have described albove, are, and must be, moral effects upon their pupils, eminently danger
ous, and little better than places of domer ous, and little better than places of debauch, it is worse than useless to argue. Such a man is
certainly not a Catholic, and for the sake of human natore we trust that he is not a
Mo ! assuredly, a father le cannot be.
He is not a Catholic certainly; for on the aukject matter in dispute betwixt us and the
Jassrual des Debats, the Cathoiic Church has spoken most distiactly and emphatically, in a
Praxdement addressed by the Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of Quebec, to the Catholics of Canada, orer date 8th September,
1853. In this authoritative, and to all Catholics, conclusixe document, all question as to the gross impropriety of, under any conccivable circumsons of the other sex, is "Never pcrnini"-say the Fathers of the Church soufirez jamais-men to be the teachers-les instituteurs-of your daughters." To the Pre clear, and lhe demoralizing influence of committing the education of girls to male teacherspalpable, that they did not deem it necessary to
enter into delails upon:the subject;; but at once
sharply:'and for ever prohibited the beastly', aid to all minds not utterly lost to every sentiment which to the disgrace of our age and country,
still generally obtains in the common schools of Upper Canada, and of which the writer in of Upp
the Jou
gist.

That be is not, that he cannot be a father, alnost as certain as that be is not.a Catholic.-
When Marie-Antoinnette, the imperial woman, When Marie-Antoinnette, the imperial woman,
stood calm and unmoved before the filthy rabhle of the Revolutionars Tribunal, and awed her accusers and ber judges into sileuce by her ma-
jestic scorn, there was one charge to which she deigned not to make a reply. Pressed by one foul beast, infamous even amongst the many in-
farmous, of that inost infamous epoch-a fellow iamous, of that most infamous epocb-a fellow
of the name of Hebert-ste exclaimed-" 1 have not answered, because Nature refuses to
answer sucb a charge brought against a Mother answer such a cbarge brought against a Mo
appeal to all the Mothers that are here." uoble answer, worthy of the noble woman who uttered it, and at which her ribald calumniators
shrunk abasied. She spoke as a Mocter, and all the Mothers who beard her, in their hearts acquitted ber, for they felt that she was innocent. Now-we say it adrisedly-no parent, no one
who has once folt that aflection which nature has inpressed on the heart of every pareat for his children, would ever deem it possible to enterricty of the system that obtains in the common schools of Upper Canada; where pupils of both exes, of the age of puberty, berd promiscuously teachers. We appeal to all the fathers-Proteactuers. We appeal to all the fathers-1ro-
testan: as well as Catholic-who may read these hes; and we are sure that there is not on agree with us in condemning such schools as ouses of debauch, and as dens of infang, for Had we to plead our case before a Jurg of Fahers and Mothe
No rerdict.
No, good Journal des Debuts, it is not the ing of the "common" school system in term hat it ricbly deserves: it is you who insult them by attributing to them sentiments which, from hat they do not possess. You think to curry favor with them by fawning and cringing; you think to obtain the reputation of being a fine
sort of a fellow-free from all bigotry and sectarian prejudices-if constituting yourself the defender of a monstrous abuse, rhich reason and revelation, which sature and the Church, alike yourself most egregiously mistaken. We know our countrymen better than you do; and we tell
you, that if there is one thing on earth that they beartily despise, even when they condescend to make use of lim, it is "a sreak;" and that,
though they may not like him who tells them unpalatable truths, they lar prefer him to the elf in abject humility before them, and is ever striving to appear very "modest, conciliating For of the tro, who is the more insulting to Protestants?-The True Wirnses, who conof puberty, under the sole control of unnarried male teachers, is an abomination which should be Journal drs Debats, who deprecates all allusion to the subject, as likely to give offence to Pro would see that the insult is conveyed in the inwould see that the insult is conveyed in the in-
sinuation of the Journal des Debats, that Protestant parents approre of that promiscuous herding together of the sexes which we eondemn, or a
all events, that they are not strongly opposed to all events, that they are not strongly opposed to
it. We on the contrary, confident in the good natural feelings of our separated brethren, and at-
tributing to them the same anxious regard for the moral welfare of their children, and the purity of their daughters, as that with which Ca tholits are animated, hesitate not to invoke their
aid to put down an abuse against which every aid to put down an abuse against which every
honest man, no matter what bus religion, should raise his indignant protest ; and by so doing we pay them a very high, but we still believe, a well
merted compliment. In short, he only can feel fiended at the terms in which we hare spoken of the common schools of Upper Canada and the United States, who is so utterly destitute of he disgusting impropricty of entrusting young girls of the age of puberty to unnarried male rankly-we care not how often, or how heavily we tread upon the corns of such a miserable

## arse minded wretch.

Having thus disposed of the cbarge of insulting the same sentiments of delicacy with regard to the education of their daughters, as those that the Church bas ever inculcated upou all her children, and that nature has implanted in the
to the task of replying to one or two; other pas-
sages in our cotemporary's somewhat'indecorous sally of the 21 st inst.
He asks us, if we would repeat all the expressions of our article of the 16 th inst., before a Bishop, young priests, in the restibule of a con vent, or before a half dozen of young ladies?
We answer, that we woulu never willingly nake such places as the "common" schools of the
United States or of Upper Canada, the topic of conrersation before young ladies; but, that if duty compelled us to speak of those places, we should not scruple at applying to them, before any society in the world, the same expressions those that we employed in our article of the
16th inst. We look upon those schools, as present conducted-and so long as under any circumstances, bogs and gerls of the age of 14 years, are allowed to herd proniscuously together therein, and under the exclusive control of unmarried male teachers, armed with the power
to infict corporal chastisement upon their pupils of either sex-as hot-beds of vice; as such we should speal of them before priest, Bishop or
layman; and, if compelled by duty to broach the disgusting subject before persous of the other se, we should still give ulterance to the same
sentiments, and in the same words-contident that prudes only would take offence thereat Now a prude is one, who having lost the sub-
stance, consoles herself with the shador, of modesty.
The Journal insinuates, that the interningling the sexes under male teachers, in the "comeneral ; and, indeed, that the case alluded to by Dr. Phillorick, is a solitary instance, from whence We reply, that the Journal des Debats is either very ignorant, or very dishonest ; and that if he will but push his enquiries, le will find that the beaztly practise reprobated by us, is very comeffects of this interminglog of the sexes at anal ranced age, and under the control of male teachers armed with pover to inffict corporal punishment upon their pupils-and not merely of the ment upon their pupils-and not merely of the of age, by a fogging from the hands of an unmar-
ried man-that we complain. The fact of the ried man-tbat we complain. The fact of
said disgusting promiscuous intercourse of sexes was firt brought under our notice by $\mathrm{D}_{1}$ Philbrick's letter in the Toronto Colonst; but
since the Rer. Mr. Ryerson has not dared in rince the Rer. Mr. Ryerson has not dared in
reply thereunto to deny the allegations therein contained, and has not taken any steps to put stop to the gross abuse complained of, we hare
the right to assume that the system as administerthe right to assume that the system as administer-
ed by him, sanctions the said haduling together one "common" school, of boys and girls, presided over by male teachers exclusirely, armed
with power to flog their pupils at their pleasure. This-and not an isolated case of severe gir
flogging - is the gist of our charge against
the Rev. Mr. Ryerson's "common" schools. But, says the Journal des Debats, if Protesants, through the public journals of Canada and the United States, bear testimony against the
common" schools, it must be admitted that catholic writers have adduced facts as damning against the inmates of convents and religious agaiust the nuns, the name of Voltaire, Diderot, J. J. Rousseau, Eugenc Sue, the editor of the Averir, and other anti-Catholic writers of a similar stamp. It is a marrel that he omitted the fore trustworthy witnesses aganast Catholic conents and seminaries, as Achilli and Gavazzı Here again our cotemporary's ignorance, or Rousseau, the editor of the Avenir, \&cc., are not Catholic, but essentially Protestant or anti-Ca
tholic writers ; and their evidence therefore is oforce against the Church, and those institutions of which they openly proclaimed themselves the acmies; and against which they raised their battle cry of ecrazez l'infame. To represent
such men as Catholics is the act either of a fool or of a knave- $A$ Catholic is one who believes, even if he does not practice, all that the Catholic Church believes and teaches. He who denies
all, or any portion of the Church's teaching, isIf a haptized person, a Protestant-and a heathen if unbaptized. But all the writers cited by the Journal des Debats did openly deny the Church; and were therefore to all intents and purposes, as sound Protestants, as was Calvin, or the author of the "Book of Mormon."
Their testimony therefore, as that of prejudiced enemies, is worthless as against our convents ;
whilst that which we have cited against the common" schools, is the testimony of men mhose Protestantism, or denial of the authority of the Catholic Church, is above suspicion.
Herc we must stop, for we care not to deal which the Journal dos Debats thinks fit to in
whalitics, dulge at our expense. We would remind him howerer, that it is not by such silly jokes as
stying the True Wirness, "uritcess," that be stying the True Wirness, "unitcss," that be
will succeed in defending the cause of those will succeed in defending the cause of those
"common" schools of which he has constituted
himself the champion ; and that it is much easier
to call us "une bete," than it in to connnee the world, that there is no moral impropriety in that promiscuous intercourse of the sexes wbich generally obtains in the "common" schools of Upper Canada ;' or that the Prelates of the Catholic Church acted indiscreetly in prohibiting under all circumstances, and upon any pretence whatthe control of male teachers.
If however our cotemporary bas any doubts upon the subject, here is what we recominend him to do. Let him ask the first father or mowe care not-the following question. "Sir we care not-t the following question. "Sir, or
Madam, would you like to send your little girl of 14 years old, to a school in which there are boys F the same age, which is under the excluwherein sle is liable to be publicly togged?" If there so one parent who will reply in the affirma formed too good an opinion of our fellow-citizens.

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rals.
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The truth of this proposition of the Montran impugning. as Catholics, have no intention of duce therefiom one or two consequences which our cotemporary will perlaps object.

1. We contend a tue of his sacred office, bound to interisere in all questions which bear upon "faith or morals."

We admit with the Montreal Herald that is scarce possible to frame any "temporal litical action, which shall have " no bearing on fith or morals."
Whence we conclude that there is starce any temporal edict or law"-or, in other words, any political action-with which it is not the
bounden duty of the Priest to interfere; and bounden duty of the Priest to interfere; and
that the late outcry raised against our Catholic Clergy, because of what is called their interference with politics, is the very highest comph-
ment that their enemies could have paid them.nent that their enemies could have paid them.-
If they had not so iuterfered, they would, by the If they had not so iuterfercu, they would, by the
Montreal Herald's own showing, have been silent upon matters which have, inevitably bearing on fatth and morals;" and the silence of the Priest upon such matters is one of the worst
crimes of which the Minister of religion can be crimes
guilty.
"But"-and here is the dificiculty that naturally presents itself to our cotemporary-"wwo is to decide when temporal edicts or laws trench if there be no tribunal competent to decide, there can be no middle ground, betwixt anarchy on the one hand, and despotism on the other, possible; Thiere can be no reason assugued why we slould
yiedience to any "temporal edict"" which in our private judgment "trenches upon faith;" and our obedience, if yielded at all under such circumstances, would be yielded not to rigit, but to migh-not to reason, but to brute force. There
fore of three things the Herald must admit on -Tlat there is an authority or tribunal competaws of the civil magistrate, " trench upon faith", and should be set at naught; or that, the individual is bound under all circuunstances to obey
the said "temporal cdicts" even though thes enjoin the burning of incense to Cæsar: or else must assert the right of the individual to deristrate "trach fie" the cirimagistrate "trench upon faith," and under what
circumstances therefore he is justified in disobeying them.
Now that there is a law higher than that man, that the edicts of the latter may often contravene that higher law, and that in such a con-
tingency, the subject would be bound to obey God rather than man-is a proposition which no
Christian will, we think, venture to deny. The Herald therefore, if he rejects the Pope, or Church, as arbiter betwixt the civil magistrate and subject, must either be prepared to accept
the theory of "passive obedience" under all conceivable circumstances; or else to show that there is some other power, distinct from the civil magistrate on the one hand, and from the subject on the other, capable of deciding when temporal edicts, or laws, trench upon faith, and when therefore such laws or edicts may be lawfully resisted. Now in all courtesy, we would ask of our cotem-porary-what is that power, or autbority, if it be not the Pope, or Church ? and where does it reside? It cannot be in the individual subject; for as no one is a competent judge in his own cause, the subject can nerer be competent to judge for of his civil ruler ; besides, to proclain the right of the subject to withold his obedience to laws, whenever he in his private judgment, looks upon them as contravening the laws of God, would be the same reason the civil magistrate, the harmong
subject matter in dispute, cannot be competent to decide in a case in which be is an immediately legality of his own edicts would be but another forn of proclaiming the slavish, and atheistical doctrine of "passive obedience," the farorite entury.
E.G. The law of the land requires clergymen of the Church of England, to celebrate the mair are still living. But the great majority of the said clergymen--to their howor be it said-still hold the ancient Christian doctrine, that such marriages are in contravention of the law of God. Here contrarening what a large body of the people frmly believe to be the law of God. Who shall decide? Who stail mediate betwixt the cipil
magistrate on the one hand, and the recalcitran! Anglican clergyman on the other?
Or turn to our neggbors in the United States
with their "Fugitive Slare-Law:" The is by many citzzens of the States looken upon a in direct contravention of the law of (God; and they assert that they are not bound to obey it,
because there is a "Higher Law" in witue oi because there is a "Highcr Law" in virtue of lating the lay of the land. Here agaiu is a case for which according to the Protestant theory, there is no provision male; and the probable
consequeuce will be a rupture of the Uniou and a "break up" of the Federal constitution. Fo who is competent to pronounce as to the legality there to "ugitive shave Law ?" What power is nony with the provisions of the " Higher Lazo," narefere to be abeyed by all; or in contrito be unanimously resisted?
It is in siort absurd to assert a higher law, and the same time to deny that there is a judge to interpret and administer that law. Either
hen, there is no lavr higher than the tenpora ediet of the civil magistrate; or there is a judge edict of the civil magistrate ; or there is a judge
higher- than Cæsar, whom Cresar is in duty bound o hear, and whose decisions upon all questions bearing upon faith and morals, kings and people are bound to accept. Such a judge the Cathe Peter, in the nawe of, speaking fron the Chair of Peter, in the name of, and addressing the unirer
sal Church. Such a juige the Protestant find nowhere; and therefore, to be consistem, le must either deny that there is any lan bighe: than that of man; or he must assert for the individual the right of decideng for himself in erery obeyed, or as "trenching pora fic" obeyed, or, as "trenching upon faith," to be re-
sisted. Logically carried out therefore, Protes. tant principles must lead, either to despotisn-if
we deny the Higher Isaw ; or to anarchy-i we make the individ
of that law. of that lay

We have no desire to prolong an unproditabie ontroversy upion "armed organisations" with the mode of action adnopted pretty generall throughout Upper Canada, we have good reasons for beliering that our Catholic fellow-citizens lave made up their uinds as to the relatire or peltorg, and armp
 and will state the arguments by which we pro-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLC CHRONICLE- - APRLL 30 , 1858.

##  approve of the "armed organisation" policy of our Toronto cotemporaries. Let us, at al

 events, try first what can be done by legal means and our remonstrances to the Legislature; le us bring our infuence as citizens to bear upon lenting opposition to erery candidate for a sea in Parliament, who will not publicly pledge bum elf to discountenance all secret politico-rel rous societies, and to rote against every Minis ernicious associations. These things let us do nd if all these fail, then perhaps, certainly not hefore, will it be time enough to condemn the ond to make our appeal to "armed organisa ons." But solong as we continue to give our part of arowed Orangemen-so long as at the ligious wieties, whose autecedents pssure engous they will, in Parliament and in office, raey Generals, \&ec: \&cc., do their best creen their gulty brother Orangemen from the prnisbment due to their crimes-so long as we nd, for the sake of Ministerial patronage, ai hy our suffrages to keep in power the sworn ene eshall but expose ourselves to the contempt Il Lonest and intelligent men, by our blustering appeals to arms, and by our empty tureats whic execution.In all these blustering recommendations of armed organisations" are-to use a ruggar ex bose Catholics who, confident in the goodnes their cause, would fain force upon the atten Crangeism, its rapid growth, and progress; an he highest tribunal in the State, of Orangeism and of all secret politico-relggious organisations. Orange Attorney-General, and his Orange col Frne Al $f$ a much organisations in Parliament, he and the manner as-either to bring about a ruptur itll their Orange supporters-or as io compe restive. Now the most obvious means that preont tbemselves to the Ministry for evading so Catbolics of the Prorince to assume an illegal at toue-and in their pedions to employ such inso et such documents aitogether, and to treat the turners as un of beigg bear. The dinistry bare no doubt given the "cue" to thei molicy were apparent in the treatment ac orded to a petition from certain citizens of ' To onto, to which we alluded last weet
保 in fact hie policy of the Ministry, of the the perpetration of some illegal act, or at leas me act of doubtrul legality ; for an Orange A ith, and quietty dispose of the opposition of, an armed" anti-Orange organisation, than to ene propose to meet him in the balls of the Legislature. To secure himself against the lat er, be naturally unokes the former; and w than suspect that it is to the ins a blood and thunder" policy of our Toronto co temporaries
or these reasons therefore we oppose that policy ; though we would still respectfully urge apon the Catbolics of Canada, that of united, but
strictly legal and constitutional opposition to Trangersm, and all secret politico-religious so ieties. That nolicy we have erery reason to
belice will be found successul, if consistently perseveres in ; it is a policy which the Catholic, mout runaing any mas of riolating the preepts of his religion, may honesty cinbrace; and but as a simple lay man, it is we believe the lue of policy of which the Church herself approves, a
adopt.
Yet we remember that we are not infallible, and may therefore be in grievous error. Here
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 Patrick sarsfirld - his careerr Fom the New Era.On Tuesday evening, in the City Concert Hall
Thomas DArcy shecre, Esq., M. Wre on this sabic
The Hall was







 after his death, they must be conspicuous and worth
cnough to occupthe thttontion of the audience thi
vening. (Applause.) In the wars or William and Jances, the Rnglish and rish rations phayed opposit
parts and Patrick Surifleld was one of the mos
Rominent Irish characters in the sceas. The Eng



 the civil and military power were placed in the
hand of an rivh Romin Catholic. With the natur
of the quarrel between Janees and the Eng tish nation
 they knew was that his enomies were theirs alio, and
that the chief charge egnainst him in Englan was,
that he held the same roligion with themselves. The




 in this year, ho calso Dent he prepared to take com
and in the sping of 1690 , mand in prerson of the forces which bad preceded
nim in Ircland In this year, on the 12 th of July
or on tho $18 t$ of july, old
 Why is tins baulle perpectuated riben it only ressilted
in its disturbing and anti-social effects? (Applause.)



 the Boyne, Fould bo.almost indiscernible to the eye,
Fere it not dircetod to tho scone of conficic by the
death of tho gallant Walker, tho brave defender of

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 and of and accompauied by Prince's qpipendid band, were

After a few words from llis Worship the Mayor, turned to thair homea

Institut Canadien.-We are bappy to are it in our power to announce the fact, that
a large number of our most respectable French
Canadian fellow-ctizens names from the list of menbers of the above Society; assigning as their reason for so doing the
failure of their efforts to purge the library of the Institut Canadien of the irreligious and inmoral works which untortunately are to be found and not being desirous of contributiag towards faith and morals of the rising generation, a large body of the most estimable members and
office-bearers of the Institut, have retired from office-bearers
the Society.
We regret to learn that the publication of the
New Era is aboul to be suspended, in conseNew Era is aboul to be suspended, in conse-
quence of Mr. MrGee's unaroidable absence at finding some one to session, and the difticully We hope that the suspension may be but tempo-
rary.

Wr Sulscribers changing their residence on
the 1st of May, will be pleased to give notice to
this Office.


## fr. The Consecration of Mgr. Horan, as Bishop of Kingston, will take place at Quebec to-morrow; and we hope to be able to lay before our readers a full ac monies in our next.




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 lected numbers of people，who seized the occazsion
manifest an affe tionate degree of enthnsinsm．
Paris Sorresyondent of the Weckly Reritter．


A telegram or Friday morning nanounces that the
Kiug of suples has signed an ordee restorigg Parks
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 citr，but converge towards the East，and diverge
largely towards the West．Our onn aqpronch was
mado by the Cawnpore－road from the South－west

 stands the Quenen＇s Palace；the Park ittelf is fkirted
hy the canal above mentioned，and betwen this can－
al and the Goomute，distant only at this point aboutt


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Meotichowille - Hart. Kelly.









Tingwick-T. Donega
Toronto--P. Doyle.
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Sious ingree frome
ro pleasant in taste and amell, mild in their operijon, will expel all worbid sccretions from the body,
giro bloom to the pallid cheek, and health and vigor
They will cure DYSPEPSIA,
They will cure NERVOUS DEBILITY.
They will cure LIVER cure JAUNDICE.
They will curc DISEASE OF THE KIDNHYS. They weill curc CONSTIPATION.
They will cure PILES:
They will cure HEARTBURN.
They cill cure SWimming of The head.
They will cure Flut traing of The heart
They are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, 418
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