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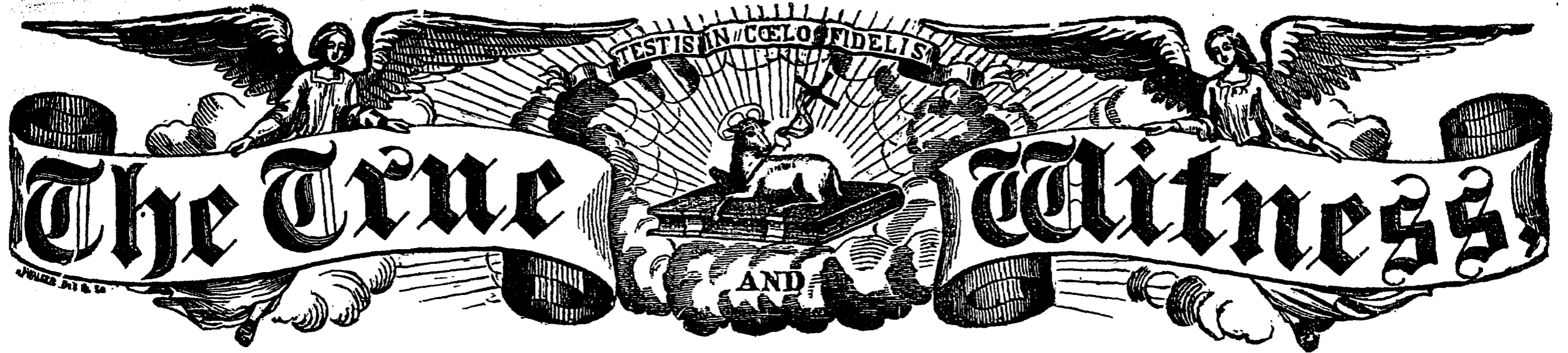
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XX. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1870. No. 36.

THE DOUBLE SACRIFICE OR THE PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES. A TALE OF CASTELFIDARDO. Translated from the Flemish of the Rev. S. Daems...

CHAPTER XIII.—CONTINUED. The moment was come to fall upon the second farm house; De Pimodan gave the word of command, and his chosen little band advanced with heroic courage. But alas! they knew not with what overwhelming numbers they had to deal.

'It is unnecessary,' writes Maestraeten, 'to tell you that he was no Belgian.' The brave Zouave, himself slightly wounded, remained thus alone with his dying general and wounded comrades. It was a heart-rending sight. They were about thirty men, officers and soldiers.

The Belgians of our day have not degenerated from the fame of their fathers. The waters of the Musone ran red with the blood of the chivalrous houses of Flanders mingled with that of her simple faithful burghers. Their names are too many to be recorded here. Among the survivors of this fearful battle we find the name of an English student of the College of S. Louis, at Bruges, Henry Woodward, then a boy of sixteen, who having been first incorporated among the Irish Volunteers had left them to serve as a private soldier among the Zouaves.

up another army, and I should like to have another crack at the Piedmontese. 'Good bye, dear Father and Mother, &c.,' 'Your dutiful and affectionate son,' 'HENRY WOODWARD.' 'P.S.—Most of the French of our battalion are going direct to Rome. 'A Monsieur J. H. Woodward, Bruges.'

of retreat, had been separated from their comrades. They had just reached the skirts of a wood beyond the reach of the enemy's fire, when Joseph, turning, perceived that they were closely pursued by two Piedmontese. Flight was impossible. The enemy, at full speed, were but a few paces from them. Moreover, the numbers were not unequal. 'Victor!' cried Joseph, 'to arms. We are pursued.' But before they could place themselves on the defensive, two soldiers fell upon them, sword in hand.

'come back again to life. Must you die so sad a death?' He tore his poor friend's handkerchief, and tried as well as he could to stop the blood.— Victor was wounded in the breast near the heart, perhaps in the heart.

'Forestall the hour of justice, be it for a moment,' Nunziata had said. Yet could there be salvation for a reprobate like Gennaro, thus suddenly called to his account?

A meeting was held in Kildare on Friday, March 25th, the object being to denounce the threatened evictions on the Duke of Leinster's property in that town. The parish priest spoke strongly of the agent, enumerating cases of hardship.

For the welfare of Ireland it is absolutely necessary that Fenianism be put down and extinguished, and that agrarian outrages should be first punished and then finally suppressed. In pursuance of the settled desire to govern the country, possible, without suspending the Habeas Corpus Act— that is, without placing the liberty of every Irishman at the absolute disposal of the executive power—the Ministers have brought forward a stringent, but less extensive measure, to meet the particular circumstances of the time.

For is that they were not adopted earlier; that they denounced and condemned in their predecessors the Liberal policy to which they themselves, recourse; they believed or feigned to believe that Ireland could be conciliated by mildness and that they are in power, adopt the same means which mistake and wrong of the Conservatives, as the great admirer Mr Gladstone. I have faith in the purity of his intentions. I know how brave he is in his sincerity. The greater reason, therefore, for regretting that he should have laid himself open to these attacks from his opponents. I need, I must frankly say, that the article in this day's 'Standard' in which the Government is twitted on account of the not only fair warfare, but irretrievable. We cannot in Ireland during the past year nine murders attempt against property, which according to Mr. Chichester Fortescue, it is necessary, 'above all, to protect. How can we avoid seeking some means to put an end to such a state of things? The argument would be unanswerable if the means which are now proposed had not already been severely criticized by those who to-day seek to make use of them, and if it could also be shown that the means suggested were good in themselves. The argument breaks down upon these points. I have not forgotten the speech in which Mr. Gladstone so nobly proclaimed the sovereign power of justice over the human mind. He said in that speech, if my memory serves me well, a sense of right was a phenomenon that had never been witnessed. And that he said in reference to Ireland, to prove, as far as the Irish were concerned, the powerlessness of force as compared with the memory escaped from his mind? The England of our days has, it is true, done much to repair in respect of Ireland the injustices of past times. She admitted that she had offered to Ireland an equal share of the political liberties which she herself enjoys. She has emancipated the Catholics. She has opened to Irishmen at the head of her administration and at the head of her armies. Only the other day she gave to Ireland religious equality, and she is now striving to heal the wounds in her territorial Constitution. All this is incontestable. But if, as the Bill introduced by Mr. Chichester Fortescue tends to show all this has not benefited the Irish people, what shall I say? If the number of agrarian crimes has increased in proportion with the pacific efforts made to dry up the sources from which they spring, and if it becomes necessary to place Ireland in some measure in a state of siege, just at the moment when exertions are being made to render her happy, there are but two conclusions possible— either the remedies adopted are not those which are demanded by the nature of the evil, or else Ireland is . . . irreconcilable.'

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

His Holiness, the Pope has confirmed the appointment by the Propaganda of the Most Rev. Dr. McGittigan to the Archbishopric of Armagh and Primacy of All Ireland.

On the night of the 12th ult., great destruction was done to a farm at Kingstown, near Lisnakea, County Fermanagh, belonging to Mr. Wilson. The barns and outsheds, a large quantity of corn, five cows three calves, and some other animals were completely destroyed by fire, supposed to have been done by the hands of incendiaries. The farm is the property of the Earl of Erne.

On the 11th ult., a number of the clergy and farmers of the county Wexford, met in the city of Wexford for the purpose of forming a county club for the protection of agricultural interests. The chair was taken by Laurence Doyle, Esq. of Enniscorthy. Messrs. John Walsh, of Eastlands, and Tobias P. Rossiter of Newbawn were appointed secretaries. The Very Rev. Canon O'Toole, P.P., of Rathangan, proposed, and Mr. Pierce R. Rowe seconded the following resolution, which was carried unanimously: 'That a club be, and is hereby formed, to be called the 'County Wexford Independent Club,' and that the object of the club be the discussion of, and pronouncement upon, every question, social and political, affecting the agricultural interests of the county.'

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against rising the rents of the tenants. The prosecutor swore that he held large farms under Lord...

The notice was embellished in the usual style, with the drawing of a coffin at the foot. The prosecutor took down the notice, and suspected that it had been written by the prisoner, whose handwriting he was acquainted with.

I wrote the five threatening notices. Patrick Connelly asked me to do so, and said he would give me 15s of which he gave me 5s in hand; the remaining 10s he was to pay me afterwards.

No suggestion or inducement of any kind was offered to the prisoner to elicit the confession from him. Patrick Connelly is a tenant of the prosecutor's.

THE CONGRESSIONAL BILL.—However desirable it may be to put an end to truculent writing in the press, all orderly people here view with dismay the powers entrusted to the Executive by this Bill.

GREAT BRITAIN

London, April 5.—The importations of wheat, oats and other grains from the Baltic provinces of Russia have been so heavy lately as to depress the breadstuffs market here and at Liverpool.

London, April 6.—The 'Times' to-day, in an editorial on the Onondaga disaster, admits that, as the evidence stands, it is unable to acquit the captain of the Bombay or blame the American Government and people for their deep feeling of resentment.

London, April 8.—Mr. Monsell, Under Colonial Secretary, in reply to an inquiry, informed the House of Commons that nothing had been done about the Red River difficulty since the 22d of March, when the Government sent full instructions to the Canadian authorities.

In the House of Lords to-day the election of John Danvers Butler Danvers, Lord Lanesborough, as a representative peer for Ireland in the House, was announced.

London, April 9.—It is rumored to-day that Right Hon. O'Hanlon, Chief Secretary of Ireland, will soon replace Earl Spencer as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. Palmer will replace the former as Irish Secretary.

Lord Hatherly becomes Lord Selborne. The House of Commons did not adjourn until an early hour this morning.

Mr. Simeon, Liberal member for the Isle of Wight, opposed the motion in a short speech.

The resolution of the House of Lords for an adjournment to the 28th of April was concurred in, and the House adjourned.

London, April 10 The Observer ridicules the rumors of changes in British Ministry.

Glasgow, April 4.—The new steamer Italy, of the National Line, was successfully launched at Greenock to-day.

In the House of Commons, April 12th, Mr. Gladstone moved that, on rising, the House adjourn until the 25th instant.

Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, said the Government was earnestly working to introduce a bill providing for a complete licensing system, which he hoped the House would be ready to pass soon after the holidays.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to Lord Esher's disclaimer of any disposition to offer factious opposition to the Irish Land Bill, said the debate thus far had been barren and unprofitable, and he hoped it would not be renewed until after Easter.

St. J. Pakenborough thought the progress of the House this Session unprecedentedly slow, yet neither party was to blame, for the delay was due to the new and complicated questions which had been brought before the House.

The motion to adjourn the House till the 25th instant was carried.

The 'true' writers have commenced settling for the Steamship 'City of Boston' as a total loss.

The importations of wheat, oats and other grains from the Baltic provinces of Russia have been so heavy lately as to depress the breadstuffs market at Liverpool and London.

Ignorance of Welsh is now admitted ground for refusing institution to a clergyman presented to a Welsh living; all the present holders of Welsh bishoprics speak the language, and it is thought unlikely that any one will in future be appointed who is ignorant of it.

The Pall Mall Gazette censures Mr. Gladstone's shuffling policy on Irish matters and predicts the defeat of the Irish Land Bill, or account of its obscurity, complication and ambiguity of its provisions.

The same paper urges the instant despatch of a frigate to the fisheries to watch the American war steamer there.

The Globe announces that changes are contemplated in the Ministry, among which are Lord Northbrook to replace Mr. Cardwell as Secretary of State for War; Mr. A. S. Arlton, now Commissioner of Public Works, to be President of the Board of Trade.

Missions.—We extract the following admirable article from a Protestant paper, the 'Church Herald':—The defects, or some of them, of our English Missions have at length attracted the attention of Convocation, and a committee has been formed to consider and report upon the subject.

The defects, or some of them, of our English Missions have at length attracted the attention of Convocation, and a committee has been formed to consider and report upon the subject. Several of the Bishops have spoken on the causes of the decay of Missions, and various reasons were assigned. One prelate thinks it arises from the increasing unbelief of men in Christianity as the only true faith; another believes that the meetings of the societies are badly managed, and the 'deputations' are unattractive persons.

The London 'Daily News' contains the following item:—Ricé's assumption of sovereign power has, however, completely changed the situation. A statement appeared yesterday morning in the columns of a contemporary to the effect that the government intends to send an expedition, comprising a steel battery with a thousand men, to the Red River settlement, in the event of the insurgents continuing to oppose the incorporation of the territory with the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Gladstone's Style.—Mr. Gladstone is a master of 'it's' and 'an's.' No man is greater at starting a distant hypothesis, looking at it vaguely through a telescope of low power, and then allowing it gradually to fade away into obscurity.

PRITAN SUNDAY GAMES.—The 'Queen' of the 5th of March contains the following query:—'Can any lady recommend any 'Sunday' toys for very young children—fourteen months old? I find the Noah's Ark is not safe, as they break off the limbs from the figures and put them in their mouths.'

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RURAL BENEVOLENCE.—People suffering from small-pox and other infectious disorders will do well to read the account of the proceedings taken by the inhabitants of the village of White Waltham, in Berkshire, on Friday evening last, with regard to a house they supposed was about to be occupied by some small-pox patients.

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Mr Childers, First Lord of the Admiralty, recently said, in reply to a question in the House of Commons:—'Within a few days the regulations under which discharged artisans will be sent in troops to Canada will be made public. No charge will be made beyond the actual expense 'out of pocket' to Government, and the dollar tax and some pocket money for the people when they land.'

The following is from the 'London Weekly Dispatch' of March 13:—'The foundation stone of a Wesleyan Chapel was laid at Burslem the other day, and it was announced that portions of the ceiling, shroud, and the hair of John Wesley, had been deposited in a bottle to be fixed in a crevice.'

Mr Whalley recommended in the debate on the Fenian Preservation Act, that Mr Murphy and a band of like-minded abolitionists should be sent through the length and breadth of Ireland to pacify the country by delivering it from the dominion of the priests.

CRIMINAL LITERATURE.—To the Editor of the Times. Sir,—A short time ago you recorded the conviction of several vendors of immoral prints, not on the production of the Government but of a society whose successful operations have made them insolvent.

The case of the Wicklow Peerage was yesterday decided in favour of the original claimant, and the extraordinary claim advanced by Mrs. Howard has been defeated. It would be satisfactory to add that the truth has been elucidated; but, except that Mrs. Howard's story has been disproved, the mystery of the case is almost greater than it was before.

A short time ago a proposition was made by the Loyal Dixon Lodge of Oddfellows, Bumbarton, to erect a flagstaff on the field of Bannockburn, and a deputation from that lodge waited upon the Loyal Rock of Hope Lodge, Stirling, requesting their assistance.

UNION STATES.—The average price of negro legislators' votes South is \$11.37 per Cozen, 5 off for cash. Governor Alcorn has sent a message to the Mississippi Legislature recommending separate schools for white and colored children. He desires the establishment of a normal school for the education of colored teachers.

ILL TREATMENT OF EMIGRANTS.—The steamer 'Neveda,' which arrived at New York on the 11th inst., brought 1,122 steerage passengers, chiefly English and Irishmen. They had tickets which say on their face that they are to be retained until the time of embarkation and which guaranteed them a certain bill of fare.

The Cumberland Presbyterians have amended the words of the great Commission. They license colored preachers to preach the gospel, not to every creature, but to 'people of their own color.'

It is said that farmers in Minnesota can now make more money in raising bees at \$3 per ton for sugar making than they can in raising wheat or any other kind of grain.

The following is from the 'Troy Daily Whig':—Our friends in the Dominion of Canada are enjoying a new scare. Reports are heard from day to day of the storage of arms and munitions of war at various points on the line between Vermont and New York and Canada. It is said that the plan of operations is to assist the insurgents of Rupert's land in the first place. A few hundred well armed, determined Irishmen can easily be transported into the Winochee country.

The belief is general in this vicinity that the barns and storehouses of Irishmen in some of the eastern towns contain as many as 25,000 stand of arms and large quantities of army supplies and ammunition. But no one seems to know anything about it and we incline the idea that much of the belief is founded merely on exaggerated rumor.

The decision of the Court is right in the respect that it denied the right of the School Board to exclude the Bible and all religious instructions from the public schools, but wholly and unreasonably wrong, in so far as it authorizes the introduction of Protestant or sectarian instruction into them; for the public schools belong to Protestants or Catholics no more than they do to Catholics.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A Washington correspondent says that in an interview with the President yesterday, he asked him whether he intended, as reported several times lately, to issue an amnesty proclamation, or send a special message to Congress recommending the removal of the disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment.

It is plainly to be seen, says the New York Times, that both Great Britain and this country stand on delicate ground with regard to the fisheries in the North-east. Nothing is easier than for a collision to occur at any moment between hot-headed and irresponsible parties, which would precipitate the two countries into an ugly and unprofitable diplomatic contest.

LIVING WITH DEATH.—Mrs. Simpson many years lady of the Clarence Hotel, Teddington, had lately been residing with her youngest son, a boy aged five years, in Long Ditton. For some days past, though the child was frequently playing in front of the house, the mother could not be seen.

FENIANISM.—A Fenian delegate to the Chicago says that 'O'Neill's' movement on the Eastern frontier is merely a ruse to attract the attention of Canadians to that quarter, while preparations are being made in the West to send 4,000 Fenians to Red River. \$20,000 is expected to be raised in Chicago—the question of funds being the only difficulty.

The Boston Advertiser says:—Rumors of a Fenian movement upon Canada are coming thicker and thicker, though as yet they assume no definite form. It seems to be clear that there have lately been on the Canadian border, numerous shipments and re-shipments of arms, and that bonds of the 'Irish Republic' are circulating quite extensively.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1870.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR. APRIL—1870. Friday, 22—Of the Octave. Saturday, 23—Of the Octave. Sunday, 24—First after Easter—Quasimodo.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Not for many years have the prospects of Ireland appeared more gloomy than they do today. Mr. Gladstone's policy, well intentioned as it was, and no doubt is, has signally failed.

The disturbances in France arising from strikes amongst the working classes, have for the moment been repressed. The Emperor continues to push forward his projected political reforms, and these will perhaps startle off Revolution during the remainder of his career, which in the natural course of events must be drawing to a close.

There is nothing new to report from Italy, though fresh Garibaldian raids on Rome are spoken of as being contemplated. The Council steadily pursues its labors, and its declaration on the great question of the Papal Prerogatives cannot much longer be postponed.

Here in Canada two topics mainly occupy public attention—The Red River affair, and the menacing Fenian raid. What to believe about the latter we know not. On the one hand it seems in the highest degree improbable that this time of the year in particular, when all the winter roads are broken up, and the summer lines of communication are not yet established, should be selected as the occasion for venturing upon a quasi military, or rather plundering expedition.

The Volunteers have turned out well in response to their country's call, and with a little drill will soon make an effective body of soldiers. Our gallant Zouaves lately returned from Rome have in a body offered their services, like good Catholics, to defend their native land against the Yankee filibusters who menace it, and who in all respects are the counterparts of the Garibaldian raiders with whom they had to deal in Italy.

ridicule. Were the people of Canada wise, were they not fairly mad upon this extension of territory business, and crazy about the matter of a "new nationality," they would refuse to accept the transfer to them of this Red River country, even if a large sum of money were to be tendered to them for consenting to burthen themselves with it.

The fractional 25 cent notes, irreverently termed shinpasters, have made their appearance; but being bankable funds are of course treated or reserved just as are other bankable funds.—Silver still continues to be the medium of exchange, with a slight change in the value of the American silver dollar.

THE COUNCIL.

Not having received our expected fyles of the Vatican we are unable this week to lay our usual extracts before our readers.

"On the 22nd, 23rd, and to-day, (29th) there have been held General Congregations of the Fathers, in which the amended schema of dogma, and that on philosophical errors have been discussed. It is said that Mgr. Strossmayer was called to order by the Cardinal President.

"To-day, in the General Congregation on the schema Mgr. Clifford, Bishop of Clifton, Mgr. Ullathorne Bishop of Birmingham, and Mgr. Gastaldi, Bishop of Saluzzo, formerly P.P. of Cardiff, have spoken. The words of Mgr. Gastaldi, it is said, gave great satisfaction to the Fathers, who made distinct signs of approbation.

"The following letter is published in the Mondo as having been addressed by the Pope to one of the most ardent defenders of the dogma of Infallibility:—"To my dear Son, Prosper Guéranger, of the Benedictine Congregation of France, Abbe de Solesmes.

"Dear Son,—Health and Apostolic benediction. It is a thing very much to be regretted that there should be found among Catholics men who, while glorying in that name, still show themselves to be completely imbued with corrupt principles, and adhere to them with such obstinacy that they no longer know how to submit their understanding with docility to the judgment of the Holy See when it is contrary to their views, even when common sense and the recommendations of the Episcopate combine to confirm it.

forbidden to propose in a becoming manner, and with the object of bringing the truth into greater prominence by discussion, the difficulties the Fathers wish to raise to such and such a definition. If they were influenced only by that motive, they would abstain from all the tricks by means of which they are accustomed to obtain votes in popular assemblies, and they would await quietly and humbly the effects which would be produced by light from above.

"Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 12th of March, 1870, in the 24th year of our Pontificate."

"PIUS P. IX."

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE" ON THE CONFSSIONAL AND ITS EFFECTS.—The above named journal will not be suspected by any one of Romish proclivities. Its evidence, therefore, is so far as it is favorable to the moral effects of the Roman Catholic religion, and the Confessional, cannot be impeached; and we adduce it therefore as corroborative of our rejoinder to the slanders of those filthy mountebanks who having, for their uncleanness, been cast out of the Church, stand up, and revile her and her institutions.

The subject treated of by the writer in the Pall Mall Gazette is headed "Irish Crime;" and he prefaces his comments upon it with the remark that "no one who has not studied the character of the people on the spot can realize how these figures (the criminal statistics,) are affected by the religious faith of the country."

In what manner are they affected? is then the question: for good or for evil? Let our Protestant witness in this matter speak for himself:—"The machinery and organization of the Roman Catholic Church are almost perfect as a repressive agent upon certain classes of crimes which are treated of course under the head of sins.

"How then comes it, it may be asked, that 'agrarian crimes' are so frequent in Ireland? that landlords are so often shot down, and fired at? Must not the priests in some manner be responsible? or at least is not the Confessional in this instance at all events impotent? Our Protestant critic anticipates and replies to this objection:—"How then is it, it may be asked, that this salutary method never prevents the 'potting' of landlords? I have no hesitation in saying that I believe it does most decidedly save some of their lives. It is a practice with the assassins to perform their work in distant parishes, exchanging places for the purpose when the job is to be got over. But in confession to the priest, do not these miscreants receive absolution for the crime, and will not the fact render them easy in going about it? I should be inclined to think that in the majority of cases, when what is called an agrarian outrage is committed, the parties to it leave the country; and hence the difficulties of discovery, and the bewilderment of the clergyman, who will tell you in all candour how startled and amazed they are when some landlord or other is shot within their cure. It should be mentioned that their surprise is not so much that the landlord is shot as that any one could be procured to fire the blunderbuss. They know, however, at the same time that the people have a diseased moral feeling on the subject; that they do not regard the slaughter of a persecuting landholder as an act of murder, or as a sin of deep dye, but rather as an act of war. This is the state of things we are now called upon to remedy, and there is nothing worse in the condition of affairs than the obstinate attitude of resistance in which I am afraid a small section of the peasantry and peasant farmer class may be found, even after every reasonable concession to their emphatic demands has been made."

The Pall Mall Gazette then refers to the crime of sedition. He asserts that there is much sedition in certain districts. There especially "where bad landlordism is rife," and "where the priests do not make a special point of de-

nouncing treason." Upon this charge of sedition however, a verdict of "guilty" may be found against Ireland; but it may well be urged in mitigation of judgment that the sin has been generated and maintained by British misrule.—Penal laws against Catholics, and confiscations are not the best agents for making loyal subjects. But with respect to other crimes, especially those against chastity—which if there were any foundation in truth for the obscene stories which mountebank apostates from the ranks of the Catholic clergy delight to indulge in, and which they well know will be well suited to the impure imaginations of their audiences would be rife in Ireland—the writer in the Pall Mall Gazette is obliged to confess that they are less frequent in confessional frequenting Ireland—than in any country in the world: yes even than Great Britain with its open bible:—"Crimes against chastity are less frequent in Ireland than in, perhaps, any other country in the world. The woman who falls into trouble amongst the people meets with a more cruel fate than is even the lot of her sister in England. Wife beating in the agricultural districts is almost unknown; wife-murder is most unusual. The parish priest sits hearing matrimonial causes that may be brought before him—and they often are—and constantly effects a reconciliation before matters have come to the crisis of the poker or the blunderbuss so much in vogue in England. Concubinage common among navvies, miners laborers in England, is regarded with the greatest horror and detestation in Ireland by the poorer section of the population. A scandal of the kind occurring in a parish is exposed at once from the altar, and the offenders must either be made 'honest' or be taken 'themselves to America.' This will account in a measure for the exceedingly high position Ireland claims on the score of chastity."

Ireland is also honorably conspicuous for the rarity of suicides. This crime too, as well as those against purity, as concubinage, and the wife beating wife kicking, &c. so common in England—is of rare occurrence in Ireland, thanks to the priest and the confessional:—"You must have observed the favorable contrast that Ireland makes with England on the subject of suicide. An Irishman never can feel himself so bruted in the battle of life as to swallow poison or blow out his brains. Hell is put so clearly before him as the inevitable result of self-destruction that if the idea did enter his head it would never be put in execution. The ingenious verdict of temporary insanity, in which we cloak a revolting and stupid act, would be fairly applicable to the few wretches who out their throats in Ireland."

It is but fair to add that the same impartial witness having rendered the above honorable testimony to the many virtues of the Irish for which they are indebted to their religion—as he himself admits—is constrained by the force of statistics to recognize that the sin of drunkenness, or at all events the consumption of intoxicating liquors is again largely on the increase in Ireland: so that the priests would be glad to have a strong suppressive Bill passed. This increase of drunkenness the writer attributes in part to the too great readiness of the magistrates to confer licenses on public houses, who are "even more ready than they are in England;" but another cause may we think be found in the disturbed political conditions of Ireland, and the stealthy gatherings, to which these give rise, and which always promote the evil habit of drinking. Still the writer whilst pointing out this blot upon the moral character of Ireland does not pretend that in proportion to their numbers, the Irish consume anything like the same quantity of intoxicating liquors as do the Scotch and the English—if to the spirits consumed by the latter be added the beer which they drink. However our thesis is that the Confessional of the Romish Church promotes morality, protects life, and above all is favorable to chastity, and the domestic virtues. This the Pall Mall Gazette proves.

"IT IS NOT A CRIME, IT IS A BLUNDER."—If ever this hacknied phrase was applicable, it is so in the case of the shooting of Scott by Riel. We leave out of sight for the moment the legal and moral aspect of the act; but considering it only as a stroke of policy, we condemn it as a most grievous blunder.

Riel has thereby thrown away all the advantages of his position; he has thereby given fresh courage, and renewed strength to the enemies of his people, and he has discouraged and weakened his friends; and those who, without being his friends, were strongly disposed to sympathise with the cause which he and his party represented. So unaccountable, so ruinously impolitic was the act, that though we know nothing of the man, and his private life, we are almost tempted to give credence to the report that it was under the influence of liquor that Riel ordered the shooting of Scott. We do not at present call in question his right to put the man to death; we are considering it simply from the stand point of expediency, or policy; and we hesitate not to say it, that a more stupid, impolitic, and inexpedient crime never was committed. With the best cards in his hand, Riel has thrown away the game.

There were throughout Canada, before this sad affair, thousands well disposed towards the party of which Riel is the head; who thought that the people of Red River had been very cavalierly, and almost unjustly dealt with; who sympathised with them in their attitude of opposition to the pretensions of the Canadian Government; and who believed that the people of Red River should be left as free to manage their own affairs, as are the people of the Province of

Ontario. It is indeed doubtful whether the law was not on the side of the so-called insurgents at Red River; and it is certain that the people of that district in yielding their obedience to a *de facto* government, to a government actually in possession, were guiltless of any offence legal or moral. Everything was in Riel's favor, till in a moment of madness he was guilty of the unpardonable, we will not say crime, but folly, of shedding the blood of a British subject. By this act he abandoned his vantage ground, and yielded the benefit of position to the adversaries of his race and creed.

And these have not been slow to profit by the false move on the part of Riel. They have made it an excuse for appealing to arms to enforce, under the pretence of avenging law outraged in the person of Scott, their claims to ascendancy over the Red River. Skillfully have they enlisted the passions of the multitude on their side; of the thousands who—caring not one straw about the Red River district, would be well pleased to get rid of it on any terms as a costly encumbrance at the best—are not, and cannot be indifferent to the shooting of cold blood of one of their own race, their fellow-subject. Nor is this the worst of it; for unscrupulous and designing knaves have availed themselves of the occasion to stir up again betwixt French Canadians, and Anglo-Saxons those sentiments of national and religious antipathy which we had hoped were for ever extinct.

Nor are some of our French Canadian friends free altogether from blame in this matter. They have been too ready with the retort; and not contenting themselves with vindicating the political but constitutional opposition which the people of Red River have offered to the extortionist pretensions of Canada,—they have gone out of their way to magnify Riel, because of the one bad act of his career, as an enlightened and gallant patriot, as a "king of men." This is bad policy, and in exquisite bad taste. The resistance hitherto offered by the people of Red River to the ambitious designs of the Province of Ontario, was manly, and worthy of British subjects; but the shooting of Scott was the act of a stupid, blundering set, worthy only of a King of Dahomey.

But for violence, the Upper Canadian organs of opinion go far beyond those of the Lower Province; and by the atrocity of the sentiments which they express, they almost seem to surpass the act which on the part of Riel they brand as atrocious. The delegates who have lately arrived at Ottawa in the hopes of being able to effect an honorable compromise betwixt the rival pretensions of Red River and the Dominion, were compelled by pretty broad hints that they were to be assassinated in revenge for the murder of Scott, to adopt a circuitous route to reach the capital. On their arrival there, as messengers of peace, they were insulted and harassed by groundless charges of complicity in the Scott affair, and were thrown into jail as criminals; though there is not the slightest reason for believing that either of them approve of, much less encouraged Riel's conduct. In short there is a party in Upper Canada whose dream is still of asserting their political ascendancy over the French Canadians, as over "an inferior race;" and with this in view, and trusting in their greater numbers, they are doing their best to provoke a struggle betwixt the two nationalities, by their insults to a gallant and high spirited race, who will not brook insult from any one; of a people who have never asked for more than civil and political equality with their fellow-subjects of British origin, and who will not tolerate the ascendancy of another people.

Now, what is all this quarrel, what are all these recriminations about? Surely the British can denounce the wanton murder of Scott without indulging in wanton insults to French Canadians! Surely the latter can ward off these unjust attacks without apologising for Riel's crime! It is bad enough in all conscience that we should have so much trouble with the Red River; but why make bad worse, by getting up a mischievous quarrel betwixt fellow-citizens whose united efforts should, at this moment especially, be devoted to the baffling the insidious designs of the foe against their common country. In the name of common sense, of patriotism, and of religion, "Let us have peace!" Better let Riel go, and the Red River district slide, than have a renewal of the ancient strife, and heartburnings of races in Canada itself.

The Evening Telegraph, in a very fair article on the Guibord case, suggests the following difficulty:—"Suppose Guibord had refused to pay tithes, would not the Courts have been called upon to decide his status?"

Not exactly. The Civil Courts would have in such a case been called upon to decide, whether he, Guibord, having previously avowedly been a Catholic, had complied with the simple conditions which the civil law has provided for enabling any Catholic whose lands are liable to tithe, to rid himself of his obligations towards the parish priest. Any Catholic by merely notifying the said priest no longer to look upon him as a parishioner, or as a member of the Catholic

