

ing such nonsense, and most of the Paris journals either ridicule the pamphlet or condemn the spirit in which it is written. The *Quotidienne* fairly points out that the progress of England must increase in proportion to our means of production, and that when France arrived at the point where we now are, we should be prepared with a superiority still more powerful than that the Prince at present complains of. Another French paper, the *Reforme*, is indignant at so young a man undertaking to write upon such questions, and "to proclaim the weakness of France." Even the *National* condemns it, because it not only embarrasses the Cabinet of M. Guizot, but it is also "a most fearful act of accusation against the Ministry of M. Thiers, which the Prince attempts to justify," because it shows that maritime affairs have been grossly neglected. The *National* sagaciously adds, "France would have no resource in case of war except a decent upon London, for which France is not prepared, nor would she be suffered to choose her opportunity." The object of the war party at the head of which the Prince has taken up his position, appears from a recent publication by M. Louis Blanc, (*Histoire de dix ans*), to be an alliance between Russia, France, and Prussia against England and Austria which would have the following "desired and foreseen" consequences:—

"The definitive establishment of the Russians at Constantinople and the consecration of their preponderance in Asia; the establishment of France in Syria and in Egypt, and the consecration of her preponderance in the Mediterranean as a French lake; the reconstitution of the kingdom of Poland, with the addition of Galicia; the aggrandizement of Prussia at the expense of Austria, as the price of the frontier of the Rhine ceded to France; and, as a necessary consequence of the ruin of Austria, the independence of Italy."

Such are the wild and visionary ideas of those who desire to humble "perfidious Albion." In what respect is England perfidious? Did we display anything like perfidy after the "glorious three days," when the new government of France was unstable, cordially hated by continental powers, and might have perished but for its recognition by Great Britain? And why is the English alliance despised? Would France gain more advantages by having England for an enemy, than she has by having England for a friend? England and France are natural allies; and the only rejoinder that sensible men will make to the bombastic nonsense of Prince de Joinville, is *Cock-a-doodle-do!*

OPINION OF THE LONDON PRESS ON THE SENTENCE OF MR. O'CONNELL. London Morning Post.

The sentence, we believe no man, who is not prejudiced by party feelings, will consider excessive. With respect to the prisoners themselves, it cannot be denied that their punishment is a fit retribution for the course they have so pertinaciously pursued. The effect of the sentence upon the public mind is, however, the most important view to be taken of it. It must convince the misguided people of Ireland that there is a power in the law stronger than that which Mr. O'Connell has arrogated to himself during a long series of years. It must show to the imitators and parasites of the Agitator the passions of the ignorant are not to be inflamed, the constitution threatened, nor the public peace endangered with impunity. It must give assurance to the country though long suffering to an extent that furnished good ground for apprehension, has not forgotten that it has its duties as well as its rights.

Before the Court had pronounced its sentence, we abstained from saying a word that could excite any prejudice against the prisoners. Now, however, when their fate is known, we may venture to call attention—as proof of the *animus* of the principal conspirator—to his conduct after the sentence was passed. This old man's reverence for the law exhibited in his deliberate assertion to the Judges, that justice had not been done to him. Assuredly if ever a man had all the advantages which the forms of law can give, that man is Mr. O'Connell; he was found guilty, after a trial of unusual length by a jury remarkable for its patient attention to the evidence; he was assisted by the highest legal talent; every technical objection urged on his behalf was discussed without let or hindrance; and he now receives a sentence far more lenient than it was in the power of the court to inflict. Yet he complains of injustice.

London Morning Chronicle.

As British subjects we have read with

feelings of indignation the sentence that has been pronounced against Mr. O'Connell and his co-defendants. Of the conduct of Mr. O'Connell and his associates, in respect to the repeal of the Union we have repeatedly expressed our disapprobation, but shall not of course insist any further upon such a topic in the present position of the parties. For important as the subject of the repeal of the Union is to vital interests of this empire, there is another subject incomparably more so, and that other is the administration of justice.

When this administration is pure, enlightend, and unimpassioned, it becomes what it was intended to be the principal support of civil society, and secures the willing obedience and cordial veneration of the community which reposes under its protection. The administration of justice, however, like all other humane institutions, depends, not only for its efficiency, but for its very existence, upon the opinions which are entertained about it by the judicious, the instructed, and the impartial members of the community; and these opinions are directed to the conduct of the parties by whom the tribunals are put into motion, as well as to that of the tribunals themselves.

The meetings continued for nine months, and continued up to the last moment without the slightest imputation of illegality upon the part of the government which indeed, through the mouths of its most distinguished members, expressly declared that the meetings in question were not contrary to the law. That the government might at any moment have put a stop to those meetings is perfectly evident, from the fact that the intended meeting at Clontarf was given up, without a shadow of even indirect opposition, upon the mere issue of a proclamation which was certainly more calculated to excite ridicule than apprehension. Having thus, through ignorance or indifference, through apathy or treachery, allowed the proceedings of the repealers to pass uninterrupted and unquestioned for a period of nine months, and having even expressed an opinion of their perfect legality, the government at last proceeded to take active steps for the suppression of assemblages which were upon the very point of being given up; and they accordingly commenced a prosecution against the persons who had taken the most prominent parts at the meetings in question. But instead of making each man responsible for the distinct and substantive offence which they imputed to each they included the whole number in an indictment which charged a conspiracy to do certain things, legal and illegal, involving no less than forty-five different overt acts of different natures, done by different persons, upon various occasions, between the 19th of March and the middle of October, at meetings, the aggregate numbers attending which amounted during the whole period to over three millions of men. This monstrous document having been formed in the usual way was brought for trial before a jury which in consequence of either fraud or accident, was composed in such a manner as to consist exclusively of the political enemies of the defendants. The result of the prosecution in such circumstances may be easily foreseen. The defendants were found guilty by a jury from which every individual that could have sympathised with them in any manner was wholly excluded. Evidence such as had never before been admitted against a defendant was admitted against these, and a charge was delivered from the bench which was in perfect harmony with all the other proceedings "upon the same side." A motion for a new trial is made, upon grounds, the justice of which must be obvious to any one who can read and understand four lines upon the 212th page of Mr. Amos's edition of Philips on Evidence. The motion is refused in a judgment which takes no notice of what was the real point of the discussion.

Of the dreadful and inappropriate severity of the sentence we shall again take occasion to speak. We cannot, however, conclude without adverting to one part of it, which is so incredibly absurd, and which is shown by the court itself to be so unjustifiable, that we should suppose there existed some mistake in the report, if we saw any ground, however slight, for believing in such an error. After having sentenced Mr. O'Connell to suffer imprisonment for twelve months, and to pay a fine of £2000, Mr. Justice Burton proceeded to direct that he should give security to the extent of *ten thousand pounds*, that he would keep the peace for seven years. It is scarcely credible—our can with difficulty believe, upon even the testimony of one's own eyesight—it is,

however, an indubitable fact, that this very judge, who sentenced Mr. O'Connell to give security to the extent of *ten thousand pounds*! that he would keep the peace for seven years, actually declared in the same judgment, within one minute before, that numerous and multitudinous as the Repeal meetings had been, they had not exhibited a single instance of a breach of the peace!

London Morning Herald.

Let us congratulate our fellow-subjects that the law has been at length honourably vindicated—that the insolent defiers of the authority of the law have been exposed in their weakness and their falsehood—and that, for the first time in her history Ireland has seen the Royal authority asserted by the ordinary constitutional means. As to the penalties imposed upon the convicted conspirators, they are, in all the instances, light compared with the practice in similar cases, but with respect to Mr. O'Connell, ridiculously light, in respect to his crimes; nevertheless, the judgments are, in our estimate, heavy enough; so disproportionately heavy as to six of the parties, compared with the great offender, that one could almost wish those six more lightly punished, if only to mark the difference between them and their chief.

Surely if the misled son, the enthusiast Mr. Duffy, poor Mr. Steele, or the other three deserve each nine months' imprisonment, nine years were too little for the veteran incendiary, who deceived them, and millions beside them, with his pretended knowledge of law, and his unceasing falsehood spoken and written. It is very true, that many considerations justify a shorter imprisonment of Mr. O'Connell than his crimes would seem to warrant. The man is old—a year more or less, which to a young man seems little, is to an old man an important section of his life. Again, he is ruined as a public man. Could he be let loose tomorrow without creating a suspicion that he owed his freedom to the tears of the government, he might be let loose under proper recognisances without the least danger of mischief. In the third place, even he has reason to complain, if not of the cheat of the Whigs, who petted and fettered him while pursuing the course that has consigned him to a dungeon, at least of the cheats of Fortune, who has deprived him of the protection of his Whig accomplices and servants. Looking to the whole matter, we own that we should not wish a day added to his imprisonment or a shilling to his fine—with respect to the others, we certainly shall not grieve if the Crown find a pretext for a little relaxation in their sentence.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1844.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL.—The Southern mail reached the Post Office, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. We went to press to-day at three o'clock.

ADDRESSES TO BISHOP DOLLARD.—The following is a copy of an Address presented to the above-named Gentleman, on Monday, the 24th ult. from the people residing in the parishes of Newcastle and Nelson.

To the Right Reverend William Dollard, Roman Catholic Bishop of New-Brunswick,

We, the Roman Catholics of Newcastle and Nelson, beg leave most respectfully to offer to your Lordship, our heartfelt congratulations on your elevation in the Church, and earnestly offer up our prayers to Almighty God, that you may be long spared to preside over, and direct us in the way of eternal salvation. It is most vividly in the recollection of many of us, when you were our beloved Parish Priest, and your unaffected piety, unassuming and exemplary conduct, mild and amiable manners, have left an impression of your virtues on our minds, which time or distance can never efface; and it is with unaffected joy we hail your arrival amongst us, as our supreme spiritual guide in this Diocese.

Wishing you health and prosperity in your arduous duties, and that the God of Heaven may spare you long to watch over us, is the ardent prayer of your Lordship's grateful and affectionate well-wishers.

On behalf of the Congregation,

Edward Farrell,  
John Begnal,  
Patrick Keho,  
William O'Brien,  
Peter Esson,  
James Kenny.

The following is his Lordship's Answer:

To the Catholics of Nelson and Newcastle—Beloved Brethren,

I receive with sentiments of sincere gratitude, the very flattering Address which you have been pleased to present me on my arrival among you, as the spontaneous offering of your generous hearts. I cordially reciprocate with you your kind wishes towards me, undoubtedly emanating from that love which we mutually entertained for each other, during the whole period that I had the honor and happiness of being your Missionary.

I recommend myself to your prayers, of which I stand in much need, and beg to assure you, that though residing at a distance from you, your temporal and eternal welfare is now, and always shall be, the constant object of my most earnest solicitude.

† WILLIAM, Bishop of New-Brunswick.

The following is a copy of the Address presented in Chatham:

To the Right Rev. William Dollard, D. D.

Catholic Bishop of New-Brunswick:

May it please your Lordship—

We, the Catholics of Saint Michael's Church and adjoining districts, beg leave respectfully to approach your Lordship, to congratulate you on your arrival amongst us. We hail it with unfeigned pleasure to see you again in Miramichi, where you spent so many years in the discharge of your sacred ministry, where you endeared yourself to all classes and denominations of Christians, and when prospects were brightening, and better days approaching, you left us inconsolable and in grief, but no doubt with a view of benefiting religion.

We think it beneath us, and we know your Lordship will interpret our motives, when we assure you, that it is with no fulsome adulation that we now address your Lordship, but with feelings of the deepest respect and esteem. We do not wish to advert to any late events in this quarter, but we cannot let the present opportunity pass without thanking your Lordship for the care you have shewn for this portion of your flock, in sending amongst us so opportunely, so good and so pious a man as the Rev. Mr. Shannahan, who, under God, has been the means of reclaiming many a poor sinner from his evil ways.

We trust it will not be very distant when we shall again have the pleasure of seeing your Lordship amongst us; and as we do not wish to fatigue by being prolix, we will close by praying the Almighty God, to pour down on you, his choicest gifts and graces, to enable your Lordship to discharge your high and arduous duties for the benefit of our Holy Mother, the Church, and the good of your own soul, in the prayer and wish of your Lordship's dutiful and obedient children in Christ.

Chatham, June 26, 1844.

The following is his Lordship's reply to the above.

To the Catholics of St. Michael's, and adjoining districts, Miramichi,

Beloved Brethren,

Permit me, your former missionary, to return you my sincere thanks for your very friendly address. The kind wishes conveyed to me in it, I attribute to the goodness of your hearts, rather than to any qualities that may be supposed to belong to me. The recollection of the many acts of kindness which I experienced at your hands, during my missionary labours among you, is impressed in indelible characters on my heart, and I earnestly hope that you will still continue to offer up your prayers to the Father of Mercies in my behalf, that He may enable me, by his grace, faithfully to discharge my very arduous duties; to this, on your part, I claim to have a right, and I beg to assure you, that your continual advancement in Grace, peace, and every virtue that adorns the sincere Christian, will be always an object most dear to my heart.

† WILLIAM, Bishop of New-Brunswick.

UNITED STATES.—The labours of both Houses of Congress were brought to a close on Monday week. The New York Express contains a long article on the subject, furnished by their Washington reporter. We copy a portion of the article, which will give our readers some idea of the disgraceful and shameful closing scene enacted in the halls of legislation of the neighbouring republic.

"It is forty minutes past eleven o'clock at night. The house is but a little better than a riot. All business is sacrificed. Would that the people could look down upon their representatives—Bedlam appears to have been let loose in earnest, while the place of rendezvous is the Representatives Chamber. The noise is stunning, nearly all are talking, scolding, laughing, and some are emoking upon the floor of the house. Though midnight, all the galleries are full, and many of the crowd are ladies! If justice is done the majority of the members of the house, not twenty will ever be returned.

"A motion was made again for a call of the house.

"Mr. McConnel called for the yeas and nays, and he was just the man for such a row as this. He was aided by the Carreys of Maine, the Rathbuns and Russells of New-York, and the most rowdy members of the house.

"Mr. Smith entreated the house to hear him for one moment. He was put down by cries of order.

"Mr. Wentworth asked for a suspension of the rules, that his colleague might be heard.

"Mr. McConnel cried out at the top of his voice—"Go it Wentworth—go it long legs,