







SOLDIERS. NO. VII.

In our last number, we spoke of the evils attending the presence of aliens in an Irish American company. One of these evils is the prejudice which "Native Americans" entertain with reference to companies suspected of having members not citizens of the United States.

The lesson to be learned from this story is as follows. Let your company be as well officered, as well dressed as the very best company in the land, still if you have in your ranks even one alien, and if you know him to be an alien, you have created a little cloud out of which a storm can burst upon you.

We have no sympathy whatever for a company which willfully admits aliens. A man who does not intend to live and die in America has no right to parade in a company.

Let us here note a curious thing. The Nattyve prejudice is not against foreigners precisely, but against Catholics. Let a company of foreigners from a country understood to be Protestant be formed, and not a word will be said against it.

to be Catholic companies, and therefore, made up of Jesuits in disguise. Their foreign origin is only an excuse for opposition, and, if they would prove their hostility to Catholicity by burning a church or two, their foreign origin would be forgiven.

Massachusetts Politics.

The democrats of this state are in as disunited a condition as they are in the other so-called free states. No doubt, some of the disunion comes from the fact that certain men, who thought that they elected Gen. Pierce, and that they should therefore have the best offices, find themselves unrewarded, forgotten and out of pocket.

The whigs of this state have not, as yet, held their convention. As usual, they are late in the field. They talk, however, as if they meant to make up for lost time. Perhaps they will,—we shall see.

The democrats held their convention on the 22nd ult. We should say, their conventions, for they held two, as they have done in other so-called free States.

This convention, though in the minority, is the true democratic convention, for all that; for it declared itself against any bargain with free-soilism. The majority met at Worcester. Mr. Butler, of Lowell, appears to have been the master of the convention.

Butler managed the matter, not very honestly, but very adroitly. As he was master, and as it had been predetermined to sell the democratic vote to free-soilism, he arranged matters so as to prevent a word of debate about the coalition, and, when several members presented or wished to sustain resolutions against coalition, he coolly put the resolutions in his pocket, and kept them there.

Judge Bishop was nominated for Governor. He is a good candidate. A great deal of enthusiasm was manifested in behalf of Ingraham and Koza. The free-soilers, however, have obtained the start in that matter.

Now, let us see what the poor whigs will do. We have heretofore spoken of the ridiculous and somewhat impudent proposal from England and France that the U.S. with them, form a tripartite treaty binding each government not to take possession of Cuba.

Edward Everett and Lord John.

We have heretofore spoken of the ridiculous and somewhat impudent proposal from England and France that the U.S. with them, form a tripartite treaty binding each government not to take possession of Cuba.

Mr. Everett retorts, with great force, upon England. For example, "I cannot see why we have not as good a right to obtain, if we can from Spain, the voluntary cession of Cuba, as you had to accept of the compulsory cession of Trinidad."

"The expedition of General Torrijos, in 1831, as far as illegality is concerned, is the parallel of that of General Lopez. It was fitted out in the Thames, without interruption till the last moment, and though it then fell under the grasp of the police, its members succeeded in escaping to Spain, where for some time they found shelter at Gibraltar."

The Italics are ours. Mr. Everett's retort is a terrible one. "Consider, too, the recent antecedents of the powers, that invite us to disable ourselves to the end of time from the acquisition in any way of this natural appendage to our Continent."

"I had no thought of 'reminding' your government of the events of the seven years' war and of the American revolution, as matters of historical fact, of which they were ignorant,

though I really doubt, and beg to say it without offence, whether there are many individuals in the government of either country possessed of an accurate and precise knowledge of the facts hastily sketched by me.

He goes on to show that the European press, being misinformed with reference to American affairs, frequently speak of them in a loose, inaccurate, or unjust manner. The letter was partly meant as a hint to these European editors that a little study, previous to their comments upon American affairs, would do them no harm.

"Our doctrine is, not that we have an absolutely exclusive interest in the subject, but that we have a far deeper and more immediate interest than France or England can possibly lay claim to."

As a defence of our government against the reproach of having permitted those piratical expeditions, we cannot help thinking that the letter fails. Its strength lies in the fact that, if we are guilty, England is a thousand times more guilty.

"The expeditions to which you allude as calculated to excite the 'reprobation of every civilized State,' were discountenanced by the President in every constitutional and legal way. The utmost vigilance was at all times employed, but unhappily for the adventurers themselves, without effect."

Government vessels of war were, during the crisis, anywhere but in the gulf and the Cuban seas. It looked as if government vessels were purposely withdrawn from those seas. Then, after the first piratical expedition failed, the mockery of a trial of the pirates was got up, and government, somehow, absolutely failed to punish one of the guilty men.

Why Mr. Everett, who is no longer in office, should answer Lord John's saucy letter, is none of our business, or of yours either.

"I cannot see why we have not as good a right to obtain, if we can from Spain, the voluntary cession of Cuba, as you had to accept of the compulsory cession of Trinidad, which is by position and strength the Cuba of the southeastern Antilles."

"The Italics are ours. Mr. Everett's retort is a terrible one. Consider, too, the recent antecedents of the powers, that invite us to disable ourselves to the end of time from the acquisition in any way of this natural appendage to our Continent."

"My voice was heard, at the first opportunity, in the Senate of the United States, in favor of developing the almost boundless resources of the territory already in our possession, rather than seeking to enlarge it by aggressive wars."

progressive wars. Still, I cannot think it reasonable, hardly respectful,—on the part of England and France, while they are daily extending themselves, on every shore and in every sea, and pushing their dominions, by new conquests, to the uttermost ends of the earth, to call upon the United States to bind themselves, by a perpetual compact, never, under any circumstances, to admit into the Union an island which lies at their doors, and commands the entrance into the interior of their continent."

House of the Angel Guardian.

We copy from the Boston Courier an interesting account of an exhibition lately given of the boys of this most useful institution. We were present and can endorse the statement in all respects.

An interesting school exhibition at the 'House of the Angel Guardian.' By invitation of the Director, Rev. George F. Haskins, we yesterday attended the 'exhibition' of the school attached to the 'House of the Angel Guardian,' North Square.

"I had no thought of 'reminding' your government of the events of the seven years' war and of the American revolution, as matters of historical fact, of which they were ignorant, though I really doubt, and beg to say it without offence, whether there are many individuals in the government of either country possessed of an accurate and precise knowledge of the facts hastily sketched by me."

George Dillon, a youth about thirteen years of age, opened the discussion in due parliamentary form. "Mr. President," said he, "I have waited, sir, hoping that some one else would open this debate,—some one older and better skilled than I,—and more used to public speaking. Nothing could surpass the composure and self-possession of the young orator. He proceeded to urge that there could be only one side to the question, and, after looking frowningly upon his associates exclaiming 'Heavens! Mr. President, who is there that will, in an age like this, attempt to maintain the negative of this question! Who can have the courage,—yes, sir, the courage—to assert that the spirit of progress is not a glorious one?'"

Bartholomew Ketchford, about twelve years of age, whose head was scarcely visible above the benches, rose "with great diffidence," after the eloquent effusion of his learned friend, to support the negative of the question.

Four boys here rose simultaneously; but the floor was given to "Mr. Thomas Costello" by the President. Little Costello was no less shocked than amazed to hear, in that assembly, such sentiments as he had just uttered.

Little Edward McWeeny admitted all that "his friend" (Thomas Costello) had said about the number of churches, bibles and tracts to be facts; but contended that his argument did not prove that "the people are a Christian people. Mark me, (said he) I do not assert that there are no Christian people among us; but are they the people? Are the millions religious?"

Roger McWeeny, nothing daunted, replied. He began by saying that the business of the assembly was not to discuss "religious" or "educational" questions, but to ascertain whether the "progressive spirit of the present age be a good or an evil spirit."

Bishop Fitzpatrick now addressed the boys, complimenting their performance, and urged them to "progress" in their present direction. In his case, he said, "reform" was not to "destroy." They had reformed themselves, and he was pleased to see them so happy and so well behaved.

Dargan Industrial Institute.

Mr. Editor,—Will you permit me through the medium of your columns to suggest to the Irishmen in the United States, the propriety of raising a subscription to aid the erection of the Dargan Industrial Institute, which is about being built in Dublin.

The exhibition was most satisfactory, and most creditable to Mr. Haskins. The boys gave evidence of much training. The elocution of those lads who took part in the performance was very correct. The look, tones of the voice, and gestures, showed that they had a good conception of their several parts. We wish the exhibition had been more public.

Meneely's Bell Foundry.

The Messrs. Meneely have recently added to their heretofore extensive establishment, the largest Furnace building for the manufacture of Church Bells in the United States, if not in the world. It measures sixty feet in width and one hundred feet in length, and is complete in every part.

We learn from a reliable source, that there is a secret society of Germans in Frederick, Maryland, who will not allow a Catholic to join them. In this they are perfectly right, but such a bye-law is an act of supererogation, as a man ceases to be a Catholic in fact, the moment he joins any sort of secret society.

New York Ahead of Boston in Education. Evening Free Schools have been opened in N. York for the education of apprentices or others, whose ages or avocations prevent their attending the Day Schools.

NATIONAL APPOINTMENTS. The following appointments fill the balance of the administration offices in this city:—Postmaster—E. C. Bailey; Pension Agent—Isaac O. Barnes; Sub-Treasurer, Isaac Davis of Worcester.

A native of Hamden County, in Massachusetts, finding his mother was taken sick, sent for a coffin in which to bury her,—the woman is still living, and is likely to live, to the no small chagrin of her affectionate son.

The nuns of the 'Sacred Coeur' have purchased Glasnevin House, formerly the residence of Dr. Lindsay, Prestant Bishop of Kildare. The subscription in aid of the Catholic University of Ireland is said to amount to nearly £40,000.







