

ceremonies performed at the taking of the black and white veils, and the corrupt practices prevailing in nunneries in this and other countries. At one of these lectures at Brighton this nobleman (loud laughter) was proceeding to illustrate the cruelties inflicted upon certain nuns, who refused to lend themselves to the corrupt practices of their superiors, by models of instruments of torture, when the grotesqueness of the models, and the peculiarly expressed nobility of the Baron's manner, excited the emerriment of his audience, who forthwith proceeded to question him and call for proofs. Being equally unwilling to the hon. and learned member for Hartford, and his friends, to have anything to do with such vulgar things as proofs, the Baron became indignant; and, upon being called to corroborate even so trivial an assertion as that nuns while taking the white veil were frequently smothered by the incense, (a laugh,) or had even been carried out dead (laughter,) he repudiated the justice of being so challenged, and by his refusal or inability to explain what he asserted had beat a retreat by creating a confusion. (Hear.) The termination of this meeting was described as a scene of great confusion, several persons, principally females (the Baron, like the hon. member, having many supporters among the gentler sex)—(laughter)—in different parts of the room joining loudly in supporting the Baron and abusing the Papists; and one in particular highly distinguishing herself by assaulting some ladies in reserved seats, who, not being known as Protestants, or not conducting themselves on this occasion with the decency of such (a laugh) were, by a fine force of reasoning, presumed to be, and assailed as, Roman Catholics. (Loud laughter.) These were the measures and the means by which the people of England were deceived and misled; and these were specimens—some, out of many—of those unmanly and unfair delusions to which some men were not too honorable and too proud to have recourse, in order to secure a seat in that house ("Hear, hear," and cries of "Order!"), and pandering to those sectarian animosities which it was their interest, no less than their endeavor, incessantly to keep alive. (Cheers.)

The *Montreal Witness* publishes a story from the *N. Y. Crusader*, about a priest—name of course not given—who conspired to effect the ruin of a young girl, at New York, by means of a sham marriage—"without her consent!" and "whilst under the influence of champagne." "Why?" asks our indignant cotemporary—"was the name of the nefarious Catholic priest left out?" For the best of all reasons, we tell him: because the story is a lie from beginning to end, and because by inserting the name of any Catholic clergyman as that of the guilty party, the lie of the *Crusader* would have been detected at once, and the slanderer exposed to the dangers of an action for libel. These are the considerations which induce the French Canadian Missionary Society, and the *Montreal Witness*, when they have some horrid story to divulge about imprisoned Jesuits, and ill-conducted Priests in Canada, always carefully to abstain from giving the names of places or persons. By-the-bye, where, in the *True Witness*, did our cotemporary find the admission, "that there is something religious in Protestantism;" or that "no conscientious Catholic can maintain that the support of religion should be voluntary?" We deny that we ever made such assertions; and if the *Montreal Witness* can point out where they occur, we will immediately retract them.

The *Transcript* of Saturday last contained an address from the ministers of the different Protestant sects to their co-religionists, inviting and recommending them to keep the 26th, as a day of "humiliation and prayer"—though not of fasting—on account of the war in which the British Empire finds itself engaged. This address was signed by the Rev. Dr. Fulford, Anglican bishop—the Rev. Mr. Scott, Methodist—the Rev. Mr. Wilkes, Congregationalist—the Rev. Mr. Fraser, of the Free Church, and several other Protestant ministers. We have heard great surprise expressed that Dr. Fulford should have allowed his name to appear appended to such a document, in company with that of the other reverend gentlemen—as one of the—"We, the undersigned ministers!"

Wednesday was observed by the Protestants generally as a day of public prayer and humiliation.—The places of business were mostly closed; and in deference to the wishes of the Bar, the Superior Court was very properly adjourned.

In the following extract from the *N. Y. Churchman*, upon the conduct of the Protestant ministers of Canada during the typhus and cholera seasons, there is much truth. Several members of the Anglican community distinguished themselves by their zeal in the cause of humanity and philanthropy; but as for the other Protestant ministers, in racing phrase, they were "northern." Your bold platform orators, and eloquent denouncers of the soul-destroying errors of Popery, know well how to take care of themselves: "When the horribly pestilential typhus fever raged amongst the emigrants who lay in hundreds in the sheds near Toronto, our clergy nobly did their duty." Generally speaking, they were bound to life by domestic ties of the strongest and sweetest character, but the Romish priests in their isolated state of loneliness did not behave with more earnestness of spirit and devotion to the duties of their sacred calling.—And where were the Pharisaical brawlers in those dark days—the men who are always on hand when any church-plundering scheme is on the tapis—any plot for secularising our reserves? I know not where they were; but this I know certainly, that they were not to be seen about the pest houses. Even so was it during the cholera times."

The *Cleopatra* steamer, from Liverpool on the 10th inst., arrived at Quebec on the 24th. Three men were drowned at Quebec on Sunday last, attempting to cross the river on the ice.

## MRS. UNSWORTH'S CONCERT.

We were happy to see the Concert Room so well attended as it was on Tuesday evening, on the occasion of Mrs. Unsworth's musical entertainment; and we may venture to say that, of the hundreds who were present, none came away disappointed. Mrs. Unsworth sang admirably, as she always does, and her Irish ballads were listened to with delight. A duet, in which Miss Unsworth made her appearance, was received with enthusiasm. Mrs. Unsworth was well supported by M. D'Albert on the Piano, and Mr. Hall, whose performances on the flute evinced the accomplished musician. M. Mafire, on the clarionette, gave general satisfaction, and contributed not a little to the pleasure of the evening. On the whole, we have every reason to congratulate Mrs. Unsworth on the success which has crowned her first Concert; and we trust that it may induce her again to repeat the experiment.

The Meeting of the members of the St. Patrick's Organ Committee, which was to have been held on Sunday last, was postponed on account of the indisposition of the Secretary. Members of the Committee are requested to meet on Sunday next immediately after High Mass, at the St. Patrick's House.

Lord Elgin has been entertained at a Banquet at the London Tavern, previous to his embarking for Canada. It was expected that His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Hincks, would sail on the 6th of May.

On the 24th instant, the Sons of St. George held the usual festival in honor of England's Saint. The day was fine, and the procession, preceded by the "Red Cross Banner," made a goodly show.

His Honor Chief Justice Lafontaine arrived in Montreal on Saturday last.

The *Minerve* states that Mgr. de Gosselrand, Bishop of Vermont, has purchased the Pearl Street House—a large hotel—with the intention of establishing therein a religious community.

We learn from the *Canadian Colonist* that the Rev. Mr. Kerrigan was to deliver a lecture at the Hall of the Quebec Catholic Institute, on the evening of Wednesday last. Subject—"Galileo and the Inquisition."

On Monday last, a meeting of the members of the Bar at Montreal was held to consider the conduct of the Bench towards Mr. Driscoll, at the late Criminal Term of the Court of Queen's Bench. The Hon. Wm. Badgley was in the chair. A string of Resolutions condemnatory of the conduct of the Judges was agreed to, after much discussion, and a good deal of opposition. The Quebec Bar have also adopted a similar line of action.

The river is now perfectly clear of ice. The first steamer of the season, the *New Era*, arrived in harbor from Lachine, on Saturday last.

The laborers on the Grand Trunk Railway have struck work, in consequence of a misunderstanding with the contractors.

We have to acknowledge the sixth number of Mrs. J. Sadlier's elegant translation of the "Life of the Blessed Virgin," from the French of the Abbé Orsini. This number contains a very beautiful engraving of the Annunciation.

The Superior Court of Quebec has confirmed the verdict for £1,000 in the case of Miss Caroline Ferguson v. James Patton, Esq., for breach of promise of marriage.

The *Orange Lily*, the organ of one section of the Orangemen in Upper Canada, is prepared to recommend "secularisation," as the abolition of the "Clergy Reserves" will break down the only "barrier against the general union of Protestants;" whose union will be the signal for the commencement of the long meditated attack upon the Catholic ecclesiastical institutions of Lower Canada. The *Orange Lily*, however, will not support "secularisation," unless a clear guarantee be given, that the "secularisation" of the Reserves shall be followed by the "secularisation" of all the endowments of the Church of Rome. The Protestants, it must be admitted, are very frank as to their ulterior designs; and he must indeed be a simpleton who can for one moment doubt that they will carry them into execution.

Speaking of the probable policy of Catholics on the "Clergy Reserves," the *British Canadian* says—

They know as well as we do that if the religious endowments of Protestants be sacrilegiously torn from them by the aid of the Roman Catholic votes, and we have their own words, that with such aid alone can it be done, then their own wealthy possessions, no how acquired or by what title held, will be next assailed, and there is nothing the present Government could give them as the hire of their support could compensate for the loss of these.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The late Duke of Portland, one of the wealthiest noblemen of England, has, by his will, prohibited his executors from expending upon his funeral a sum exceeding £100. If this noble example be but followed, the monstrous expences of funerals will soon be diminished; and the exorbitant profits of the undertakers will be pleasantly curtailed, to the great advantage of the families of the deceased.

CHOLERA.—We learn by telegraph that the ship *Blanche*, which arrived at St. John, N.B., on the 20th inst., had lost 35 of her passengers, by Cholera.

The authorities of Quebec and Montreal should be on their guard; as with the warm weather, it is not impossible that Canada may be visited with this fatal disease. It is far too much the custom to rely upon Quarantine for protection; though we believe there is not a case on record in which the most stringent Quarantine regulations have been of the slightest utility, or have had any effect save that of aggravating the evils which they were intended to mitigate. Epidemics are generated, not imported; and though it is impossible to exclude them by Quarantine, they may be kept under, if not entirely subdued, by strict attention to cleanliness, and above all, by a good system of drainage. In the latter respect, both Quebec and Montreal are villainously defective; and in Montreal there is scarcely a street in which there does not rise up from the sewers, a foul stench sufficient to breed a pestilence.

We are happy to learn that the Legislature of New Brunswick has had the good sense to throw out the Maine Liquor Law Bill.

## To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—That a general election throughout Canada will shortly take place is certain: that the election will be an exciting one, perhaps stormy, is almost beyond a doubt: it is well that the attention of my countrymen were called in advance to the important questions which will then be laid before them.

Already several candidates are in the field, and others are announced. Smiling faces, cordial grasps of the hand, and kind enquiries—to say nothing of oyster suppers—are now the order of the day. You may tell an intending candidate a mile off, by his manner; he looks so impressively polite, and so outrageously obliging. We are, in short plunging into the excitement and humors of a general election; and warm work we are going to have of it. There are many reasons why the election of 1854 should be an unusually exciting one.

Previous to 1841, our elections were generally severely contested, and were not unfrequently accompanied with violence; but there was then a great political principle at stake. "Responsible Government" was the hustings' cry; and the questions at issue, were, whether Canadians were to be indeed, as well as in name, British subjects—or whether they were to be mere Colonists—whether they were to have the privilege of having a voice in the management of their own affairs, as well as the satisfaction of having the tax-gatherer's hand perpetually in their breeches' pocket. Well, we carried the day; we obtained our demand for the right of self-government, and trusted that for the future we might enjoy the fruits of our labors. In many ways, in many respects, we—I speak, Sir, of my Irish Catholic fellow countrymen—have been doomed to disappointment.

Who, Sir—were the most active amongst the old political parties in procuring the triumph of constitutional principles? To whom, Sir, was the inauguration of "Responsible Government" mainly due? I will tell you, Sir. It was the Catholic party of Canada, who brought the change about. From Gaspe to Sandwich one spirit animated them; heartily, and with might and main, did they work in the good cause, heedless of fatigue, or of the sacrifices and obloquy which it often entailed. Well—Catholics triumphed; and it will be supposed that Catholics were allowed to wear the laurels they had so fairly won. Not a bit of it: if such were the expectations of Catholics they have been sadly mistaken. Some of the very men, whom Catholics brought forward, and trained up to political life, are now ready to turn upon, and rend them. Yes Sir, these men, who owe all they are to Catholics, and generally to Irish Catholics, now give us the cold shoulder; and from their manner let it plainly be seen that, if they had the power, they would rivet upon our necks the galling and degrading chains which, for three hundred years, our fathers have borne in Ireland. Now, what I would wish Sir, to impress on the minds of my fellow countrymen in Canada, is—that it was as Papists, that our forefathers were persecuted by the Protestants of England, and the black hearted Orangemen of Ireland; and that the descendants of Irish Papists, find as little favor as did their fathers, in the eyes of Protestants and Orangemen in Canada. We must be on our guard against them.

Vigilance, incessant vigilance, is the price of liberty; and we have cause to be vigilant. Let any Catholic cast his eyes over the Protestant newspaper press, for the last three years. I care not what the politics of the paper; Whig or Tory, Conservative, or Clear Grit, he will find it full of lies about Catholicity, and filthy calumnies against the priesthood of the Church. Leader of this yelping pack of curs, is George Brown of the *Globe*, whose lead is followed by a strange array of High Churchmen, Low Churchmen, and No Churchmen, of Radicals, and Tories, laymen and ministers—all bellowing against the Catholics. In one thing only do these agree: hatred to us, and to our Church. Look at that man Brown: he professes to hate all priest-craft; but who better than George Brown knows how to avail himself of the influence of Protestant ministers against Popery? And then, when Garavazzi came here last summer; he was known to our Canadian Tories only as a violent Red Republican, and as a rabid democrat; yet they received this man—whose politics they must have detested, and whose private character they must have despised—with open arms; not because he was a Christian—for he professed no Christianity, being as he boasted, neither Catholic nor Protestant—but because he hated the Pope, called Catholic Bishops and Clergy "murderers, devils, and limbs of Satan"—and told nasty, dirty stories about Nuns, to

the intense gratification of his female auditors. Did you ever notice, Mr. Editor, how all the serious young ladies, and elderly ones too, for the matter of that, make it a point to attend the lectures of fellows like Leahy and Garavazzi? Dear creatures! They do so don't upon a smutty story; they go home, and talk about it, and dream about it, and gloat over it, for weeks. That's what takes them to the Anniversary meetings in such numbers.

But within a few weeks, the popular feeling of hatred to Papists has somewhat subsided; and whence this change? Why, Sir, the elections are at hand, and a Papist's vote is as good as another man's.—Mighty civil they are getting to Catholics now entirely: as if Catholics were such arrant fools as to forget the men who followed in Garavazzi's trail, who bellowed at his lectures, and applauded his obscene slanders. No, Sir, we are not going to vote for men who last summer declared war against us, without provocation; who would, if they could, take our schools from us, and make us send our children by force to George Brown's great No Popery academy. These men tell us they are "Reformers;" that as "Reformers" they worked well with Catholics some years ago; and that they are "Reformers" still. Oh the—take all such "Reformers" say I: it is not them, nor their "Reforms" that we want, if we are only true to ourselves. They will court us, and fawn upon us, when they want our help; but they will desert us, turn against, and persecute us, when they have got all they want out of us. Bad luck to such "Reformers;" after the way they have treated us, we shall be fools if ever we trust them again, for all their fine talk about "Reform."

We have two set of "Reformers" here. One is of the old genuine Reform stock, with whom I should like to see Catholics act. The other is composed of a medley lot of would be officials, and place hunters—of the Brownites, the Garavazzi-ites, ranting ministers, and "serious professors;" their policy is to exclude every Catholic from office, and from the Legislature. With these men I, for one, will have no connection; and yet these are the men who call themselves "Reformers" and are most active for secularisation. Yes, Sir, because they know that when elected, they will soon be able to make short work of our Separate Schools, and to carry out all their other long talked of measures for reasserting Protestant Ascendancy in Upper Canada.

And they want to bother us about the "Clergy Reserves." It is but little that we have to fear, or complain of, in the "Clergy Reserves;" that I know: they do us no harm that I am aware of; and I cannot for the life of me see what the better Irish Catholics will be for their secularisation. Will we be more powerful, more influential, when the Reserves are secularised than we are now? Not a bit of it. The Brownites, the secularisers, are our worst enemies, and it is against them that we have to guard; but as I said before, Catholics have nothing to fear from the continuance of the Clergy Reserves.—Even if the Protestants keep them all, it will never hurt us; and what the mischief should we be such fools for, as to fight the battles of the Methodists and Jumpers, and all the lot of them? Let them fight it out amongst themselves, and cut one another's throats if they like; what is it to us? Only don't let us put a rod in pickle for our own backs.—Yours truly,

Kingston, April 22.

CATARAQUI.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A laboring man, named Bernard McLaughlin, fell, last Tuesday, at about half past 6 o'clock, through the ice in the canal and was drowned. He was a native of Newtown Stewart, county Tyrone, Ireland. He was in the employment of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

CHURCH PROPERTY IN LOWER CANADA.—When publishing, in last week's issue, the *Globe's* lengthened article upon Church Property in Lower Canada, we omitted drawing attention to the significant fact that the Secularization Party, through their recognized champion—Mr. Brown—have fairly thrown off the mask, and now declare their intention of waging a fierce crusade against every description of Church endowments. Until a late period, the "Clear Grits" of Western Canada angled for French support in their Secularization schemes, with the assurance that the endowments of Roman Catholics in the Lower Province were secured by treaties between the French and English monarchs, and could not be called in question. Now, however, growing bold and trusting we presume, to their fancied strength, they do not hesitate to declare that such treaties were only of a temporary character, and that Religious Endowments both in Upper and Lower Canada may and must be swept away.—Surely treachery of this kind will meet its merited punishment, and Roman Catholics in both Provinces will record their votes against such reckless and unprincipled politicians. Secularization or non-secularization will be the test question at the coming elections, and we trust that the opinions of candidates may be thoroughly ascertained before promises of support are given.—*Barrie Herald*.

A CLERICAL LEGISLATOR.—We hear a rumor that the Rev. Wm. Ryerson has been applied to, or is about to be asked to drop the "Rev." which he has so long borne with honor, and come forward as a candidate for the County of Brant! Mr. Ryerson is, we believe, a thorough Reformer in principle. We must say we doubt the policy of sending old worn-out men to the House of Assembly. They have never accomplished any thing.—*North American*.

## Births.

On the 23rd instant, the lady of Jean Bruneau, of a son. In this city, on Friday, the 14th inst., at Beaver Hall, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Ermatinger, of a daughter.

## Married.

In this city, on the 24th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Connolly, Mr. John Brothers, of St. Catharines, Canada West, to Miss Leocadie Lepage, third daughter of the late Mr. Hubert Lepage, of this city.