

circumstances connected with the awful events of the St. Bartholomew.

So much for the action of the Court of Rome; whilst for that of the Parisian clergy it is sufficient to say that there is no evidence to show that the massacre was premeditated, or that it was premeditated, any of the French Clergy were privy thereto. Whether it was the result of a deep laid plot on the part of the Queen Mother, and House of Guise, for the destruction of the Huguenots generally, or of the Admiral De Coligny in particular, in retaliation for the latter's share in the assassination of Claude, Duke of Guise, 1563—or whether it was a sudden outburst of popular fury, stimulated by the Court whose fears had been aroused by the excitement amongst the adherents of the Admiral—then numerous in Paris—on account of the shot fired at the latter on the preceding day—may never be ascertained; but the careful researches of modern historians have fully established these facts—that there is no reliable evidence to show that the Catholic clergy as a body were in any wise implicated therein; but on the contrary that they in many instances, and at great personal risk, interposed to shelter the unfortunate victims of the popular hatred from the violence of their pursuers.

God forbid that we should attempt to offer any excuse for, or to palliate the hideous crime of, the St. Bartholomew; but we would remind the *Montreal Witness* that it was, at the worst, but the putting into execution against the Huguenots, of the identical treason which some twelve years before, the Huguenots had planned, and almost carried into execution against the Catholic party. The conspiracy of Amboise failed, and is therefore forgotten by most; whilst from its unfortunate success that of the St. Bartholomew has acquired an infamous world-wide notoriety. Yet must we not therefore conclude that the Huguenots were a whit more scrupulous about taking the lives of their adversaries than were the savage mob of Paris who carried into execution the perfidious commands of Catherine De Medici; or that the conduct of the former during the civil wars which distracted France during the XVI century affords any argument in favor of Protestant training. Even the Protestant Macaulay admits that "beyond all doubt the proceedings of the Huguenots from the conspiracy of Amboise, to the battle of Moncontour had given much more trouble to the French monarchy than the Catholics have ever given to England since the Reformation, and that with much less excuse." When we take into account the crimes against the English Government of which Protestants accuse Catholics during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I, this admission of a Protestant writer is conclusive as to the guilt of the Huguenots, and considerably modifies our sympathies for their sufferings, when their opponents got the upper hand. For after all, they only paid the former back in their own coin, and inflicted upon them the treatment which they—the Huguenots—had done their best to inflict upon the Catholics of France.

3. The affair of Jean Chatel is easily disposed of; for in this case not only it was not proved that his crime was committed at the instigation, or with the privy of the Jesuits; but the perfect innocence of the Reverend Fathers was on the trial clearly established in spite of the energetic efforts of their numerous, powerful, and unscrupulous enemies, and was subsequently admitted by their speedy recall. The facts of the case are simply these.

Jean Chatel, who on the 26th December, 1595, stabbed Henry IV in the face, had been formerly a student at the Jesuit College; and taking advantage of this circumstance, the enemies of the Jesuits—then very powerful in Paris, and who for years had been seeking to ruin the Reverend Fathers in the public estimation—thought to implicate the teachers in the crime of their former pupil. For this purpose an artifice was left unemployed. In order to induce Jean Chatel to accuse his old masters, tortures the most excruciating were applied to him day after day—but all in vain; for even on the rack he persisted to the last in proclaiming their innocence and their ignorance of the crime. Torture having failed, other means were resorted to. Disguised as a priest, Lugoly, *lieutenant de la marchaussee*, visited the mangled wretch in his cell, and endeavored to wring from him under the seal of a pretended confession, something which might be made available against the hated Jesuits. This too failed, and Jean Chatel was finally put to a cruel death, protesting however with his last breath the perfect innocence of the Jesuits in general, and of the P. Gueret, his old preceptor, in particular. These facts, testified to by cotemporary French historians, L'Etoile and others, sufficiently dispose of the mendacious assertion of our Montreal cotemporary that the guilt of the Jesuits was proved by evidence. True, the Jesuits were banished by a decree of the Parliament of Paris, extorted from that body in violation of all the forms of law, of every principle of justice—as we learn from De Thou, himself an eye witness, and a witness whom no one will suspect of any bias in favor of the Jesuits. Unheard,

they were condemned—"non servato juris ordine, neque partibus auditis," says De Thou; but within a few years their innocence, and the malice of their adversaries were clearly established by their recall from exile, and by the confidence reposed in them by the very king whose life they had been falsely accused of attempting, but whose heart was committed to their keeping after his death.

But we have already given too much time and space to the libels of the *Montreal Witness*. On another occasion we will examine by the light of history what guarantee against assassination, murder and other political crimes, is afforded by a Protestant or non-Catholic system of training.

MOCKERY OF JUSTICE.—Under this caption the *Toronto Mirror* notices our remarks upon the gross dereliction of duty of which the legal authorities were guilty, in allowing an interval of seven weeks—from the 23rd of Dec., 1857, to the 10th of Feb., 1858—to elapse without making the slightest effort to procure the arrest of the Orangeman Miller, the cold-blooded murderer of the Irish Catholic Farrell; thereby giving the criminal ample time to effect his escape, and to set the laws of God and man at defiance. The *Mirror* marvels that we call the offer of a reward, under such circumstances "a mockery of justice," and with much simplicity, asks us to tell him what we do want.

This question our cotemporary will find answered in his own columns in an extract from the *Guelf Herald*, a Protestant journal, which our readers will find on our fifth page. The *Guelf Herald*, as well as the *True Witness*, finds that "it is to be regretted that so long a period has been allowed to elapse between the commission of the act and the initiation of sufficient measures for bringing the homicide to trial;" and it is this truly scandalous delay, and wilful dereliction of duty, on the part of our Executive and our Orange Attorney-General, that we, and that every man, not a "government hack," must condemn as a "mockery of justice."

But says the *Mirror*, in apology for his Orange patron, the reward was offered "as early as the Cabinet could address themselves to the consideration of the difficulty, in view of their absence from the Seat of Government at the polls." What!—is the murder of one of Her Majesty's subjects of so little consequence in Canada then, that the Executive charged with the maintenance of the law, and the protection of our lives and property, cannot address themselves to the consideration thereof, cannot initiate the slightest measure for the arrest of a murderer indicated by the verdict of a Coroner's Jury, for the space of seven weeks, because forsooth! they were all so busy at the polls, and so engrossed in their particular electioneering affairs, that they had no time to spare for the "consideration of the difficulty"? Tush—it was but a mere Irish Papist after all, that was murdered; and why—ask the toadies of our Orange government,—should his slovenly unhandsome corpse be thrust upon their attention, when engaged in the far more important business of corrupting voters and trafficking for seats in Parliament.

But though this may satisfy the *Mirror*—though this explanation of the prolonged inaction of the Ministry may be a virtue in its opinion and in that of the whole tribe of "government hacks"—it does not satisfy, it will satisfy no honest man; and for this reason, that, if the Ministry could not, during the space of seven weeks, find time to offer a reward for the apprehension of a fugitive from justice, charged with the highest crime known to the law, they are not fit to be entrusted with the protection of our lives, they are not worthy of the trust that has been reposed in them by the people of Canada.

Shall we suggest another explanation of the indifference with which our Executive beheld the escape of Miller, the murderer? It is said that the latter is an Orangeman; it is known that the Attorney-General for Canada West is a member of that infamous society; and it was hardly to be expected that "Dear Brother" McDonald should take any very active steps to bring his "Dear Brother" Miller to justice; or that an Orange official should have any scruples about conniving at the escape of a brother Orangeman, charged with such a mere *bagatelle* as the murder of an Irish Papist. This is a far more plausible explanation of the "mockery of justice" which has disgusted every honest man in the Province, than that offered by the *Mirror*; and is but another proof of the wisdom of the British Government in excluding all known Orangemen from the Magistracy, and from every situation under the Crown, directly or indirectly connected with the administration of justice.—Until the same system of exclusion be in force here, the Catholics of Canada will have but too good reason to look upon our Courts of law, our Magistracy, and legal authorities, with something stronger than suspicion; and to assert that in questions betwixt Catholics and Protestants, there are for them no hopes of justice, and that only from their own right arms need they look for protection against the violence of their enemies.

GOOD NEWS, IF TRUE.—The *Ottawa Tribune* assures us that "the Catholics of his section of the country have a guarantee" that the Ministry is prepared to grant them equal rights with Protestants upon the School Question.—This we are glad to hear; but must confess that we should have been better pleased had our cotemporary condescended to inform us of the nature of the "guarantee" which they—the Ministry—have given. We hope that we may be mistaken, but we fear that their "guarantee" is but little worth; for this is certain that, in their addresses to their respective constituents the Upper Canada members of the Ministry pledged themselves and their colleagues not to make any further concessions to Catholics on the School Question. If in error, we shall be but too happy to do our Ministers justice; though we still hold to the opinion that it is their determination, if possible, to prevent all discussion on the School Question in Parliament, and thus to stifle the cries of the Catholics of Upper Canada for "equal rights." Time however will soon decide the question; the present session will be conclusive on that point; and a very few months will show of what value is the "guarantee" given by the Ministry to the Catholics of the Ottawa district.

We would direct the attention of our readers to an article on our sixth page extracted from our United States exchanges, and treating of prostitution in the "Common Schools" of the State of New York. The facts are clearly proved—the deponents being Protestants, and therefore unexceptionable witnesses against Protestantism; and are conclusive as to the immoral tendencies of State-Schoolism. In perusing however the disgusting details which we lay before their eyes, our readers should remember that what the "Common Schools" of New York are, that also are the "Common Schools" of Canada; that in both the same immoral practice of herding together boys and girls of the age of puberty, and under the superintendence of male teachers, obtains; and that in Canada, at all events, it seems to be the custom of the teachers to flog their female pupils publicly before the boys.—The results of such a system of treatment upon the morals of the rising generation cannot be doubtful; and if the parents of Canada do not promptly take energetic measures to abate the nuisance of those dens of infamy which Protestant fanaticism has forced on us in this country, we may soon expect to be roused from our disgraceful apathy, as unpleasantly as have been the unfortunate mothers of the children who frequent the "Common Schools," or rather "common" brothels, of the State of New York.

PRESCOTT ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION.
At the Annual Meeting of the St. Patrick's Association of Prescott, held in their Room, on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz. —
Daniel Conway, Esq.,—President, (re-elected.)
Mr. Joseph Dissett—Vice-President, do.
Farrel Peeney—Treasurer, do.
D. F. McCarthy—Corresponding Secretary.
Francis Culhane—Recording Sec. (re-elected.)
Board of Management—Messrs. John Mooney, John Murphy, Michael Meagher, Thomas Whelan, Stephen Kavanagh, William Tobia, and Philip Murphy.
FRANCIS CULHANE, R. S.
Prescott, 3rd March, 1858.

Government has at length offered a reward for the apprehension of William Miller, charged on the verdict of a Coroner's jury with the wilful murder of John Farrell. While highly approving this action of the Executive, it is to be regretted that so long a period had been allowed to elapse between the commission of the act and the initiation of sufficient measures for bringing the homicide to trial. Our readers generally are aware of the occasion and the circumstance under which the unfortunate youth John Farrell met a premature and awfully sudden death. On the day the polls were opened at the recent election for the North Riding, a conflict took place between a party of Roman Catholics returning from the poll and a number of Orangemen who had congregated at McCrea's tavern, Alma. It is disputed which party was the assailants and which the assaulted; in all probability, should the case come under the investigation of the Court of Assizes, it will be found that neither party was blameless; it is, however, remarked, that while the Catholic party are only charged with carrying sticks, it is evident from the death of one man by a gun shot wound, and from another wounded by a long knife, that the Orangemen were better prepared for a combat than their opponents.

After commission of the Act, Miller, we believe, surrendered to a magistrate, and an inquest was subsequently held by Coroner Gordon of Arthur. The evidence adduced has been published in Montreal and Toronto, and if the statements sworn to by the witnesses, who were mostly Protestants, are not rebutted, it must go hard with the accused, whose flight adds to the presumption of guilt. Meantime three magistrates, who had all voted on the same side as the party with whom Miller was acting, held a court in Elora, had Miller brought before them, and, after hearing evidence in the case, accepted very moderate bail for his appearance. We had no idea that any gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace had in such circumstances any right to liberate on bail, but had believed that such power was vested solely in the judges of the Superior Courts; but, doubtless, the magistrates who assembled in Elora must have had competent legal advice ere they hazarded so strange a procedure. The result is, that Miller is a "fugitive from justice," and that the Roman Catholic population of the North Riding, deeming that the local authorities were not disposed to accord them the protection of the laws, have become considerably excited, and Catholics have been charged—we believe falsely—with one or two assaults. In these circumstances, the Elora *Backwoodsman*, instead of endeavoring to assuage the hostile feelings mutually displayed by Catholics and Orangemen, has told the "violent ruffians" of Arthur, that the Orangemen of the adjacent townships were about to combine and move upon them, after the fashion of the Yankee "Regulators," assuring them that "revenge is sweet," and that "no mark is so fair as the breast of a foe."

This is certainly throwing oil on the troubled waters after a peculiar fashion. Nor did the threatened invasion of Arthur remain unaccomplished. Some eighty sleights filled with Orangemen, to the number, it is said, of 800, most of whom were armed, drove into Arthur village on Saturday week; but the Catholics of the village, who were far inferior in number, prudently kept out of the way, so that happily no riot ensued. The Orangemen, after firing a few muskets and making some noise, took their departure.—*Guelf Herald*.



GRAND PROGRAMME
OF
PROCESSION
OF THE
ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY,
TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION,
FOURTH AND FIFTH COMPANIES
OF
VOLUNTEER RIFLES,
AND
No. 1 HOSE COMPANY,
ON THE
ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
NATIONAL FESTIVAL OF IRELAND.

JOHN McDONALD, Chief Marshal, on Horseback.
RIFLE BAND.
FOURTH COMPANY OF VOLUNTEER RIFLES,
Major Devlin:
Members Four Deep.
FIFTH COMPANY VOLUNTEER RIFLES,
Captain Bartley,
Members Four Deep.
CANADIAN INDEPENDENT BAND.
No. 1 HOSE COMPANY.
IRISHMEN OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH,
Not being Members of any of the Irish Societies.
HARDY'S BAND.
Sop. | FATHER MATHEW BANNER | Sop.
Two Stewards with Wands.
MEMBERS OF THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY,
Two Abreast.
Two Stewards with Wands.
VIGILANCE COMMITTEE,
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
VICE-PRES., PRESIDENT, VICE-PRES.
Two Stewards with Wands.
SARSFIELD BAND.
Sop. with | BANNER OF ST. PATRICK, | Sop. with
Spear. | Two Stewards with Wands. | Spear.
MEMBERS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY,
Two and Two.
Supporter | LADIES' HARP BANNER | Supporter.
Members Two and Two.
Sop. with | NATIONAL EMBLEM | Sop. with
Spear. | BANNER. | Spear.
Two Stewards with Wands.
Members Two and Two.
Supporter | GRAND | Supporter
with | SUNBURST BANNER | with
Battle Axe. | OF IRELAND. | Battle Axe.
Two Stewards with Wands.
COMMITTEE,
PHYSICIANS,
SECRETARIES.
TREASURER,
VICE-PRESIDENTS,
PRESIDENT,
CHAPLAIN,
CLERGY OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.
Supporter | GRAND | Supporter
with | HARP BANNER OF | with
Battle Axe. | IRELAND. | Battle Axe.
Two Stewards with Wands.

THE MEMBERS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, and the TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION, will ASSEMBLE at

THE ST. PATRICK'S HALL,
PLACE D'ARMES,

At EIGHT o'clock, A.M., precisely; whence they will proceed in PROCESSION, on being joined by the Fourth and Fifth Companies of Volunteer Rifles, and No. 1 Hose Company, through GREAT ST. JAMES, BLEURY, and LAGAUCHETIERE STREETS, to ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH; where a SERMON, suitable to the occasion, will be PREACHED at High Mass, and a COLLECTION taken up for the poor.

On arriving at the Grand entrance of the Church, the Procession will form a double line, facing inwards, leaving an open space of at least eight feet.

The FATHER MATHEW BANNER will fall to the right, and the BANDS to the left, one of which will (as soon as the Clergy and Presidents enter the door, followed by the other Office-Bearers, the Banner of St. Patrick, Grand Banner, and the Grand Sunburst Banner of Ireland), STRIKE up the National Air—"St. Patrick's Day."

After Divine Service, the Procession, on being joined by the MALE portion of the Congregation of St. Patrick's Church, who may not be Members of any of the above named Societies, will RESUME the same order in RADEGONDE and LAGAUCHETIERE STREETS, and PROCEED by CRAIG, ST. ANTOINE, MOUNTAIN and W'CORD STREETS, passing St. Ann's Church; and thence THROUGH WELINGTON, M'GILL, and NOTRE DAME STS., to St. Patrick's Hall, where the Procession will disperse.

By Order,
JOHN McDONALD,
Chief Marshal.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, in commemoration of the FESTIVAL OF ST. PATRICK, will take place on the EVENING of the 17th inst., at COMPAIN'S RESTAURANT, Place D'Armes.
Dinner to be on the Table at SEVEN o'clock.
Tickets 12s 6d each; to be had at Compain's, as also from the Members of the Committee.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the St. Patrick's Society will take place in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 15th inst., at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

As business of importance will be transacted, a full and punctual attendance is requested.

By Order,
WM. WALLACE O'BRIEN,
Rec. Sec.
N.B.—Members in arrears desirous of qualifying themselves to Vote at the Annual Election will PAY their Dues at this meeting.

ARREST OF A GANG OF THIEVES.—On Thursday a man named Charpentier, was given into the keeping of Detective O'Leary, for having stolen a coat from the store of Mr. Barbeau, St. Paul Street. When the prisoner arrived at the Police Station, he "peached" on two companions, named respectively Alford and Cessage, who were arrested in the Quebec Suburbs the same evening. The three prisoners were brought before Mr. Coursol on Friday morning, and depositions having been taken against them, they were remanded for trial at the ensuing Court of Queen's Bench.

FURTHER DISCLOSURES OF THE MURDER CASE AT SAINT JEROME.—We understand that the investigation lately made at St. Jerome, by Mr. Delisle, clerk of the crown, in connection with Mr. Jones, Coroner, and Dr. Craik, was such as to establish that the murder of Mrs. Desforges was not the result of poison, but of suffocation by a feather pillow; and that the two principal actors in the crime were Widow Belisle and a man named J. B. Desforges, the brother of the deceased woman's husband; the investigation has also brought to light that the husband was an accessory before the fact. Strong evidence being obtained to raise the suspicion that the late Mr. Belisle, the husband of the female prisoner, Widow Belisle, who died suddenly some fifteen months ago, had been poisoned, his body was exhumed, and the necessary analysis is now being made by Dr. Craik. The husband of the deceased woman, his brother and Mrs. Belisle have been arrested and are now awaiting their trial at the ensuing Court of Queen's Bench. Of all the cases entered for trial this term, this one promises to possess the most terrible and melancholy interest; and, perhaps, no trial ever took place in the city so rival, in harrowing details the circumstances connected with this murder.—*Montreal Herald*.

The Brockville Recorder of Thursday, says:—"Yesterday morning the appalling intelligence reached town that a whole family had been murdered the previous evening, about two miles from Dublin Corners, and about ten miles from Brockville. On making enquiry, we found the intelligence but too true, as it appeared a man by the name of Thomson, his wife, and a hired man, had been brutally murdered by some persons as yet unknown. It appears that the murdered body of Thomson was found lying on the bed, fearfully mangled. The body of his wife was found on a chair, dreadfully cut. While the body of the hired man was found in the barn literally cut to pieces. These are all the particulars we could gather before going to press. Dr. Edmondstone, coroner, has left town for the purpose of holding an inquest. It is said that Thomson kept several railway labourers as boarders, but whether or not any suspicion attaches to these persons, we have not heard.

Have you chapped hands or face, freckles, eruptions or pimples? Purchase a bottle of Blodgett's "Persian Balm." It is a luxury.

Died.
In this city, yesterday morning, 10th inst., James, eldest son of Mr. Peter Casey, Deputy Revenue Inspector, aged 20 years.
Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon at three o'clock, from his father's residence, 33 Sanguinet Street, to the place of interment, Catholic Burying Ground.
In Reading, Pennsylvania, U. S., on the 8th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Lee, contractor, Mary Tovey, a native of the County Kilkenny, Ireland, and wife of Mr. Peter Jackson, Cote St. Paul, aged 48 years.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.
March 9, 1858.

	B.	d.	s.	d.
Flour, per quintal	11	6	12	0
Oatmeal, "	9	6	10	0
Wheat, per minot	5	0	5	6
Oats, "	1	8	1	9
Barley, "	2	6	3	0
Peas, "	3	9	4	0
Beans, "	7	6	8	0
Buckwheat, "	2	0	2	6
Potatoes, per bag	3	9	4	0
Mutton, per qr.	5	6	7	6
Lamb, "	2	6	4	0
Veal, "	5	0	10	0
Beef, "	0	4	0	9
Lard, "	0	9	0	10
Pork, "	0	6	0	7
Butter, Fresh	1	3	1	6
Butter, Salt	0	7	0	8
Eggs, per dozen	0	11	1	0
Fresh Pork, per 100 lbs.	27	6	32	6
Ashes—Pois,	29	0	30	0
Pearls,	28	0	29	0

MRS. UNSWORTH
HAS the honor to announce to her Friends and the Public, that she will give a

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

AT THE MECHANICS' HALL,
ON
TUESDAY, THE 6TH APRIL,

Assisted by her DAUGHTERS and several distinguished AMATEURS and PROFESSORS.
Programme in future advertisement.
March 11, 1858.

P. K. MERRICK, Mass., Aug. 26, 1857.

Messrs. P. Davis & Son—Dear Sirs:—
I have had occasion to use your PAIN KILLER very frequently during my residence in Burmah, and have found it a very useful medicine. I did not think I could visit the Jungles without it. In case of colic, diarrhoea and cholera, the Pain Killer gives speedy relief, and for many other ailments I have found it beneficial. It is becoming popular in Burmah, among the natives as well as Europeans. I always carry it with me for my own benefit and the good of the people where I go. Sincerely yours, M.H. RIXBY.
The Rev. H. L. Van Meter, writing from Bassein, Burmah, says:—"The Kearns praise it very highly indeed. I cannot conceive how a single medicine could better meet their peculiar ailments and habits than does your Pain Killer. We are now using it freely in our family and find its excellent qualities confirmed with each renewed trial. Please send me 410 bottles by first opportunity." Sold by all medicine dealers.
Lyman, Savage & Co., and Carter, Kerry & Co. Montreal, Wholesale Agents.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

A LUXURY FOR HOME.

IF our readers would have a positive Luxury for the Toilet, purchase a Bottle of the "*Persian Balm*" for Cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Champaning, Bathing; Removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun-marks, and all disagreeable appearances of the skin. It is unequalled.

No Traveller should be without this beautiful preparation; as it soothes the Burning sensation of the Skin while Travelling, and renders it soft. No person can have Sore or Chapped Hands, or Face, and use the "*Persian Balm*" at their Toilet.
Try this great "*Home Luxury*."

S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors,
Ogdensburg, N. Y.
LAMPLAGH & CAMPBELL,
(Wholesale Agents),
Montreal.