

were being turned out from Maynooth to plot against the Protestant religion (great cheering, and Kentish fire). The best of subjects would be that man who would go before the Queen, and, on bended knees, tell her Majesty that if the same anti-national and pro-Popish policy, that had hitherto characterised the measures of ministers were continued for a few years longer, it would be impossible for her Majesty's child, or grandchild to ascend the throne of Britain (cheers, and Kentish fire). If Queen Victoria wielded the Protestant sceptre as Elizabeth had done, God would overthrow Popery in these countries as he had destroyed the Spanish armada (renewed cheering, &c.). Mr. Irvine, High Sheriff of Fermanagh, seconded the resolution, which passed.

The Rev. Dr. Drew proposed the next resolution. The rev. gentleman then proceeded to denounce, as immoral and indecent, the education given to the students in Maynooth, and then went on to say that the Protestant strength of Ireland was egregiously underrated. The government had caused a false census to be prepared in Belfast for the purpose of making it appear that the Protestants were few, and the Papists the overwhelming majority (hear, hear.) The rev. speaker then proceeded to speak of the Boyne, and

The Rev. T. D. Gregg stood up and placed an orange lily in the Rev. Mr. Drew's coat. This was the signal for loud peals of the Kentish fire, and orange-colored pocket handkerchiefs were flourished simultaneously in all parts of the room.

The Rev. Mr. Drew concluded by calling on the Protestants of Ireland never to desist in their efforts until success should have crowned their exertions.

The Rev. T. D. Gregg proposed the adoption of a petition to parliament. The rev. gentleman read the petition, and explained the circumstances under which it was thought necessary to have the document more lengthy than petitions to parliament generally were. In fact, the committee of the association and of management had thought it advisable to have the petition a manifesto, so that the reader would see the whole merits of the great question at issue between Protestantism and Popery. England was annually sending out of Maynooth a body of propagandists as emissaries of tyranny and falsehood (hear, hear, and cheers.) The people of these countries nurtured intolerance in Maynooth, and did this, as was said, for the purpose of defending tolerance (hear, hear.) But liberty and Popery were incompatible (hear, hear.) If an attack were made on the Irish Protestant church by government, the Irish Protestants would appeal from the government to the people of England, and resist to the death any attempt made on the Protestant community in compliance with idolatrous demands (great cheering and Kentish fire.) All he said was, "let them try it" (hear, hear and cheers.) After some further ranting from the rev. gentleman,

The Rev. F. Thomas seconded the resolution, which passed. Mr. Thomas H. Thompson having been called to the second chair, thanks were voted to Mr. Grogan, and the meeting separated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ACHILLI vs. NEWMAN.—We (Tablet) have received from our correspondent of last week the following additional particulars with regard to this important trial:—"When the counsel engaged in this cause on the part of the defendant attended before a judge to amend their plea, which they did solely by way of superabundant caution, not because they considered it defective, the prosecutor's counsel took the unusual course of resisting it, and so earnestly did they press the point that the judge even took time to consider it before he allowed the amendment, which he has done. It is still thought that the prosecutor will demur, and that, failing to sustain his demurrer, he will have recourse to some other shift to put off the trial."

THE LATE DR. LINGARD.—A few Protestant gentlemen, to mark their sense of the high literary attainments of the deceased historian, and of his private worth, intend to erect a monument to his memory, in the parish church of Hornby, near Lancaster, in which village the doctor resided about half a century. His remains, it will be remembered, are interred at Ushaw, in the county of Durham.—Preston Chronicle.

IRISH CATHOLIC CLUB.—The annual report of this excellent body is one of a very cheering character, and exhibits a great deal of useful operations during the last year. The members have increased considerably, and notwithstanding heavy calls on the funds, for purposes of the greatest utility, yet the treasury of the club is, I am happy to say, in a flourishing condition.—Liverpool Correspondent of the Tablet.

EMIGRATION AND PROSELYTISING.—I wish to call the attention of the public through your columns to the fact that the poor emigrants sent out to Australia by government, and who are 99 per cent. from Ireland, and consequently Catholics are treated on Sundays at the depot, Birkenhead, to Protestant service, by a student named Prince, and a Parson named Walsh. At present I only allude to the fact in order to draw attention to it, but next week I shall furnish details, and show how poor Irish Catholics are treated by the government, which professes so much liberality towards them. This matter has created a sensation here, and the only remedy is exposure, as the unfortunate creatures themselves are afraid to raise their voices, lest they might be deprived of their passage.—Jb.

SCREW THREE-DECKER FOR THE BRITISH NAVY.—The Admiralty have ordered the Windsor Castle, of 130 guns, now building at Pembroke, to be cut in two amidships, in order to introduce about 23 feet of midship body, and also to be lengthened abaft to receive the screw and engines of 750 horse power, made by Mr. Robert Napier, of Glasgow, originally for the St. Albans, and we hope to see a similar operation performed on many more of the ships now building. The Royal Albert, 120, building at Woolwich, it is said, is also to be adapted for the screw, to be propelled by the engines of 620-horse power, made by Seaward for the Euphrates. Thus bringing into use some of the engines of large power now lying on hands.—Morning Herald.

The Fury steamer left Portsmouth on Friday 23d, unexpectedly, with orders to proceed forthwith to the Mediterranean, to recall some of the ships there.

DEFENCE OF THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.—It is said that a commission, consisting of Major-General Cameron, of the Royal Engineers; Colonel Colquhoun, of the Royal Artillery; and Sir E. Belcher, R.N., has been appointed to examine and report on the state of the defences in the Channel Islands.—Daily News.

INCREMENTATION OF THE ARMY.—It is now certain that an augmentation of the army will take place. This increase is now settled, will be in the infantry,

and will, we hear, be effected by raising all regiments at home from 750 to 1000 rank and file each. Some other changes are to be made, but we understand that the entire augmentation will be 10,000 men—no officers, it is said, to be added.

It is rumored that the government have it in contemplation to arm the various bodies of the county police in this kingdom with guns and bayonets, after the manner of the Irish constabulary, and that the constables will in future be enlisted for a period of seven years.—Manchester Courier.

THE NEW REFORM BILL.—The Daily News, says, "the following boroughs are certainly amongst those marked for positive disfranchisement:—Calne, Clippenham, Tootness, Harwich, St. Alban's. Three other, not named, are likewise, it is said, to lose all parliamentary privileges. Besides these, many other boroughs are to have enlarged constituencies given them by amalgamation with neighboring towns. Additional members are to be allotted to London and Lancashire. Amongst the other chief alterations proposed will, it is said, be a ten-pound franchise for counties, and a five-pound franchise for boroughs. Not a word is yet said upon the ballot.

UNITED STATES.

THE EXILES.—At a meeting of the Smith O'Brien Committee, at the Old Colony House, Boston, on Monday evening, the 16th inst., the following resolutions were offered by Terence McHugh, Esq., and unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved, that the friends of Ireland in Boston, hail with pleasure every proper occasion of drawing more closely the bonds of Brotherhood, which should exist between all friends of Ireland throughout America.

"That therefore we heard with delight, and acknowledge with great pleasure, the courtesies extended to our Delegate to Washington by the Friends of Ireland in other places—especially in Baltimore and Washington city.

"That we leave the case of the exiled Irish Patriots with every confidence, in the hands of the President and the Secretary of State of the United States.

"That we return our best thanks to the Hon Daniel Webster, for his courteous compliance with the request of the Fanenil Hall meeting of October last.

"That the best thanks of this Committee be also tendered to our Baltimore and Washington Friends.

"That we also present our best thanks to Messrs. Cass, Hale, Butler, Shields, and the other Senators who have so handsomely brought the case of the Irish Exiles before the Congress of the United States.

WISCONSIN.—The following preamble and resolution passed both Houses of the Legislature of Wisconsin, on the 22nd of January:—

Whereas, The sufferers in the cause of liberty and human rights, in all the nations of down trodden Europe, are receiving the warm sympathy of the people of this country, and as Smith O'Brien and his associates in their efforts to redeem unhappy Ireland from her long continued misery and oppression, are now receiving in exile the punishment and company of Felons, with no stain or dishonor attached to their names, except what English law makes such, that is, the loving of their native land: therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the Senate and Assembly of this State in behalf of the people of this State, tender to said Exiles and their suffering families, their warmest and heartfelt sympathies.

That the President of the United States is hereby requested to use his influence with the English Government, to obtain the liberation of Smith O'Brien, John Mitchell, Thomas Francis Meagher, and the other Irish Exiles, so that they may be restored to their homes, and families, or permitted to emigrate to this country.

That the Governor of this State be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States as soon as practicable, after their passages.

In the New York Board of Assistant Aldermen, a resolution was unanimously adopted that the Senators from that State, and representatives from the city, in Congress, be solicited to request the President to take such measures as may be expedient and necessary to obtain from the British government the liberation of the Irish exiles, Smith O'Brien, Mitchell, Meagher, Donohoe, and O'Dougherty.

COLLEGE RIOT AT CLEVELAND.—Cleveland, Feb. 17.—The riot yesterday commenced through the discovery of portions of a human body in a cesspool of the Homeopathic College, and which was identified by friends of the deceased. To satisfy the public mind, a committee of five citizens was appointed to go through the building and examine every part. At dark the crowd about the College increased largely, and hundreds of people, with lanterns, bludgeons, &c., were congregated. Every door from the first to the fourth story were burst in by the committee; the mob occupying the stairs, passages, &c., anxiously awaiting the report of the committee. In the dissecting room, situated in the cockpit of the building, the committee found the bodies of a man and woman partly dissected, and, in one corner, a dry-goods box filled with heads, feet, trunks, and other portions of bodies. One of the committee recognized the hand of his own daughter, by unmistakable marks. The crowd now burst in, ransacking the rooms and cast the contents from the windows. A full length skeleton was lashed to a barber's pole and carried about the streets. The building was twice fired, but extinguished. The Light Artillery and several companies have been called out, and are on guard, as well as the city authorities. The mob has continued throughout the day, and fears are entertained of an attack to-night. The Sheriff has issued a proclamation, calling on all good citizens to aid in putting down the rioters.

STATISTICS OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The London Examiner publishes the statements of a Rev. Mr. Hall, a dissenting minister, as to the condition of the Government church in Wales, and in the diocese of Dr. Therwall, the Government Bishop of St. David's. We extract the following, as evidences of the destitution which prevails in a church, amongst whose twenty-six Bishops, there is only the miserable pittance, of about one million of dollars, to divide annually:—

"No. 3. Llanafan Fechan.—Mr. Rees, farmer, who lives close to the church, informed me that divine service was very seldom performed here unless there are banns to publish, a wedding, or a funeral.

"No. 4. Llandulais.—This church is a barn-like building with large holes in the roof, evincing every symptom of neglect and discomfort.

"No. 5. Llanfihangel Abergwesin.—No service performed in this church five out of six Sundays for want of a congregation.

"No. 6. Llanfihangel Bryn Pabuan.—Divine service not often performed here, except a wedding or a funeral take place. The vicar rides by on a Sunday afternoon, but seldom has occasion to alight and do duty, from the want of a congregation.

"No. 7. Llanfair tref Helygon.—The parish church was in ruins many years ago; the oldest inhabitant does not remember it standing.

"No. 8. Llandeglay.—The clergyman is forbidden to have his horses in the churchyard, but he puts in two calves. The school is held in the church, into which the belfry opens, which is open to the churchyard. Calves are still turned into the churchyard, and I was told still sleep in the belfry.

"No. 9. Llangybi, four miles from Llanhedi College, has neither door nor windows. The sacrament has not been administered for ten years. Service seldom performed at all.—Cows and horses walk into the church and out at pleasure.

"No. 15. In another parish the vicar has been in the Insolvent Court; and was also suspended for three years for immorality, but allowed to return. He has only a congregation of about fifty, whilst the dissenters have four chapels, with congregations of about 1,300.

Eglwys Faich church is in the parish of Lanboidy, about four miles from the parish church. The churchyard is open to the main road, and pigs and cattle have free access in and out. The church is an old substantial building, of moderate size, but in a state of ruin, simply from want of repair. The door has neither lock nor bolt; full fifteen inches of the bottom of it are worn away, so that pigs as well as dogs can pass into the church. In consequence of the bad state of the door, there were full three inches of water on the floor; the roof is also in a sad condition, and admits the water freely. The church has two large windows in front, one on each side of the pulpit—the one on the left hand side has not one inch of glass in it, and it is said has not had any for the last seven years at least. The chancel railings, having decayed and fallen, are thrown in the corner; and although the chancel window was made a few years ago, no glass was ever put into the upper panes.

Llandowor.—This parish is a frightful demonstration of the destruction of the church in Wales by the present system. About eighty years ago this parish was under the pastoral care of a native Welshman, the excellent and eminent Griffith Jones, renowned for his piety, abilities, and qualifications. This church had then 500 communicants, and people came many miles to attend the service. But this church has now no roof to its chancel, of which it has been destitute several years. The churchyard has neither wall nor fence; sheep were seen standing on the church tower some months ago. In one parish the vicar has only of late been suspended, of whom the parishioners said he was "so bad that the devil would soon be ashamed of him." The vicar has not preached in this parish for ten years, and lives twenty miles off. He has had the care of the parish since 1812, which is now reduced to the above deplorable state, though formerly, when in other hands, it was quoted as the model parish of Wales."

The Protestant church at Rome seems to be in what our neighbors would term a "fix." They have made the important discovery that, according to their own principles, "one Bishop can exercise no lawful spiritual jurisdiction in the diocese of another;" pursuing their researches, they have also found out that Pius IX., is most undoubtedly the Bishop of Rome, and that therefore neither Dr. Bloomfield, nor any other Bishop by Act of Parliament, can have any right to exercise any act of spiritual jurisdiction within the city of Rome: in consequence, they have rejected the superintendence and authority of the Queen's Bishop of Gibraltar; the Protestant church at Rome, is therefore, at this moment, without a Bishop, and is therefore, by its own shewing, no church at all. Having rejected the authority of the Protestant Bishop, as they were obliged to do, unless they would deny one of the axioms of ecclesiastical law, it is wonderful that the Protestants at Rome have not followed out their principles to their logical consequences; for if the Pope be indeed the Bishop of Rome, then is the spiritual allegiance, of every baptized person within the diocese, due unto him, under pain of eternal damnation to those who refuse to yield it, and consequently, by their own principles, the Protestant church at Rome is bound, for the same reasons that it rejected the authority of the sham bishop, to place itself under the spiritual jurisdiction of the true Bishop—Pius IX. What will be the result of this singular movement it is hard to say; Protestants, of the Church of England, cannot condemn the conduct of their brethren at Rome, without denying that the Pope is Bishop of that city; or, asserting that, "one Bishop has the right to exercise spiritual jurisdiction in the diocese of another;" they may take either horn of the dilemma they like. The following is from the Daily News upon this subject:—

"THE ANGLICANS AT ROME.—The Clergyman and congregation of the English chapel at Rome have repudiated the authority of their own Protestant Bishop, on the ground that the Pope, as Bishop of Rome, is sole ordinary of all Episcopal churches in that diocese. The jurisdiction of the Bishop of Gibraltar is disowned; but it does not appear that the authority of the Pope has been formally acknowledged. These poor people, therefore, for the present, are stripped of the benefit of Episcopal superintendence and favor. They are hanging in mid-air between the two Churches; but we hope that, with the help of the fertile brains and ample stores of casuistry possessed by their party, they have been able to frame some consoling theory to cheer them in their desolation. The principal agent in the perpetration of this scandal we understand to have been no less a personage than the Right Hon. Dr. Nicol, lately a member of Sir Robert Peel's administration, and, like several of his most distinguished colleagues, notorious for the profession of Church principles the very reverse of those which were held by their thoroughly Protestant chief."

(From the American Celt.)

Will France invade England?—Will Austria and Russia hold back? Will America preserve a strict neutrality? How will the English people act? Can or will the Irish do anything? All these questions have a deep interest for us, at present, and may soon have a deeper.

We have no doubt that if the war is a national one between France and England, that the former will be the victor. Forty years ago it took all Europe to beat France, and even then, as Wellington coarsely said, "it was a d— tight thing." Under the system established by Napoleon, and since continued, the whole adult population has been trained. Out of 36,000,000 of French twenty armies could be raised. All that is needed in any Commune is a drummer and a bulletin, to create an army. Against this inexhaustible nursery of soldiers, England can reckon only on her standing soldiery. Of her 26,000,000 of people in the three kingdoms, 67 per cent are "used-up" mechanics, expressly forbidden to bear arms, whose political sympathies are all hostile to their rulers, and whose political principles, so far as they have any, are more French than British. The Irish agricultural population, which gave its countless recruits fifty years ago, to stuff the breaches of the Peninsula and to sodden the battle fields of the Netherlands, no longer exists as military material. The adults are far away in America, or pining paupers at home. The eloquence and ribbons of the recruiting sergeant can charm them no more. "Faugh an ballagh," shall be the outcry of British victories no longer. The government famine and Parliamentary pestilence have closed up that ready resource of England in danger.

Not only so, but if the French invade Great Britain, and if this Republic is called on practically to carry out "the Anglo-Saxon Alliance," the Irish element in our population, in all probability, could and would turn the scale against intervention in favor of England. Such are some of the possibilities which the oldest among us may live to see transformed into facts.

We shall mourn over the calamities of war, whether they afflict friend or foe. But much as we deplore the remedy, when England becomes a secondary state. Her leadership among nations has been fruitful only of error, disturbance and death. The day that sees regenerated France assume the protectorate of western Europe, will see a joyful change for the toiling, neglected, and oppressed Islanders, both of England and Ireland. God send we may live to see that sight!

TO BE LET,

(Possession First of May next),

A COTTAGE and GARDEN, as now enclosed, known as the BOURGONNE COTTAGE, belonging to the Estate of the late Hon. Louis Guy, at the extremity of St. Antoine and St. Joseph Suburbs; with about 20 arpents of arable and pasture Land thereto attached, which will be fenced, if required. Apply to O. BERTHELET, 15th February, 1862.

Province of Canada, }
District of Montreal, }
Montreal Circuit. }

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Monday, the Twenty-Third Day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Two.

PRESENT:—Mr. Justice GUY.

No. 1530.

JOHN FROTHINGHAM, WILLIAM WORKMAN, THOMAS WORKMAN and GEORGE H. FROTHINGHAM, all of the City of Montreal, in the said District, Merchants, and Co-partners, and carrying on business as such at the City of Montreal aforesaid, under the Name, Style, and Firm of FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, Plaintiffs.

FRANCIS McNAMEE of the Parish of Montreal, Butcher and Trader, MARY WALLACE, of the same place, Widow of the late JOHN McNAMEE, in his life-time, of the Parish of Montreal, Butcher and Trader, in her own name, as having been commune en biens with her said late husband, the said JOHN McNAMEE, and GEORGE McNAMEE, of the City of Montreal, Trader, as well in his own name as in his capacity of Tutor, duly appointed to the Minor Children issue of the Marriage of the said late JOHN McNAMEE, with the said MARY WALLACE, his wife, Defendants.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of RICHARD MACDONNELL, Esquire, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of THOMAS A. MARTIN, one of the Sworn Bailiffs of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, written on the writ of Summons in this cause issued, that FRANCIS McNAMEE and MARY WALLACE, two of the said Defendants have left their domiciles in this part of the Province of Canada heretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada, and cannot be found in this District of Montreal, that the said Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language, in the newspaper of this City called, "THE TRUE WITNESS," and twice in the French language, in the newspaper of this City called "LE PAYS," they be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendants to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment, as in a cause by default.

By the Court,
MONK, COFFIN, & PAPINEAU.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF ANNE McMAHON, wife of BERNARD McMAHON, of the County Monaghan, Parish of Killanny, who sailed from Liverpool two years ago. Any information respecting her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her sister, Margaret McMahon, addressed, "TRUE WITNESS Office, Montreal."

N.B.—Exchange papers will confer a favor on a poor woman by copying the above.

NOTICE TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.

A COURSE of CLINICAL INSTRUCTION and LECTURES will be commenced at the above Institution (already containing 75 Beds) on MONDAY next, the 2d FEBRUARY, to be continued until the 1st of August.

Clinical Surgery, Dr. MACDONNELL.
Clinical Medicine, Dr. DAVID.
Clinical Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery, Dr. HOWARD.
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For further particulars, apply to any of the above Lecturers, or at the Hospital, January 31, 1862.

JOHN McCLOSKEY,

Silk and Woolen Dyer, and Clothes Cleaner,

(FROM BELFAST,)

No. 33 St. Lewis Street, in rear of Donegana's Hotel, ALL kinds of STAINs, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron, Mould, Wine Stains, &c., CAREFULLY EXTRACTED. Montreal, Sept. 20, 1850.