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ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

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No. 27.

MISS FURBEY.

I must have been a very little girl-not quite fourteen years old, I think-when Miss Furbey offered to take me off my guardian's hands, and instruct me (as a useful branch of education) in her business of a milliner and dressmaker. Miss Furbey kept a little shop beside Bow church, near Stratford (she has been dead so many years and everything is so changed since then, that there can be no harm in mentioning it.) Her house was an old, tumble-down tenement of lath and plaster, stuck all over with little indentations, like the marks of giant finger-nails—so old, in-deed, that timid gazers through its cloudy lattice windows might once have beheld the company of Puritan soldiers who ransacked the old church opposite, and made a sacrilegious bonfire among its graves. You went down two steps to get into the shop (not forgetting to stoop upon the threshold; and if the sun had been shining in the street, you seemed for a minute or two to have plunged into total darkness, and had to shut your eyes and open them again before you could see the dusty rounds of white chip that hung upon the walls, or the enormous black silk, coal-scuttle bonnet, which she kept there as a relic of her own apprenticeship days. It was not a cheerful place for a child to begin the world in. It smelt mouldy and woody : and if by rare chance a sunbeam crept in there, it seemed more full of busy motes than it ever was elsewhere. On wintry evenings, the one wretched, flat, double-wicked candle in the window (gas had not reached those parts then), made the place so dismal, that I would as soon have sat in one of the church vaults opposite. I used to be sent into the shop to snuff it every now and then ; but I could never attend to it enough. Before I could get back to my seat in the back parlor, and set a dozen or two of stitches, it had a long crusted wick again, or there was a thief in it, or it was guttering, and dropping its tallow upon the white sheets of paper that lined the window show-board. . That candle alone was enough to make me wish myself at home again.

My fellow apprentice was a big, slovenly girl of the name of Tunnicliff. Miss Furbey had told me, going home with her outside the Romford coach, that Tunnicliff was a good girl enough, but so giddy at times that she did not know what to do with her. But Tunnichiff when we were going to bed that night, said such things about Miss Furbey, that I cried half the night to think into what hands I had fallen. She said that she was " a spiteful old maid, a tyrant, a Paul Pry, a screw; ay, and a thief too. Yes; a thief." In consequence of which, I went about in great fear of Miss Furbey for some time, hourly expecting her to throw off her disguise, and become a Brownrigg. But she continued so long in the same mood, and treated me with such gentleness and consideration, that my fear gradually wore away. She kept no servant, but she never put us to any menial work. Tunnicliffsaid, "A good reason why: she knew well that she (Tunniclifi) wouldn't do it." An hour or two before we were up, on summer mornings, I have conduct, The principal grievance of Tunnicliff down. He was very sharp and quick with such heard her moving about the house ; and when we | related to Sunday afternoons, and Miss Farbey's came down, everything was in order. Only once, for many weeks, did I catch her in a white nightcap, with broad frills, polishing the fire-irons with a pair of leather gloves on. She told me dress-making was too sedentary for her, and that if she did not do other work she would be ill .--But this was an excuse for not keeping a servant and I quite beheved she was a screw. Tunnicliff said I was beginning to find her out; but I soon found out that Tunnicliff had herself no objection to keeping a servant so long as it cost her nothing. Before breakfast she would ask me to go balf-a mile or more down a back lane into the marshes, to buy her a couple of new-laid eggs, at a cowkeeper's there, with a particular caution to feel them first, and ascertain that they were warm .-These she would cook herself, and spread them over her toast, and coolly eat the whole in the presence of myself and Miss Furbey. Her excuse was that she never had any appetite of a morning, and that without some such little relish, and advised open defiance of her. Tunnicliff she should cat nothing, and so lay the foundations of a weak constitution. Tunnicliff was often getting money from unknown sources, and bringing it forth, generally in coppers, with a request that I would go and buy her something which she fancied. Sometimes it was a hot roll, of a teacake, or a dried fish ; sometimes it was grapesslightly damaged, but a great many for a penny at a grocer's a long way down the road. Far or near, early or late, were all the same to Tunnicliff. What she wanted must be fetched : and it I was a little behind time, I was grumbled at how that she was going to fetch her father at one of an old-fashioned chest of drawers, dipped for my pains. When she complained of Miss Billericay, and having once heard of somebody her hand in, and brought up immediately a little Furbey behind her back, it did seem to me strange that she did not think of how she sent to go into the workhouse in that town, she de- back ground, was the portrait of a gentleman in there was a change in her now, and it seemed in elty into defenceless and pitiable destitution.me about herself; but I never dared to refuse to cided that Miss Furbey's father was in Billeri- a scarlet uniform. I recollect it now, for I saw go. Tunnicliff's knowledge of the world, Tunnicliff's notions of now she ought to be treated, Tunnicliff's powers of ridicule and contempt for insisted on her removing him to her own roof. like; but I think it surprised Tunnicliff, and Miss Furbey when her father died, and for twelve the expelled Irish, during the ten years that are what I should have respected, made me afraid of Having settled this (for Tunnicliff always snap- made her wonder whether Miss Furbey had been months more, we took no new apprentice, and passed, did not excite the remorse or the merey her. I believed that Miss Furbey would think | ped at a sudden idea of the kind,) and being, good looking in her youth. I asked Miss Fur- there was scarcely any change in our way of life. of the aristocracy : or move our Parliament to

twice before provoking her. Indeed, I know that she once caught her in the looking-glass making grimaces, and shaking her fist behind her back, and never said a word, pretending that she had not seen anything. When we were all sit-ting at work by candlelight in the parlor behind the shop, Tunnicliff used to wink at me to bid me notice the shadow of her tall, angular figure on the wainscot, as she sat, quite upright, on her chair. I do not know how old she was. My fellow-apprentice said, "Forty ; if she's a day ;" but I do not believe she was so old as that. She wore a plain stuff dress, with great bishop's sleeves, and was as hollow-chested as an old man. Her nose was rather longer than becomes a female face, and her left eye had something peculiar about it. I never knew exactly what was the matter with it. It was not a glass eye, I know; for it moved a little; though there was a want of correspondence between its movements and those of the other eye that quite annoyed you. When the one was intent upon her work. the other seemed to be watching me. I had a dread of Miss Furbey's eye, and could not bear, for a long time, to be alone with her on account of it. My companion had, of course, something to say about it. The first day I was there, she said to me privately, "Have you noticed her eve ?" She said she could always tell when she was in a bad temper by it. But I never saw any difference in it all the time I was there.— Miss Furbey would scold Tunnicliff occasionally, which was generally about her habits of giggling. I believe she thought it the most unfortunate failing she had, and that, but for that, they might have got on very well together. Tynnicliff, every now and then, would break out in a fit of laughter without any reasonable cause, and would end by setting me laughing too, though I hardly ever knew what it was about. There seemed to be a kind of intoxication in it; for Tunnicliff could not help it. The fit would seize her sometimes in the morning, and would be sure to break out again at intervals all day. A sneeze from In her prim and quiet way she went about preme, or an ineffectual attempt to thread a needle on the part of Miss Furbey, was sure to set her off. It would generally come on at tea-time, when her mouth was full. Miss Furbey said it made her so nervous that she really could not sit in the room if she gave way to it; and I have often seen her tremble at the sound of it. She the cause of her stinting herself more than ever. that I could not help pitying her. She was ac-

on Miss Furbey's part, arrangements were made for entertaining the baker out of the sacred funds. The baker came early, and took us to Bow Fair (which was going on just then,) but they let me hag behind, as they always did; and went into shows, leaving me outside; till I felt like a little vagabond, and came home crying, and walked about the door, till they returned in alarm and let me in. When the baker, after supping on beefsteaks and onions, went out and returned with rum in a stone bottle, and began to mix it, and smoke tobacco in Miss Furbey's back parlour, 1 was in great terror, and could enjoy nothing. 1 have but an indistinct rememberance that a grand scheme against Miss Furbey was agreed upon that night; and that I was much petted, and told that those who had stuck to them hitherto would not be forgotten. The baker talked of a snug little place that he knew, which was doing a great many sacks a-week, and was only going to be given up to him on account of ill-health; and added, with a wink, that as soon as an apprentice was actually married, she might fearlessly snap her fingers in the face of master or mistress.

Miss Furbey came home the next night in some kind of a coach. Tunnicliff sat up for her : but I went to bed, and lay awake in great fear of her smelling the stale tobacco smoke. I heard Miss Furbey arrive, and somebody bringing her father in ; and it sounded like a number of persons moving a large sofa or pianoforte up a narrow staircase; but I never saw her father, all the time he was there. No more did Tunnicliff; though she opened the door to them on the night of his arrival. He was always in Miss Furbey's bedroom, by which she was compelled to sleep in an attic; and Tunnicliff, from a yard at the back of the house, once saw a grey-headed figure through the little diamond-paned window, sitting on Miss Furbey's old stuffed chair, as motionless as a statue. We knew he was afficted in some way; but Miss Furbey seldom spoke about him. paring his food, which he used to rap for, when he wanted it, with a stick, upon the floor overhead. She made him a black velvet cap,, with a gilt-wire tassel, and spent half her time in attending upon him-never going out, as she used to do. I think this impoverished her, and was part of the broth went upstairs; leaving us, distressed as if she had been subjected to some Tunnicliff said nothing but boiled rags. Miss in her face, that I think made me like her from to be guilty of before, used to make a show of fetched him. Miss Furbey did not seem to me that hour. I talked to Tunnicliff about her con- discussing every day what we should have to to grieve deeply-whether it was that she had duct afterwards; but she said that she was an dinner, and always ended by having mutton. me to fetch such things; but this particular erthing, and not to be allowed to laugh if one was rand I always detested. My instructions were to ask for two pounds of neck of mutton, at sixpence, and to be sure to get it at Higginbotham's. Higginbotham was a rich butcher, whose shop stood out towards the roadway, a little lower small customers; and when he got to know me, and my invariable order, he used to make me ashamed by spying me coming from the other to a large amount, and was there hiding from side of the road, and beginning to cut and weigh justice. There was a rumor in the neighborhood the exact quantity before hand. I hated him, likely) I hope he will see this. 'Lunnicliff's matrimonial scheme must have been ripening about this time; for her ideas run much upon weddings. One day she said to Miss Furbey, after coughing and treading on my toe under the table, "I wonder you never got married, Miss Furbey." Miss Furbey answered calmly, as if the question had been merely the whispering of her own thoughts: " Well, I was very near being married once." Tunnicliff trod on my toe again, and asked for particulars. Miss Furbey took a pin out of her mouth, pinned her work to her knee-for she was stitching upward-and answered : " My papa wished me to break it off." Tunnicluff could not keep down a giggle at this, and when Miss Furbey added that she was firmly time, nothing but Miss Furbey's dreamy absorption in her stitching could have prevented her always did) so little precaution to prevent its being seen, that I was obliged to move my chair. When the fit had somewhat subsided, she said, "Oh, do tell me who he was like, Miss Furney ?" Miss Furbey rose from her chair, and taking a little ring of keys from her side pocket, opened casket. And there, in an oval gilt ring, upon a by her implied neglect, had at last peremptorily light hair. His appearance was not very soldier-

word of mouth.

We went on very quietly after that, and I got to like Miss Furbey more and more. It was incredible what a difference Tunnicliff's departure had made. Miss Furbey, found out now that she had slandered her very much in the neighborhood, which she said did not matter; but I know it vexed her a little. We managed to get thro' just as much work as before, and used to chat a little, too. Both of us felt the change; but old Mr. Furbey, overhead, seemed to get worse .---She used to get him some prescriptions made up at the dispensary, in two bottles (a large black wine bottle and a small pluial) and she had to run up to give him some of these, besides both occasionally, every two hours; but he became so irritable at last, that I have seen her come down in tears If she was but a few minutes behind hand, he would rap so violently on the floor as to make us jump, and repeat his rapping louder than ever before she could get up stairs. Miss Furbey told me that he got worse and worse, but I rcmarked that she never seemed to like to send for a doctor; till one morning just at day-light, she came into my room and shook me till I awoke, and begged me to dress immediately, and go and even implored her once so earnestly to desist Tunnichiff began to grumble, because he always fetch a physician, who lived in the Bow Road. had boiled mutton now, from which the greater The physcian came twice, and I saw Miss Fur-part of the broth went upstairs; leaving us, bey each time count out ten and six pence for him, and wrap that sum in a piece of paper; but Furbey, with more deceit than I ever knew her his patient died on the third day after I had become worn out with her watching, or that the Since her father had been there she used to ask stern business that she had to go about alone, made her determine to suppress her grief, or whether (which I suspect was the truth), the dcceased had been so grievous a burden to her that, in spite of her sense of duty and affection for him, a feeling of relief which she scarcely refor him, a feeling of relief which she scarcely re-cognised herself was mingling with her regret. and beyond muddling in the garden behind the Some mystery was attached to her father of which I never knew the truth. Tunnicliff's last idea, before she ran away, was that he had forged that he had been a bankrupt many years before, and had, for some reason, neglected to give himself up as the law required; but I do not believe then. He called it going on Change; but whethat any one (save Miss Furbey herself), knew whence he came, or what was his true history .---On the morning of his death, Miss Furbey wrote a number of letters on black-edged paper, which she posted herself, and I think she expected visitors in consequence, but none came. We two were the only persons (except the undertakers), who attended the funeral. This undertaker also professed to be a coal merchant and an agent to a fire and life insurance, which he might have been, but he was no more an undertaker than I was. Miss Furbey learned that he gave the job to a carpenter and joiner, who gave it to a real undertaker and all that the original person did, I believe, was to attend in a rusty suit of black, and (to use an undertaker's phrase), to see the funeral "performed." Miss Furbey drove a hard bargain with him for eight pounds, five pounds down, and the rest, as he said, to be made easy to her. And so, for a year and a half afterwards, she used to scrape together small sums of half-a-crown, or five shillings, with which I made many a journey to the coal and fire agent, who wrote each instalment down on the back of a bill with sad embellishments, which became worn to tatters before that everlasting debt was paid. Miss Furbey, I am sure, never deliberately re- leach, we have thus thirty-nine families, or two garded the death of her father in any other light hundred and thirty-four human beings, made than as a misfortune that had befallen her; but homeless by law, and flung by constitutional cruthe place too-from gloom to a certain degree of These few victims of landlord caprice cannot, in cay workhouse; and that the overseers, irritated it often afterwards. He had light blue eyes and cheerfulness-which my youthful mind was quick this year of grace, awaken the slightest sympato detect. I had been nearly twelve months with thy in the public mind. When the millions of

therefore, convinced that, no trap was intended bey if he had ever been to battle? She said, But, one afternoon, I came in from a little jour-"No; he was a volunteer, and used only to wear the uniform now and then." But Tunnicliff re-garded the bringing out of the portrait as a de-coat and trowsers, shoes fastened with black rifeat, and let the subject drop ; upon which Miss band in large bows, and a white neckcloth, which Furbey put the little casket away again, and had a yellowish tinge, and was spotted here and locked the drawer. Not very long after that, there, with what laundresses call iron-mould. He Tunnicliff suddenly absconded, having first of all was not exactly shabby in other respects; but taken away what belonged to her piecemeal, and he looked as if he had been brushed and made so stealthily, that I, who slept in the same room | up to the best advantage. He was slightly bald, with her, and beheved myself in her confidence, but his hair was light, and not so grey as bis never perceived any change till she was gone .- whiskers, and he might perhaps have been no Ske had always boasted to me that when the older than fifty. I did not know then where he time came, she would boldly declare herself to be came from, nor what was his excuse for coming ; the wife of the baker, and defy any one to detain but he talked very slowly and deliberately about her. But her heart must have failed her; for the weather, and other trifles, and loitered about she stole away, upon some pretence, after break- and second very loath to go. He came many fast one morning, dressed just as usual (only a times after that, and gossipped in the same way; little cleaner) and was seen no more. Miss Fur- | till at last I found him sitting in the back parlor. bey, after running about frantic half the day, re-ceived a letter from her, in which she enclosed legged with his handkerchief always on his knees, certain lines which she said would let her know and liked to look at his broad shoes, which had what had taken place that morning at West bumps all over them, like the top of a plum-pie. Ham Church, and wound up with the insolent He was rather slow and prim in his ways; but defiance which she had promised to deliver by he told anecdotes of the volunteers, and of old actresses, and bucks of long ago, which amused us very much. Miss Furbey told me he was a very old friend; the faithfulest friend that ever was (she said this with tears in her eyes) although they had not seen each other for many years, and that he was a stockbroker, and that his friends were highly respectable; and by de-gress I came to the knowledge that he was courting, and to find out, when he laughed, a slight resemblance between his features and those of the portrait in the casket. Miss Furbey used to dress specially to receive him, for she had a large store of dresses of Irish poplins and brocaded silk, rather out of date; but, as she said, very good," and I several times saw her arranging her two cork screw curls in the looking-glass, and picking out a gray hair with a pair of tweezers. She was rather fond of talking about her lover. She admitted to me that he was much changed since she first knew him; but, she added, "so am I, I dare say." I believe she still liked the stockbroker very much indeed, in a quiet way. It was arranged, after a while, that he should visit her on three stated nights per week; but he dropped in accidentally one morning, just after Miss Furbey had stopped out, and waited to see her in the back room. He talked with me on that occasion a good deal, and asked me whether we were very busy, and whether I was a little apprentice, and whether we were always as busy as we were then, and other questions which I have forgotten, but which I think I. answered at the time to his satisfaction. Soon after that, Miss Furbey told me, in great agitation, that they were about to be married, and L went home for a week's holydays. When I came back, the stockbroker was living in the house, and Miss Furbey was no longer Miss Furbey, but Mrs. Parmenter. I know her husband always treated her kindly; but he sat about a house, or knocking a nail into the wall, or putting up a shelf when required, he was evidently no great assistance to her. She kept him well supplied with white neckcloths of a better color than he used to wear, for she starched and ironed them herself. He went up to town now and ther he really went on Change, or had anything to do there, I do not know. I fancy his friends gave him a little money now and then; and that his stockbroking business (if he had any at all) was not lucrative. On the whole, I am inclined to think that m her matrimonial venture, as in everything else, Miss Furbey was, to some extent, the victim of the selfishness of others; though she always spoke well of her husband, and as she survived him, kent the oval portrait hanging on the wall years after she had put off her widow's cap, and had dropped again into her old, prim, quiet way of life.

tually pale and breathless, and seemed as much cruel persecution. There was a careworn look old fidget, and it served her right; and that it was rather hard to have to slave all day for noinclined.

Tunniclft's relatives lived a long way off, and Miss Farbey considered herself in some measure her guardian, and bound to look after her moral prying anxiety to know where she went at those times; but when I came down, and we used to go out together, Miss Farbey became less anxious about her. Tunnicliff, for fear of an unfavorable report to her friends, feigned a dislike to and if he is living there still, (which is not very the preacher at Bow Church, and a preference for one at West Ham; but as soon as we were clear of the house, she boldly proposed tea-gardens. We used to go to Clay Hall, where there was a curious exhibition of puppets; or to the Adam and Eve, beside the river at West Ham; or to a public garden down at Old Ford, where two painted sentinels guarded the entrance, and the grounds were ornamented with big figure heads of old vessels, highly painted, and looking very grim, peeping out of the shrubberies. Here Tunnicliff made the acquaintance of a baker, which made me very unhappy in my mind; for the baker began to talk about Miss Furbey. (whom he had never seen) with great familiarity, bound me, under the most solemn threats, not to resolved never to marry during her papa's lifetell about her acquaintance with the baker; and when Miss Furbey asked me if he had been to West Ham Church, I am sorry to say that I from remarking Tunnicliff's amuscment. She answered "Yes" in a trembling voice, and so be- trod so much upon my toes, and took (as she came too deeply implicated in the affair to get out of it.

One day, Miss Furbey told us she was going away for two days, and spoke so confidently of the trust she reposed in us, that it gave me a a pang of remorse. Tunnicliff found out somewho had become reduced, and been compelled to

REV. DR. CAIIILL

ON THE EVICTION OF THE IRISH TENANTRY. -EXTERMINATION OF THE IRISH SMALL FARMERS .- TENANT RIGHT.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.) Within the last fortnight the usual announcement has been made in the newspapers of the eviction of twenty-four families in the county Dublin: and of fifteen families in the county Cavan! According to the average number of persons in Irish families, usually six individuals in

FEBRUARY 12, 1858. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

the contemptible number of two or three hundred Irish bodies and souls warm into active justhe cries of the poor, houseless, exterminated Irish are now perfectly unheeded: they die in the crowded cellar, or they dwindle to the grave in the poorhouse prison, or they survive for some years the horrors of the emigrant ship, the hardship of labor in a foreign land, and the brokenheartedness of persecution; but their life and death in the eyes of the legislature is of much less, and children as lovely as any of those vicless legal concern than the death of a fox or a spipe.

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It is even unfashionable in genteel society to allude to cases of landlord eviction: you are met at once by quotations from the statements of cattle shows, the registry of agricultural statisthe subject on hand-namely, the eviction of thousands of men, women, and children - is produced during the past year ! Surely no man in his senses would attempt to justify the crime bullocks than we had in the year of the rebeldreds of human beings (with the rent in their beads), merely because the live stock and the green crops of the Irish aristocracy, fed and grown on the evicted holdings of the former credical poor, are flourishing in unexampled public opinion, gathered and expressed, were with sympathy and respect on the unhappy victims abundance. The crime of exterminating the poor receives even additional impress of heinousness from this very abundance; and proves that next Session for many reasons will be a suitable justice-misusing an opportunity of righting themthe merciless owners of the soil of Ireland can, in times of their prosperity, and hence without nocessity, unhouse, banish, and kill at their pleasure the Queen's loyal and faithful subjects. I have never met an exterminator who, in conversation, can abstain, even one minute, from the grossest abuse of the clergy and the people: he not only banishes the poor from his own property, but he slanders their character, belies their feelings, preaches a crusade of extermination against them: and would if he could (one should think) unite all Irish landlords to combine for the utter annihilation of the small tenant class. And if any one, such as my humble self, stand forward in defence of this abandoned section of the Irish people, he is instantly denounced as a firebrand, an opponent of the social advancement of the country, and, what these sanguinary little tyrants consider the worst of all their malevolent abuse, he is called a Young Irelander !

I am far from asserting that all the landlords of Ireland belong to the cruel stamp of character glanced at in the last paragraph; I know Ireland too well to make such a statement : I as very familiar with the notions and the principles of the majority of the landlords of each county in Ireland. But while I own, as a matter of notoriety, that some of the most influential men of this country are favorable to the just interests of the poor, and in their own persons have never evicted a tenant able to pay his rent, there is still withal a releatless proprietary who, having the power, never fail to crush their poor Catho-He victims whenever local revenge, political ambition, family ill-grained hatred, or religious animosity must be gratified. The good man has the power to evict, but his name, his honor, his justice, are the security of the tenant : the perescuting landlord bas the power also, and in a moment of wicked caprice, he will employ that power in the spirit of malice and vengeance .----Surely, a law should in common justice be framed, not only to take away the power to kill from such a class of men as are described, but to prerent such men from robbing the evicted poor of the fruits of their labor and capital expended on the soil, and added to the property of the landlord. After all that has been spoken and written on this subject, it is a waste of time to utter one word in reference to its further explication : it is sufficient that if only one man in Ireland were killed, and his family plundered by cruel men taking advantage of the imperfect state of the law, it ought to be an argument of sufficient moral cogency to alter its provisions in favor of justice and mercy, and in opposition to savage cruelty and party vengeance. There is no use in this place to introduce the parallel laws of England and Scotland : with both these references the writer of this letter is munutely acquainted. True, there are even few leases in these countries ; and there is no tenantright there recognized as such. But there are no English Orangemen there ; there are no Skibbercen bigots; there are no tract bailiffs; there liabilities setdown at £50,000. Somo merchants here are no blue magistrates there. The English no- are stated to be losers by this suspension, and chers blemen, the Scotch gentlemen have tenants of their own creed and politics; there is no national animosity; no religious persecution amongst them; and hence the landlord in these kingdoms is the friend, the father of his tenantry. Whereas, in unhappy Ireland, from the peer to the scullion-from the Protestant hishop to the parish grave-digger-from the lady of the highest name to the Protestant stocking-maker-it is all one network of religious rancor, political batred, covering the entire surface of Irish society, entering into all states and conditions, and emariating, rotting, and poisoning the whole framework of our social intercourse. Surely, there is no parallel in these cases ; and while England and Scotland would be foolish to demand such a useless law, Ireland is mad to relax for one hour her legal efforts to wrench from the enemies of God last week upwards of twenty tons of poultry arrived and man this vital and essential act of just legislation. · On this day the glorious news of the defeat of the Indian fiends, and the equally happy intelligence of the brilliant relief of the heroic garrison of Lucknow, have reached the hearts of many an anxious friend in this country. The purse of the entire nation will be cheerfully opened to cheer the sufferings of the survivors of this lamentable mutiny ; the names of Nicholson, of Neill, and of Havelock will be justly transmitted to the willing homage of posterity, and they will be ranked amongst the ablest and the bravest soldiers of ancient and modern times .--- |

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a protecting legislation in their regard, how can | Merited punishment, too, will, it is to be hoped, soon overtake the monster Nena Sahib, who has executed atrocities as low down in the scale of Great Britain and Ireland, of every creed and widows and orphans of the persecuted Irish .----There are many Nena Sahibs in Ireland, who have banished wives as virtuous, virgins as spottims murdered at Cawnpore. And if the pol-

America can be believed (as I think they can) abominations as appalling, crimes as atrocious, and agonies as heartrending have been committed tics, the census of the Irish inferior animals ; and | while their maiden virtue was assaulted and robrising from the steerage cabin of a foreign ship, sought to be stifled under an enormous heap of heard in pity by the terrified passengers; their turnips and mangold wurzel which have been cries ultimately quenched by the barbarilies of the brutal sailors, and silenced amidst the blasphemies of their savage assailants. If all Engof murder because we have now in Ireland more land raise a shout of horror against the Indian Monster, shall the Irish fiend be applauded? and lion of '98: and decidedly no man, except a if the "well" at Cawnnore shall be hathed in a very monster, can defend the banishment of hun- nation's tears, is there no grief for the ruined virgins of the Emigrant Brothels?

If Mr. Sharman Crawford, the indefatigable friend of Tenant Right, were consulted by some leading men in other parts of Ireland: and if a and demanded as an act of National justice, the | they were throwing away a fair chance of obtaining moment, under a given expected crisis, for obtaining for this country a measure of justice, as well as one of vital importance to the interests. the honor, and the further stability of the empire at large.

D. W. C.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE LEGAL APPOINTMENTS .- It is rumoured and believed that Lord Palmerston asked the Attorney-General to remain in office to prosecute Pathors Conway and Ryan, as if he went on the beach, and Mr. Deasy had to be re-elected, he would be met on the hustings by awkward questions, such as "Will you prosecute the Priests ?" The government have, it is said, accepted Judge Perrip's resignation, so that when the Priests' trials are over they can put Fitzgerald on the bench .- Dublin Correspondent of Mayo Constitution.

The two Irish judgeablps are now filled. Jonathan Christian, Esq. late Solicitor General, has accepted the vacant seat in the Common Pleas, and Mr. Serjeant O'Brien, M P, succeeds Mr. Justice Moore in the Queen's Bench. Mr Hughes, Q C, is to be the new Solicitor General-a situation which he filled a few years ago; and according to general opinion Mr. Gerald Fitzgibbon, Q C, will be the new sorjeant .--Mr. Justice Christian has appointed Francis E Thos. Eaq, solicitor, to be his registrar.

DONROAL TRNANTS' DEPRNCE ASSOCIATION-PUBLIC MERTING.-The tyrannical proceedings of landlords and their agents at Gweedore and the Rosses, and the wholesale evictions upon the estates of my Lord Leitrim, are at length beginning to arouse the indignation of the people of Donegal. We observe that a public meeting is announced to be held in the town of Milford, on Thursday, the 21st instant, for the purpose of remonstrating against the exterminating policy of his lordship, and taking such steps as may be deemed advisable, under the circumstances, for protecting the rights of the unfortunate tenantry in this unhappy district. The state of Gweedors, the intended wholesale confiscation of tenant property at Milford. the position of the lengat bill. calling upon the friends of the people of Donegal to be np and stirring. Out of evil it often happens that good will come. The conduct of the Donegal landlords has, no doubt, gone far towards shaking off the apathy that seemed to be of late creeping over the people of Ireland with respect to the settlement of own soul in this matter. A man need have no symthe land question. The landlords are the parties that have evoked the coming agitation; we trust that they will keep it going until a satisfactory Tenant Right Bill has been passed into law .- Derry Journal. RETURN OF INISH EMIGRANTS .- For the last few months persons who left this city as emigrants have returned to their old employments in Kilkenny, and caution their neighbors against venturing to America at present. The story of desolation and death which these poor emigrants relate is fearful, and we hope it may serve as a caution to others to turn their thoughts from emigration and cling to the rock in the old country .- Kilkenny Journal. DEATH OF ONE OF THE IMSH VOLUNTEERS OF '82 .-A man named Arthur M'Cusker (alias Cosgrove), and of the patriarchal age of 104 years, died in Louisburgh on the 5th inst. He was a native of Tyrone, where he was enrolled among the 'Irish Volunteers' in 1782.-Correspondent of the Nation.

How Budland TREATS THE IBISH POOR .- Nearly every week we publish accounts of the cruelty and injustice to which these unhappy countrymen and women of ours are subjected who chance to require tice or charitable benevolence the commiseration shocking crimes as the deliverers of Delhi and relief in England and Scotland. We lately quoted of the rulers of Ireland? Similar national woes Lucknow have soared aloft in the regions of ex-baye been so often told since the year 1847 that alted military fame. But while we are all in sided in England, but, who having lately become insane, was transported to this country as chargeable on an Irish poor law union, because she had been born in class, give our mite to the Indian sufferers, there the town of Blessington, while her father's regimentis not even a sigh breathed for the Irish victims for he was an officer in the British service-was of extermination; not a penny subscribed for the marching through this country! This week we pub-widows and orphans of the persecuted Irish. I lish another proof of the value of the legislative union, and of the love England bears to our people. The wife of a soldier, who possibly at this moment is spilling his blood for England, is banished from the place that was his and her home, and sent across to Ireland on the deck of a steamer at this cold and luted records of ships' crews on the passage to America can be believed (as I think they can) stormy season of the year, though far advanced in pregnancy, and with a little child of two years old at her side. Vainly, vainly do we remonstrate against this injustice and inhumanity. England will spurn the Irish pauper, while she grows on the blood of our on the innocent spotless children of Ireland, people. Well, we shall take them back, those poor they may have given their labor and their wealth to bud, their shricks for assistance at dead of night the land that rejects them and robs us. But for what they suffer, and for the wrong and insult we are made to feel, we shall yet have something to say. England may think she can despise us, but as surely as these words are printed, so surely she will reap s bitter fruit from the seeds she is sowing in the hearts of the Irish people .- Nation.

> That " England's necessity is Ireland's opportunity" has passed into a proverb, although there are different versions of the modus operandi, and the result to be obtained. I have no sympathy, not even indignation, but only contempt and loathing, for that exhibition of the modus which has received the name of "Sopoyism." I should deplore the counsels which should raise the standard of civil war, and attempt placed before Parliament, urged with moderation, of a mistaken policy, and, whilet I should regret that selves-I should say that never had a nation risen against greater wrong and oppression, nor lost by bad leadership, a more glorious cause. But I turn with contempt from those who stretch out their helpless hands to the distant field in which the unholy alliance of Mahomet and Juggernaut against the Cross deals out the vengeance of fiends against England and Ireland, and outrages defenceless womanhood. It is not with indignation, but with loathing, that I see some Irishmen acting the part of women in all except the pure and holy instincts of the sex-talking and scolding, but incapable of either organisation or action-depending on the mutinous Sepoy to do what they have neither the strength nor the courage to attempt, whilst they thomselves contribute only a heipless yell of triumph to each partial success over the gallant army of Englishmen and Irishmen who, outnumbered and exhausted, are maintaining, against the most fearful odds, the cause of Christianity, civil-isation, and the glory of our united arms. The fight going on in India is in a good cause, but men have no right, even in a good cause, to peril the salvation of their souls. If it were my vocation to fight, I would go out to India, but under the condition that I might have as good a chance of yoing to Heaven (which my duty to God and myself commands me not to imporil) as if I remained at home Now, it is no use discussing the grounds or the reason of the belief of us Catholics that we want the Sacraments of the Church, and cannot do without them. Your Catholic readers know and feel this-your Protestant ones must tolerate it and act accordingly, or do without us. If Protestants don't know this they must be taught it. There is but one way of teaching them this, and that is, to hold back from the contest until our rights are conceded. Irishmen are the only Catholics in the British empire whose holding back from the contest is material, and will affect its issue. All the scolding in the world is of no use whilst frishmen are found ready not only to spill their best blood in England's quarrele, but to incur the risk of oternal damnation as well. The Irishman who, to fill an empty belly, or to better his condition in life, leaves the side of his Pastor and the present grace of the Sacraments, to seek a suddon and unprovided death in a good quarrel, is, I think (but with ready submission to authority, if I am wrong), guilty of rashness amounting to sin. If anybody doubt this, let him, if inclined to go and fight in India in the present state of things as regards Catholic Chaplains, ask his spiritual advisor, when he is seated in the confessional and illuminated with the grace which is accorded to the administrator of the Sacrament of Peuance, to tell him his duty to God and his pathy with Sepoys to abstaln from fighting them with the probable loss of his salvation. A man's duty to God and bimzelf is absolute-the duty of enlisting and going to fight the Sepoys is not absolute by any law, Divine or human. I dissuade no one, however, from enlisting' but I recommend every one in that, as in every other important action of life, to take counsel of his Pastor. There are no politics in the confessional. I go further, and say, that whilst enlistmen is voluntary, any man may consider other things, consistent with his duty to God, but of inferior importance to his salvation, and may decide to abstain if other rights or favors than that of the administration of the Sacraments to the Catholic portion of the army are not conceded to him. He may see that he has opportunities before him of silently but effectively, co-operating in works of charity or justice of more importance to himself, his country or his religion, than the speedy suppression of a mutiny in India-that England's necessity may be Ireland's opportunity of domanding justice for his religion or his Pastor. I can't tell how strongly men may feel on such points. All I know is, that the astional faith of ireland has been worse used at the hunds of England, and is now in a greater state of chronic insult and oppression, than can be matched all over the world by an example of similar treatment of the religion of a conquered country. I know that Catholice in Ireland suffer more wrong and oppression than Christians in Turkey; that their churches and ample revenues are not only taken away from them. but a foreign and hostile creed is flaunting the spoils of conquest in their faces. I know that, by an exquisite rofinement of cruelty, the children of the soldier who has sealed his devotion to his standard by shedding his life's blood on the field of battle, or has sunk hopeless or exhausted on the long march under the burning rays of a tropical sun, are sought out as the victims of the proselytiser. I know that the soldier in India must either give up his fair share of favor and promotion, and see his childron grow up under his eyes in ignorance amid the license of a camp, or he must surrender them to a Protestant schoolmaster to be educated under a system of proselytism. I know all this. What I don't know is, whether Irishmon like these things, or simply don't care about them. If I ask Mr. Sydney Herbert, he answers me triumphantly by a return of the number of recruits who are willing to fight for the maintenance of the present order of things. He tells me that upwards of one-third of the new recruits are Catholics, and as that is, there and thereabouts, the propertion which might be expected if Oatholics and Protestants were treated with equal justice and favor in the army, I can only infer, though I cannot quite believe that Catholics are as contented with bondage and insult as Protestants are with freedom and favor .--Cor. of Dublin Tables.

THE CHINESE AND THE IRIBH! -- The Times: newspaper is always complimentary to the Irish people and its price thood-the former are generally 'Thugs,' and the latter are 'Surpliced ruffians,' in the language of this great organ of English opinion. And when famine and fever were mowing down our poor people in thousands, this same newspaper gloated over their rain, and almost thanked Heaven that ' the Irish race was gone-gone with a vengeance. Hardly a number of it that does not contain some insult to the Irish people, or its religion; and yet, that journal, and the English people whom it represents, expect that the Irish should say whatever they say, feel whatever they feel, and swear whatever they swear-that whatever England does is right-and that the English people are the greatest nation on the face of the Earth 1 This is really the fact ; a fact because of our own servility, or rather the servility of our gentry and middle classes, who not merely see good in everything English, but who see no good in anything that is not English! And as long as this foeling characterises the gentry and middle classes of this country, notwithstanding all the insults we rocoive from the organs of English opinion, we deserve the contempt of the Times and the people of England. If Ireland, or the Catholic faith, be not abused in a leading article, we are sure to see the omission supplied by some one of 'our own correspondents' from some quarter of the world. The Melbourne correspondence of Saturday's Times classes the 'Irish and Chinese' in that city as possessing precisely the same habits-a compliment which, amongst so many others, we hope, will be duly appreciated by the servile sycophanis who make up the Anglo-Irish gentry of Ireland ! Let the Times go on abusing us-we have no doubt that it will still have a party to bound it on against the old Celtic Race; but there is one thing that we can promise it, and 'hat is-HATE FOR HATE; and further, that sooner or lator, there will como-A Day of Reckoning !-Kilkenny Journal.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN INELAND .--- Only a week ago, the Times drew a labored contrast between Eagland and France. In England, as much as in Franco, some persons might be tempted to religious persecution ; but the power of the press in England deprived them of the power to yield to the temptation : a few words of exposure, and the matter was for a day or two the talk of all England, and was at once set right. An able Correspondent in our present number points out the notorious fact, that by a tacit agreement between the conductors of the Protestant press, this remedy of publicity is denied to Outliolica. This very wook presents an example to which we would beg the special attention of our readers. On Monday last, the Freeman's Journal, Dublin paper, published a full report of an action of ejectment tried at the Castleblancy Quarter Sessions, in the County Monaghan. Colonel Lewis, the pur-chaser of an estate in 1854, took it into his head, like many other Irish landowners, to compel his tenants to educate their children as Protestants .--There was already a National School, frequented by the Catholic children, and one under the care of the Protestant Incumbent, for the Protestants. Neither of these suited the Colouel's taste. He set up a third, under the care of a "Bible Reader," a class of men about whose conduct and average morality we need say nothing to those who know Ireland. To this he required his Catholic tonants to send their children, publicly signifying his pleasure at a meeting to which he called them together. The Parish Priest asked whether he might attend to instruct them in their religion; but Colonel Lewis is stated by the Counsel to have replied, that he would admit neither Priest, minister, nor devil. How many of the tenants refused to obey did not appear; two certainly did-John Byr , and one named M'Quillan. On both of these ejectments were served; but the latter being dropped for this session, on account of an irregularity in serving the notice. Byrne slone came into Court. The only witness was Colonel Lewis's agent; but the Colonel himself sat in Court, "by the Clerk of the Pence. The evidence which he thus admitted, sworn in his presence by his authorised agent, was that Byrne had repeatedly offored his rent before this process was commenced, and that his conduct at the meeting was most respectful to Colonel Lewis, but that the reason of his ejectment was his refusal to send his children (of whom he had nine, six girls and three boys) to the Oolonel's school, and saying "he had rather give up his land than send his children to a school where their religion would be tampored with." The result was, that the Protestant official presiding at the Quarter Sessions, after expressing in the strongest terms his condemnation of Major Lewis's conduct, dismissed the viectment, not on that account, which would not be a legal ground, but solely for an irregularity in form, and expressed his regret that the protection he thus gave was only for three months, after which this victim of conscience, his wife and nine children, will be turned without shelter into the high roads. Here is a case to be, as the Times says, the talk of all Englandsy, we may add, of all Europe; a case in which, of all others, we might expect the public press to be both willing and able to enforce justice. So it would, but that it is unfortunately a case of oppression of a Catholic by a Protestant. The consequence is, that the Times, which on that very day was chivalrously coming forward as the protector of the Protestants of France, left this case wholly unreported and unnoticed. The whole English press has done the same. Until these words are put into hands of our readers, no one reader of any one English newspaper has had any opportunity of knowing anything of the wrongs and sufferings of poor John Byrne and his family, or of the ruthless religious persocution of Col. Lewis. What the Saturday weekly papers will do, remains to be seen. The Guardian, which appears on Wednesday, is as ellent as the Times; yet it re-ports a case before another Irish Sessions Court, because in that an Irish peasant was committed for using disrospectful language against Her Majesty .--Alas! let that good and happy mother judge whether that, disgusting as it is, is a crime to be visited as severely as the turning nine helpless children, with their parents, to starve in the high roads, because their father refused to do (what all who believe that there is such a thing as sin, however little they may bolievo his roligion to be true, must feel it to be a sin of the first magnitudo)-to give them an education which that religion taught him, and he believed, would be fatal to their salvation. What the Union will do, or again the Liberal weekly papers, remains We have little hope that they will say to bo seen. anything of the matter. So far is it true as regards Catholics, that "the least act of unfairness to the meanest sect in this country would raise a cry from the affirmative) How many people were there? I milliona." There are, we sincercly believe, millions can't say. Can you guess? Perhaps one huadred. who would be indignant enough if they knew the facts; but the public press of all sections and parties, with scarcely an exception, are in a conspiracy to prevent their knowing it. The case, moreover, has an important political bearing. The Freeman shows that in the single county where this new outrage has publicly been committed, not less than nine thousand families, or more than fifty thousand souls. have been ejected, and nine thousand homes thrown down, within ten years, on political or religious grounds. The reason of the ejectment, no doubt, could seldom be legally proved; for few landlords, howover little they may "fear God," "regard man" so little as Golonel Lewis; and whatever may be the cause of an ejectment, excuses can seldom be wanting in a country where it is a common custom to refuse to tonants receipts in full, even when their rents are fully paid, and where, moreover, it is not an uncommon system that the nominal rent is higher than is intended by either party to be really pain, and that receipts are given "only on account." But all men must see that where wholesale eviction is the order of the day, and where a landlord can sit openly in Court and bear his own agent swear that his motive for evicting a tenant with a wife and nine children was meraly his refusal to give up his chil-

dren's religion, we are absolutely without any se-

used to intimidate votors. In England such oppression would be impossible-the mere suspicion of it would; no doubt; raise a cry from the whole country ; and we have not forgotten the just indignation the whole English press whon one landlord, the Earl of Stamford, used his power, on political grounds, for the oppression of one deserving tenant. But this case, if there had been no other, abundantly shows that for the Irish Catholic voter the publicity of the English press is no protection whatever. As a matter of fact, every man who knows Ireland is aware that it is so used on a wholesalo scale. The argument, therefore, of the *Times* against the Ballot is simply false :--- "The sole plea for its introduction is that voters are intimidated, and we know that, whatever may have been formerly the case, the evils of intimidation are now passing away. Parliament has legislated against them, the press has doclaimed against them, the poople has effectually struggled against them. No one can pretend that the House of Commons is in any appreciable degree returned by intimidated voters." We must call it impudently falso, romembering the challenge of the Archbishop of Tuam, that he and the Catholic Clergy were anxious to leave the voters to vote as they pleased, if the landlords would do the same. The Times adds, that if there were compulsion, "it would be far batter to suffer and ignore it than to confess that the great English nation cannot control a handful of Lords and Squires." But the fallacy needs no exposure, for it is by adopting the Ballot that this great nation has it in its power, when it pleases, to control the oppressors in Ireland-not " a few Lords and Squires," but the remnant and representatives of that great party which for centuries has abused the power of England, to trample upon a prostrate nntion. The simple fact is, that the social condition of Ireland is still radically unhealthy. It has never recovered-as how should it ?- the open tyranny and cruelty of the old penal laws. There must ever be natural distinctions; rich and poor, the powerful and the weak, always have lived and always will live together; the peculiar curse of Ireland is that, owing to a long course of oppression, the line of division between these classes too generally coincides

with the line which divides the Saxon from the Celt and the Protestant from the Catholic. Under such circumstances, to extend the franchise without giving the protection of the Ballot, is to load with gold an unarmed traveller and then seud kim among banditti -to fatten up the sheep in order to expose them in the midst of wolves .- Weekly Register.

The following is a report of the extraordinary proceedings alluded to above; the perusal of which must excite the strongest feelings of indignation against the Protestant landlords of Ireland, in the breast of every honest man :---

At the Usstleblancy Court of Quarter Sessions on Monday the following remarkable case came before Mr. Major, the assistant-barrister :---

Colonel Lewis V. John Byrne.

Mr. McMahon, of Dundalk, with Mr. Res, of Bol-fast, who came down specially for this case, appeared for the defendant; Mr. Wright for the plaintiff. Edward Clendinning deposed that he served the jectment on Byrne.

John Armstrong sworn : Attested the service of the notice to guit on John Byrne the 17th Feb., 1857.

Mr. Downey sworn and examined by Mr. Wright : am agent of Colonel Lewis on this part of the Keelar and Dunboyler; this tenancy began in Novemher '54, but I altered it to September ; I gave him recelpts in accordance with the alteration.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Rea ; I am agent for Colonel Lewis cleven years ; the Colonel came in for the lands in '54; the rent is £S 18s.; the former rent, under M . Filgate, was £8 8.; when the colonel came into possession he increased the rent; he added ten shillings a year to it. Are you aware that there is a house on the land? Yes. Do you know who bullt it? I do not. Was it not built by defendant or his father? I cannot say. Do you know how many children are in the house? I do not. Did you serve them with notice to quit? The children 1 No, I did not. Don't you know that in that house there are nine children, and so many as six of them girls, with three boys and the mother; for the mother also is unlucky enough to be alive? (Some sengation.) I cannot say how many. Evidently there must be some great motive for such a proceeding-how many years' rent is due? One year's rent is owing. You don't mean it! One year's rent! I must have been wrongly instructed; only one years' rent, you say ? That's all- £8 19s. After the famine and the hail storm, and all, one years' rent remains due? Yes My client refused to pay that, did he? No, he did not. Do you mean to say be offered you that as well as the rest? He did, and I refused to take it. Let me hear that again-on your oath did my client offer you that one year's rent before these proceedings commenced? He did. Where did he offer it to you? In Monaghan and Inniskeen. Then he tendered you that years' rent more than onco? He did. And that was before those proceedings commenced ? It was. He offered it twice before the notice was serwed, but I would not take it. And are you aware that when you refused it he went and put it in the Bank of Ireland, that you may be sure of it any time. I don't know, but I think he did. To his worship: the years' rent is L8 188. Mr. Rea : Well, now, once more we offer you that years' rent in open court; Will you take it ? No, I cannot. Examination by Mr. Rea continued : There is a church in Inniskoon, I believe? There is. And a National School sup-ported by the state? I can't say of my own knowledge. Did you hear that there is? I did. And there is the school of Mr. Reed also there, belonging to the Established Church? I believe so. You are well aware, however, that Colonel Lewis has built a school of his own in Inniskeen? He has. And appointed a toacher of the name of Wallace? Yes. On your oath, was not Wallace a Scripture reader also? Ho was. That is Colonel Lowis there, sitting beside the clerk of the peace? It is. Did you tell Colonul Lewis that Byrne tendered you the rent? I don't recollect ; I should say Colonel Lewis was aware of Byine being able to pay. On your solemn oath, Sir, doyou not know that this ejectment arose out of Colonel Lewis's wish to have Byrne's children go to his school? It has grown out of it. Very well, that's an answer. And Byrne said he would give up his land sooner than send his children to a school where their religious convictions were likely to be tampered with? I suppose so. You were present at the meeting on the road when Oolonel Lowis met his tenants? (We understand the answer was in And Byrne said that at the meeting? Yos. It was the colonel that convened the meeting, I believe? He came to meet his tenantry, but there were others there bosides. They were invited to come, I believe ? The tenantry were, but the others were not. The Rev. Mr. Beggan was there? He was. And Wallace, the Scripture-reader, was there ? He was, and the Priest was there. How long did the meeting last? About two or three hours were spent thero. Did any other tonants speak like Byrno at the meeting? M'Quillan did. And was M'Quillan served with an ejectment? He was; but it has been withdrawn because served on children under sixteen years of age; but it is to come on next session. I believe Colonel Lewis was treated at that meeting with the greatest possible respect? Yes, I should say so, Do you know that the reply of Colonel Lewis to the Rev. Mr. Beggan's proposal to visit the schools, in case the children of his communion should go there, was, that he (the colonel) would not allow Priest, Minister, or devil to enter his schools? I never heard any such thing. Byrne's family are struggling people, are they not? They are. And in this country where do struggling people struggle to after leaving their home-is it not to the workhouse, a burthen on the industry of the public? I suppose so. Would you take the rent now, and abandon this ejectcurity that the threat of eviction will not be largely | ment? I would not .- Newry Lizaminer.

The first mercantile failure in Limerick has been inst announced-the suspension of an old and respectable firm, that of Mr James Bannatyne and Son. with in Kilrush; but the particulars are not precisely known. The Bank of Ireland is set down at £15,000. Other failures are sure to follow .--- Sounders.

On Thursday week, John M'Gowan, Esq. Mayor Returning Officer at the last borough election, and his two deputies, Mr. Joseph Foley and Mr. Hugh Connellan, together with two poll clerks. Mr William Ward and Mr. John Bruen, entered each into security before the resident magistrate, W C. Morony, Esq, to the amount of two sureties each, in the sum of £50, and themselves in £100, to stand their trial at the approaching assizes, for a conspiracy to defrand certain electors of the borough of their votes on the above memorable occasion.-Sligo Independent.

The rapid and frequent communication between Milford Haven, and Ireland is developing the Irish traffic to an enormous extent. During the months of September, October, and November last, upwards of 18,000 head of cattle were landed at Noyland, and forwarded by the South Wales Railway. One day there in one day, and the cargoes comprise large consignments of bacon, butter, and agricultural produce. Space is so much required that every expedient is resorted to, yet there is great difficulty in meeting the greatly increasing traffic.

On Sunday, the 27th December, at Rossnakill, county Donegal, Hugh Blayney, for many years bal liff over extensive estates in Fanet, died from the offects of blows on the head inflicted with stones thrown at him by some persons or persons about a week previously. He swore informations a few days after the occurrence against a relative of his own, one William Blayney, who being apprehended, was admitted on bail, to stand his trial at the ensning March assizes. This cannot be called an agrarian outrage; as it is said private family matters originated the sad act .-- Londonderry Journal.

The unfortunate depositors of the Tipperary Bank are likely at last to got a small instalment of their claims on that concern, several of the leading shareholders having offered terms of compromise, which have been accepted by the official manager and ratified by the Master in Chancery .- Tablet.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -FEBRUARY 12, 1858.1

ORBISTIANITY MADE, EASY .-... "Richard Dublin" is a remarkable, a most eff aordinary man. None but an eminently practical country, in an eminently practical age, could have produced such a pheno-menon. The great purpose of his life, the end and aim of all his thoughts and toil, is to make everything easy. Every National School in this island has been inundated with "easy lessons" upon all sorts of subjects; and we may presume that our little Mickeys and Barneys are now able to spin their peg-tops upon the soundest principles of physical science, and negotiate their purchases of gingerbread in strict conformity with the maxims of Adam Smith and Stuart Mill. Applying his practical genius to the difficulties of theology, Doctor Whately has facilitated faith down to the requirements of Sociaus or even Spinosa; and, if we may judge from his latest achievement, is disposed to resolve morality into Mormonism. To describe accurately and briefly his office and work as a teacher, we should call him the Great Facilitator. It is almost a pity that it was not the will of Providence to send him into the world in place of St. Paul. He would have made Obristianity so easy that the whole human race would all at once have become Christians (in the Whately sense) without any perception of the change. Instead of which, as must be perceived, those obstinate and one-idead men, the early preachers of the Gospel, were absurd enough to knock their heads against a mass of strong and deep-rooted prejudices, and thus drew an immensity of odium upon their doctrines and persecution upon themselves. Whereas, if they had only put their heads together, and compiled an interesting little treatise, entitled, let us say, "Easy Lessons in Religious Matters," which could be generally sold for the small sum of a "drachma" or an "ass" (as the case might be,) Peter might perhaps have died (of gout or some other gentlemanly disease) in the legally recognised position of Pontifex Maximus; and Paul might have made a fortune by contracts for supplying sails and tents to the imperial fleets and armies.

From easy logic to easy ethics the transition is convenient, and such a transition has Dr. Whately just made. He has had a case of conscience submitted to him, and has summarily solved it, upon the clear principles of muscular Christianity-which, we take it, must be the blood relation of Csrnul Juduism. Bishop Colenso was commissioned some time ago (by Miss Burdett Coutts, we believe) to extend the circulation of calico and the word amongst the nude and benighted Uaffres of Natal. Arrived at the scene of his labours, the pious missionary found his progress checked by a strange and unexpected obstacle. For though (to illustrate the point by one msstance) Ofntipsi, chief of the Likeitunderdone tribe, and a man of great influence in those parts, was willing, for the small consideration of a cocked hat (to be worn on state occasions as the badge of his rank,) to submit to whatever right of initiation the Bishop might prescribe, it was found that when that functionary enjoined upon his neophyte the necessity of selecting from his many wives some one, who was thenceforth to be the sole partner of his connubial bliss, the difficulty not alone of restricting himself in the number, but of choosing the individual, deterred the interesting proselyte from the step he had Were he to put away the imperious meditated. Wollatolla, that course, though perhaps conducive to his domestic peace, would involve him in a war with her father, the powerful chief of a neighbouring tribe. Or, should it be the careful Jumbarumba, who then would know how to cook his elephantsteaks to that exact turn which had so often sharpened for him the edge of appetite? How, again, could he part with his beloved RINGALINGA, the light of his harem, the mother of his heir? No; it was imposible; and therefore, though OFNTIPSI kept the cocked nat, he cut the creed. In such an emergency, what was the disconcerted COLENSO to do? To adhere to the practice of previous missionaries, who, constrain ed by the strict letter of the law they had preached, had insisted upon monogamy as an essential principle of Christianity, was to renounce at once all hope of success in the work he had taken in hand. Was it not better (thought the Bishop) to strain a point, and leave the chiefs all their wives, than binder them, by an impracticable restriction, from receiving the message with which he was burdened? Was he to go back to England, and, in return for the munificent endowment which the excellent Miss Courts had bestowed upon him, have no fruits of conversion to show? That would never do. The upshot was that | the bounds of the Marquis of Lansdowne's estate .-the "fixed fact" of polygamy was accepted, with all its inconveniences; and the Eishop has now the the property were charged at Kerry Assizes, some satisfaction of presiding over a flourishing congre- years since, with manslaughter, for having allowed gation of matrimonial It is sometime pluralists. the misfortune of the best men to have seen their most meritorious actions misrepresented. Great scandal was taken by some of his clerical brethren at it is not necessary for one now to enter into partihome at Doctor Colenso's proceedings. He fought his own battle for a time as best he could, but, being hard pressed, had at last to look for help. It is remarkable that no one thought of referring the disputed point to the decision of the head of the Church of England, the supreme authority " in things ceclesiastical as well as civil." Probably it was feared that her Majesty's prejudices, as an English lady, were too strongly enlisted against the Bishop, for any chance of a favourable issue in that quarter, But the Great Facilitator was at length appealed to, at the suggestion of his faithful disciple, the ex-Bishop of Norwton. And what was WHATELY'S response He took his decided stand by his brother Colesso's side, not as an apologist, but as a champion. The Bishop (said his Grace) was not only right in allowing the Caffres to keep all their wives, but he would have done wrong had he allowed any one of them to put any one of his wives away. His Grace arrived at this conclusion by an easy process of reasoning. It was lawful for OFNTIPSI (e. g.) to contract marriage with as many women as he liked. His contract with each of them was valid, according to the law of his own country. But it is not lawful for any one to break a contract which has been lawfully entered into. Therefore it is not lawful for Ownrives to give Archbishop, would be "decidedly immoral." Further (continues his Grace, jumping from Caffraria to Ohristendom) the Scripture says that he who puts away his wife (and is not one of his wives his wife ?) "maketh her to commit adultery." This is about the (free and) easiest "lesson in reasoning" we have ever studied. We need not refer his Grace to the chapter on syllogisms in his own treaties for the means of discovering all the imbecilities of his argument. But let'us argue out a parallel case in his own way. It is lawful for BRIGHAM YOUNG, in Utab, according to the law of that country, to marry as many wives as he pleases. His contract with each of them is valid, according to the law of Utah. But it is not lawful for any one to break a contract he has lawfully made, Therefore it is not lawful for BRIGHAM to put away Mrs. Young, No. 90, or any other one of them. Such a procedure would be "decidedly immoral." 05 viously Doctor WHATELY is quite out of place in Dublin. What does he think about a trip to Deseret? -Nation. EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GAR-DENS DUBLIN.—A Correspondent has favored us (Dublin Evening Post) with the following account of an occurrence at the Zoological Gardeas, Phonix Park, on Sunday, January the 10th, which shows the danger of approaching too closely to the cages of the Cork Examiner. wild animals :- "I happened to be one of a party who witnessed the following fearful occurrence, at the Royal Zoological Gardens, Phoenix Park, ou Yesterday, Sunday, January 10 :--- We were walking along the pond, which is near the gate house, when we were startled by the screams of a number of persons. The sounds appeared to come from the top of a grass hill, at the foot of which we were walking. We rapidly ascended the hill, and we beheld what not one of us can ever forget. A cage in which two wolves were, was on the top of the hill; a crowd composed of soldiers, boys, women and children, were around the cage; a policeman was standing see that the new Reform Bill is worthy of the name. Record.

next to a man who appeared to belong to the laboring class; the laborer was close to the cage; his band, from the wrist down, was seized in the wolf's jaw's. The wolf had his fore feet 'planted,' his nose tightly up against the bars of the cage, holding on to the unfortunate man's hand, from which the warm blood was dropping into the brute's mouth, and of course, rendering its thirst for blood more eager. The policeman, as anxious as he could be to succor the poor fellow from the wolf's fange, was beating the wolf on the head with the baton; he would have just made as much impression with his blows on a block of granite. All round were standing, myself among the number useless, and completely panic-stricken, when we observed a gentlemen hastening to the frightful scene. He saw at one glance what was the matter, turned to the laborer and said to him. "Be quiet my good man, do not try to pull your hand from the wolf's mouth." Then catching the baton from the policeman he took it in his two hands -the thick end he held in his right hand, the thin end in his left-then turning again to the poor fel-"When I push in the baton inlow, he said to him. to the wolf's mouth, draw back your hand; until then do not stir it-now be steady." He then wedged in the baton alongside of the hand, and jerking the thin end of the baton up against the roof of the brute's mouth, he forced it open, and the hand was, as no one can doubt, withdrawn without a moments hesitation. The crowd the moment that the gentleman appeared and took the direction of affairs, stood breathlessly awaiting the issue of his movements. The hand presented an awful spectacle. It had a large hole, exactly similar to what an enormous nail would make in the centre of the back. from which hole the blood was actually sponting up as fast as possible. A second bite was visible on the wrist joint, in front of the hand ; this bite did not bleed anything at all in comparison to the other bite, which was inflicted by what is called the canine tooth. The poor man was in agony; he was brought st once into the council room by the gentleman, who bathed his hand, bandaged it up, and sent him off to the Richmond Hospital. The gentleman, we learned afterwards, was Dr. Corrigan, one of the Vice Presi-dents of the Zoological Society."

THE LANSDOWNE ESTATES, KENMARE, JAN. 7TH.-It is not easy to describe the extent to which the feeling of exasperation prevails here, owing to the proceedings to which I have adverted in my former letters. Placards, proclamations, and squibs of all kinds were to be seen through the town, either ridiculing or denouncing the parties with whom the acts have originated. But the strongest evidence that public feeling here has reached the ultimate point of exasperation is one, the force of which will be readily understood by all who know the awe in which the peasantry stand of offending persons placed in authority over them. This day the hotel in which I stay is almost besieged with country people, tenants of the Lansdowne estate, rushing in, like drowning men grasping at a straw, to detail their grievances, in the hope that making them public may help in some way to stem the tide of adversity which is pressing down upon them. And this, too, though they saw, as I did, the drivers of the agent skulking about, watching those who dared to come forward and complain of the manner in which they conceived they had been wronged. Will it be believed that one of these fellows had the audacity to boast that he had in his possession the numes of eighteen of these poor people, and that another of his confraternity had as many more? Need I suggest with what object this interesting list is to be submitted to the perusal of his lordship's agent?

The result of my interview with those poor people has been a mass of complaints, to give a tithe of which would only weary your readers. One man comes to complain that he was fined a year's rent for having given a month's lodging to his brother-in-law. If you fancy the difficulty a poor peasant in a Kerry mountain district has in making up his rent, under any circumstances, living as he does upon a ragged patch of land that will not grow a blade of corn, and his only hope of support being the few potatoes he can rear and the milk of his little Kerry cows, you can then easily comprehend the exemplary punishment which this poor wretch underwent for the crime of harbouring a relative. But they say hospitality is a savage virtue, and, probably, it is with an eye to the eventful civilisation of Kerry that Mr. Trench seeks to banish any trace of it from within My attention was called to a case where tenants on man to die of exposure, and the pleaded the rul of the estate as their defence. As the case was, however, dealt with at the time by the newspapers, culars. One case more, therefore, and i shall have done with these p inful details. The offence, in this instance, was that of harbouring a stranger, that stranger being the wife of the offender's brother. As he has been punished for his crime already I trust he will incur no further penalty for putting his name to a statement of his version of the facts. I need not does. Timothy Sullivan, of Derrynabrack, was in the habit of giving a lodging occasionally to his sister-in-law, Catherine Sullivan, her husband (Eugene) being strolling about the country in search of em ployment. He was afraid to lodge both, or, in fact, either ; but the poor woman was in low fever and approaching her confinement. Even under such circumstances his terror was so great that he removed her to a temporary shed on Jeremiah Sullivan's land, where she gave birth to a child. She remained there for some time, when wind of the matter appeared to have reached the "office." Poor Jeremiah Sullivan was sent for, and compelled to pay a gale's rens, and received an injunction to throw down the shed, which he did. Thus driven out, and with every tenant on the estate afraid to afford her a refuge, the miserable woman went about two miles up the mounthin; and, sick as she was, and so situated, took shelter in a dry cavern, where she lived for several days. But even her presence there was a crime, and a deodand of another gale's rent was levied off Jeremiah Sullivan. Thus within three weeks he was compelled to pay two gales of rent of £3 2s 6d each. It was declared also that the mountain being the joint property of Jeremiah Sallivan, Timothy Sullivan, and Tady Tim Sullivan, Timothy Sullivan was a participator in the offence, and should be fined a gale's rent. Tady Tim, it appears, escaved. It was with some hesitation that I ventured in this case to give the name of the party, lest doing so I should be exposing him to the displeasure of a person who, as I have shown, has it in his power to make his anger terribly felt. But the statement, in my mind, represents a case of such extraordinary hardship that I think it only fair to Mr. Trench to identify it distinctly, and so give him an opportunity of disproving the allegations contained in it, if they be untrue. One of the two parties punished sent word to me that he was afraid to come and give any information, less he might suffer for it. But I can searcely anticipate that Mr. Trench will consider any further punishment necessary for an act which, in any locality than the Lansdowne estates, would be called one of charity. These few episodes in the "short and simple annals of the will afford you an idea of the class of informa-1001 tion I have gleaned by coming hither .-- Oor, of the

THE NEW DIVORCE BILL AND THE BISHOP OF OX-ORD.-The following letter has been sent to all the Surrogates of the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Oxford :- "Diocesan Registry, Dec. 30th, 1867 .-Rev. Sir-The act of parliament of last session, to 'Amend the Law relating to Divorce and Matri-monial Causes in England,' will come into operation on the 11th proximo, and 1 am desired by the Chancollor of the diocese to inform you that, after conference with the Lord Bishop on the subject, the Ohancellor requests you will receive the following as an instruction from him in the exercise of your office of Surrogate-That you do not grant a license for marriage to any person who has obtained a decree for a dissolution of marriage under the provisions of the act if the husband or wife (as the case may be) of such divorced person be still alive.- I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir, your faithful servant, Joux M. DAVENPORT. To the Rev. ----, Surrogate of the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Oxford."

We (Union) are assured that the governmentare fully determined to grapple with the hitherto insoluble problem, the Church rate difficulty, next session. Judging from a sketch of the modus operandi furnished by a cotemporary, assuming to be well informed, the ministerial plan is as wonderfully simple as it intensely ridiculous. Our readers will be amused to learn that the ministerial project-the result of two sessions of hesitation and "anxious deliberation"-consists in the total abolition of the rate, and the substitution of pew rents ! Fifty years ago, the age of ecclesiological pens and family boxes, when pews were furnished like parlours with easy chairs stoves and looking-glasses, the notion might have been deemed feasible. But to-day, when all earnest Ohurchmen are bunded together to abolish the pow system in toto, and place the poorest worshipper on footing of entire equality with the proudest, the idea is simply ludicrous, and worthy only of a man like Lord Shaftesbury, who would drive the poor from their parish churches in order to parade them in a concert-room. Or is it a part of his lordship's deliberate policy-a trick to "compel them to come in" to Exeter Hall?

A correspondent writes to the Times, stating that from the worship at St. Paul's Gathedral very poor children are excluded. On Wednesday afternoon a lady was entering the choir, when she saw a verger turning back two children in charity-school bonnets, and three others who were with them. She said to the verger, "Is there not free admission?" "To you ma'am certainly," was the reply. The lady said that if he would allow the poor children to pass, she would sit with them and see that they behaved well. Happening to see me in the choir, she placed them near me until she had found her own son, who had disappeared during the colloquy; and then, returning before the service had begun, the poor children sat between us, and their good behaviour might have edified the most fastidious. After service we found that they belonged to one of our Church schools, and had long wished to join in our cathedral worship. It scems that the verger-discipline varies with the church. In St. Paul's poor children must not pray within the choir, and in Westminster Abbey I am told neither poor nor rich are allowed to pray outside t. A gentleman "detected" kneeling in Edward the Confessor's chapel was accosted by the verger-showman with "No praying is allowed here!" It may be said of the parish churches, "Let the poor go into the galleries." Alas! at St. Martin's-in-the-Fieldnot during the present or former incumbency-I saw a poor man timidly advancing, when the official at the further end, scenting poverty in a moment, Bew rather than ran upon the offender, who, terror-stricken, disappeared behind the door in 2 moment. I be-lieve there is a Dissenting place of worship where the admission on Sunday mornings is "Price one shilling." Now, really if the very poor are to be excluded this is the shortest way. It saves trouble and spares their feelings. A poor man may wish to hear, but he wakes on Suuday morning with only a spare sixpence in his pocket; he knows the price, saves his walk, and saves his sixpance, perhaps, for a warmer welcome on Monday evening in the gallery of the Coburg Theatre 1

CURISTIANITY SHOOLD COMMENCE AT HOME .- It is after family worship that a Glasgow young lady retires to write Sapphic letters or have a quiet cup of cocoa, made strong, with a companion in private.-It is a Free Kirk dencon, who, with £100,000 of debts (chiefly, of course, to the Western Bank) and very shadowy assets, besides a town and country house for what we may call his own proper use, supplies a manse and needful sustentation for a " friend" of the sustentation fo

The Rov. Mr. May, the master of the Brewers' Grammar School, who was committed for trial by the Lord Mayor upon charge of cruelly beating a scholar named Grossmith, has been cleared from all responsibility upon the charge, the grand jury hav-ing thrown out the bill. As Mr. May left the Court he was surrounded by his friends, who cheered him heartily along Guildhall-yard, flourishing triumphantly in the air the cane with which the chastisement was inflicted .- [We have some remembrance of a case in which a schoolmaster had corrected an unruly scholar, but not with such severity as in the present case. The result was, however, different, the defen-dant in that case being hooted instead of cheered, and sent to prison instead of obtaining a discharge. Mr. May, the triumphant defendant, is, however, a Protestant Clergyman; the other imprisoned defendant was a Oatholic layman.] - Weekly Register.

Our Protestant friends seem to deplore much the obstinacy of poor Irish Papists in not adopting the State Orced, and yet in our estimation, to rejoice at the wildness of those people who will not remain to be convinced-if such a thing were possible-would be more consistent with their feelings. We believe -and many Protestants do not differ from us-that the conversion of Oatholics is only a pretence to hold annual meetings, where long speeches are delivered, which, while they ensure to the Rev. Divines the yearly salary, and perhaps something extra, gain also a greater popularity than what was conceded to them before. A fortnight since, there was the annual meeting of the Irish Missionary Society; and this week we had, at the Collegiate Institute, a meeting for promoting the Beripture Readers' Association. Dr. M'Neil thought they could do more than had been done, especially in Liverpool, where, he said, every six years one million of Irish Roman Catholics were absorbed. He has acknowledged-for the first time, in his life, we think-there is comething worse than a Pope. He said drunkenness was more injurious to the social and religious condition of the people than all that twenty Popes could do or say. These are the truest words repeated in his life : the wonder is, some prodigy did not appear on their conclusion; for, of all other mon, the Doctor is the last to speak kindly or truthfully of Rome or the Pope. The finale of his speech did not, however, differ from bis usual style. le wished to be particularly understood when he said, no Protestant woman should marry a Papist, nor neither should a Protestant man marry a Catholic woman. If they did, the Oonfessional would be frequented, and all their secrets, whether good or bad, revealed I Last week, R. Houghton, Esq., a Protestant merchant of this town, and one nover wanting in sympathy with his fellow creature, wrote a letter to the Protestant Bishop of Chester, describing the poverty of the working people, and evidently with the hopes of receiving in return something from that well-paid State dignitary that would alleviate their wants. What did he receive? Nothing but polite compliments, with the following opinion, or something very analogous to it-"that the rich along were the people capable of soothing the sharp pangs of the poor, and he hoped they would not remain calloas, nor let such a favourable opportunity for performing acts of charity pass by unobserved." The novelty of the letter, and of His Lordship's feelings with regard to the poor, induced Mr. Houghton to publish the answer in the Daily Post, so as to show the public what aid he had received from "the Bishop of the Diocese," who said only the "rich?" could assist the poor. Is not the "Bishop" one of the "rich?" Why not, therefore, assist them? The circulars of the Liverpool Reformation Association state, if our memory serves us correctly at this moment, that many thousands are annually granted to the "Ohester living." -Surely, then, Ilis Lordship might not unreasonable be expected to open the subscription-roll with a ten, twenty, or fifty pounds ? Had the same gentleman addressed our own Bishop, something more substantial, and better to the purport of the letter, would have been sent in reply, although his income, compared with the others, is, we might say, influitesimally small; and, not withstanding the many calls upon His Lordship, his attention to the temporal necessities of the poor is well known and appreciated.-Liverpool Cov. Weekly Regester.

The Press pronounces against the Sunday Evening Services at Westminster Abbey. These are said to he, "not for the poor, but really for their wealthier fellow-creatures whose morbid piety delights in abnormal devotion. The crowding, fighting, and swear-ing outside the doors are but a sorry preparation for the spiritual instruction within."

A VISIT TO MR. SPURGEON

congregation. "Let us unite in supplication,"-that is the phrase.

Mr. Spurgeon generally prays standing-hallooing out towards the ceiling in a truculent and maledie-tory way. The irrelevant information which he conveys to the Almighty or the state, if it were not profane, would be simply tedious. In the prayer we heard was a petition for reform, and that parijament might be enabled, not to talk, but to do something. This is followed by a hyma, or, as the preacher terms it, "a sacred shout of joy-the tuno is a favorite one." A verse of a hyma sing sitting, another scrap of supplication, and "another sacred shout of joy." Mr. Spurgeon sets off in a yelp or "yoop" instanter. He never loses wind, though the rate at which he cuts the air is positively alarming. His sermons are a series of windy combats with Apollyon, from which that personage always slinks off howling, and Mr. Spurgeon invariably stalks forth the exulting victor.

[We omit some passages as not merely profune, but savouring of blasphemy .- Ed. Tab]

Occasionaly the discourse is calivened by a staves of a song-from "The Bay of Biscay," or "The Stan-dard Bearer," and this sort of stuff :--"I think the' Angels are looking down from the battlements of lleaven, and singing, 'See the Conquering Hero Comes." Here is a passage on death, with exquisite parliamentary allusions : "The grim serjeant of the house is coming, and he will dissolve you. What will be your lot if you have been a stranger in his house below, when you find that you may have sat for a little while in this House of Commons below, you cannot sit in the House of Lords above." His aha's are remarkable as a byæna's :--" Aha," says the Devil, " Prince of Light, I have one of the jewels." given-past, present, and to come."

Of the advantages of immorality here is the opinion : "If you go to Heaven you must elbow pickpockets, and walk side by side with drunkards and thieves. There is only one road to Heaven for the moral and immioral, for the chimney sweep and bor Majesty the Queen." Here is another select thought: -"The thought struck me the other day that the Lord will have in Heaven some of these very big sinnors that have gone further astray than anyhody that ever lived, the most extraordinary extravaganzas of vice, just to make the melody complete, by singing some of those soprano notes which you and I, because we have not gone so far astray, will never be able to utter. I wonder whether any one has stepped into this chapel this morning whom God has selected to take some of those alto notes in the scale of praise ? Perhaps there is one such here. Oh I how will such a one sing, if grace, free grace, shall have mercy upon him ?"

And now the performance is over-the Bril One has been effectually clubbed-archangels have flapped their wings-the side-shaking langhter and the woman's titters are over-and the performer has passed to the retiring room to receive congratulations. The boxes are ratiled at the doors, but it is humilinting to notice the dead pecuniary silence. Now we are borne along, and jammed in the press at the stage door. Thence the Spurgeon family are emerging; graciously the hilarious performer bows, and nimbly into his brougham; at times, according to a published report, even extending his hand for the fair chosen to kiss.

UNITED STATES.

HORHIBLE DEPRAVITY .- A correspondent of the (N. 11.) Patriot, writes that on Wednesday, 13th inst., the Rev. Obadiah Smith, of Fremont, in that State, was brought before a magistrate, charged with the triple crime of adultery, incest, and rape, committed upon his own daughter; and on the testimony of his wife and daughter he was committed to jail to awalt his trial at the next term of Griminal Court. New Hampshire is the only State in the Union where Catholics are not allowed to hold office. Amend your Constitution, gentlemen, encourage Catholics to setile among you, and another such case as that of Rev. Obadiah Smith will not occur again .- Pitteburgh Catholic

EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURES OF WALKER THE FILM-SUSTER .- The speech made by Walker at Mobile, merits general attention. It embodies the damaging dislosures of a person who is satisfied that he has nothing further to hope or expect from powerful nocomplices. General Walker does not hegitate to publish to the world the private conversations and assorances which he had received from the President and his Cabinet. This may be avery untair proceeding-but that does not change the character of the facts revealed. Walker states that previous to his late expedition to Nicaragon, Mr. Buchanan assured one of the General's confidential friends, who had called upon him on his behalf, that he regarded Walker as just as truly the President of Nicaragua as he was President of the United States ;- that be sympathized entirely with his proceedings, and would protect him against interruption from the English men-of-war, even at the hazard of war with Great Britain. He asserts that special pains were taken by the Administration to induce him to rely upon the active sympathy and effective aid of the Goverament. Gen. Walker further asserts that after the President had changed his sentiments, a member of the Cabinot urged him to proceed to Mexico and endeavor to embroil that country in a war with Spain, which might end in the transfer of Cuba, first to Mexico and then to the United States. Even Walker professes to have been shocked at the immorality of such a proposition-though he acknowledges that his principal objection to it rests upon the fact that, in the event of success, Cuba would have became a Free State. The official organ will, of course, be charged with the duty of exculpation. We wish wo could look for anything more pertinent from that quarter than very vehement and wholesome, but very inconclusive, vituperation of the " hero" who has spread these revelations before the public .- N. F. Times

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Morning Herald thinks that the new India Bill will be the means of " perpetuating the del tence of the most arrogant of all despotisms-that at a Whig aristocracy."

The Morning Chronicle says that the question of Reform is out-growing the restricted limitations within which Lord Palmerston would seek to confine it. The people have watched the Premier's distribution of patronage with disgust, and they will

pleasanter sex. The gentleman who overdraws his account at the Western Bank £67,000 also announces himself as proprietor of a "religious" newspaper. which denounces as worthless in this world and losi in the next the man that would either take or give leave to go upon the rail or upon the river on the first day of the week, and which will doubtless denounce us as " infidel" for maintaining as we do, and shall do, that all this is the profane mockery and not the sacred reality of religion. Or take the Glasgow say that I do not pledge myself for their trath, but he | meeting for sending money, missionovies, and advice to India. We do not find, indeed, any persons of the name of Monteith, M'Haffie or M'Douald, completious in the proceedings, though possibly enough they were applauding loudly, and may subscribe largely; but (which seems the beginning of the fulfilment of the prophecy in The Times' city article, that we may soon "find such persons figuring again at religious meetings in all the pride of having been selected to propose the most prominent and impressive resoluions") we do observe among the leaders on the platform the name of at least one gentleman who was a director of the Western Bank when that institution was at its worst. But, for at once a more general and a more conclusive piece of evidence, take (ex-cluding the clergymen) the general character or composition of the meeting, commencing with the chairman : it is the same chairman, with the same followers, who held meetings to vindicate or screen the Western Bank, and who have never yet uttered one word in the way of retraction or condemnation. much less taken one step in the way of amendment and restitution. It is in vain to say that at least the motives of such proceedings in such quarters must be respected, or that Indian missions are good things though atonement for wrongs or assuagements of sufferings nearer home is a good thing too. Pay feet what is first due. The Glasgow magistrates and exdirectors of the Western Bank may plead that, with their spiritual cars, they hear a voice calling unto them "from India's coral strand;" but we, with actual cars of flesh, hear a bitter wail sent up from broken hearts and desolated homes among nearer neighbours. The work to be done yonder is the bu-siness of all alike, and is likely to hast for ages to come, as it has, with no visible progress, lasted for ages past; but the work to be done, or at least the confession to be made, here, is peculiarly the business of Glasgow, and is both argent and comparatively easy. But, chiefly, what we do not now and hope never to understand is how true religion can be either served or honored by the professions of men vho have on their hands atomable offences unatoned for. Frankly, we do not believe in the officacy of even the decency of speeches about missions in India by any men who, directly or indirectly, by act, by direction, or by apology, have participated in the devouring of widows' houses at home. And we cannot help thinking that, in consideration of recent disclosures and calamities, it would better have become our sister city, instead of exalting herself before the country, and unlifting her voice on hehalf of the distant heathen, to have appeared with "her hand on

> "The devil's meal is all bran," was the extraordinary subject of the Rev. H. S. Brown's Lecture on Bunday afternoon, at the Liverpool Concert-hall."-

her mouth, and her month in the dust-"Unclean,

unclean | God be merciful to me, a simor."-- Scots

7A (I.M.

(From the Athenaum.)

We approach the cheerful hall-tickets I tickets !is money taken at a religions gate? Yes, happily for us, reprobates are admitted for a shilling. We ascend into Mr. Spurgeon's domain. The half is half toll .-In the hody, migrated from Park-street, is a wellpacked brigade of the chosen, who sit under Mr. Spurgeon permanently, and can be depended on-a substantial, dense mass of hats and bonnets, with here and there a little child's pretty face peering up wistfully towards the platform. See, the elect live shillings are beginning to roll, and spin, and turn, and deposit themselves merrily into the orchestral spaces. What a bright and shining pile !- all good silver currency, multiplying now by dozens and twenties, and soon by hundreds. And those arithmetical men pacing up, and down, and round the galleries, and anon pausing with unquiet eye-are they the counters or check-takers? Have they shares in the undertaking ? Shillings, and halfcrowns, and crowns still flowing in round the pulpit of the wonderful man. And yet, in these perturbed carrency times, are those veritable shillings and crowns, or do they only represent, and are not what they seem ? "It is humiliating to think," Mr. Spurgeon is reported to have said, " how little is collected at the doors : only £10 last Sunday. The balance in the banker's hands is only 3,000., and the sum required for a sufficiently large church, where I shall be glad to welcome any Bishops, £25,000." Very hamiliating, indeed, Mr Spurgeon! and, with a thousand conversions a year, and after eight sermons a week, very hard. We look round once more-hats still on, the hall still filling.

Where are the work-people-the toiling, working poor of the town-the old men never young, and the children always old--the packed, and lean, and hungry faces-the shambling figures of men and wo-men, ragged and draggled, that half ran, half limp, from the squalid courts and flooded ground floors, where the town's blood sleeps corruptly? We do not find these in the Surrey Hall. Dapper respectable dresses everywhere to be seen - faces and dresses that might be often seen in suburban tea gardens, at suburban dances and suburban love feasts-faces and dresses of seemly young men and young women conidering about connubial life prospectively, and meanwhile, not forsaking each other's company; smart bonnets, too, here and there, nodding out coauettishly from the ring of pidgeon-hole boxes.

Here and there in the galleries are a few literary or religions evidences. Newspapers are being read huge books poured over, and books that look like tracts conued. A rush and tramping of feet at the doors, and the unpaying world is let in-np the stone gallerics, into the centre, doubling and turning, fast and surging, the human tide swells in. A hush again. The Bible, clasped and aurente, is borne aloft, and laid on the big pulpit cushion. To it we uncover-the many still hatted. Now, simultaneous ly with the Bible, and fronting the assembly, a huge placard is affixed :--- "Spurgeon Bazaar-D.V. Re-freshment Room. Lecture every day," &c. At last, slowly breasting the throng, the back of a solid figure is seen in the distance, and by-and-by its orb-like face, as per photograph, is displayed from the pulpit. The orb is eclipsed by one hand, but only for a second, and reappears full of jollity-a brief and hilarious prayer apparently. And now our time is come-an and had on three rattan hoops.--Wm. Snow, corner exceedingly reprobate and reluctantly-contributing Lodge and Maiden."

Successive .- A New Orleans paper presents a very suggestive paragraph, in the following, which he entitles "The March to the Grave of 1957." "What a mighty procession have been moving toward the grave during the past year! At the usual estimate, since the first of January, 1857, there have more than thirty one millions five hundred thousand of the world's population gone down to the grave. Place them in long array, and they will give moving column of more than thirteen hundred to every mile of the circumference of the globe. What a spectacle, as they move on, trump, tramp, tramp, the 'Dead March,' giving its funeral notes as they go to the silent shades."

ADVERTISING & HUSDAND .- One Mrs Smith, having lost her husband, concludes that the best plan is to advertise :-" Lost, Strayed or Stolen-An individual whom I, in an anguarded moment of loneliness, was thoughtless enough to adopt as my husband. He is a good looking and feeble individual, knowing, however, enough to go in when it rains, unless some good looking girl offers her umbrella. Answers to the name of Jim. Was last seen in company with Julia Harris, walking with his arm around her waist, up the plank road, looking more like a fool [if pos-sible] than ever. Any body who will catch the poor fellow and bring him back, so that I may chastise him for running away, will be asked to stay to tes by HENRIETTA A. SEITH.

The above reward will be paid to whoever will cause the return to me of my wife Mary. I She is of middle size, light complexion, freckles on her face, short hair trimmed behind, and wears beau-catchers. Is about 26 years of age, and of a loving disposition,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, FEBRUARY 12, 1858

THE TRUE WITNESS

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A)ID CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY J. GILLIE FOR GBORGE H: CLERK, EDITOR AND PROPRIBTOR, At the Office, No. 4, Place & Armes. TERMS: Town Subscribers,......\$ 3 per sanum. Country do

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 12. 1858.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE great topic of interest is of course the attempted assassination of the French Emperor, of which details will be found on our sixth page. From all parts of Europe one cry of indignation is heard to arise against the cowardly miscreants who, but for the interposition of Providence, would have consummated their crime, and plunged France into anarchy, and Europe into war. The conspirators as yet discovered are all Italians, and well known to the police for their infamous lives. Orsini one of the chief amongst them, was an active associate of the cut-throats of the Roman Republic, as was also Pierri, another of the prisoners. Both of these scoundrels have been for some time lurking in England where they concocted their hellish plot, and where Orsini seems to have distinguished himself by his evangelical proclivities, and ardent professions of attachment to the Holy Protestant Faith. The names of their accomplices are Goumez and Rudio, both Italians, and probably colloboratcurs of the infamous Mazzini. Not a Frenchman, to the honor of France be it said, has as yet been implicated. There can be no doubt that the French Government will insist that henceforward these cut-throats, and plotters against the peace of the Continent, shall not be allowed to find refuge in England; and with this reasonable demand, sooner or later the British Government will be forced to comply.

It is amusing to see how this conspiracy-all the actors in which who have hitherto been deteeted have been long notorious for their violent anti-Catholic, or Protestant tendencies-is treated by a portion of the United States press. The New York Courier and Enquirer, whose absurd falsehoods are reproduced by the Montreal Commercial Advertiser, more than insinuates that it was devised by the Papists at the instigation of the Church, and "fortified with indulgences and absolutions granted in advance !!! by Italian Romish priests, and under the hellish plea that the end justifies the moans." This is the kind of stuff which the Protestant directors of public opinion in New York and Montreal lay before their readers, confiding in the ignorance, and sound Protestant principles of the latter, for immunity from exposure as liars and slanderers. Fortunately in this case the names of the con spirators are known and given to the world ; and it is patent to the most prejudiced that they are all, without exception, the friends, associates, and comrades of Mazzini, Gavazzi, and the other leading thisves and cut-throats of the Roman Republic, whom the Protestant world exalts as heroes, and upon whom Excter Hall lavishes its warmest affections and its most stinking breath. Yet though these facts are notorious, the New York Enquerer and the Montreal Commercial Advertiser will no doubt like good sound Protestants, continue to affirm that the murderers of the Rue Lepelletier were staunch Papists, emismaries of the Pope, and fortified by " absolutions in advance" from the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. It is thus that Protestants write history. The marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick William of Prussia was celebrated with great splendor at St. James Palace on the 25th ult. From Ireland we learn that serious riots had again occurred at Belfast, and had necessitated the reading of the Riot Act .---The iniquitous persecution of the Mayo Priests by the British Government is progressing. The great object of the latter is to change the venue to Dublin where it will be easier for the prosecutors to pack a Jury, and more difficult for the defendants to bring his witnesses. No efforts will be spared to ensure a verdict against the bold priests who have had the audacity to denounce Landlord tyranny, and to uplift their voices against the oppressors of their people; but no matter how the trial may result, its consequences will be to endear still more to the faithful Catholics of Ireland their noble hearted and truly patriotic clergy.

BEAUTIES OF STATE-SCHOOLISM .--- We commend to the attentive perusal of our readers the following communication to the editor of the Toronto Colonist, a Ministerial organ, and favorable to the maintenance of the existing order of things. The writer, it will be seen, gives his name to the public, as a guarantee for the trath of his loathsome revelations :----

COMMON SCHOOLS AND THE CAT-O'-NINB-TAILS To the Editor of the Colonist.

Sir .- Justly or not, the Common School system of Canada is paraded before the public, here and elsewhere, as the paragon of perfection, and as a model which older countries would do well to copy. I cannot join the general ecstacy, which is so fash-

ionable now a-days when the Common School System is the subject of discussion, much less do I approve of the mode in which the learning is knocked into our youth. The system I assume to be sanctioned by the General Superintendent of the department, and, therefore, I do not stay to discuss the propriety of herding together boys and girls of all ages, but pass at once to the atributes assumed and exercised y his Normal delegates. In some free and enlightened countries the most highly-valued privilege of the citizens is, "That every man may whollop his own nigger ;" but they have hitherto failed of that forethought and refinement which provides parliamentary pedagogues for pitilessly pounding the young women and babes of their own kin. Good Heavens! can it be that our infants are beaten black and blue Do we indeed pay taxes to educate Normal teachers in the exquisite artifices of torture and pain?

Flogging in the army has been condemned and abandoned, except in cases of enormous offence, and it is applied now in a very modified manner and limited degree; it is performed too, under supervision of superior officers, with a weapon that injures only the skin, and a surgeon stands by whose word stays excessive punishment.

Readers and parents, who have the blood of men in your veins, judge of what I say, and cherish your system and its executive long as you will. Without mysticism lot us state facts. Some four months ago, at a Common School, on Yongs Street, situate next door to the Gloucester House, a girl 14 years of age, received at the hands of the schoolmaster, (does he call himself a man?) a thrashing across her back, with a thick leathern thong. The girl went home, but said nothing : her mother discovered her back to be black and blue; but thinking her daughter might have merited correction, bottled up her feelings, and maintained silence. I was called to attend the girl for sickness which followed, but it did not yield to treatment. A fortnight ago I was roused at night to see the girl, whom I found cataleptic. In the moments when her will was not under her control, she dwelt on the beating given by the schoolmaster and said she had never been free from pain in her back since she got the beating. Then as now she lies in bed, to get out of it, God knows when and how. The same said limb of legalized lashing belaboured the sister of the girl, so as to blacken her from her knee downward to the ankle; the said sister being of the responsible age of six years. The scourging achoolmaster also thrashed the brother of these girls till he will do anything rather than attond the school. One of the chief offences of the said children, is that they preferred their old school master. So it seems, that in this Upper Province of Canada, where the youth is SAID to possess superior readiness in acquiring learning, this extraordinary aptitude is enhanced by a governmental system of flogging, which is far more horrible and barbarous than the worst performances of military discipline. I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

CORNELIUS J. PHILEBICK.

Fellow Royal College of Surgeons of Bugland Who will presume after this to assert that the objections of Catholic parents against the Common schools of Upper Canada-where humanity and decency are thus outraged-are ill-founded 1 who now will have the impudence to talk about " conscientious scruples manufactured to order." or to endorse the slanders of the Rev. Mr. Ryerson against our Catholie Prelates and Clergy ? Let us coolly examine the facts conparent alone, belongs the right of selecting the teacher of his child-the person to whom for a season he delegates a portion of his parental authority, and parental obligations. What then shall we say of that system of legislation which compels the parents to pay for schools over whose teachers they-if in the position of the Catholic minority of Upper Canada-have no control whatever, and which may be presided over by lecherous beasts in human form like this Squeers of the Common School in Yonge Street ? -what then shall we say of the injustice of a law which, compelling the parent to pay for a school to whose management and teacher he has conscientious objections, deprives him of the means of sending his children to such schools as he does approve of?

Let us then hear no more of "ccclesiastical despotism" and priestly ambition as the exciting causes of the Catholic agitation against the Common schools of Upper Canada-when even Protestants condemn them, because of the abominations therein perpetrated. Those schools are "dangerous to faith and morals," say the Fathers of the First Provincial Council of Quebec; and who that knows anything of human naturewho that remembers his own school-boy days -will dare to deny that the promiscuous intercourse in one common school of boys and girls of fourteen years of age is dangerous to the morals of both !---and that, whether the girls be flogged publicly before the boys, or secretly in the male teacher's private room, the effect must be equally brutalising and demoralising, to the inflictors and victims of such cruel treatment? We would therefore call upon parents, Protestants as well as Catholics, to rise up against these dens of of cruelty, bestiality, and, it is to be feared, of unbridled licentiousness, which the folly and anti-Catholic bigotry of our rulers have imposed upon us. And meantime, we would call the attention of our cotemporaries in Great Britain, Ireland, and the United States to the fact, that in the middle of the XIX. century, in the inidst of a community which piques itself upon its civilisation, its liberty, its humanity, and its morality, a system obtains, and is enforced by law. under which the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes is encouraged, and white girls, of pure Caucasian blood, are brutally flogged at the pleasure of their white masters; and that these outrages are perpetrated not in the Slave States, and under the "Stars and Stripes," but in the dominions of Queen Victoria, and with the sanction of a Protestant Legislature, which boasts of its attachment to British principles. Seriously, we do hope that, for the sake of humanity, for the sake of decency, outraged by the Common School system of Upper Canada, the letter published above, or the substance of it at least, may be reproduced by the press of this Continent, that the world may be able to judge of the merits of the controversy betwixt the supportersof " State-Schoolism," and the friends of " Preedom of Education."

years old represented it at a convention held in the mother country, and prevented the imposition of a tax on the Scoto-Irish. In the valley of the Clyde there was yet another class af Colts, not of Irish extraction, but from Britain, whence they were expelled by the Saxons; in the places of the shores on the German ocean ending in "burg," such as Edinburgh and Musselburgh, dwelt the Picts; opposite the Orkneys the Danish or Scandanavian clement found a home, and blent together by the Irish element, al these races entered into the composition of Scottish character and nationality. Robert Burns, sprung from Argyle, was as much a Celt as Daniel O'Connell while Dugald Steward and Sir James M'Intosh belonged to the same race, and even Lord Macaulay's Celtic blood was undoubted. [Applause.] Out of the North of Scotland came the majority of great writers, orators and soldiers, and to a Celt from the North as much a Celt as if he had a "Mac" prefixed to his name, was entrusted at the present moment the banner of St. George, before the beleagured cities of India. (Applause.) Another proof of the similarity of the origin of the leading race in Scotland with the Irish Colt was the fact that in almost all the battles of the time they were to be found side by side. The great Stewards of Lennox and Mar died fighting with the Irish when the Danes were defeated at Clontarf and many a return was made by the Irish from the time of Bruce at Bannockburz, till the days of Mont-rose and "Bonnie Dundee." The Irish also elected Edward Bruce to rule three-fourths of their nation for three years and a half-what they never suffered to be done by any other monarch till after Elizabeth and when Robert Bruce was hard pressed he found supporters in the Irish clans of the North, and when he triumphed bestowed upon them, for their service, a tract of Scotland, known on the old maps as Kincardine O'Neill. (Loud anulause.) Those, with other circumstances, proved the connection of the races. When Henry the Eight directed his ambassadors to assert as an addition to his titles that of King of Ireland, James the Fifth of Scotland was the last prince in Christendom to acknowledge the assumption; this showed there was something like a fellow feeling between the Stuarts and the Irish; and, on the other hand, the Irish always warmed to this dynasty, and fought for its support at Killecrankie and at Culloden. Another instance of the relationship and identity of the races was their music, the same airs existing in both countries, under different names, for example "Robin Adair," was a tune known in Ircland as "Aileen Aroon." Scotland and Ireland numbered between them over two thousand national airs, and how inexpressibly supe-rior were the strains of these productions of the Mozarts of the mountains to the roar and crash of the orchestra or the lispings of the opera? [Applause.] All these circumstances led to the conclusion that the Scotch and the Irish people were one-though in their modern fortunes separated. The separation of character occurred in this way-the proportion of the Germanic element in Scotland to the whole people was larger than the old Belgic element of Ireland to the whole people-the Scotch partook more of sympathy with the Germanic race than the Irish did. There was another reason, too, why in the latter end, the Irish and their brothren in the sister Island were gradually asunder: the Tweed was not as broad as the St. George's channel, and having always to confront the enemies who lived upon their borders, the Seotch nation were prevented in a large degree of engaging in those fends that too often occurred amongst the Irish chieftains; if the channel then in some respects preserved nationality, on the other hand it prevented Irish unity. This separation of the Scoth and Irish, which, in some degree, origin ated in a junction with the German race, resulted in the circumstance that the Scotch nation became more worldly wise than the Irish nation: the result was manifested in their commerce, and in their social developements, as when, in the reign of James 1, of Scotland, parish schools wore instituted (and their establishment had done more for Scotland than her alliance with England,) though in Ireland education was prohibited at that date. The greatest cause of separation, however, was religion. The religion of Scotland opposed a barrier to an alliance with Ireland in that respect, and from this point of religious separation the destiny of the two nations diverged. Yet, with all the diversity, in their military annals, and in the learned, and scientific triumphs which both countries achieved, a consolation was to be found (Cheers.) McIntosh, Thos. Campbell, Scott, and

or Baptist Mission, was not only first in the field. but has been far more successful in making proselytes and children of hell from amongst the French Canadian Catholic population, than has its junior rival, the F. C. M. Society; and yet at the Great Annual Meeting of the latter, no allusion whatever was made to the Grande Ligne Mission, and the great things wrought by that society were entirely overlooked. How is this ? -asks the writer--- " how is this strange anomaly to be accounted for ?"

Two reasons the writer assigns. "One, because a far greater success has attended the onerations of the Grande Ligne Mission than those of the French Canadian Society," which ' is regarded with no small degree of jealousy by the agents of the latter mission ;" and the other reason is—" because the Grande Ligne Mission 25 a Baptist Mission." Hereupon the writer -himself an evangelical Protestant, and therefore an unexceptionable witness against Protestantism-breaks out in the following strain :---

"Ohl if the people of the old world, of highly civilized and enlightened Europe, only knew how the Baptists in Montreal are hated-yes, I repeat and italicise the word-huted by the other sections of the religious community |-by Pædobaptist dissenters, as well as Episcopalians-more so, indeed, by the former than by the latter. And why is this ?--Bocause the Baptists are nearer the Truth, and the Pædobaptists know them to be so."

Mark well the reason assigned by a Protestant, for the intense "hatted" which the Protestant sects mutually entertain for one another .----It is "Truth," or a proximity even to the truth. which more than aught else excites that "hatred ;" and what more convincing proof can there be of their satanic origin than this? To bate the truth, is the distinguishing trait of the children of that foul spirit who was a murderer from the beginning, and " abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him."-Sr. JOHN. viii., 44. Without therefore any breach of charity may we apply to the members of the F. C. M. Society the awful depunciation of Our Lord Hinself: "Ye are of your father, the Devil. and the lasts of your father ye will do."-16.

Into the merits of the quarrel as betwist the sects, we do not propose to enter; it is a vasily pretty quarrel as it stands, and to Catholics so edifying and amusing that we should be loth to disturb it. We notice it only as an apt illustration, furnished by a Protestant zealous against Popery, of the unity and brotherly love which obtain amongst the so called evangelical sects. Betwixt these and the "liberal" denominations. it is not even pretended that there is even an outward union; but it is of importance to adduce the testimony of an evangelical Protestant to the fact that, even the evangelical sects hate one another as cordully as they both hate Catholics, and that the sole bond of union between them is "hatred of the truth ;" and so, coupling this fact with the gracious assurance of Our Lord that the house that is divided against itself cannot stand, we may laugh to seom the pupy efforts of the Swaddlers to overthrow that house which is built upon the Rock.

From India, we have little new to report. The rebels were in force before Allumbagh, and said to be meditating an attack. Sir Colin has evi-dently plenty of work cut out for him.

A blackguard row occurred in Congress the other day upon a protracted dehate upon the Lecompton constitution. One honorable member insulted another honorable member; a free fight enaued in regular Yankee style ; fisty cuffs were exchanged, and one member got himself knocked down by a blew under the ear. These blackguard accuses amongst our progressive neighbors are of such common occurrence that they are medly worth reporting.

neoted with this case, and see what light they threw upon the management of the vaunted common schools of the Upper Province.

First we notice the dangerous intermingling of the sexes in these schools. Boys and girls, not mere children, but boys and girls who have reached the age of puberty, there herd promiscuously together, under the superintendence of loud plaudits which oft interrupted the speaker, male teachers. Think of this, Christian parents !--- ye who would preserve incontaminate the morals of your children! who would have your sons grow up pure, and who set high value on the chastity of your daughters! Think of this; ponder well this fact, and all its possible consequences! Remember too, that from the education given in these schools-(are we not almost entitled to say, these State brothels?)the religious element is carefully eliminated, and that without positive religious teaching, there can be no sure basis for morality.

The next point worthy of our serious attention is the power claimed and exercised by the male in a community where there resided the representateachers of the Rev. Mr. Ryerson's pet schools, over their female pupils, who, be it remembered, are in some cases of the age of puberty. We are not told whether these model conservators of the morals of the rising generation flog their female pupils in public or in private-before their male pupils, or in their own chambers; but in either case-to say nothing of the cruelty of the actwhat must we think of the morality of the proceeding ? The influence over his female negroes that the power of inflicting corporal punishment gives to the Southern slave master, has been often the subject of the virtuously indignant remonstrances of the Northern Provinces ; we shall wait with some anxiety to see in what terms our Canadian press denounces the brutalising and demoralising influences of white-girl flogging by male teachers in the Common schools of Upper Canada.

And lastly we would insist upon the injustice of a law which compels parents to pay for schools, over whose teachers they have-as is the case with the Catholic minority of Lower Canadano control whatever.

We contend-and this is the Alpha and Omega of our argument against State-Schoolism in every emanyable form-that to the parent, and to the Humber, and when the colony was about a hundred

MB. M'GHN'S LHCTUBE.

On Monday evening, Mr. M'Gee delivered in the City Concert Hall his lecture upon the "Historical and Political Connection of Ireland and Scotland." Several thousands of persons were assembled upon this interesting occasion, and the were a well merited tribute to his eloquence and erudition. Major Devlin's and Captain Bartley's Companies of Volunteers, with Mr. Prince's Band, were in attendance, and played several Irish and Scotch pational airs. The following report of the lecture-the proceeds of which are destined for the organ of St. Anne's ehurch, Griffintown-is taken from the Montreal Herald :---

Mr. McGee on presenting himself, was received with load applause. He said he came before them that evening to demonstrate the historical and political connection that had existed from an early period of time between the people of Ireland and the people of Scotland, as the subject was one of some interest tives of both nations. In the first place, he would remark that the name Scotland was only applied to Caledonia, in North Britain, about the eleventh contury ; before that time it was called Scotia ,or, in the language of the country, Albyn; but, from the fifth to the eleventh century, Ireland was known abroad as Scotland, and by this name was distinguished by St. Jerome, by Bede, and by the biographer of Charlemagne, the latter of whom wrote in the ninth century of the Christian era. Ireland, before the eleventh century, was called Scotia Major, as the greater island, and the term Scotia Minor, or the lesser Scotland, was applied to that Scotia Irish Colony in the heart of the present Scotland, which had given its laws, dynasty and roligion to all the tribes of North Britain, and laid the founda-tion of that character of which the present Scotland wasso justly proud. (Loud applause.) In the language of the garden, the nursery or seed-plot of this Scoto-Irish Colony was Ulster, whence they had emigrated to Argyle; and they were known to the native writers of the country in which they settled as Irish Scots, and the same appellation distinguished them amongst foreign geographers for many hundred years after their plantation in their adopted country. This Colony though it paid no taxes to the mother country, was still attached to it by a common language, as was instanced by the poems of Ossian, which were never manufactured in "Auld Reekie" or by James M'Phorson, but by a bard or bards who proved to the world the inherent beauty, expression, and fiexibility of the Celtic tongue, in the greatest intellectual bequest left the modern one of conturies—the Illiad of the Celts of the North. (Applause.) Columba, known by this name to the Scotch, and by Columb-Kill to the Irish, was also another hend between the colony and mother country ; he did as mach for Ions, the Orkneys and the Scottish High-lands as Alfred did for the Saxons to the south of the

largo body, heavy and solid enough, perhaps, bu totally unable to rise from the carth. (Laughter and applause.) He had been talking for some time back on the antecedents of the both races, but coming to the present, he must say, that, living as both do among the Anglo-Saxon race, and the French race, it would be unwise to permit a dogmatic nationality. In ' this Canada," as the phrase new ran, there was a feeling current that there existed inferior and superior races. Now there was no absolute superiority in one race more than in another, for the Father of the world was no step-father to any of His children. (Loud applause.) Evory race had its distinguishing characteristic, the African, Asiatic, and Americanthe Greek was the master of the plastic arts-the Roman was the architect of political power. In modern days France represented the continental civilization of Zurope; England the commercial civilization of the world; while Germany had assumed the characteristics of scholarship, and almost confined herself to the field of human speculation-or, as a German said, God had given to France the land, to England the sea, and to Germany the air. (Loud laughter.) In this country the Anglo-Saxou must train his temper to look outwardly with a just and patient eye on that part of the population who here represent French civilization; and it was the duty of the Scotch and Irish to be mediators between the two. The ancestors of the Irish and Scotch race were at one time, allies of France; now there were neither historical hatred nor political necessities to intervene, and the standard of conduct of these representatives of the Celtic element should be that God had made of one blood all the nations of the earth. (Mr. McGee retired amid loud applause.)

Burns, were in a large degree, if not wholly, sprung

from the Celtic race ; take the Celtic share from re-

cont Brititish literature, and what would remain? a

PROTESTANT UNITY .--- Of this unity, so loudly boasted of at the late "Anniversary Meetings" of our Montreal Swaddlers, we have an edilying illustration in the Montreal Pilot of the 3rd inst., Witness. in a communication to the editor of that paper over the signature of "J. Plimsoll, M.D." Besides the French Canadian Missionary Society, whose members are for the most part, if not entirely, Calvinistic, and who retain the custom of infant baptism, there exists another anti-Catholic organisation known as the Grande Ligne Mission, composed of members of the Baptist denomination, who look upon infant baptism, or "baby-sprinkling" with abhorrence, as the same relation to the nation, as a father bears anti-scriptural, and savoring of Popery. In consequence, betwixt the two Societies above named duty of the father of a family, and not of the there rages a deadly feud. They mutually ignore one another; and whilst both are actively engaged in doing the work of their common master, the Devil, not even for the sake of his Satanic Majesty's interests can they consent to lay aside, for one evening in the year, their jealousies the "School Question." Here as in Great of one another, and mutual hatreds.

We are indebted to the Montreal Witness for the following paragraphs; the first of which is an extract from a late Irish paper, and the second, our Montreal cotemporary's comments thereupon :—

"DISTRESS AMONG THE WORKING CLASSES .- On Friday Mr. Newdegate brought under the notice of the House of Commons, the distress among the operative classes, regretting that Government did not attempt to mitigate it. He very properly attributed this state of affairs to the existing commercial depression, and as properly he dreaded the fury of hunger if something were not done to appease it. In France, which we are wont to call a despotic country, the government would immediately set about some national works to alleviate national distress. Indeed, in that country, except under some extraordinary visitation, the law makes constant provision against either the cruelty of high prices or the lack of food. In England, which is a free country, every one is so free to speculate in cash and corn that the food may be any price and the supply regulated to any extent. According to this rule, Sir George Grey's reply was characteristic. He admitted the distress, and be went so far as to pity it, but he gave the working classes to understand they were not to look to Parliament."

We cut the foregoing from an Irish paper, to point out the absurdity of leading distressed people to look to Government for help. There are those who place the Government in the same relation to the nation as a father bears to his family, and who would destroy the feeling of self-reliance in the nation by leading it to depend upon Government aid. Suppose the Government were to undertake to find work for the distressed of all the cities, towns and villages of Canada, could it find the work or the means ?- Montreal

Strange that the Montreal Witness cannot see how applicable his principles are to the " School Question" which at this moment distracts this country, as the "Food Question" does the semi-pauperised communities of the Old World ! True, it is not the business of the State or Government to feed the people; because, as our cotemporary truly observes, it is an absurdity to suppose that the State, or " Government bears to his family;" and because, therefore, it is the Government, to find food for its members.

Nothing can be more correct than our cotemporary's principle upon the "Food Question," and we ask only that he shall apply those correct principles to the precisely parallel case of Britain, our Government is not of the parental, According to Mr. Plinsoll, the Grande Ligne, but of the representative or constitutional pat-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FEBRUARY 12, 1858.

tern; deriving its authority, from God indeed, but mediately, or through the governed-whilst the authority of the parent is held immediately from God Himself, irrespective of the consent of the children or governed. It follows therefore, as a logical consequence from the premises laid down by our cotemporary as to the duties and obligations of all non-parental Governments, that it is no more the business of such a State or Government to educate, than it is to feed, its citizens; and that the "School Question," as well as the "Food Question," is one with which it has no business to interfere-because such interference must necessarily involve an unjustifiable assumption upon its part, of the rights and duties of the parent or father of the family .-This is the argument that the TRUE WITNESS has always employed against " State-Schoolism," and which it would in like manner employ against " State-Kitchenism," were it in contemplation to establish any such system in Canada. Our thesis in short-and we defy any man to contest it-is, that it is no more the business of the State to feed its citizens, or to establish for them a system of " common" kitchens, and " common" eating houses-than it is its business to educate them, and to establish a system of "common" schools; and we maintain this thesis upon these grounds-that the State "does not stand in the same relation to its citizens, as a father does to his family," and that therefore it has neither the same rights over, nor duties towards, them, as a parent has over and towards his children. Now it is the duty of the parent to educate and feed the child; therefore it is not the duty of the non-parental State. If the Montreal Witness, or any other advocate of "State-Schoolism," feels disposed to reject our conclusions, he should be prepared to point out some flaw in our logic. But this we defy him to do, unless he is prepared to adopt the fundamental principles of "Socialism," and to assert that the "Government stands in precisely the same relation to the nation that the father of a family does to his children."

The Montreal Witness will therefore see that the "School Question," as we understand it, is not at all a question as betwixt Catholics and Protestants; but one betwixt an encroaching State, or Government assuming to itself the functions which belong exclusively to the " father of the family," on the one hand-and the individual parent contending for his rights over his own children, on the other. The question is a social question, and has no connection whatever with dogmas, with which it has been mixed up by our candid opponents merely for the sake of raising a "No-Popery horo?" against the friends of "Freedom of Education." In this they have for a time succeeded; and as the great majority of the Protestants of Upper Canada are perfectly ignorant of the grounds assumed by the openies of "State-Schoolism"-and as these grounds are never stated to them by the Protestant press, which dares not reproduce our arguments-in ignorance they still remain. Yet even to their eyes the light of truth must some day penetrate, and dissipate the thick darkness, and disperse the dense fogs which surround them ;and before long the voice of the eloquent reprosentative of the City of Montreal will make itself heard in our Legislature, contending for the application to the "School Question" of the fundamental principles of civil liberty, and tearing to shreds the miscrable sophisms wherewith the "State-Schoolists" shall then in vain seek to bide their intellectual nakedness. So confident are we in the ultimate success of truth, that we feel that our principles have but to be made generally known, to ensure their adoption by every honest man, amenable to the laws of logic. As the bold and talented champion of "Freedom of Education," we predict therefore a brilliant career, and a splendid triumph for Mr. D'Arcy M'Gee. To rout all our enemies he has but to avail himself on the " School Question," of the same arguments which they employ on the " Food" and " Church Questions." They in fact will furnish him, as does the Montreal Witness, with the arguments ; and he with that rare gift of eloquence with which God has richly endowed him, will so employ those arguments as to force conviction even upon the fanatics and dolts of a Canadian Parliament.

as Catholics advocate the Voluntary system; neither do we deny to the State the right to make | the day. The reviewer has been eminently sucmaterial provision for both religion and education, for the maintenance of the Church as of the School-provided only that such material provision shall be made in such manner as to do the majority, have been carefully respected by an equal justice to all, and to offend the religious feelings of none of its citizens. What we object to is "State-Churchism," and "State-Schoolism"-that is to all systems of religion and education established by the State ; what we deny to the State is, in fact, the right to establish any system of education, or any system of religion. This premised we contend that the rejection of ' State-Schoolism" does not logically imply the adoption of Voluntaryism.

In proof thereof we would call our cotemporary's attention to the fact that in England there is no "common-school" system, and that at the same time education in England is not left entirely to the "voluntary efforts of the people." Now it is certain that what is, may be; and that therefore we in Canada might reject our present system of State-Schoolism, and that yet the State might continue to give material assistance to the cause of education, by means of the" grant inaid system" as it is called, and which alone is compatible with civil and religious liberty in a mixed community like ours. This is the opinion of the wisest and most liberal statesmen of the British empire.

"Our own religious disunions"-says a writer in a late article of the London Times-"our own religious disunions here in England, although far less than those which prevail in India, have made it impossible for us to agree upon a uniled plan of education; but from the collision of different opinions has been struck out the grant-in-aid system, which was cr-tended to India in 1854. This is the true solution of the much vexed question of religious education. Far more may be done by encouraging private effort than by the direct action of the Government."

We earnestly commend the above paragraph to the attention of our Toronto contemporary, as containing the only true solution of the problem " How in a mixed community to combine Freedom of Education' with state assistance to Schools; and as teaching a lesson of which the people of Upper Canada stand greatly in need, viz., that " far more may be done by encouraging private effort, than by the direct action of the Government."

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW"-Jan. 1858. New York : Dunigan & Brothers.

- I. Conversations of Our Club. Reported by a
- Member for the Review. II. England and Naples. As Illustrative of Protestant Prejudice. III. Common Schools. The Social Condition of
- the People in England and Europe. IV. The Church an Organism.
- V. Literary Notices.

The conservative tendencies of Brounson's Review are so well known, that there is no fear that the object of the article which stands first on our list will be misrepresented. That object is to protest against the tendency of certain Catholic writers of the present day to identify Catholicity with Cæsarism, or absolutism, in the State; just as before the outbreaks of 1848, the of modern bistory and the revolution which tendency of another class of writers was to iden- | Orangeism commemorates, marvels at the revotify it with Democracy. "The true policy of the Catholic who looks to the real interests of both religion and society"-says the principal spokesman of "Our Club"-" is to labor to detach liberty from its present unpatural alliance lutionists." Our cotemporary evidently knows with infidelity, and the Catholic cause from its present forced alliance with Cæsarism, so as to prove to the world that it is possible to maintain social order without despotism, and liberty, without infidelity, or rejection of the Church. The is, the right to insult and persecute Panists .-Liberals of Europe cannot be brought back to Deprived of this their cherished privilege, Orangethe Church, so long as they suppose returning men have always proved themselves traitors and to her communion involves their submission to Cæsarism, or political absolutism." There is much sound sense in the counsels of "Father John," and we hope that the reporter will favor us with some more of the "Conversations of Our Club." · Of the article on "Eugland and Naples" we cannot speak so favorably; not so much because the writer has there drawn too unfavorable a picture of the condition of the masses in England, as that we think he is too much inclined to see every thing couleur de rose in Naples. That a violent and unreasoning hatred of Catholicity, together with an almost total disregard of all the obligations of religion natural and revealed, are the striking characteristics of the great body of the respectable well-to-do middle classes in England is undeniable ; that, of the labouring classes the majority are steeped in the most degrading superstitions of heathenism is strictly true; yet it is equally certain that owing to her insular position, and her consequent exemption from the necessity of maintaining a large home standing The Toronto Colonist is evidently but little army, England has preserved more of the old constitutional and Catholic freedom of the Middle Ages, than has any other European State; and there is no country on the Continent in which the Church is so perfectly free from all State control, and those degrading shackles with which the Civil Magistrate ever seeks to impede her free action, as she is in Great Britain and Ireland. This of course is not because, but in spite, of British Protestantism, as we may see by the condition of Catholics in Sweden, ascendancy, and where in consequence the original civil liberties of the country have been subverted. But the fact nevertheless, remains the same ; and should not be left out of sight the sancity of the badchamber, and retail the utterwhen contrasting the social condition of England with that of Naples, or any other of the Continental States. In the article on "Common Schools" the writer reviews a work published some years ago by Joseps Kay, Eaq., on the social condition of privileges of Reverend platform speakers. These

ment" as it is called in the philanthropic cant of cessful in one thing--that is in proving from Protestant statistics that in every Catholic country which has established a School system, the rights of a minority dissenting in religious matters from

ample provision for "Separate Schools."-France, Bavaria, Austria, bave all their schools supported by public funds; but in all these Catholic countries the right of the Protestant minority to Separate Schools, supported out of the State funds, is fully recognised, and effectually secured by law. It is proved too, that of every European school system, religion is an essential, indeed the primary ingredient; and that of all countries in Europe, Austria is that which has shown the most delicate regard for the conscientious scruples of all its subjects. In so far

as it goes the article is an instructive one; but we should be should be well pleased to have something from the pen of the great Doctor himself upon the great questions of public education, and the true position of the State as towards the School, There is no layman, we are sure, on this Continent better fitted to do justice to such a subject than is Dr. Brownson; and it is one which is not unworthy a place in his influential Review.

Next on our list comes an article by Doctor Brownson himself, in which with his usual trenchant logic, the writer replies to the Universalist, a talented Protestant periodical; and proves that Christianity, unor ganised, is merely an idea, and therefore not a power capable of mediating betwixt the State and the individual. This all Protestants would admit, did they conceive of

Christianity as something different from natural religion; and therefore in support of his thesis the writer in the Universalist Quarterly is compelled to assert that there is no supernatural order, and that the Christian revelation is but a republication of the law of nature. This article, of which our limited space will not permit us to give even the slightest analysis, is worthy of a most attentive perusal, and is written in the Doctor's happiest style. The usual " Literary Notices and Criticisms" of recent publications, conclude the number of the Review before us.

We cannot take leave of this invaluable periodical without earnestly exhorting all our readers whose means will allow them to do so, to become subscribers to Brownson's Review, so as to support heartily a publication which has done so much for the cause of sound philosophy and our holy faith.

ORANGE PRINCIPLES .- In our Upper Canada exchanges we read of a great "feed" of "Clear Grits" and Orangemen lately held in that section of the Province. The health of the Orangemen of Toronto was proposed, and elicited the following arowal of Orange principles from Alderman Moodie :---

"Mr. Alderman Moedic's speech was very energetic and quite characteristic. He said, we want no broken down English aristocrats to govern us in Canada. We want no more consignments of Eaglish lords shipped out here to retrieve their shattered fortunes at the public cost.

"Captain Moodie was for having Mr. Brown for our Governor erc long; and it is not to be denied that Mr. Brown, were he to be her Majesty's choice, would prove far more efficient than Sir Edmund ins ever been. Alderman M. actually suggested the expediency of suscrise Mr Brown governor."

The Toronto Colonist, with a strange oblivion

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Ladies of the St. Joseph's Asylum in the St. Antoine suburbs acknowledge with sincere gratitude, the receipt of the sum of \$100 from the President and Directors of the Savings | the current year :-Bank of this City.

The Sisters of Mercy (Dorchester street) acknowledge, with sincere gratefulness, from the President and Directors of the City and District Savings' Bank of this City, the handsome gift of two hundred dollars, for the use of their establichment.

The Secretary of the University Lying-in-Hospital begs to acknowledge with grateful thanks the donation of one hundred dollars from the Directors of the City and District Savings' Bank, by the hands of the Hon. Jos. Bourret, President.

Josette Cotte Quesnel, widow of the late Hon. Jules Quesnel, Treasurer of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, acknowledges the receipt of one hundred dollars from the President and Directors of the City and District Savings' Bank of this City.

The Ladies of the Good Shepherd acknowledge with sincere gratefulness, from the President and Directors of the City and District Savings' Bank of this City, the handsome gift of two hundred dollars, for the use of their establishment.

The Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum thankfully acknowledges the handsome donation of \$300, from the direction of the City and District Savings' Bank, towards the funds of that Institution.

The Secretary of the Ladies Benevolent Society has great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of \$400 a donation from the City and District Savings Bank; and would here tender to the President and Directors of that prosperous and generous Institution, the grateful thanks of the Directresses and Managers of the Ladies' Benevolent Society for the well-timed liberality.

The Ladies of the Providence Convent thankfully acknowledge the receipt of a donation of \$300 from the Savings' Bank of this City.

The Ladies of the Protestant Orphan Asylum return their thanks to the Directors of the Savings' Bank for the sum of \$300, received from that institution.

"QUARANTES HEURES."-We would remind our City readers that this devotion will commence to-morrow, (Saturday, the 13th inst.,) in the Parish Church, when the B. Sacrament will be exposed to the adoration of the faithful. High Mass at 9.30 A.M.

The Ottawa Tribune will allow us to return him our thanks for the kind and flattering terms in which he has been pleased to notice us; and to assure him that it is with sincere pleasure that we shall always co-operate with him in fighting the battles of the Catholies of Upper Canada.

15 Mr. Michael M'Namara has kindly cousented to act as our Agent and Collector for Kingston, and is hereby authorised to receive monies, and to give receipts in behalf of the pro-priotor of the TRUE WITNESS.

We see by our Upper Canada exchanges that the enemies of "Freedom of Education" are actively engaged preparing for the contest. The Colonise of Toronto publishes a petition

TORONTO ST. PATRICE'S SOCIETY .- The annual meeting for the election of officers of the St. Patrick's Society took place at Mr. McConkey's Rooms, King Street West, on the evening of the 25th ult., when the following gentlemen were duly elected for

5.

J. Hallinan, Esq., President; R. Lewis, Esq., 1st Vice-President; S. T. Green, Esq., 2d Vice-President; dont; ---- How, Esq., 3d Vice-President; H. F. E. dont; _____ How, Esq., ou vice-resulent; H. F. B. Bryson, Esq., Treasurer; J. Manning, Esq., J. Ble-vins, Esq., A. K. Boomer, Esq., D. K. Feehan, Esq., Alex. Manning, Esq., ____ Howson, Esq., Committee of Management.

THE BUBNING OF THE "MONTREAL."-In the case of Captain J. C. Rudolf and the Pilots of the "Montreal," indicted for manslaughter, in connection with the burning of that steamer, the Jury, which retired on Thursday evening, came in at the opening of the Court of Queen's Bench, on Saturday morning, and doclared that they had not yet found a verdict. Having informed Mr. Justice Duval that it was not probably they would agree, His Honor discharged them. On motion of Counsel, the pilots, Jean Baptiste Dorval and Alexander Rocheleau, were admitted to bail, themselves in \$400 each, and two securities of \$300 each. Application was made this morning to admit Captain Rudolf to bail, but it was refused. We heard that it was intended to apply for the new trial taking place this term. Whether there was any real foundation for this report, we could not however, ascertain .-- Quebcc Gazette, 8th inst.

Do our ladies and gentlemen wish a real luxury for their toiletto? If so, purchase a bottle of the "Persian Balm." It is the great luxury of life.

Births,

In Quebec, on the 3rd inst., the wife of H. G. Joly, Esq., of a daughter.

In Quebec, on the 4th inst., Mrs. J. Sharples, of a 60n.

Died.

On Monday, the 5th instant, Maria Adela Eva Starnes, infant daughter of Henry Starnes, Esq., M.P.P., Mayor of this City, aged eight months.

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WANTED,

A TRACHER for the Separate School, about to be established in this town (Cobourg, C.W.) Applicants, stating Salary required, and the Certificato held, will be attended to. Addross-Rev. M TIMLIN, or the Trustees.

Cobourg 2nd Feb., 1868.

MEDICAL SOIENCE.

The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BIT-TERS," the most remarkable Medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, places it among the already prepared by the Municipal Council of the medical world. The diseases to which these the Counties of York and Peel, praying for the Bittors are applicable are so universal that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues of the fit or net, the "School Question" in their own families or circle of acquaiatances and most astonishing discovories that has taken place in prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remody among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this provent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoof-land's German Bitters! Physicians prescribe it. Why should you discard it! Judges usually con-sidered men of talent, have and do use it in their own families. Why should you reject it! Clorgymen and mose the most eminent, take it; why should not you! Let not your prejudico usurp your reason, to the overlasting injury of your health; if you are sick and require a modicine try these Bitters. These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Ea., and by druggists and storekcopers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson, is on the wrapper of each bottle.

acquainted with the state of the "School Question" in England, and with the view that is taken of it by the leading statesmen of that country in which, in spite of all its faults, the true principles of civil and religious liberty are better understood and more faithfully applied, than they are amongst any of the Anglo-Saxon races in the New World. We have no alternative says our Canadian cotemporary, between maintaining and other countries where Protestantism is in the the actual existing oppressive and degrading system, and Voluntaryism : if we reject the former, we must adopt the latter in education as religion, in for the school as for the Church-" and leave the voluntary efforts of the people to fill the vacuum thus created."-Toronto Colonist.

Our cotemporary is in error. There is a third atternative possible, and it does not necessarily Monthat if we reject "State-Schoolism," we the people in England and Europe, more esperial regionary meeting recently held in a neighboring Township, will understand more fully must take up with Voluntaryism. We do not, cially with reference to the "education move- the complete of these Maarks."

Intionary and democratic tendencies of Orangeism ; and has the folly to assert that "no one in this century ever regarded Orangemen as revobut little of the infamous organisation, or he would not have hazarded such a foolish remark. Orange loyalty is conditional, and the condition revolutionists; at one moment secretly tampering with the loyalty of the army, and conspiring to change the succession to the throne ; and at another, openly setting the laws and constituted authorities of the Empire at defiance. The alliance therefore betwixt "Clear Gritism" and Orangeism is to us, one of the most natural things in the world.

THE SCHOOL MASTER ABROAD .- The Commersial Advertiser publishes the following exquisite communication from Mr. Jos. Gould, M.P.P.,-a gentleman of sound Protestant prinsiples-to the editor of the Whitby Chronicle: Uxbridge, 22nd Jan., 1858.

Sir-Inclosed find the amount of your bill for the Chronicle for the last year, and I beg that you will please stop the paper from this out. Since you have dropped the Stounding Culumny which you promised to contenu till I retracted, I must Drop the paper, as that was the only artecle in your paper Destined to do me Good Do not send it any more and oblige your truly Jos. GOULD.

One of our U. Sanadian Protestant contemporaries has the following well timed remarks upon a disgusting practice only too common amongst the reverend buffoons who frequent the platforms of Anniversary Meetings :---

"A CRYING EVIL .- The practice of retailing the utterances of dying men, with extravagant accounts of their lives, which certain Reverends aro in the habit of delighting their andiences with, is becoming one of the most intelerable auisances of the day. Men with neither the feelings nor the education of gentlemen, but whom some unfortunate mishap has clothed with a Reverend prefix, appear to think nothing of mounting the platform, and to the disgust of every honorable mind, and the most serious injury te the feelings of friends and relatives, break through ances of men, who supposed themselves at the time on their dying cauch, and unburdened their souls to one whose profession ought to be the guarantee for secreg. A practice so revolting ought, and we trust will be frowned down, even though the act should necessitate a violation of the self-assoried who attanded a Missionary meeting recently hald in

will be agitated during the coming session.

At a Special General Meeting of the Members and Mubscribers of the Saint Patrick's Catholic Institute of Quebec, held on Friday evening, 29th Jan., 1858, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted : Resolved-" That we have learned with prefound regret the demise of Charles Thomas Colfer, Esq., N.P., late Corresponding Secretary of this Institute, and a member of its Council; that in him this Institute has lost one of its most zealous and active memhers; and that we deeply sympathise with his relatives in their bereavement."

Resolved-" That the members and subscribers of this Institute do attend the funeral in a body; and that the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of these Resolutions to the family of the deceased. Resoluted-" That the foregoing Resolutions be published in the city papers, and Montreal Term WITHRES.'

> (True extract from minutes.) JAMES M. O'LEARY, Assistant Recording Secretary St. P. C. I.

BRAD QUARTERS-MILITIA GENEBAL ORDERS.-TO BORTO, 4TH FEB., 1858 .- Fifth Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Montreal.-To be Ensign : James Donnelly, Gentleman, vice McKcon, resigned.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.-SEVEN DWELLINGS BURNT.-On Sunday morning about four o'clock, the alarm of fire was sounded. On proceeding to the spot we found it to be in the very centre of a number of small wooden buildings, situated between Devienne and Valse Streets, St. Lawrenco Ward. The fire was first discovered in a hayloft, owned by a Mrs. Yon. It spread very rapidly to the adjoining buildings, and we regret to state that seven or eight dwellings were oonsumed. They were occupied by many poor families who have lost their all, and are not at all insured. There was considerable delay in giving the alarm, and sometime elapsed before the fire department reached the conflagration; but when on the ground it was soon sheeked by streams from the water plugs-not a single engine was brought into use. It was an instance where the power of our new water works was fully tested. The fire was completely drowned out. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. -Pilot.

QUEBRC RLECTION .- Judge Morin has dismissed the exception fyled against the petition to enseat the Members elect for Quebec, and named the 17th inst. for the Petitioners to commence their enquete.

ACCIDENT AT SHERBROOKS .- On Wodnesday evening last weak the body of a Mrs. Roehlow was found in the well is the collar of the house in which she lived. It appears that she went to draw a part of water and fell into the well, which is a deep one, injuring her head in the all. She leaves two children entirely destitute, her husband having deserted her some time ago.

A Proficible Investment .-- If you would save twonsy dellars in physicians' fees, and twice that amount in sime, buy a dellar bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer for family use; you will nover regret it.

TESTIMONIALS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

A pleasing travelling companion, and one that no person should be without is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. A sudden attack of diarrhea, dysentery, or cholera morbus can be effectually and instantaneously relieved by it, it is equally effectual in curing scalds, burns, &c.

burns, ac. Thomas S. Ranney, writing from Rangoon, Bur-mah, December 19, 1856, says;-"It is becoming more popular, and in several instances I am assured that the cholers has been arrested and life preserved by its use. The late prevalence of cholera here has swept off about all the Pain Killer I had, and purchasers looking to me for a supply will be disappointed in my ability to supply them. Please send me an involce of \$150 worth by the first opportunity."

CAPE Town, Africa, Jan. 28, 1856. Messrs. P. Davis & Son-Dear Sirs :- The Pain Killer, we are happy to say, is getting in good repute here, and its good qualities are being appreciated .---Lately, we have a great demand for the article, and confidently anticipate a large trade in the Pain Killor.

BORRODAILE, THOMPSON, HALL & CO. Lyman, Savage & Co., and Carbor, Kerry & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agonts. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

A LUXURY FOR HOME.

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

No, Traveller should be without this beautiful proparation; 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 Toiles "Bry this great "Home Luxury."

S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietor, Ogdensburg, N.Y. LAMPLACH & CAMPBELL, < 1 > 1 (Wholesele Agents),

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -FEBRUARY, 12, 1858.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

. 1

The opening of the Legislature took place on the 18th ult., and the Emperor delivered a comparatively lengthy speech on the occasion.

The effect of the explosion of the three projectiles at the time of the attempted assassination of the Emperor, proved, on investigation, to be far more disastrous than was at first supposed. far more disastrous than was at first supposed. the public journals which is not perfectly true, and The number of persons more or less wounded fell nothing can be laid to the score of exaggeration. little, if any, short of 150, and 6 had died of But if the first feeling was that of congratulation, the wounds sustained.

It is stated that Rudio, the youngest of the Italian prisoners, had revealed everything connected with the plot to assassinate the Emperor. The trial will take place about the 10th Feb-

ruary. The correspondent of the London Herald says that, on the 21st ult., twenty-two persons were arrested in the Gardens of the Tuilleries, each with a revolver in his pocket.

The Paris correspondent of the London Advertiser says that a formal demand has been preferred upon the British Government for the expulsion of Victor Hugo, Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, and Louis Blanc from the British territory.

The Revue de Paris and the Spectateur have been suppressed for publishing articles upbolding republican principles.

The Monitcur announces that the Belgian Government intends prosecuting the newspapers Le Drupcau and Le Crocodile for their objectionable remarks on the attempted assassination.

The funds were buoyant on Friday, and 3 per cents closed at 69.85.

The Paris Univers, replying to the Siecle, denies that any single case has occurred in Piedmont of "excommunication" having been threatened against any individual for the mere fact, of his abstaining from voting, or for voting against non-Catholic deputies, or deputies notoriously bostile to the Church.

The Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian relates the following curious incident : "A few days since M. de Saint Marc Girardin having occasion, in one of his lessons at the Sorbonne, to speak of the state of civilisation in ancient times, alluded to the tribunals and courts of the Jews, and incidentally mentioning Pontius the blood of the Innocent-and yet let the crime be committed-he was after all a public functionary, a magistrate who was desirous not to lose his place.⁵ The words were not out of the lecturer's mouth when the entire audience, with one shout of delight, applied the words to M. Dupin, and such a violent tumult of applause eusued that for ten minutes silence could not be reobtained. The next day this scene was related at the Tuilleries, and the cast name for Dupin at this moment amongst all the court entourage is Pontius Pilate."

(Paris Correspondent of Weekly Register.) PARIS, Jan. 21st, 1858 .- The Paris papers will have given you the particulars of the atrocious act which was so near depriving France, and probably Europe, of that order and tranguillity which are mostly due to the firm hand of Napoleon III. As some of them may, however, escape your attention, you must allow me to sum up a few that may prove of interest to your readers. On coming up to the ainly most remarkable that every passage of the Opera, the Emperor's coach was preceded by another imperial Speech containing a threat against adverse containing one of his Chamberlains, on duty for the opinions was hailed with enthusiastic applause. I occasion. In consequence of some obstruction in the street, which has not yet been explained, the striking illustrations of this feeling :-- " I no not now coachman had pulled up his horses, but whipped them in again, in order to drive up briskly before oor of the Opera. One sec later the Imperial carriage would likewise have been engaged under the vaulted passage leading to the door. and have thus escaped all dauger; but at that very moment the first explosion took place, which caused both horses to fall-one being killed on the spot, and the other grievously wounded. The shaft was dushed to pieces against the wall, and the carriage of course came to a stand. Several of the footmen were wounded by the explosion, or in falling to the ground. While this was going on, the horses of the military belonging to the escort, having been frightened by the noise of the explosions, had run away, and the commanding officer was hurried off into a neighbouring street with his men, who could no longer master their animals. It appears that this involuntary charge proved a providential circumstance to their Majesties, as it drove back the crowd and opened one side of the street. A few minutes after the escort wheeled round, arriving at full gallop to protect the Emperor's carriage. In the meantime M. de Laf-----, the Chamberlain whom I mentioned above, had himself rushed to open the carriage door on hearing the explosions. The Emperor had some dif-ficulty in getting out, as he had to pass before the Empress, who was seated on the right-hand side. The Chamberlain, on seeing His Majesty's face covered with blood, and his hat full of holes, made by the projectiles, instinctively opened his arms in order to receive his Sovereign. The latter, however, had preserved his wonted presence of mind, and merely exclaimed: "Why my dear Sir, if you wish me to get out, please to let down the steps !" The Empress followed, showing great agitation. As for General Roquet, who was also in the Emperor's coach, he uttered not a single word, though seriously wounded in the neck, and his streaming blood alone betrayed his real state. At the same moment, M. Herbert, a police-officer, who had helped their Majesties to alight, receive no less than sixteen wounds, which, however, did not prevent him from assisting in his perilous duties. Assisted by another policeman, likewise bleeding, and by a large number of persons belonging to the Imperial household, who had also suffered from the explosions, they all surrounded the Imperial pair to prevent any further attack; whilst close to them lay prostrate on the ground many soldiers, either killed or mortally wounded. Such a scene is seldom witnessed in the capital of a civilized nation. The Emperor and the Empress, carried rather than surrounded by the persons of the household who had not suffered from the explosions, ascended the staircase, at the top of which they were received by the manager of the Opera. As soon as they entered their box, they hastened to wipe away the bloody traces that were but too evident on their dresses, anxiously inquiring at the same time about the number and condition of such persons as had been wounded. On receiving the first reports. the Emperor is said to have exclaimed, "Would to God there were fewer victims!" The Empress had hitherto evincedal i g reest : getteraierly : creeivlo andericel sire: Meterier i referent she seemedi oil fers coverse to the state of gy, and gave vent to the following feeling:-"Sir," said she "let us return to the spot, and show those cowards that we do not fear them !" And adding a gentle pressure on the Emperor's arm, she endeavored to hurry him along with her to tend the wounded. It was with some difficulty that the attendants dissuad-

succumbed before the obstacles which they preror and amazement which seized upon the whole population on learning the fiendish attempt of the conspirators. One fact alone may suffice to convey an idea of the impression :-- Immediately after the explosions, a ramour was circulated that the Emperor was killed. A universal stupor took hold of the crowd, which litterally seemed horror-struck; but His Majesty's narrow escape had hardly been secertained, when people were seen falling into each other's arms, and heard to exclaim, "We are saved, saved-thank God, once more saved!" There was not a single circumstance of the public joy noted by second was that of anger and indignation, that such atrocious plots can be constantly browed aud concocted in a country like England, though by the hands of foreign miscreants. At present this feeling is up-permost with the French nation, and the corps legis-latif in particular had decided upon voting an address to the Emperor on the subject. According to the best authorities, they went so far as to ask that Eng-

land should be given to understand that she must either alter her laws concerning the hospitality she offers to political refugees, or expect to go to war with the French. This was the result of the first impulse, I admit; but still you may see the vestiges of it in the address of M. de Morny, speaking for the deputies over whom he presides. That speech was marked as being most significant, and as implying the future policy of the Imperial Government on that head. Whatever may be the wishes of political parties in France, they at least coalcace in one thing -hatred of political assassinations. The French will readily fight a duel, but they instinctively scorn the stiletto of a murderer. Thus, you see that the Emperor is sure to be supported by public opinion, if he undertakes to make the question a matter of international law; and as he would likewise be backed by all Europe, he will probably take advantage of the opportunity. Indeed, the Government papers have already mosted the question. Most fortunately, the tone of the press in England has of late been such as to offer facilites for negotiations on that subject between both Governments. The Emperor will not be contented with anything short of the expulsion of these banditti, who seem to revel in murder; and it does not seem likely that our free country should be desirous of seeing her generosity become a screen for the most nefarious felons. Should, however, the British Government be mad enough to refuse such a reasonable demand, you may depend that all France

would joyfully back the Rmperor in open hostility to our country, just at the time when our whole resources are required to curb the Indian insurrection. At any rate, it seems downright impossible that this country should be constantly exposed to attacks of this kind, which cost her some of her best blood, and th reaten her with the return of social anarchy. From the official reports of the Monitcur, we see that no less than one hundred and forty-one persons have either been killed or wounded by the explosion I-We talk of Walker and his outrageous invasions; what are they compared with the murderous attempt of an Orsini and a Pierri? As you will certainly give a translation of the Emperor's Speech at the opening of the French Session, I shall merely content myself with a few observations upon its most thrilling features. Coming so soon after the late occurrence, it was expected with more than usual anxiety. Though Napoleon's coolness is now next to proverbial, every one was taken by surprise on read-ing this more than an American President's message to the Congress, except where it comments upon the actual institutions of the country. Here it is easy to perceive that stern purpose which has resolved, to curtail rather than extend, the civil and political liberties of Franc. As must always be the case after such attempts, the Imnerial Government will avail itself of the present attempt to crush all opposition to its own tendencies. It is an easy matter, on the plea of faction and extreme opinions, to set aside both such men and publications as are disposed to assert the privilege of free discussion in matters of social importance. Under the impression of the late conspiracy, the nation will not move one finger to prevent any executive measure which it may please the Emperor to adopt. It is cer-

sent. This work has been commenced, and there now exists no doubt that this scheme will be at length completed. The creation of an artificial port in which the vessels of war will be be completely sheltered from the attack of an enemy competes with the design of the Sardinian government, which has lately removed the state arsenal from Genoa to Spezia. It may be added that, in the late earthquake, which has caused so much desolation, the King showed his usual fortitude and Christian resignation, and proved himself a not unworthy descendant of St. Louis and the Saint after whom his Majesty is named. The Sardinian Coppock having signally failed to overthrow the Catholic party in the recent elections, the Liberals, with Count Cavour at their head, have carried a vote for a committee of inquiry into the manner in which the elections were conducted, with the view of substantiating charges of bribery and "spiritual intimidation" against the Clerical party. It is the old electioneering trick, which we have seen played off on the hustings and in the House of Commons for years past. If Coppock cannot beat you at the polling booth, he will try his luck in a committee of inquiry. Such a proceeding, emanating from the Liberal party, and supported by the bead of the government, is only another indication of the worthlessness of the one and the weakness of the other.-Union. GERMANY. GREAT DROUGHT IN GERMANY .- Accounts from the Hartz mountains state that the district of Clausthal is suffering from an unprecedented dearth of water; the natives had left off washing their hands and faces more than once a week, the authorities of the place having imposed a fine of two thalers on all laundresses who persist

in pursuing their trade. Great quantities of cattle were dying from thirst, and a few of the community, who are unable to lorego habits of cleanliness, use beer to perform their ablutions.

PRUSSIA.

According to a recent statistical return, there exist in the Catholic provinces of Prussia 60 convents and religious communities, comprising 976 members, of whom about three-fifths are females. They are principally Ursulines and Sisters of Charity.

The Univers, quoting from a German correspondence, mentions the reception into the bosom of the Catholic Church at Posen, in Polish Prussia, of the chief Protestant Pastor, Giessler, of the parish of Schmiegel, together with his wife and children.

AUSTRIA.

A very acrimonious correspondence is said to be taking place between the French and Austrian Governments on the subject of the navigation of the Danube.

Accounts had reached Paris of the landing of two hundred Mazzinians on Ancona, and of their attempt to surprise the Austrian garrison. Many were killed and others made prisoners.

RUSSIA.

The following facts from the Monitcur de la Flotte, relating to the Russian navy are not without interest :---

"Previous to the last war the Russian ships in the Black Sea were chiefly built at Nicolaief, but, the river being too shallow to permit them to embark their guns or their stores, these objects were taken on board at Sebastopol. On the arrival of a new ship at the latter port a warehouse was placed at the captain's disposal for himself, his officers, and his crew, and he occupied it as long as he remained in shall quote the two following sentences as the most port. By this system an entire fleet might be prepared for sea in two or three days, or even, if neceshesitate to declare before you that our present dan- | sary, within 24 hours. This system, though expenger lies, not indeed in the excessive prerogatives of sive, is at the same time economical, inasmuch as ery ship's stores are preserved in a good state by And as the pacification of the public opinion must the same new, for the crew of a Russian ship-of-war become the constant aim of our efforts, I trust that never quit her during their period of service except you will help me in the devising such means as in case of accident, and their period of service lasts 20 years. The seamen always remaining in the same From these two passages it is no difficult matter to ship become attached to it, and an emulation is conclude that ere long the few remaining organs of created among the various ships, which tends to esthe Legitimist, Orleanist, and Republican parties in | tablish good discipline. A French unval officer, who had an opportunity of observing the manuer in which the Russian captains manœuvre their ships, expressed himself in the following terms in the year 1850: -'The manner in which a Russian crew handle their sails, the silence which reigns on board, the agility, intelligence, and zeal displayed by the seamen are something surprising when one considers that those men have been taken from the plough to be converted

from a wound; and, second, that Sir Collin Camp-ibell's retreat from Lucknow was so disasterous, that his force was almost broken up, having to fight the whole way to the Ganges, and having only saved bimself at this river owing to a strong tele du pont having been constructed on the Oude side of the bridge of boats. Again, the Government knew and garbled the fact, that Nana Sahib, at the head of the Gwalior Contingent, attacked Windham in his entreanchments, destroyed all his stores, and forced him to retreat with heavy loss—a defeat which is not compensated for by the subsequent victory of Sir-Collin Campbell over the same Contingent, because. we cannot spare either men or guns, while the enemy can; in fact they took many guns from the Commander-in-Chief in his retreat from Oude. And, finally, we are informed that the Government, after the arrival of a previous mail, kept back the report that Dost Mahommed, who had been brided by two lacs of rupees a month for some time past to keep the peace, had been murdered by his own people for so doing, and that the Affghans are now mustering for an invasion, which may be expected immediately. If, therefore, this new danger should be realised, it is probable that the rebellion would spread to Southern India, with consequences that would be incalculable. What additional information our home authorities may have received we do not know, but we observe that the newspapers from Calcutta allude to news which they expect to find in the English journals, as are, we believe, not a few instances in which the they are either prohibited themselves from publish- corruption of the constituency is the principal cause ing it, or have not been intrusted with that duty. The rebellion,' says the Friend of India, ' secmis interminable; no sooner is it put down in one district than it breakes out in another; no sooner is one province guarded than another is threatened.' The Hurkaru adopts the same language. 'Nevertheless,' says its editor; 'it becomes more and more evident, as one outbreak succeeds another in places least expected, that the rebellion is not so near an end as many have sanguincly supposed, as we fear the Government have been sanguinely led to suppose; the rebellious spirit of the country is up, and it will need a large expenditure both of troops and time to put it down.' The other Anglo-Indian editors speak in the same strain, and as an evidence that the rebels in Oude are under the command of competent masters, we are now informed that the beleaguered garrison

at Lucknow could have been by them destroyed at any hour, but that they deemed it the wisest policy to allow the garrison to live, as a means of inveighling our generals and our soldiers to destruction.'

As the full tide of the rebels poured into the evacaated Residency at Luckuow, it was blown up. Hundreds of Ruffians were shattered to pieces. The deed was performed by two European soldiers, who, it is feared, sacrificed themselves in the attempt.—Daily Neics.

For the convenience of our readers, we subjoin a table, extracted from the Madras Directory showing the Catholic statistics of India:

licuriates.	Bishops,	Prieste.	Catholic	B t
·			Population.	
ladras,		18	44,480	
lyderabad	1	6	4,000	1.
Vizagapatam		15	7,130	ti ji d t
Pondicherry	1	53	100,000	
lysore,	1	16	17,110	† e
loimbatore	1	11	17,200	
ladura	1	37	140,000	1
Quilop	1	16	49,200	Į W
Verapoly	1	322	228,006	1 V t
Mangalore		24	30,480] f
Bombay		33	17,100	0
	1	25	20,000	1
	1	10	3,400	t
Western Bengal		12	15,000	ł٧
Eastern Bengal		6	9,000]]
Ava and Pegu .		11		1 1
		-	5,300	
Malayan Penins		23	5,400	6
	1	12	4,900	
	1	17	60,000	l
Colombo	2	18	90,000	6
	—			12
M - 4 - 1	00			

Total 22 302 968,556 The Court of Directors of the East India Company had drawn up a lengthy petition to Parliament against the transfer of the government of India to the British Crown.

The dignity of a baronet had been conferred upon the son of General Havelock, and the General's widow had been officially declared entitled to all the honors which she would have enjoyed had her husband survived.

Telegraphic advices reached London on the 22nd of the arrival of the Calcutta muil at Alexandria, with dates to the 24th, and from Bombay to the 29th December.

redress of their grievances, in return for the sacrifices which they were called on to make for the en-But what answer can we make? From two of the

three political parties which divide the Oatholics of Ireland we see no hope. We see no hope from the Whig Catholics, or from

the supporters of Lord Palmerston, or from the men with whom politics are but a trade, which they parsue for the profits it brings in.

. It would be absurd to expect of men who have entered into well-understood engagements with the Ministry, by which they promised their support has return for favours asked and granted, that these very men should now turn round upon the Ministry, and exert upon them an unpleasant pressure.

We do not now propose to inveigh against those Irish Oatholic members of Parliament who have ontered into these relations with the Whig Ministers .---The most conspicuous of those who, having obtained the confidence of the people by solemn pledges, troncherously broke those pledges, have already obtained the reward of their iniquity, either by being pro-moted to high office, or by being hunted by the people back into obscurity. A new Parliament was elected last April; and, on the whole, it may be fairly said, that there is no Irish Catholic member, whatover his shortcomings, for whose misconduct his constituents are not directly responsible. There of the uselessness of the representative. All we have to say is, that there is no reason to

hope anything from either members or constituents of this class. Still less can we hope anything from that numer-

ous and powerful party, which from the time when the revolutionary enterprise of 1848 failed, was mintakenly supposed by many to have abandoned its hopes, and the practical pursuit of its favourite ends. although it still retained all its regrets for the past, and all its aversion for the present. It would be not only foolish, bat disbonest, to dis-

guise the fact that the matiny of the revolted Sepoys has awakened or revealed a deep and wide-spread feeling, which, however we may deplore its influence on the religious and national Interests of Ireland, is for the present a stream too strong to be stemmed. and a mine too profitable to be abandoned by those who choose to work it for their own advantage.

But it needs no argument to show that no help is to be expected towards the vindication of the civil and religious rights of Catholic soldiers and their children and orphans from those who insist that the mere fact of enlisting in the army deprives a man of all claim upon them, whose comment on the cruelties inflicted upon English and Irish men aud women in India is, that they were rightly served for being there at all. and that as robbers and invaders they were no doubt prepared for all they got, since they might have escaped it by staying away. It needs no arguments to show that no man can consistently desire the overthrow of the empire and denounce every man who takes the Saxon shilling, and still at the same time join a struggle for the rights of soldiers, and endeavour to remove the religious grievance which actually constitutes a practical and valid objection to enlistment.

But what of the great Catholic party formed in 1851, that party on the formation and sustainment of which " all our hopes under heaven" were declared to rest-that party which was to be "ready to do-fend "at all hazard, and with an independent spirt, our "civil and religious liberty ?"

Well, all that remains in Ireland of that great party to which, six years ago, all were proud to belongwhich had the countenance of so many Bishops and Archbishops, of such hosts of Olergy, of so many politicians, and of countless thousands of the peoplethat party, in defence of whose principles there have been enlisted the enlightened patriotism of a M'Hale, the undaunted spirit of Moore, and the massivo strength of Lucas, is still ready and willing to do all it can to carry out the great objects for which it was founded, and among them the-

"Establishment of perfect religious equality," and "a reform which shall cause fairness and justice to Catholics in the administration of the public education grants, of the army and navy, of the union workhouses, and of every other branch of the public service, in all which the influence of Government is now systematically, though unostentatiously directed against our faith and in favour of the attempts of proselytisers."-Address to the Cutholics of the Empire, Jan. 39th, 1852.

If they cannot promise any decided demonstration from the people of Ireland, on a sudject so important

the Crown, but in the want of repressive laws. may silence all extreme, and factions opposition." France will become extinct, as is indeed already the case in the provinces, where the prevailing laws upon the press are applied more rigorously than in Paris. I cannot close my letter without referring to the pleasure which Cardinal Wiseman's graceful and appropriate speech on the present melancholy occasion, has given to the French public.

ITALY.

THE KING OF NAPLES .- We find the following in La Espana, a Madrid journal, of Jan. 1st, 1858 :- " Of the Italian States that which at present excites the greatest amount of interest is the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Notwithstanding the insolence and contempt with which the government of Ferdinand has been treated, and the excesses and outrages of which the King has been accused, not only his Majesty, but his ministers also, may rest calmly in the consciousness of having fulfilled the task committed to their hands. The enemies of his government have not been sparing of menaces, but their only act has been the movement of the republican party, headed by Colonel Pisucane, who landed about six months ago on the island of Ponza .--It has been seen how their boasted schemes of the end. The first act of the insurgents was to set at liberty the criminals confined in the prisons of the island. These disorders were soon quelled, however, hy a few of the gendarmerie, aided by the peasantry, who spontaneously took up dislike the Russians feel for the sea service is at prearms in the cause of law and order. The satelinsurrections at Genoa and Leghorn, but their efforts succumbed before the universal repugnance of the inhabitants and the energetic measures taken to put down the rising. Ferdinand,

confident in the love and attachment of his neople, regarded these attempts with but little appreheusion, convinced that such chimeric notions ence to news connected with Indi which ought to would end in smoke, and turned all his attention to financial and administrative reform, more particularly to works of public utility. Amongst these may be mentioned the draining of a marshy of 9,000 at Segowlie, and probably backed by a large villages on its banks, and menaced those existing at the present day with the same fate. The King has also projected the conversion of an- as it takes to describe it. We are further informed other lake into a port and arsenal, which will be that the gravity of the crisis has been concealed from

into seamen. Previous to coming in contact with a Russian ship I never saw the three topsails of a corv tte changed in less than three minutes, particular-Iy when they are set. I now see it every day, and, if I can credit the assertions of the Russian captains, their largest ships are handled equally well The manner in which they anchor, heave their anchors, and set sail before leaving port is remarkable for the celerity with which it is performed.' The same officer added that the discipline on board a Russian ship of war is perfect, and that it is not the result of corporal punishment, as has often been asserted, for flogging is reserved for such crimes as robbery and desertion. According to an excellent authority the Russian navy suffers from the difficulty of finding recruits, ond this arises from the slow development of the merchant navy, notwithstanding the encour-agement afforded to it by the Government for the last 150 years. The best merchant seamen are the Fius of the Baltic, the Cossacks and Greeks of the Black Sca, but their number is far below the necessities of the State. For that reason the crew of a liberty commenced; the means were worthy of Russian ship of war is infinitely superior to that of a merchantman. The maxim of Peter the Great, that every man is good for everything, is applied more easily in Russia than in any other country, and for that reason seamen are levied not only on the sea coast but in the interior of the country. The sent beginning to disappear in consequence of the lites of Mazzini attempted to excite republican Emperor Nicholas having educated his son Constantine for the navy. The time is past when the officers of the Russian navy were in the habit of wearing boots and spurs, and of repeating that they would soon exchange into the cavalry."

INDIA.

The Morning Star, in giving a summary to the Indian news, says :-" First of all, let us make referhave been given to the public sooner, and which, as we are informed, was placed in the hands of our authorities at home many days ago. Jung Babadour, with 3,000 men, in Robilcund, and an advance guard leke of vast extent which in ancient times had army already on the plains, was believed to be now stancingent ike greater part of the towns and master of the situation in law and it was further believed that, if he assumes and densive, we shall lose the whole of Upper India, to o the Khyber Pass to the Maharatta Ditch, and in stanost as little time

connected by a canal with the sea, distant about the public by the Government to an extent which can are questions which have been addressed to us weekhardly be credited. The following arc some of the five or six leagues. Both these enterprises are particulars assumed to have been withheld :-First,

There is no further intelligence from Oude.

The Finnhabad rebels had been completely defeated and dispersed in two engagements; their guns were all captured. Communication by post between Bombay and Cal-

cutta had been re-catablished.

CHINA.

An Island opposite to Canton, was occupied by the English and French forces without resistance. The French Admiral had proclaimed the blockade

of the Canton River on the part of France. Lord Elgin's ultimatum had been sent in and Ohina

allowed ten days to accept or reject it. AUSTRALIA.

We have received by the last mail our file of Australian papers, and we are glad to see that the Church is making rapid progress in that wonderful land. From the Goulburn Chronicle we learn that a Conference of the Clergy of the Southern District had been held at Goulburn. This was the first that has taken place in the district since the publication of the decrees of the first Synod of Australia, and will be continued at certain seasons. Decrees having been issued by the Synod of Sydney for the purpose of establishing a uniformity of discipline, the task of the Conference has been to promulgate them among the Clergy, and to consider the best means of enrying them out .- Weekly Register.

The following article from the Dublin Tablel though designed for Ireland, is not without interest for, because directly applicable to our political condition in Canada :---

is there any hope from Ireland? Is there any hope from Ireland for the thousands of Irish and Catholic soldiers. on whose behalf we claim that while they are giving away their lives in deadly warfare with the fanatical enemies of Christianity, the ferocious Mahometan and the idolatrous Hindoo, they shall not be robbed of the Sacraments of the Church?

Is there any hope from Ireland for the thousands of Irish and Catholic soldiers, on whose behalf we claim from the British Government, which profits by their services, and depends upon their provess, that, in the number and the pay of the Catholic Ohaplains appointed to minister to their spiritual wants, they shall be put upon an equality with the English and Protestant soldiers, by whom the services of their Ministers are far loss valued, yet in whose favour an outrageous and unjust distinction is maintained ?

Is there any hope from Ireland for the children of these thousands of Untholic and Irish soldiers ? The Government has established Protestant schools in which to educate these children, and it pays for these schools by deductions from the scanty pay of the Catholic soldier, whether he sends his child to them or nut. As to the orphan children of the sol- It shows that a dissolution is no longer regarded by dier who has died in service, no one throughout the the best men at the South as a thing impossible, and length and breadth of the land is ignorant of the wrongs inflicted upon them, or of their pressing need of help.

Is there any hope for them from Ireland ? These

to all Catholics as the religious rights of Catholic soldiers and the protection of their children from the snares of proselytisers, let not the fault be loid on those who have remained true to their principles, and kept the ground once taken up by all, but on those rather who, for whatever motives, and in pursuit of whatever other algorits, have adopted other principles and entered on new fields of action.

A STORM BUEWING IN THE U. S .- There were indications yesterday, in the Senate of the United States, of the storm that is likely to burst forth over the whole Union when Congress comes to the practical work of admitting new states into the Union .---These indications were given in connection with a motion to consider the application from Minnesota to be admitted as a state. Mr. Mason, from Virginia, gave an intimation of the policy likely to be pursued by the pro-slavery Democracy, by opposing the consideration of the Minnesofa question on the ground that the South desired first to know what would be done with respect to Kansas. He somewhat obscurely but still intelligibly, hinted that in case Congress did not admit Kansas with the Lecompton constitution, the Southern states would secede from the Union, and he demanded that the two questions, of Minnesota and Kansas, should be considered togother. Senator Brown, of Mississippi, was for "re-sisting to the bitter end" the admission of Minnesota. On the other side Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts gave notice that the admission of Kansas, with the Lecompton constitution, would be opposed by the Republicans in both Houses of Congress by every means which congressional rales would permit, and arged strenuously against uniting the two questions of the admission of Minnesota and of Kausas. Mr. Halo, of New Hampshire, expressed similar views, and the venerable Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Crittenden also declared that there was no reason for uniting them. He also cloquently rebuked the disunion sentiments uttered by Mr. Mason. Bnough feeling was manifested and enough was said to show that whenever the question comes fairly before either House, there will assuredly be a fearful storm of words, an outburst of passionate temper, whatever may be the practical result of the discussion. When Senators of Mr. Mason's standing introduce disunion doctrines upon the floor of the Senate, patriots may well look grave.

The disunion threat half uttered by Mr. Masson, every true patriot must read with regret. It is true that the country has become familiar with such sentiments from the lips and pens of a certain class of Southern gentlemen, and the very familiarity with it has been calculated to inspire contempt. But its grave reproduction in the conservative branch of the national legislature, by a gentleman who enjoys so largely the confidence of that august body, to whom years of public life have brought experience and it was believed wisdom, is another matter altogether. it also shows how small need be the provocation to bring it about. Mr. Mason virtually says that if all the frauds committed in regard to the Lecompton constitution are not sanctioned, or at least connived at by Congress, and if that instrument is not forced. ly for many months, since we first called upon the upon the people of that territory when it is notori-('atholic public to avail themselves of the opportun-cusly objectionable to the overwhelming majority of colossal, and even the mighty genius of Rome that General Havelock died, not from disease, but ity offered by the Indian outbreak to insist upon a them, the South will deem, herself insulted and in

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .---- FEBRUARY 12, 1858.

jurgi, and her various states will second from the Union: If these threats are merely designed to intim-I date the free states into granting whatever the slave states may choose to demand from them, it may be as well for those who atter them to understand that they can no longer have such effect. Wo believe Bat the feeling is now almost universal in the Northorn states that concession has already gone far onough and that further yielding only leads to fursher exactions. The people of those states will ask nothing that is not their right under the constitution they will inflict ne wrong on their Southern brethren but they will insist upon an equality with them in all things. If a state is ready for admission into the Union, they will insist that she shall not be kept out merely because she repudiates the institution of slavery ; and to this they will adhere whatever the South may say or do. Probably if the South were convinced of this, they would say less about dis-union.—New York Advertiser.

DIALOGUE ON THE DOUGLAS DIFFICULTY (From Panch.)

Hr. Punch .- I don't seem quite to understand this disturbance between your President and Mr. Douglas. Can you tell me in a few words what is its character, Mr. Slick?

Mr. Slick .- Guess I can. Buck's in a fir.

Mr. P.-By Buck, if I apprehend you aright, Sir, you would indicate the head of your republic? Mr. 8 .- That's the crittor. Promised Lecompton

Gon, should be overhauled.

Mr. P.—Promised the gentleman what ? Mr. S.—Who on airth said gentleman ? By Kansas. Mr. P .- Promised Mr.-a-Lecompton Con that he should go to Kanaas.

Mr. S .-- Guess you've a brick in your hat, stranger. Mr. P .- My facetious friends, Sir, have been pleased

to say there is a brick under it.

Mr. S .- 'T ain't that. Have you liquored?

Mr. P .- I never take anything before dinner.

Mr. 8.—More fool you. Yes si-ree. Guess I've a kinder liking for ye, but I don't hanker after your old world habits. Take notice, now. Walker throws up, his dander being riz by Buck.

Mr. P .- Mr. Bachanan should hang the ruffianly Filibuster.

Mr. S .- Jerusalem and enakes i Don't be in such a darned hurry. There's a brace of Walkers, and

one's not t'other Mr. P.-Ob, I beg pardea.

Er. 8.-Hold hard, and grin. You see, Douglas has peeped through the hole in the blanket, and seed a bit of light.

Mr. P .- The blanket-Ohl Ah / A bit of light, eh P

Mr. S .- Sper you don't see none. We'll begin at fust causes, and come on promiscuous. Air the great and glorious republic, the only nation in the world where the golden eagle of liberty can wave her alablaster wings, and scream her-

Mr. P .-- I know all that.

Mr. S .- Guess you're bard to please, stranger. Wall, air we to have more slave-status than we've got? That's the question.

Tr. P .- I trust not; and that the abominable-Mr. S.-Oalculate you'd better shut up. Slaves or none, we'll slways be ready to whip you. Besides, look at your Irish, and your Jews, and the others that you keep in abject and grinding slavery. Cock-

s-doodle-dool Mr. P .-- I am allent.

Mr. S .- Wall, then. Buck's with the South, and meant to have it all his own way in Kansas, and make a slave State of it, but the Kansas boys kicks, and Governor Walker (not the Filbuster, mind you old opossum)---

Mr. P .- Really, Mr. Slick-

Mr. S.-Shut up, I tell you. Governor Walker, who was sent by Back to Kansas to do the work, finds it ain't to be done, says Buck promised him that the Lecompton constitution should be submitted to the people, and so throws up. Buck's a wideawake b'hoy bet Douglas ho's a wideawaker, and he sees that to force inws on free and enlightened citizeus like ourn won't pay, special when a critter has his eye on the election in 1860. So he just throws Buck over, and theen's a difficulty.

Mr. P .- Mr. Douglas being, if I am right, the most influential mun in the States, his opposition to the President would be formidable.

Mr. 8 .- That's it, realed out uncommon fine. Mr. P .-- Sir, I thank you for your explanation, and

I hope that no serious trouble will arise in the United ates, for which I always entertain the warmest re-

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa as well as North America-has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country-it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morss was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD-that our strength, health and life depended upon this vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased ; thus causing all pains sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humore, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will forever be blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how plea-sant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely Morse's Indian Root Pill's manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the fuer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives case and double strength to the kidneys thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have been discharged in any other way .--The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Fills while engaged in purifying the bloud; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find way to every part, and completely rout out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick and why so many dic, is because they do not get a modicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out ; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feable frames, have been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate case and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish but they at once

go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these l'ills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your days.

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8

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE FEBRUARY 12, 1858.

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The knowledge of Religion and of its duties will receive that attention which its importance demands, as the primary end of all true Education, and hence will form the basis of every class and department. Differences of religious tenets will not be an obstacle to the admission of Pupils, provided they be willing to conform to the general Regulations of the Institute.

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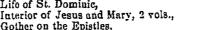
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DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duity and a pleasure to in-form you what your CHERRY PECTORAL has done for my wife. She had been five months isloving under the dangerous symp-toms of Conamption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily fulling, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet asstrong as also ased to be, but is free from the cough, and calls herself well. Yours, with gratitude and regard. ORLANDO SHELEY, OF SALETYTLE

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are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply

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Washing, (for Boarders, when done in the	He has also made such arrangements, that Gar-	Lucy Lambert, 0	31	lum your most valuable medicine. I have made	Do not be put off by unprincipled dealors with some other pill
(Institute) 500	ments of all descriptions can be MADE to MEASURE			use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors	they make more profit on. Ask for ATER'S PILLS, and take nothing elsa. No other they can give you contrarce with this in its
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