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VOL. X.

ter how ill gotten, ill kept, or ill kept?

When we are taken by a stranger to our na-

ATHOLIC

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1860.

HRONICLE.

No. 35.

POLITICAL RELIGIONISM.

"We are, eminently, a religious people." There is, probably, not one among our readers but has seen in print, a thousand times, the phrase we have just quoted. No two of them, it is likely, will trace it to the same source, and for the obvious reason, that it is to be found everywhere. It is common property, among the reviews, the magazines, and the penny-newspapers. It may be heard on Sundays and weekdays, in church, in Congress and lecture-roomin discourses, scientific and literary, sacred and profane. We cannot, for the life of us, say exactly how we came by it, ourselves. We may have found it in a President's Message, an undergraduate's speech, or Thanksgiving pro-clamation. Perhaps we owe it to Peter Parley's Geography, or one of Theodere Parker's "higher law" sermons. But let it have been taken whence it may, we are quite sure that it is firmly believed by a large portion of our countrymen especially at the North—and the fact which judgment, to mere patriotism or honesty or pure it assumes is generally regarded as a legitimate statesmanship? Will not impartial history deset-off to the many short-comings of the nation. In our deliberate judgment, however, there is no even now understands-the personal intereststruth in it, and we look upon its confident and the political aims and intrigues-the individual constant reiteration as a grievous, public ill. In or corporate speculations—the lust of plunder, saying this, we have no idea that we can escape notoriety and power—which were and are at the greater the delusion, the greater the risk of such

consequences in assailing it. Nevertheless, there

must be some difference, both in fact and prin-

ciple, between piety, as an individual excellence,

and the assumption of it, as a national vanity.

To lift the veil of the one is by no means to in-

worth while to concern ourselves about the opi-nions of people, who cannot understand or will

not acknowledge the distinction.

As to that part of righteousness which consists in humility, it is presumed that our national pretensions may be easily settled. There may be doubts as to the brightness of our light, but we cannot possibly be suspected of any desire to put it under a bushel. If our left hand is ignorant of what our right hand does, it must systematically avoid the ordinary sources of information. Not to hear the trumpets we are pernetually sounding before us, it is necessary to the street corners. Feeling conscious of the

it, with the most abandoned national sinners .-Our instinct for a bargain, tempts us (it we beany others of the children of men, the dark, uncertain line, where the region of the tenth commandindignant repugnance to paying them, when inconvenient, the civilized globe surrenders the palm to us. Upon our reckless disregard of hu- done something towards demolishing the unworman life (and especially of the lives of other thy fabric of our national Pharisaism, an inquiry people) when there is question of gain, there is suggests itself as to the cause or foundation of no check, our critics tell us, in our faith, our it. Whence does it come? What does it feelings or our laws. When we talk of philanbought out with beads and burned out with whiskey; to the slave ships built and equipped in our proudest harbors, and the goods manufacturcentre of our most sanctimonious communities. trade and lucre-the growth of numbers and When we discourse of morality, they remind us consecrated polygamy of Utah; they ask if our his spiritual stiff neckedness and his Pharisaical eyes can be shut to the fraudulent bankruptcies temper have come down to his descendants unday detail-to the elaborate knavery so comcessity of concealment or excuse. Is there beneath the sun—they bid us answer—one Chris-

tional capital, and he asks us whether we see any reflection of our national purity there; can we answer, with truth, that we do? In the discussions of our legislators, the intrigues of our socalled "great statesmen;" the motives and measures of our rulers; our policy at home or abroad; do we see any signs that signify national rightequeness? And yet, unless our representative system be a failure, and the theory on which it is based a falsehood, the ruler chosen must be, in the main, the type of the people who choose him. "Bobissimus," the elect, says Carlyle, in his quaint way, is but "Bobus," the elector, in the superlative degree. The kind is altogether the same, so far as principle is concerned, whatever the case may be as to capacity. Can our readers call to mind a solitary project among the great American schemes for territorial expansion, already consummated or now projected, which owes its origin, in their conscientious tail hereafter-what every intelligent citizen misrepresentation and misconstruction. The bottom of every plan of annexation or revolution, with which we have disturbed the peace or

would pour out the blood of other nations, while

degrading the civilization of our own? When

we appropriated Texas, invaded Mexico, sent

Lopez to Cuba, or bombarded Greytown, (ges-

ta Romanorum!)—when we would stir up

Austria-letters, speeches, and all-answer us,

reader, we earnestly beseech you-was it or is

America" represent-law or gospel?

vade the sanctity of the other, and it is hardly Italy, republicanise Spain, set France on fire,

It is no answer to all or any of this, to say that the world has done like things since time began, and that the very nations which marshal these facts and queries, for our condemnation, now, will find records of the same import thro' all of their own history. Even if the truth be a procession), but in all things and for all purso-it does not touch the question. In the first poses. They are made a civil and political States (as all the leading and not a few of the this permicious fallacy that we have endeavored keep carefully away from the synagogues and place—it is the American doctrine, that we govern ourselves, while the rest of the world are distinctively, of the State. They have all the sure of "the religious public" at home. The sought to make it clear that this nation is not degree in which we possess the quality which ex- governed by others. Their vices and shortcom- privileges of sinners and the movidability of saints. dark ages have no votes, and the House of more righteons than other nations, because, conalteth a nation, we have no scruple in letting ings, therefore, belong to their rulers—ours are They can take part in secular affairs of all sorts, it be seen that we are exalted. "We are an our own. They suffer, because kings go mad- as laymen, and fall back, when they please, on eminently, religious people"-though we say it we, for our own insanity. Their lustory, with their prestige and immunities as clergymen. who should not, and we do not care how soon the shame it brings, was made and acted for the rest of mankind are edified by knowing it. them; we are the authors of both shame and But what do they say of us-these Publicans story for ourselves. If we have the pride of whom we thank Heaven, so constantly, that we self-government, we must have its responsibili- Church, where the case of course is exceptional. are not like? They do not appear to be daz- ties. But, besides this-the inquiry is not, whezled, as they should be, by the effulgence of our ther we are as good as other people, but whether goodness. They do not find that we keep faith we are better than all. Our theory, our faith, and substantial power as in the United States. with them, the better for it, or indeed reduce it our boast is, that we are above the rest of the to much practical effect among ourselves. Let world-that we are more enlightened, more which attaches itself in a greater or less degree any iniquity be started, that is profitable, and civilised, more free, more moral, more pure, everywhere, to the priesthood, as such; we do we are sure, men say, to keep up in pursuit of more religious. If we fail in establishing the whole of this, we fail altogether-for this is the point and the essence of our pretensions and the lieve the world) to tread more frequently than only matter in dispute. It is superiority that we contend for, not equality, and it is superiority that we must make out, or beat an ignominious ment is suited to the dominions of the eighth. retreat. Our history, our institutions, our prin- or mind, who has seen its blessings fall happuly For generous confidence in contracting debts, and ciples, have made a poor business of it, if we are only no worse than the unblest gentiles. Assuming, then, that these reflections have

mean? We regard the whole of it as neither thropy, they point us to the Indian nations, more nor less than a well preserved legacy from fore, as to them, affords but a nominal restraint. the Puritans of the colonial age-the stalwart | Take away from the abolition party the support worthies of the Mayflower's time, who glorified themselves and their Maker together, perpetued, knowingly, for the slave marts, in the very ally coupling "the Lord and his saints." Time, of the temperance movement, as a public and civilization-the cankers of luxury and prideof the gold hunting murders in California, the have sadly wasted the loftier and nobler qualities stock-jobbing forgeries in New York, and the which made the Puritan a hero in history. But every where-to the explosions of banks and the changed, and the heart of the nation which he flights of cashiers, which the newspapers every assisted in founding still beats, as his did, with the arrogance which humbles itself only to be the memorials which were presented to Congress monly successful in trade as to be above the ne- exalted. As ostentatious in forms as he was, when the Nebraska bill was pending? The reawithout the earnestness which dignified his errors, we have compromised for the absence of as the petitions, signed by thousands of clergytian land besides our own, where men could so practical righteousness as a nation by the most men, in their official names and character, extransgress and thrive, or where such things could scrupulous devotion to all its machinery. Exhappen and produce so transitory an impression, cept Scotland-where a man walks the streets and authority of God, and thundering the terrors or be received with an indifference so near akin on Sunday, as if the free air were iniquity and of his wrath against all who might dare to advoto toleration? We are republicans, they tell the sun-light mortal sin-there is no nation more cate the measure they denounced. A decent us, and struggle manfully, some of us, for the scrupulous than we, in reverence to the externals salutary doctrine, that the worst and most fool- of that day. Public recreation, even social in- representative government in general, requires ish of men is at least as good as the wisest and tercourse on "the Sabbath," we set our faces us to assume that there was not a man of ordibest-yet can we deny that money and place solemnly against. Conventions meet, where diare worshipped among us with more abject ser- vines, doctors and politicians rival each other in comprehend how unclerical and unbecoming such consequence of this, every day. The most im- tion of public policy, involving the guarantees of vility than rank and royalty elsewhere? Who attempts to flatter the public taste for its Judai- proceedings were—how utterly at war with every portant public interests are jeoparded and the the constitution and the horrors of disunion. is there, bold enough to dispute the glory and cal observance, and men are socially and political system. Not opinions and political action of large masses of Suppose that the one division had proclaimed its supremacy of wealth all over our land—no mat- cally proscribed for refusing to make themselves a man who could perceive anything, but must the people absolutely swayed by sham philan- inability to hold communion with the other—

miserable one day in seven. And all this is have clearly seen that it was the boldest and thropists, pseudo reformers, and place-hunting or started, prosecuted, elevated into a dogma, by a whose devotion to each is precisely in the same

proportion. Coupled naturally enough with our national Sabbatarianism and springing from the same source, is the display of our regard for the "reverend clergy." Of course nothing can be further from the purpose or desire of those who conduct this magazine, or more foreign to the objects of the work itself, than a diminution of the respect and confidence which is due to the most sacred of human callings. In its place, it is one of the most conservative and commendable of social tributes—at once a duty, a merit and a in their places, to vindicate in a broad, manly public good. But it has its sphere like all other virtues, and when carried beyond that may grow into an abuse and a great harm. This, it strikes us, is conspicuously the case throughout our country. The clergy are dragged into every arena and mixed up with every public movement .-They open and close all sorts of meetings upon all sorts of subjects, sandwiching all manner of speeches and resolutions between two prayers .-Congress will intrigue and quarrel over a chaplain as over a messenger or a doorkeeper. Not a plaster for chilblains, or a wash for pimples, but is recommended by a doctor of divinitynot a volume of bad poems, published by " a Lady," but is endorsed by a professor of theology or at least a deacon or a presiding elder. A Polish Count who is about to give to the press a learned treatise on the salt mines of Wicklitzka, (subscriptions payable in advance) has always at least a dozen certificates from the and let loose Kossuth and Saunders on devoted highest clerical authority, setting forth his competency for the task, his sufferings for his country, and his blood connexion with the Poniatowit because of our being "an emmently religious skis. There is not a word of caricature in this people?" Which of the twam does "Young —not an iota—it is an every day thing. And what is the result of it? Is it that the Protestant clergy are forced and erected into a separate and distinct class—separate and distinct not merely in their official functions and peculiar duties, as the Catholic priesthood (whom no one thinks of inviting to ride, even on horseback, in

> It is the fashion of Protestant writers to dilate upon the extent to which Catholic countries are "priest-ridden." Omitting the States of the we do not believe that there is a nation in Christendom where the clergy exercise as much real And when we say power, we do not mean that not mean the influence of a pastor over his flock -of a counsellor over those who need counsel -of a physician over the sick whose wounds he heals. All this, the legitimate and safe and holy influence of the ministers of God, we recognize and reverence, as must every man, of heart on others, even if he has not been cheered by them himself.

> But the power to which we allude is quite another thing from this. It is a power over the practical conduct of public and common affairs - a power, uncontrolled too, save by that public opinion which the clergy themselves, more than any other class, create and rule, and which thereof "the evangelical pulpit," and where would its torce be? In what would consist the strength political engine, if the countenance of the clergy were withdrawn from it? How much vigor would be left in the "Know-Nothing" organization, if the suffrages and support of the churches

> were to fall away from it? Can a rational mind require any further demonstration of the inordinate influence upon which we are commenting than that afforded by der cannot fail to remember the protests as well pressly assuming to speak by the appointment respect for the intelligence of Congress, and for nary position, in either house, who did not fully

most obvious attempt ever made by an ecclesiassociety which sets apart six days for Mammon | tical body, in a republican government, to usurp | such people and their doctrines have filled in the as religiously as the one day for Heaven, and dominion over the constituted authorities, and enforce the dogmas of a sect or a party, as divine commandments. And yet how many, in either chamber, dared to meet the aggression as it should have been met, or to brave the religious organization which gave it countenance? Of the large numbers who must have entertained decided and intelligent convictions on the subject, how many ventured to express them? Did any of the "standard bearers" of this party or that; the "old men eloquent;" the "sages," &c., &c.—as the newspapers are wont to call and statesman-like way, the dignity of the civil government? It was easy enough to distinguish between the recognized rights of the memoralists, as individuals and citizens, and the any attempt to draw or to enforce that obvious distinction, save in the most tender and deprecatory way? There were elderly and most inspeeches—the superficial measurement of which defies triangulation—upon the defects and enormities, civil and especially religious, of all the nations of Europe. There were at hand distinguished advocates of "the great American doctrine," that we have the inalienable right to be born, married and buried as we please, all the world over, and that anything which contravenes this republican principle or denies its applicability to any man with an American passport, is sheer king-craft and priest-craft, the offspring of the dark ages and the Spanish Inquisition! Did -not an iota-it is an every day thing. And any of these voluminous orators bring their "awfu' knowledge o' history," to bear on the three thousand parsons? Not a man of them, of course-and why? Because it is popular to and lampoon the Emperor of the French, on the has none, but the Nebraska hating mesheer cowardice and dereliction of duty-would influence at the polls accordingly.

> class of doctrines commonly called "isms." In part, be at once laughed into a corner. In England. Punch would finish the best of them, in a received, by the public generally, with a respectful consideration, which puts them at once bevond the reach of any effective appeal to the popular sense of the ridiculous. How does this happen? Not, it must be confessed, because of mere secular opinions. The organ of veneration, except for things sacred or supposed to be cussed and advocated, generally before assemblages in the meeting-houses, and there is scarcely one that does not profess to involve some new and original view of the moral, religious and psychological nature of man. An odor of sanctity may be a humbug, a nuisance, or a treason, and makes both witches and cauldron respectable.-Men are afraid to say what they think, lest they than they say. They are chary of calling a charlatan by his right name, lest they be suspected of regarding everything sacred as a charlatanism. They feel bound to respect, or to treat with respect, every solema mountebank, for the itself for the crisis! mere reason that he is solemn-just as Mr. Carlyle insists that every man is a hero who is in earnest, whether he be a highwayman or pro-

The same dread of offending the religious sen-

sibilities of the public will explain the tolera-

speculating theologasters. How large a space political history of the last ten years, and how distinctly their power has grown to be recognized as a sign in our political zodiac, no intelligent reader can need to be informed.

Now, all these things and many others like them, which it were not enough to indicate, are commonly regarded as evidences of a a religious predisposition on the part of our people, and are supposed to reflect great credit upon the national character. We regard them, on the contrary, as serious evils, in themselves, and as anything but reputable in what they signify. They indithe leading politicians—did any of these stand up cate a false tone of morals, and a sentimentality, in regard to religion, which is incompatibility with genuine and healthy sensibility. In making our visible observances rigid, formal and essential, we have passed far into the region of national hypocrisy and vain glory. The abundance of prerogative they were reckless enough to claim our faith in our own surpassing righteousness, as a distinct and authoritative class. Yet, ex- has made us careless of good works and blind to cept for the purposes of personal defence, or in our many bad ones. Submission to considerathe spirit of personal recrimination, was there tions ostensibly religious, in the conduct of affairs that are peculiarly secular, has dragged Christianity into the dust of a thousand unworthy conflicts and sullied its purity by the contact fluential gentlemen in Congress, who had made of sordid motives. The recognition of clerical authority, in matters utterly unclerical, has often annihilated the distance between the pulpit and the hustings, making religion political instead of rendering politics religious. Under encouragements so manifold, cant has become a despot, with no limited rule. Thought, speech, and action, have fallen under a censorship-often despised and resisted, it is true, but always vigilant, acrogant and formidable notwithstanding.

As a matter of course we have not discussed the questions here presented, for the mere sake of proclaiming and justifying our own views, or duninishing the patriotic self-satisfaction of our neighbors. The subject is one which is not by any means merely speculative. From the absurd assumption that this is a peculiarly religious bully Spain, write Hulseman letters to Austria, people, the practical deduction is every day drawn, that religion must enter, of necessity, one hand-while on the other no man who de- and should, of right, enter into all the phases of sires or expects to be President of the United our national life. It is for the sake of exposing power-an element not merely of society, but, led politicians do) can afford to risk the displea- to dispel a few agreeable illusions. We have ceding this, our fellow-citizens must concede that moralists are the masters of many. They held there is no more reason or rational pretext, here their peace therefore most devoutly—the great than elsewhere, for mingling religious considerstatesmen and the small-because they knew ations with the motives of political action. If that they dwelt among "an eminently religious there be any demonstration in history of the people," and that their silence-though in fact | evils of a connection between Church and State, it does not less demonstrate the evils of a similar be set down as becoming reverence and have its connexion between the political elements which represent the State, in a republic, and the religious elements, which, in a country of free opinions, represent or are substituted for a Church. tion, indeed the general and dangerons encou- It is the thing and not the name which is danragement, which is extended among us to the gerous. It is quite the same, which a literarchy control a monarch or clerical influence any other free country these would, for the most direct and rule our suffrages. The same bad consequence must flow everywhere from the same bad causes, and this must be true of us as week, with a wood-cut. Here, they not only of the rest of mankind, seeing that not all the enlist the support of numerous disciples, but are republicanism in the world can subvert the despotism of a logical necessity.

But there is a consideration to which we have not yet alluded, which gives double force to all that has been said. It is-that the religion of which we boast so much, as a national characany national predisposition of ours to respect teristic, is sectarian, even more than it is political. We are told that this is "a l'rofestant country," quite as often as we hear of its emisacred, makes no part of our national phrenology. nent religiousness, and in the same connection. It happens, because every "ism" has a fraction Priestcraft is only held to be dangerous, when of theology in it. Almost every one of them is it is "Romish," and the Catholic religion is the gotton up by a sect or a sect's leaders, or is only form of worship, Christian or Mormon, baited with a text of Scripture. They are dis- which may not be trusted with the school-book and the ballot-box-the hustings and the tribune. If any of our readers should be disposed to think that we put this proposition rather strongly, let them figure to themselves the effect upon the nation at large, had a Catholic Bishon and his is thus given to them, which inclines the public clergy presented the identical Nebraska Pronostrils reverentially upwards. The doctrine test, verbatint, to Congress, which went there with the signatures of three thousand Protestits advocates seifish schemers or pestilent fana- ant Ministers. What fonts of type would have tics, yet the soi disant religious, ingredient been exhausted, to head the telegraphic reports with capital letters and notes of admiration .--"Papal audacity!' "Unwarrantable interferbe supposed by their neighbors to think more ence!" "Clerical usurpation," &c., &c. What a luxury of indulgence there would have been for the odium theologicum! How the national cravat would have whitened with devout rage, and the national countenance have elongated

Suppose again—to go a little farther back that the Catholic Church instead of the Methodist Society, bad divided itself into the " Church phet-Dick Turpin or Joe Smith! We see the North," and the " Church South," upon a quesMarket Charles Will State of Market Control of the No.

though professing the same dogmas of faithbecause that other was fithe land, and to denounce the society which upheld it. Would national intellect and the tilling of their own land, I such things have been tolerated? And if—after care not whether Ireland shall have another King or separating from each other, upon a local, sectional, political question, such as that of slavery —the two branches of the Catholic Church had tion. For beyond the memory of any living people, fallen at loggerheads, about their temporalities, that people under miserable blind enthusiasm and -the two branches of the Catholic Church had and in their quarrels and litigation had develop- fanaticism, all mixed have done more injury than ed the fact that they had accumulated hundreds and thousands of dollars, in their "book-con- of the historian to destroy every fact connected with and thousands of dollars, in their "book-coacerns" and other concerns, which they could not divide without batred, malice and law-suitswhat would have been the limits of the clamor. What should we not have heard of the scarlet abominations of Babyion! A squabble, about a graveyard, cannot take place between a Catholic priest and a committee of his congregation, without crowding the press with comments upon 'the grasping spirit of the Popish priesthood.' We observe that in New York they contemplate legislation, to meet the incursions of that spirit. It is strange that the Methodist controversy and the Presbyterian quarrels-the High Church pretensions and the Low Church retellionsshould never have suggested the pacifying inter-position of the law. There is but one solution of the difficulty—the obvious one—that what is called the national religious spirit is chiefly political sectorianism, and what men boast of, as the sanctified operation of that spirit in public affairs, duced great men. Far from it. I know she has, I is for the most part but devout intolerance.

There are other truths, which prove the same thing with equal certainty. Any review or newspaper in the land might safely have published the savage article of the Edinburg Review on the miracles of Prince Hohenloe. No one but a Catholic would have thought it other than a good thing, or have dreamed that it contained From that one-ninth Great Britain has illustrated aught unchristian or uncharitable. Yet where is herself or her history. the journal that would have dared-that would freely than the other. How comes it that the publication of the one class of articles would swell the smallest subscription list in this country, while that of the other class would beggar the largest? Not surely because of an indisposition to see religious subjects approached irreverently, for the irreverence is equal in the two cases-but because nothing is held to be irreverent, which only applies Billingsgate to " Popery." A leading American Magazine-probably the best supported periodical in the world-can of Rome and its ecclesiastical system and observances, one of its most prominent articles, continued from number to number, with wood-Ranke's History of the Popes had been offered to the same periodical-with all its eloquence, its genius, and its Protestantism besides - an inneutral periodical, in America, upon which he could rely for the publication without blot or The very foundations of the press would quiver time. These are the "crowded out." with wrath, if a literary journal here were to admirable commentaries on the Bible Society eyes of a Protestant establishment. They came appeared in periodicals certainly not un-protestant. That they could not appear here-in a land of religious equality-under the auspices of a free press-must signify something. What that something is, we leave to the conclusions of the reader if he be not content with ours ... Should he find that it is the consequence of our being "an eminently religious people," we should be glad to know what his expectations would be from a commonwealth of sinners.

SPEECH OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

The following is the speech of Archbishop Hughes at the dinner of the Hibernian Society, of Charleston S. C., on the 17th March :-

Mr. President and Gentlemen-I have lived long enough to have been taught the propriety of not being surprised at anything. But, in view of the exceeding complimentary remarks made by the orator who has just taken his sest, I may say I am less surprised than I might have been upon other occasions. because from early boyhood, I had learned of the hospitality of the Southern people of the United States, and among them, perhaps the foremost specimen of that department of the country, is the State of South Carolina. Nor is it all based upon history. It has been with me experienced on two or three occasions; so, although I cannot find words to express the feelings which inspire me, yet I can say I am not surprised. The reference made to myself has been dictated by the congenial sentiment of your society. I would not pretend, though I may perhaps have the feebleness of ambition in my nature like other men, yet I will not pretend to accept it literally. It is for me to make vast allowances for the deficiencies not alluded to. One thing is certain, that I was born in Ireland, and, like many others, circumstances brought me to the United States : that in the United States, as far as I am concerned, I have never encountered anything which would inspire regret for the choice or circumstances by which Providence guided my lot towards the West. At the same time, in the cycle of the year, whenever this day turned up, I have not been unmindful of the country of my nativity, although, gentlemen, I may say that at home I have been so niggardly that I have never attended a banquet celebration like this. There were too many perhaps and I could not attend them all. But there was the feeling in the heart and, as far as I could, I celebrated in the right spirit and the right sentiment. The remarks of the orator throws one's memory backwards toward the olden time, and perhaps, in the retrospect awakened from a point here, the circumstances that bear upon the subject. Ireland is a country, and it is yet a kingdom, for the British Government have not yet ventured to blot it out, otherwise they would not keep up the action of a Vice-Royalty, and her Majesty when she signs a document signs it as the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. For the kingdomship, or the better term for us is the State Sovereignty, which every State possesses here, the sovereignty of Ireland has never yet been extinguished. It is, I may say, kept in abeyance for some happier day yet

to come I would say that if the government under name in the life population free frank impartial justice, so that her population may prosper by their industry by the exuberant riches of their national intellect Queen than the one which now holds Ireland in abeyance. Because the happiness of a people may be overturned by their efforts to alter their condi-Ireland, for if he did not do it he could not stand high with the bookseller or Prime Minister. I know Ireland has been found a kind of "diggings' for the shallow and stupid imagination of nonsensical novel writers, and John Bull, a respectable old gentleman, never laughs, except when he enjoys himself immensely from the jokes thrown upon either the national character, or lives and manners of this poor people. But even that has worn out, and "Dig gings" are not now so profitable. There is a kind o respect, as Ireland begins to respect herself.

Industry is on the increase, and education more generally diffused. Even universities are multiplied and multiplying to suit the demands of the people who have knowledge in spite of their tyrannical rulers. It is not necessary now to go to head schools. They have national schools, universities, and what is more they have conceived the idea of a standard education. Let me tell you one thing, if education in its highest sense shall at any time be engrafted upon the native stock of Irish intellect, you will see greater men than she has ever yet produced. I do not mean to say that she has not proknow that her ruler, I would not say her tyrant, but her ruler, the government that holds her as a province, has been persuaded of that all the while. For you will remember that Ireland at one time was exceedingly populous, but by the laws of the country every intellect was swept away. One man of every nine was proscribed. Out of one-ninth of the population Great Britain took to her aid, often in times of trouble, some promising statesman or warrior.

If, for the last one hundred years, or beyond that now dare—to publish such strictures as Sydney the Cabinet of England or the field of war, you will you discriminate amongst the public men, either in Smith's on Methodism and Missions? The Ca- find that Ireland was not unrequisite. Strike out the non of St. Paul's was not a whit more bitter men of Ircland, and you will see what a void you than his fellow-reviewers. Each dissected his would produce in that page, which is considered subject with a free knife—the one not more most glorious in history. But, gentlemen, is it England alone that has been benefitted? No; because in selecting one out of nine she, to use an expression common to newspapers, " crowded out" the rest .-Cast your eyes over the civilized world. For my self, as being in the order of my duty to travel abroad, I must confess that sometimes I have been a little jealous, for I hardly went to a country in which I did not stumble on some Irishman who was just next to the throne.

I remember an Austrian, a venerable man, not very unlike your President (Mr. Gilliland). I saw him twenty-two years ago. His name is Marshall Nugent, the first officer of the Austrian army. What endcared him to me still more was, that in his speech venture to make a sectarian and partisan sketch he did not, like some, try to get clear of the brogue and its enclesiastical system and observed and almost cherished it as a peculiarity in his speech.

When I went to France, I found the Duke of Felcuts multiplied. If Macaulay's Review of ter to be Mr. Clark, from the county Cavan. He was a great man, and one of the Irishmen who had been "crowded out." He was secretary to Napoleon on the battlefield. It is said that while writing dispatches upon his saddle, a cannon ball struck withsertion could not have been had for it, with the large, grand, catholic thought and expression that are in it. Where would a man turn for a that are in it. his ancestors were born in the south of France?could rely for the publication without blot or There is O'Neill, and if you come to the cabinet, erasure, of such essays as those of Stephens on there is O'Reilly. I wonder where O'Reilly came the Jesuit-founders and the Port Royalists ?- from? In Spain, there is O'Donnell at the present

If Great Britain, like a wise government, had encouraged the cultivation of the natural talents of put forth a counterpart of Talfourt's Essay on that people, had done them justice, she would have Modern Improvements, with its temperate and a nursery of statesmen and orators. If she had treated them kindly and administered impartial jusand religious education! Yet all these works appeared in a Protestant country—under the country of the world that has equalled Ireland in When the Irish the production of great men. alike from churchmen and dissenters, and they and felt indignation at the efforts of pretended novel writers, by false and lying histories, to cast a slur over the Irish character. Being familiar with the Irish character, I have sometimes felt indignation.— On the other hand, knowing the history of the country, knowing what it has gone through, and reflecting more kindly, I have sometimes conceived a kind of spite against all nations except America, because in America we never had occasion to complain of the laws, which are just and impartial. My feeling of resentment is towards the government of England who have never given us a chance. Every beautiful picture is possessed of light and shade, and wherever these are not fairly distributed, there is discrepancy. Too much light will dazzle, and too much shade is

Ireland, unfortunately, has had her dark portions preserved, and the nations have filched away ber light, either by stealth or by the "crowded out" system. Yet no one will say that Ireland is altogether in the dark. I, in my old age, have sanguine hopes that, with a fair administration towards the people, the opportunities of education, the encouragement of industry, arts and the mechanics, and all that, I have no doubt that the original, strong-minded, superabundant intellect of the Irish peasantry, will break forth in a light brilliant enough to eclipse all that which has been taken from them. That is my idea and hope. I can remember when I was a boy, in early life, my speculations as to whether anybody lived beyond the outlines of the mountains. My first speculation was whether anybody could live beyond that line; but if there was anybody beyond that line I pitied them. But the schoolmaster was not abroad at that time; at least he was not in our neighborhood. But I never mentioned my speculations at that time, for fear of being laughed at. I pitied anybody who lived beyond the horizon. Things have been very much changed. Of course the schoolmaster came back. But now there is not a section of the parish, where if the people are not educated it is in a great measure their own fault .-And if the Irish people become educated, and preserve the vigor of their natural character, both as to sentiment and intellect, I think I may anticipate, I may announce my sentiment and all that in words that, notwithstanding all that has been written against the people of Ireland, all that has been created by fiction, or in the name of fiction, against the people of Ireland; in short, all that the mere slang of pre-potent power towards crushing this people has ever uttered, does not disturb in the least the right and just estimate in which impartial men and enlightened minds will regard her history.

I trust you will agree with me in the sentiment shall offer, as being the most appropriate to this occasion. I propose to you-

The Land of the Shamrock-No one born within its borders need be ashamed of his Sirth-place.

A notorious judge, who stooped very much when walking, had a stone thrown at him one day, which fortunately passed over him without hitting him .-Turning to his friend he remarked, "Had I been at upright judge that might have caused my death." Some people use half their ingenuity to get into

debt, and the other half to avoid paying it. Love has no age, as it is always renewing.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Subjoined is a translation of a letter received from the Pope by Archbishop Cullen :-

TO OUR VEN, BROTHER PAUL, ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN. "Ven. Brother,-Health and Apostolic benediction! It is always with welcome we receive your letters, as we have a special regard for you, well knowing your exalted virtues, as well as your great veneration, love, and respect towards us and this holy Apostolic see.. But your letter dated the 24th of last month was most gratifying to us, as we again learned from it that your faithful clergy and people most fervently prayed to and supplicated Almighty God, in accordance with our desires. We are confident that that clergy and people will never cease from offering up most fervent prayers to the most clement Father of Mercies, besecching him to command the winds and the seas, and bring about the calm so much wished for, delivering His boly Church from so many fatal calamities, adorning it with so new and increasing triumphs, and giving us help and consolation in all our tribulations. It is our wish that you should return, in our name, and in the warmest terms, our sincere thanks to your faithful clergy and people for the third sum of £1,000 which they have offered to me through you. In conclusion, you may rest assured that our attachment to you, your clergy, and people is of the warmest kind, and, as a most certain pledge thereof, we grant you venerable brother, and the flock committed to your care, our Apostolic benediction, from our inmost heart, and with our best wishes for your true happiness.

"Given at Rome, at St Peter's, the 8th day of March, in the year 1860, the 14th of our Pontificate. "Pius PP., IX."

The collection for the Pope in the small parish of Rahan, diocess of Meath, amounted to the handsome sum of £80.

There are to be new elections in Clare, in Roscommon, and in Londonderry. But it is very hard to collect from anything that has yet appeared on what they are to turn, or whether any political or religious considerations will be allowed in any way to interfere with them. There are sometimes reasons at an election for considering any reference to either politics or religion as in the highest degree unwise and prejudicial. - Tablet.

Speaking of the valuation of Dublin City, the Collector-General's Report says :- It is calculated amongst those best able to form a judgment, that the increase in value, in five years, has been 20 to 30 per cent. Remarkable statements are made to bear out this estimate. A tenant in Mountjoy-square who paid £600 to be released from the responsibility of his lease, felt it an advantage to be allowed to remain in possession, from year to year, at his old rent of £100. A house in Rutland-square, the interest of which was purchased in the Incumbered Estates Court for £400, has been sold for £1,100. Fines are beginning again to be freely paid. Houses are disposed of at the south side for £100 and £110 a year, with fines of £300 and £400, for which less than the present rent would have been gladly accepted a little time back without any fine at all. Furnished houses have had a large increase in value one of them in Merrion-square, was lately set at six months at a rent of 350 guineas.

EVICTIONS IN IRELAND.—In the House of Commons Mr. Maguire asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether it was true that a troop of the 15th Hussars had been sent to Castlebar, county Mayo, for the purpose of aiding in the eviction of more than sixty tenants, representing 250 souls, from the property of Lord Plunket, at Partry, in that county, and whether it had come to his knowledge that the said evictions had been the result of the refusal of the tenants, who are exclusively Catholics, to permit their children to atttend schools established by Plunket, and which schools are publicly stated to be anti-Catholic in their teaching?—Mr. Cardwell said a troop of Hussars had been sent to Castlebar to preserve the peace, which was necessary from the excited state of the neighborhood. That was the only part of the question to which he was able to give any official answer. On the other points which not be right for him to express an opinion.

The newly settled cases of ejectment against the Partry tenantry by Bishop Plunkett have been settled by the priest, foregoing a prosecution against a souper minister and a few of what Lord Plunket calls his disorderly portion of his tenantry, being sacrificed to appease the exterminating wrath of this

When the Irish peasantry begin to doubt that it is their preeminent and exclusive privilege to be ravaged with periodical British famines, and scattered over the globe for the benefit of some nomadic and hybrid race, they will have made a long stride towards the path of freedom. It is not their peculiar business to be cutting down forests in this country, building cities and raising the value of town lots for for speculating Yankees. They should be in possession of their own soil, developing its resources, and amassing wealth for themselves, and making it a fortress impregnable against the world.

There are only seven prisoners in Nenagh jail for trial at the approaching assures for the north riding of this county, and the cases are all of a trivial nature. - Nenagh Guardian.

The Down Recorder says :-- A woman named Mary Kelly died at Ballygawley, parish of Inch, aged at least 106 years, while some of our informants set down her age as 114. Deceased, who had been a widow for a great number of years, was the reliet of the late James Kelly, of Terminan, by whom she had a tamily of eight children, nearly all of whom were adults when the battle of Ballypahinch was fought, now sixty-two years ago. Up to the last couple of years she was very active in her movements, and her intellect was quite clear until a very short time before her decease. Her remains were interred in the burying ground of Saul of which parish she was a native.

The Mayo Constitution sags :- At an early hour on the 26th ult., Constable Mulcaby and four men from the police barrack at Coolturk station were returning through the mountains to their barrack. no doubt a good deal fatigued, and possibly in their anxiety to return the party separated, each making the best of his way home. The constable and a sub-constable named O'Halloran (the latter a powerful young man over six feet in height kept together to within two miles of the barrack, when the constable mounted the horse of some person who kindly gave it to him, rode away, leaving 'O'Halloran be hind. All, save the latter, were in the barrack by nine o'clock at night; they refreshed themselves, and went to bed without looking after O'Halloran until five o'clock the next morning, when search was made, and the civilian who accompanied the police party, discovered poor O'Halloran stretched dead on the mountain side, with his firelock under his head The jury of the inquest were, with a few exceptions for consuring the constable. The coroner overruled, and would not even permit the examination of the other man. The following is the extraordinary verdict-" That O'Halloran came by his death at Coolturk, having been found there."

The continued disposition or necessity of the peasant class in this county for emigrating, says the Tyrawley Herald, receives daily proof by the car-full of emigrants that leave Ballina for Sligo, thence by steam to the port of embarkation, at Liverpool, The tide of people has begun to roll towards America earlier this year than on other seasons for some time, and its proportions are certainly not less, if they are not more considerable. For two or three weeks back at about the days of the sailings of Sligo boats, our streets have witnessed many scenes of tender leave-takings between departing friends and those who are left behind, and at these times the long cars of Bianconi, sometimes twice in a day, have been crowded with emigrants.

bination made against them of the Catholic Bishops and Priests of Ireland, the Catholic peasantry of Ireland and the Conservative laity of Ireland, both Protestant and Catholic. The No Popery Orangemen of Ireland are interested in persuading all Protestants to make common cause with them against Catholic Ascendancy, just as the Whigs and Liberals of Ireland are interested in persuading all Catholics to make common cause with them against Protestant Ascendancy. The Cork Elec-tion is the most important which has taken place in Iroland since the memorable Clare Election in 1828. And its importance is due to the fact that opposite and irreconcilable principles were then fairly brought into collision. The great Liberal party, in the person of Mr. Deasy and his supporters, made its appearunce before the country in its true colours, and formulated its principles in clear and unmistakable terms. It was said to be a contest between Lord Palmerston and the Pope. It was so, no doubt. It was also a contest between Revolution and Conservatism-between Parliamentary Independence and Official Subordination—between the Irish People and the Whig Ministry. It was all this, but it was much more. It was a contest between the principle of Catholicism and the principle of Protestantismbetween the Teaching Power of the Church and the Right of Private Judgment—between Ecclesiastical Authority and Lay Independence. The Cork contest has revealed a fact to the world which has long been no secret to those who with any faculty of insight have made contemporaneous history their study. The Catholicity of Ireland, in its integrity and its simplicity, its fervour and its Faith, is the glory of the Church. But it is not the common property of all classes of the Catholics of Ireland, nor is it shared equally among them. Since the purifying days of persecution, large classes of Irishmen have acquired wealth, and raised themselves from the lower ranks of life. They have come into contact with those classes which had long monopolised the higher stations, and they have been affected by the opinions and sentiments which prevailed among those with whom they aspired to associate. They have been educated at Trinity College, and they have imbibed the views of their companions and teachers. They have desired to resemble the Protestants, by whom they wished to be recognised as equals; and they have often succeeded in resembling them, without obtaining the longed-for recognition. The alliance of the rising middle classes of the Catholics of Ireland with Whigs and Liberals, the adoption of Liberal ideas, Liberal definitions, and the support of Liberal theories of Government and Legislation, have not been without effect. In every Catholic country there is a Liberal party, in open or secret opposition to the Spirit and the Power of the Church. In Ireland too there is such a party, and the Cork election has shown that it is both bold and formidable. They hold and they profess precisely the same opinions as their fellow Liberals elsewhere. They recognise the authority of the Church within its own domain. But they claim and exercise the right of defining the limits of that domain. They profess to obey the Church in spirituals, but they claim and exercise the right of decid-ing for themselves what spirituals are. Each of them is a self-constituted superior Lay Court, with the power of issuing writs of prohibition to the Ecclesiastical Courts, which are inferior tribunals. Each of them assumes to define the limits of spiritual jurisdiction, and to restrain its excess. We respect the Church, they say, but we cannot abdicate our rights. The Bishops may offer their opinions on matters of education, and denounce schools, or colleges, or systems as dangerous to faith or morals, but we differ from the Bishops and respectfully decline to follow them. We trust their Lordships will soon see that they are wrong and we are right. Now, the importance of the Cork election consists in this, that the light of publicity has been thrown upon the danger. And the good to be expected from the Cork election is, that it defines men's positions and removes all doubts. The special feature in the case has been hitherto that these men, instead of being, as in other countries, recognised as holding principles and opinions inconsistent with Catholicism, have enjoyed in Ireland the support and confidence of Bishops and of Priests. Ecclesiastical influence has been freely used to bring men forward in the world whose principles are a denial of all Ecclesiastical authority. They have been patronised as friends and champions of the Church, though the triumphs of their opinions would be fatal to the existence of the Church. It is impossible that this should long continue. There is nothing in the world more certain than that as the national prosperity and wealth of the Catholics of Ireland increase, a conflict must ensue between the Liberal Catholics who hold and profess the principles alluded to, and the Pastors of the Church, who are responsible for the faith and salvation of their flocks. Ireland has no O'Connell now, and the defence of the Church cannot be left to laymen. The Bishops of Cloyne and Ross, their Clergy, and their flocks have nobly done their duty. They have forced the Catholic Whigs and Liberals of Ireland to call in the aid of the Orangemen and the open enemies of the Church, in order to escape an ignominious defeat. If the example were imitated, if the test were applied if the pastors of the Church in Ireland would but see the danger and unite against a growing evil, their appeal to the faith, the zeal, and the devotion of Catholic Ireland would ensure a speedy triumph over every obstacle, even against the combined force of Liberals, Orangemen, and Revolutionists.— Tablet.

There are three parties in Ireland which ought to

The following amusing scene, says the Cork Examiner, occurred at the meeting of the "admission on last Wednesday. It arose out of an application to the Workhouse made by a poor old woman, named Bradley, who had with her a child which she stated was her grandchild, and which she wished to be admitted with her. The woman had been an inmate of the house from the famine of 1847 up to a fortnight back, when she left it on hearing that her son had enlisted in the line, in order to take this child away from its stepmother, whom she feared was ill-treating it. She went to Mallow, where the stepmother was living with her relatives, and having got possession of the child returned to Cork, and now sought admission to the workhouse. Mr. Jameson, who had before him the relieving officer's book in which her name appeared refused to admit her, desiring her to get the father of the child to support it. As the poor woman was leaving the room she met Mr. Sheehan, and told her case to him, in the hope that he would have more compassion for her.

Mr. Jamson-Don't mind that woman down there. Mr. Sheehan-We will mind her, sir. We will mind the poor woman. Mr. Jameson (angrily)-Turn the woman out, I

Mr. Sheehan-Turn her out, sir. We'll not turn her out, sir; and why should we turn her out, sir? Faith, that's a good one.

Mr. Jameson-Go 'long you blackguard scoundrel; I'll turn yourself out of the room. Mr. Sheehan-Go long you ruffian you; I'd like to see you do it.

This retort irritated Mr Jameson to such an extent that be jumped up and rushed towards Mr. him, and blows would certainly have been exchanged had not Mr. I Julian and Mr. S. Flanagan came between the gentlemen, and retained them.

Mr. Jameson (surrounded by his friend and in a

ad-n blackguard. Be G-, for talking to a poor mischievous in its consequences, particularly when

woman there he called me a blackguard scoundrel. Mr. Jameson-And you are a blackguard scoun-

logical. They are the No Popery Orange party, the Jacobin Revolution party, and the Whig Liberal party. They have contrived to seat Mr. Deasy for Mr. Sheehan made a hasty movement towards Mr. Jameson, but was stopped by some of those in the Cork, and we wish they would combine at all fu-

Mr. Jameson-You are a blackguard. ture elections. We should then hope to see a com-Mr. Sheehan-Well, did any one ever hear the like

of that? For hearing what a poor old woman had to say he says I am a blackguard and ought to he turned out.

Mr. Jameson-You should be turned out, you scoundrel-you blackguard. Mr. Sheehan-If you were the Lord Lieutenant. I

wouldn't allow you to say that; I am not a black. guard. Mr. Jameson-You are a blackguard, and you

should be turned out. Mr. Sheehan-Go 'long, you blackguard ruffian

Mr. Jameson - Get out, you low ruffian.

Mr. Sheehan-You're a common ruffian. Mr. Jameson-You're a damn blackguard, I say.

Mr. Sheehan-And you're a damn blackguard. By

G-vou'd starve all Ireland if you could. Mr. Jameson disdaining to reply to this last observation, the affair terminated, and the business of the day was proceeded with.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince of Wales is likely to make American travel popular by his intended visit to Canada. For the first time since the discovery of America, an heir apparent to the British Crown is to cross the Atlantic, and in his character as the future ruler of this Empire receive the respects of one of its most flourishing provinces. Other Princes have visited the Western World in military or naval capacities. The father of her present Majesty held high command there. But the unity of the Empire and the status of British North America as a great allied province, and not a mere dependent "plantation," will for the first time be recognized when Albert, Prince of Wales, sets foot on its shores. The Governor-General, in opening the Canadian Parliament, announced the approaching visit, and the satisfaction of all classes has since been loudly expressed. The people of the North American Colonies are prepared to receive the Prince of Wales with every demonstration of regard. Not only as a tribute to his station as the future head of the greatest commonwealth in the world, but as the representative of a rule which has conferred immense benefits on the provinces, the Canadian people will give him welcome. For twenty years the progress of the North American Colonies has been such as to surpass even the rapid growth of the neighboring States. Her present Majesty's accession to the throne found the Canadians deeply discontented, and, as is now admitted, not without cause. Insurrection followed, blood was shed, and our evil-wishers all over the world raised their craven croak, as usual, on the inevitable dismemberment of the British Empire. But the folly of seventy years before was not to be repeated; justice was preferred as a remedy to the employment of Hessians, and the policy of conciliation produced not only quiet but loyalty. Since those menacing days the prosperity of the provinces has been almost uninterrupted. The reign of Victoria has seen what may be called a nation grow up on the banks of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario. The population of the provinces has more than doubled, and their wealth has increased in a far greater proportion. Wise negotiations have broken droken down the commercial barriers between them and the United States, and allowed the creation of a most thriving trade. British capital, instead of seeking investment among decaying Spaniards or faithless Orientals, has been able to develope the resources of a people which is one with our own. The country is now traversed by railways; the most astonishing engineering work of the age has been constructed within its territory by the genius of Stephenson; steamers of great speed and capacity are built for the direct service of the colonies, and everything promises that the prosperity which is to come will be as permanent as great.— Nor have the Canadians failed to appreciate their political advantages. Under the protection of the United Kingdom they have become a nation without any of the burdens and perils of nationality. Like men standing on the shore while ships are battling with the waves, they are able to look on the struggles which convulse the neighboring Union. That Canada is anxious for admission into the sisterhood of American Republics is an assertion that the most reckless orator would hardly now make The peoare independent enough in their way, and would, no doubt, fiercely resent any assumption of undue power by England. But so long as the mother country rules with kindness and moderation the Canadians are not likely to mix themselves up with the feuds of slavery, or throw in their lot with a people who confess that their own future destiny is dark and troubled. It would, however, be a matter of regret if the Prince of Wales, satisfied with the homage of the Canadians, should neglect to visit the Republic which now plays so great a part in the world. We do not, of course, anticipate in any case that the Prince would return to England without having set foot on the United States' territory; but there are different ways of visiting a country, and, as none repays attentive observation more than the American Republic, so none is likely to be so ill understood by a mere flying tourist. America is not a country of museums and palaces, to be "done" in so many days with a Murray's Handbook. Its interest consists in its people, in the phases of civilisation through which they are passing, in the political and commercial activity which they display, in their energy and restlessness, their greatness and their weaknesses. Although we cannot expect that a youth in his nineteenth year should be able to appreciate the American Commonwealth, yet we feel sure that a journey through the United States and some association with the people would not be lost labor. Of a kind and courteous reception the son of Queen Victoria may be very sure. The interest of Americans in the descendants of the former ruler of their country is second only to that of Englishmen themselves, and, whatever may have been formerly the case, the feeling is now one of goodwill and sympathy. The Prince of Wales might find both instruction and recreation in a visit to the Atlantic cities, whether it be New York in all its ambitious and span-new splendor or its more quiet rivals. There is much to be learnt from a few weeks of such travel-more than a Royal personage may ever afterwards have an opportunity of learning. One who is called to such high destinies, and who will have such opportunities of directing the tastes of his countrymen, may advantageously study the progress in the arts of life by a people thrown, as it were but yesterday, on the shores of a new continent, a progress not less wonderful than their commercial prosperity. If the Prince of Wales should further visit the President of the United States at Washington, the courtesy will, we feel sure be appreciated, and tend to draw closer the bonds which unite the two countries .-- Times.

PRINCE ALFRED .- The United Service Gazette says that Prince Alfred is being brought up in the service precisely the same as if he were the son of a private gentleman :- "He messes with the midshipmen, keeps his regular watch, dince occasionally in the ward room, and takes his turn to dine with the captain. He is treated by his mess-mates as, in all re-Sheehan, who also got up and advanced to meet specis, one of themselves - is called to order by the caterer, and runs the same risk of being made the subject of a practical joke as any other young gentlemnn-himself, however, being generally pretty forward in the business of playful mischief. Upon Mr. Jameson (surrounded by his iriend and in one question, that of smoking, the young prince is sternly denied the privilege indulged in by other Mr. Sheehan—You're a blackguard yourself, and officers. That growing weakness of the age, most

carried to excess, is prohibited as far as Prince Alfred is concerned, and upon one occasion, we believe, his Royal Highness had his leave stopped for a fortnight for being detected in the act of 'blowing a cloud."

The effects of the strike in the building trades have entered as an important item into the Registrar-General's report - important and sad. As the strike went on the mortality rose. Men, women, and children, died off of sheer hunger. As long as there was bread, the children had it; "until weakened, cold, ill-clad, they at last died in unusual numbers as the severe weather came on towards the close of the year." As an indication of the privations endured, we are told that the takings of the small shopkeepers from the families of the workmen fell from £6 or £10 to £2 or £3. With such a retrospect before them, the promoters of the strike threaten to renew the nine hours agitation, which they had waived for the moment, to defeat the "odious document." In this melancholy case there are some fine points. Parents give way to their children, and starve themselves to feed them. This devotion is not new. Nor is the following, but both are noble :- "The wives evidently thought their husbands in the right, and suffered with them the pangs of hunger. A relieving officer thus writes on the 1st of September :-I visited this man's lodging. He was out, but his wife was in bed, with scarcely a rag to cover her, evidently sinking from want. The room contained scarcely an article of furniture, and presented a most destitute, neglected, and dirty appearance. She said, 'We are starving, Sir; we have neither fire nor food.' Why,' replied, does not your husband go to work What !' she exclaimed, with considerable energy, to become worse than a slave ?' "- Tablet.

CONVESSION AND EVIDENCE.-A question which has long been considered a most important point in the English law was raised the other day before Mr. Justice Hill, on the Northern Circuit. A Roman Catholic priest refused to give evidence respecting a confession supposed to have been made to him in spiritual capacity by a man charged with stealing a watch. The priest, after an interview with the prisoner, had handed over the stolen watch to the police, who naturally drew the inference that a confession had been made. However, the gentleman in question, Mr. Kelly, when called as a witness, re-fused to be sworn to tell the whole truth, and would not state from whom he received the watch, or what was said on the occasion. He was accordingly committed to prison for contempt of court, the learned Judge adding some strong observations on the conduct of "a clergyman who was found dealing with stolen property, and refused to tell how he came by it." With all deference to Mr. Justice Hill we can only regard this commentary on the proceeding as arrant nonsense. It is right that communications made under the seal of confession should be privileged, it is monstrous to say that a clergyman is excluding himself from the operation of such a rule because he urges the penitent to make restitution, or even undertakes himself to be the instrument of such restitution. However, the result will probably be to clear up this long doubtful point. Hitherto it has generally been understood in our courts that the law does not excuse clergymen from giving evidence in such cases, although there has been no very authoritative decision on the subject. But Chief Justice Best stated on one occasion that he for one should never compel a clergyman to disclose communications made to him by a prisoner, although he should not refuse to hear his evidence. Most of our judges, we should think, would take the same course As regards Scotland, too, Baron Hume, one of the text writers on Scotlish law, after speaking of the law on the subject as doubtful, adds that probably no call will even be made on a clergyman to disclose confessions made to him as such. A similar doubt in the United States was solved by an Act of the New York Legislature, which provides that "No minister of the Gospel or priest of any denomination whatever shall be allowed to disclose any confessions made to him in his professional character in the course of discipline enjoined by the rules or practice of such denomination. The example of New York has been followed by some other States, and these statutes also extend the privilege to communications made to duly authorised medical attendants. We suppose our own Legislature, if appealed to, would scarcely refuse to extend both to the case of the spiritual and medical adviser the same confidential character which it already recognises in communications made to a counsel or an attorney. The us. The evil is now done and will not be cured for matter of course more deeply concerns the Roman a century; but the great question is, how long will Catholic priesthood who are bound under the most men who hold these views find help, countenance, peremptorily forbade her ever to repeat such bowing, commanders, was well aware of the character of stringent warnings to respect the seal of confession, than our own clergy, whose canons simply enjoin that they are to do so "under pain of irregularity." But it is in some degree or other a question of importance to all religious bodies, and not less so in its connexion with public justice, to the country at large .- John Bull.

Many and obvious considerations of taste, propriety, and good feeling, make us, as Catholics, unwilling to discuss or to examine into the troubles and disputes in which the High Church Party in the Anglican Establishment are now involved. There is so much danger of wounding Christian Charity, or incurring misconstruction, or barming those whom we would fain not injure, that, as a general rule, we prefer to abstain from meddling with the internal affairs of the Established Church, in regard of which we have no responsibility. But the weekly scandals at the Protestant Church of St. George'sin-the-East are matters of such public importance as to constitute an exception. It would be a dereliction of duty if we, as Catholics and loyal subjects of the Queen, were to have no opinion and no voice on matters which involve the preservation of order, the security of property, and the respect due to the laws And it would be unmaily and cowardly if we, as Englishmen, had no sympathy with men fighting an unequal battle in defence of their The Protestant Rector of St. George's-inthe-East, his assistants and friends are the victims of a base and brutal persecution. They have to contend against a ruffiauly mob, a partial police, and a timid magistracy. They have a claim upon us and upon everybody in the land. They suffer wrong, and Justice is denied them. Because their cause is unpopular, their acknowledged rights are disregard-There is practical impunity for every violation of the law, if only it be committed against them .-Parliament and the press, the police and the magistracy, are all alike culpable. Justice is mocked, the mob triumphs, and Lynch law prevails. Is it not a mockery that after all the scenes of riot, desecration, and violence which have been reported after the entire failure of the law and the legislature. the police and the magistracy, to restrain the excesses of the lawless villains who for so many weeks have been guilty of insult, outrage, and assault, we should now find the victims of all this persecution treated as the wrongdoers and summoned to defend themselves, as if they were the aggressors. used to hear of a traditional generosity which made Englishmen help the weaker side because it was the weaker. We used to hear of a traditional sympathy for sincerity and pluck which made every Englishman eager to give fair play, even to an enemy. used to hear of a traditional reverence for the law which Englishmen withdraw their countenance even from the champions of a popular cause, if they resorted to illegality or violence. But no trace of these finer attributes is discernible in the history of the troubles at St. George's-in-the-East. Certain it is that if they have any existence we Catholics never experienced the benefit of them. Not at the Reformation, not during the persecutions of Elizabeth and James, not during the Civil Wars, not at the time of the Popish Plot, not at the enoch of the Revolution, not at or since the restoration of our These unfortunate High Church Anglicans at St. George's-in-the-East are undergoing on a small scale what Catholics suffered, for many ge-

ignorant and prejudiced Protestant fanatics. Our sympathy can do them little good, but they have a right to it, and it is theirs. We regret the injustice and the persecution to which they are exposed as much as if it were inflicted on ourselves.—Tublet.

RESTITUTION THROUGH THE CONFESSIONAL .- To the Editor of the Tablet-Sir-I cannot help viewing with satisfaction the remarks made by you in the case of Father Kelly, with respect to the injustice done to him and the good results accruing to so-ciety from the influence of the Confessional; in corroboration of what you state in your article, I beg to communicate the particulars of a case which came under my notice a few days ago, for the correctness of which I can vouch. In the year 1832 two gentlemen, brothers, carrying on business together, were robbed of a considerable sum of money, and about a week or two since a son of one of the parties (they being both dead and he their only representative) received the amount of the money taken from his relatives, with interest from the year 1832 to the present time; the money was enclosed in a letter from an 'rish clergyman, who stated what it was for, and that it had been received by him in the exercise of his duties at the Confessional, and requesting that no enquiries might be made respecting it. There can be scarcely any doubt that had it not been for the wholesome influence which the approach to the Sacrament of Confession has upon the Catholic's mind, this restitution would never have been made, and I might almost say the same had the pilferers not been Catholics. In Catholic countries I dare say instances of the nature I have stated are anything but uncommon, and it would surely therefore seem that when the authorities of this country imprison the faithful guardians of the Confessional for refusing to divulge what has taken place between their penitents, when by the exertion of their influence, restitution, which would otherwise never have been made, has taken place, they go the very way to frustrate the interests of society. I enclose my name and address, though not for publication, and remain, Sir, your obedient servant, London, March 14, 1860.

LIBERATION OF THE REV. MR. KELLY .- The Rev. Father Kelly, of the Fellings, who committed by Mr. Justice Hill on Monday last, for contempt of court, was, by his lordship's order, liberated on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock. Long before the hour at which it was understood he would be liberated a number of women and children assembled in front of the prison to meet him, and as soon as he made his appearance greeted him with a cheer feeble but still enthusiastic-and a waving of little banners. The whole then surrounded Mr. Kelly, and showed great eagerness to have the bonor of ing hands with him, as he walked in the midst of the little band to the Catholic chapel. They all entered the chapel, where they remained a short time. After giving the Father a hearty salute, he made his exit, accompanied by two friends. The company then quietly dispersed .- Newcastle Chronicle.

In all Catholic countries there are to be found Liberals; and, wherever there are Liberals, war is waged against the Church under the pretence of distinguishing between temporal and spiritual, and confining the Church's action to the latter. We have long known, and long labored to spread the knowledge, that in the union between the Catholics of these kingdoms and the Liberal party there were involved consequences far more important than any retardation of legislative remedies for acknowledging grievances, or than any extra share in the emoluments of public office. The union of the Catholics with the Whigs and Liberals of these kingdoms necessarily and inevitably implies the adoption by Catholics of the ideas and theories of the Whigs and Liberals. The process may in some be slow, and in others rapid; in some conscious and deliberate, in others unconscious and involuntary; in some it may be perfect and complete, in others imperfect and inchoate; but it was from the first certain that they would not be able to adopt, support, and advocate, the interests, the measures, and the policy of Whigs and Liberals without adopting their theories and embracing their creed. As a matter of fact, an influential and a growing party among Catholics have done so, and as long as the great majority of the wealthier classes of the Catholic laity are Whigs and Liberals, and identified with the Whig and Liberal party, so long will the theories and maxims of the Whigs and Liberals spread and flourish amongst and support, from the Bishops and Priests of Ire- But a few days after the same sacred name fell from land. We are sometimes told that people have a the lips of another reader, and the Catholic girl, undifficulty in seeing the ultimate goal to which our efforts tend. They say that they want to know in what it is to end. And that if we have a definite purpose, they would like to know it before they start marks of her punishment were visible on her return towards it. Well, we acknowledge that we are but home and attracted the attention of her mother. at the beginning—nay, that in all likelihood we shall all be in our graves before the construction of strate with the teacher on the cruelty and injustice the edifice which we wish to see raised has got far above the foundation. But as we are warned by the motto over the Richmond Peniteutiary, "Cease to do evil, learn to do well," the negative and destructive part of the work must be accomplished first. Our aim is to assist in forming a Catholic party imbued with sound principles, filled with the spirit of the teaching of the Church, and ready to join in that great work of social reconstruction which will one lay be accomplished under the direction of the Church. But before this can be begun, before even we can begin to collect the materials, it will be necessary to clear the ground. Before men can adopt and carry out Catholic principles, they must have ceased to hold and to defend Whig Liberal principles; and before they cease to hold and to defend Whie Liberal principles, they must cease to be allied to and identified with the Whig Liberal party. There are many Catholies who maintain that in these kingdoms Catholics are bound to be Whigs or Li-berals; others, who insist that it is advisable for them to be Whigs or Liberals; others, who argue that there is no harm in their being Whigs or Liberals. We have to contend against each and all of these three classes of disputants, and we expect to derive material assistance from Mr. Deasy's open and advised profession of the great principle which he says has triumphed at Cork, viz., the absolute and entire independence of the laity in temporals, with the right to decide for themselves as to the limits between the spiritual and the tempo-

ral domains .- Tablet. "THESE BE THE MEX"-The "clergy" of Britain have been seized upon by the most character-eating malady. They have gone mad with immorality .-We allude especially to the English Church, and more especially to that portion of them called "evangelical." Every mail from the Old Country brings us tiding of a new case of clerical scandal. One day it is the curate of the parish who runs away with his pastor's wife; the next day it is the pastor who leaves his wife and family to wallow in sin and jollity with the poor curate's "maid servant." Now it is a pious preacher who has wilfully got into a debtor's prison-then it is a more pious preacher. who, to avoid the debtor's crib, embezzled the charity moneys of the parish and ran into the criminal's cell. Again, we have a very reverend parson taking unto himself three wives in that un-Mormon Church of which he is the pillar; and, as a set-off, the wife of another parson takes unto herself two living busbands. This, serious reader, this is all too painfully true. The sad condition of morality which has at length visited the evangelical portion of the Established Church is appaling. Cheating, in all its most wicked guises—seductions practiced under the most shameful pretences - wife desertions-charity thieving and all other crimes cast in the way of cierical ruffianism, appear to have fallen nowadays on

was the Rev. Mr Bickerstaff, than whom Exeter Hall held no stouter champion—he has fallen into the arms of a third wife, all still living. There was the Rev. Mr. Green, for whose picty Gavazzi, Achilli and Lord Shaftsbury would have sworn one thousand gospel oaths, he has "run off" with his rector's wife and two thousand pounds a year. There was the Rev. Henry Phillips, in whose name all the Connemara "Souper Missions" had songs of praise-he stole from the bed of his own wife to form an adulterous connexion with "maid Martha," the agree-able kitchen help of the parish squire. There was the Rev. Mr. Haggerty; he thought it just as well to use the collected charity of the rectory for his special benefit as for any other, and knowing that there was a text which spoke about beginning charity at home, he had no care for the law, which had some suggestions of embezzlement. There was the Reverend-but why prolong the catalogue? It is only one—and an alarming lone one—of the vilest crimes by men who are supposed to teach their follow the political lead of men like Anthony Lord Shaftshury. It is the evangelicals of this stamp who collected for a few years' from deluded Protestants of Britain, money to convert the Connaught Irish by souping them. It is from this body that, that the men spring up who assail our own country, and especially our institutions at the South. It is they who are the backbone of England's bigotry-who rant and roar at "Yankeedom" and Popedom. One loses all patience in regarding them. Go to, ye hypocrites! see to the sins of your own shoulders, and then think of your neighbors .- New York Daily News [Protestant.]

UNITED STATES.

AN IBISH BOY IMPRISONED EIGHT MONTHS FOR BEING A STRANGER IN NEW YORK.—Some eight months since a poor Irish lad arrived in Brooklyn from Connecticut, in search of work. He had a small valise with him, which contained all his property, consisting of a few articles of clothing. While wandering about the Teath Ward, he enquired of two young fellows, Edward Tracey and Daniel Grogan, where he could obtain work. They, perceiving that he had something which they might steal, decoyed him into a bye place, and there fell upon him, and beat and robbed him of his valise. The boy's cries attracted the attention of the police, who succeeded in arresting the scoundrels and recovering the preperty. They were taken before a magistrate and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury .--The boy, as he had no friends who would be responsible for his appearance when wanted as a witness, was committed to the House of Detention in White street. The Grand Jury indicted Tracy and Grogan for highway robbery, but notwithstanding the urgency of the case, they were not brought to trial. Tracey was admitted to bail, and last fall figured quite extensively in political primary meetings and county conventions. He was too valuable a partizan to be tried on the indictment against him, and notwithstanding the attention of the public and of the authorities was frequently called to the, he was suffered to trial. Lately these highwaymen were brought up in the Court of Sessions for trial on the indictment of highway robbery. The District Attorney, instead of placing them upon their defence, and convicting them, as could have been done, as the complainant and all other witnesses were at his command, permitted them to plead guilty to an assault and battery, upon which Tracey was sentenced to the Penitentiary for ninety days, and Grogan to the same institution for sixty days. The complaining witness has during the last eight months been confined a prisoner in the House of Detention .-Boston Pilot

YANKEE COMMON SCHOOLS .- The following uncontradicted statement, we commend as an example of the treatment to which the children of Catholics are

exposed in Yankee "common schools:"--"THE HOLY NAME OF JESUS .- We have seen the following facts in at least three or four Catholic papers, and have waited a week or two, but in vain, for some word of contradiction or explanation. The consequence is that they must be lamentably true.-One day in the early part of last month, a young Catholic girl, pupil in a Boston Common School while listening to some exercise of the class, in which the name of Jesus occurred, bowed her head, in accordance with Catholic practice, at the sound | can the interference of Captain Jarvis be justified? of that Holy Name. The teacher who saw her do it He, as well as the English, French and Spanish der a feeling of either actual or habitual veneration, again bowed her head. Whereupon the teacher seized and whipped her, so unmercifully, that the The latter went next day to the school to remonof the punishment. It was, she said, the custom of Catholics, and she herself had taught and trained her child to bow the head, whenever that holy name was pronounced. But the school-mistress would hear no such excuse. With an indignant toss of the head, and imperious tone, she replied, that the child might do so in church or at home, if she pleased, but that in school the offence should not escape punishment. It would seem incredible that in this nineteenth century, in a Christian school, a child should be punished for rendering to Christ our Saviour, such a trivial sign of outward reverence. But the facts are undeniable. The place was the Boston East-street Primary School; the name of the child, only eight years old, Anna Dowd: of the teacher, Miss Beteice. Nowhere else could such a thing have happened but in our "Northern Athens. We learn from Scripture, that the Apostles went their way rejoicing because they had been found worthy to suffer scourging and contumely for the name of Jesus right to arrogate to ourselves a practical protector-at the hands of his enemies. Here is a child just ate over nations differing from us, in language, in emerged from infancy, who in our own day, imitates laws, and in race? It surely cannot be on account their example, and shares their privilege! But with this difference, that her scourging comes from Chris-tian hands! What is there in this practice, that should fire Protestant zeal and indignation? All do not partake of it; for English Episcopalians have no scruple to follow the custom of their Catholic forefathers in this respect; and we have seen them often in the churches of Southern Europe bowing their heads devoutly every time his holy name was uttered from the pulpit. One, who was inspired by God, once said (and it was command as well as pro-phecy) that in the name of Jesus every knee should bend, whether in heaven, on earth, or in hell. But Puritan freedom is bound by no such restraints .-They, happy men I are exempt from the law, which Angels, men and devils must obey. Be it so! But let them beware of imposing it on others by the scourge. The fallen spirits, if we may trust the sentiments of the Christian world, are beside themselves with rage, whenever they hear this name devoutly pronounced and honored; for its sound recalls their shame and defeat. Yet they cannot harm him, who utters it with reverence; they can only gnash their teeth In impotent frenzy. But our Yankee school mistress takes their place, and fulfills their desires. She can and will punish with whip and ecourge the offending Christian who dares do reverence to this august name, outside of which there is no other, wherein we can be saved |- Catholic Miscellany. REPUBLICAN INTOLERANCE. - An exchange says

that under the laws of 1827, in Rhode Island, all the property devoted to church, religious and educational pursuits, is exempt from taxation, except when the same belong to the Catholic Church. All such effort has been made in the present legislature to cans at St. George's-in-the-East are undergoing on the evangelical of Britain. We have had no file of panominations upon the same footing. What consists at his growcery, and we are happy to state that he liam Lloyd Garrison, a small scale what Catholics suffered, for many generations on a large scale from the brutal bigotry of most painful testimony to this woful fact. There the Catholic Church? Why not place all churches which was nice and smelt swit, and his survivin yf Terms.—Indefinite

out the law. It is a disgrace to your State; it is a disgrace to any people, and borders on the insanity that prevailed in the days of witchcraftry in the New England States .- Freeport (Ill) Bulletin.

The discussion of the Utah abominations has been up in the House of Representatives during the week past. The desire is manifested to find how Congress can strike the desired blow at Mormon institutions, without transgressing the limited powers delegated to the Federal Government. There was an easy way to have disposed of the question. The Mormons most of them aliens, and all of them declared encmies of the government and the people of the United States, were two years ago in rebellion. Their settlement had been the refuge of manufactors of every grade, and a den of horrible crime. At great expense an army was sent out to put an end to the difficulty. As we urged at the time, martial law ellows virtue. Alas! what a commentary it is on ought to have been proclaimed as soon as the troops the character of the clergy who to-day in England reached Utah; Congress ought to have taken the advice of Douglass, in 1857, and revoked the act organizing the Territory, and the gallant Col. Johnson ought to have been left to do the rest—with instructions to the purpose that the more Mormon men he put to death the fewer murderers and felons would be left to trouble society elsewhere. All this was prevented by the administration. The army after all its toil and suffering, was turned into a guard and means of profit for Mr. Buchanan's Mormon friends, and the evil has grown more embarrassing, instead of being ended, by the expensive military expedition. The question then recurs, what should Congress do now? The best way, beyond doubt, is now to act on the suggestion of Judge Douglas's Springfield speech in 1857, and to revoke the Territorial organisation of Utah. So long as Territorial Government is sanctioned by Congress, the Federal Government has no authority to interfere with its jurisdiction in matters strictly local. So soon as that Territorial Government is abolished-which Congress, in erecting the Territory reserved to itself the right to do-the evil comes within the reach of legal remedy .- N. Y. Freeman. THE LATE YANKEE OUTRAGE AGAINST MEXICO -

Outrages are sometimes committed, which so astound us by their enormity, that we cannot contemplate them in their full bearing until the lapse of time has softened down their more revolting features. To this class belongs the feat before Vera Cruz. That offi-cer, acting, no doubt under the instructions of our rirtuous administration, attacked the steamers belonging to the Mexican Government, and brought them, as prizes, into New Orleans. The particulars of the transaction, as given in the Nashville Gazette, of the 21st inst., shows that the American commander, from the first, was determined to make an attack. He placed detachments from his ships on Junrez's steamers, the Indianola and Wave, and sent these with the Saratoga to meet Commodore Marin. The latter was well aware that these steamers belonged to Juarez, and therefore, very properly returned their fire. The American man-of-war, the Saratogo by the command of Captain Turner, then attacked and captured the Mexican vessels, killing fifteen and wounding thirty of their men. The act of Captain Jarvis is approved by the Administration, and not only that, but with matchless effrontery it raises a cry against Spain, for permitting Marin to fit up at Havana. Although during the three years of its existence, it has continually fostered fillbusters, and aided them in their designs upon our weak neighbors it can now coolly ask a neutral nation for explanations concerning the selling of stores to Miramon, the President acknowledged by every European power except England. Even now, while this disgraceful farce is being acted, bands of armed American citizens are organized to march into Mexico, and take part in the war raging in that country; and federai troops are encamped in Mexican towns far be-youd the Rio Grande. One would expect that this act of our officer and this approval of our government would call fort the indignation of those exponents of public opinion -the press. But unhappily to such an extent does party allegiance weaken the sentiments of honor and virtue which are implanted in the mind of man, that the sad spectacle is now witnessed of influential journals misrepresenting and and distorting facts, to palliate an outrage, which is without parallel in the history of any nation, ancient or modern, civilised or barbarous. On what grounds the steamers. and also of their perfect right. according to the law of nations, to aid Miramon in his attack on Vera Cruz. His position before that city was strictly neutral, because the fact that the Juarez government is recognised by the United States does not necessarily oblige us to aid him with men and ships. The adoption of such a doctrine by our government would be a declaration of war against France and Spain, who have recognised Miramon, and on the same view are bound to assist him by armed force. An influential journal complains, that in allowing the expedition to go forth from Havana, "Spain is plainly interfering at the expense of what we deem our interests in Mexico. Now, this is decidedly cool. Has no nation any interest there except ours? Must England, with her trade of 9,000,000 per annum, be silent; must Spain the mother of Spanish-America, stand aloof, while the fate of her eldest child is being settled? By reading only our journals one would be led to suppose that we have a divine right of protection over every country on this continent, and that no other power has any right to interfere! Indeed, we are told that "European powers must not interfere on the American continent, for it is contrary to the Mun-roe doctrine." We might ask, at what time were the oninions of President Monroe embodied into international law; or if that has not been done, by what of our power, because other nations, at least as powerful as we, possess American territory; and that it cannot be, because of the extent of our country is evident from a comparison of size of the principal political divisions of the continent. According to McNally's Geography published in New York in

The British Provinces and British Guiana contain.....3,010,318 square

The United States contain 2,988,892 square Brazil contains.......2,744,000 square

Besides these, large tracts are possessed by Russia, France, Denmark and Holland. Now, as our posi-tion towards Mexico cannot be justified on any honest grounds, we must seek for a frank statement of the truth, that our President, wiser in his generation than the statesmen who framed our constitution, conceives it necessary to increase our territory, and is prepared to use any means to compass his design. -Western Banner.

DECIDEDLY PERSONAL .- We find the following under the "Personal" heading in an exchange paper: The State of Indiana has recently lost by death one of its citizens-Mr. James Banks. We find an obituary notice of him in a Hoosier paper :-

"Mistur Editur,—Jem bangs, we are sorry tu stait, has desized. He departed this Life last mundy. Jem was ginerally considered a gud feller. He dide at the age of 23 years old. He went 4th without ainy struggle; and such is life. Tu Da we are as pepper grass-mitty smart-to Morrer we are put property belonging to that Church is taxed. An down like a cowcumber of the grownd. Jem kept a nice store, which his yf now wates on. His vuramend the law, so as to place the property of all de- chews wos numerous. Menny is the things we bot

upon an equality? Either tax all or none. Let it is the same wa. We never knew him to out sand in not be said of the free North that such ridiculous his shugar, the he had a big sand bar in front of his folly exists, where the people are so very free. Wipe house; nur water in his Likers, the the Ohio River house; nur water in his Likers, tho the Otio River run past his dors. Piece to his remains !"

ADULTERATED LIQUORS.-Dr. Hiram Cox, the Cincinnati Inspector, has published many deeply interesting facts of his experience in testing liquors sold in that city. In 700 inspections of stores and lots of liquors of every variety, he found that 90 per cent were impregnanted with the most pernicious and poisonous ingrediedts. Nineteen young men, all sons of respectable citizens, were killed outright by only three months drinking of these poisoned liquors. Many older men, who were only moderate drinkers, died within the same period of delirium tremens, brought on in one-quarter of the time usual even with confirmed drunkards, by drinking this same poison. Of 400 insame patients, he found that two thirds had lost their reason from that cause .-Many of them were boys under age. One boy of 17 was made insane by the poison from being drunk only once. Seeing two men drinking in grog-shop, and that the whiskey was so strong that it actually caused tears to flow from the eyes of one of them, the Dr. obtained some of it and applied his tests .-He found it to contain only 17 per cent of acohol, when it should have contained 40, and that the differenc, was supplied by sulphuric acid, red pepper, caustic potassa, and strychnine. A pint of this li-quor contained enough poison to kill the strongest man. The man who had manufactured it had grown wealthy by it.

CUPILITY VERSUS CUPID .- Joe Perry is a negro living in a state of freedom in or near the village of Winchester, where he has accumulated some money, —indeed sufficient to have enabled him some time ago to buy a lady of like color with himself, as his slave and wife. The honeymoon had passed and the path of roses was duly trod. At last, however, the hour of repentance came, and Joe determined to put his sweetheart up at the auction block, being an catirely new way of getting rid of those troublesome creatures. With this purpose in view he visited Lexington, where unfortunately he made some of his colored brethren acquainted with his design, which, to their unsophisticated hearts, was treason to the sex and a violation of the laws of gallantry and human nature. They determined to defeat Joe's project. A fine day having arrived, they invited him to take a ride in the country, and having got him at last to a secluded spot, they seized him, and despite of all his cries and entreaties, tied him to a tree and administered a severe lashing. They then left him, and he was at last released by a passer-by. It is sufficient to say in conclusion, that Joe hurried back to Lexington, took his wife, giving up the idea of selling her, and has settled down quietly to the sober realities of married life. The above is a state. ment of facts, and the occurrences took place but a few days ago. - Covington (Ky.) Journal.

A ROUGH DESCRIPTION OF MINNESOTA. - An attorley in Minnesota who had received from another State an account for collection, after acknowledging the receipt of the letter of instructions, replied as follows:-" Now I am perfectly astonished at you for sending a claim out here for collection in these times. You might as well cast your net into the Lake of Fire and Brimstone, expecting to catch 2 sunfish, or into the celebrated Stygian pool to catch pickled trout, as to try to collect money here. Money! I have a faint recollection of having seen it when I was a small boy. I believe it was given to me by my uncle to buy candy with. (The candy I do remember). But it has been so long since I have seen any, that I almost forget whether gold is made of corn or mustard, or silver or white onions or fish scales. Why sir, we live without money. You're behind the times. It is a relic of barbarism - of ages past. We live by eating, sir we do. Hoot, man, the millonium is coming, the year of jubilee has come, and all dents are paid here as much as they will be, unless you take 'projuce.' The word money is not in our vocabulary; in the latest Webster (revised for this meridian,) it is marked ' obsolete, formerly a coin representing money, and used as a medium of commerce.' A few small pieces can be seen in our Historical Society's collection, where they are exhibited as curiosities, along with the skeleton of the 'mastodon,' Noah's aid boots, and Adam's apple.

lately married in San Josquin County, Cal, and concluded that they must have a wedding tour; but they were fragal folks, and did not like the expense Not to lose time or money in the trip, they took rive barb, for pies, to sell on their visit to Sacramento and brought back salmon to sell on their return. FOR SALE LOW, TO CLOSE A CONCERN. - The God-

A YANKEE BRIDAL Tora .- A young couple were

dess of Liberty, being about to retire from business, begs leave to offer the entire stock in trade of he establishment for sale. The G. of L. would offer, at the same time, the

'good will of the concern, but unhappily it is a long while since her once excellent supporters and customers have exhibited any good will towards her. The attention of distant nationalities, who may be hinking about a revolution, Hungarians, Poles, oc rishmen, is specially invited to this great sale.

Among the articles for which she has no further use, and which will be disposed of, without reserve, to the highest bidder, are the following materials in a slightly damaged condition: Lot No. 1 - Will comprise that most respectable

fowl, the American Eagle, of the single headed species, with his claws full of sheet lightning and thunderbolts. Warranted genuine. Any nation in need of an Emblem will be treated with one on the most liberal terms.

Lot No. 2-A fine assortment of Liberty Poles, with caps to match. The attention of L. N. who is said to have a curious collection of similar articles in his private cabinet in the Tuilleries, is particularly requested to these worthless commodities.

Lot No. 3.- The beautiful motto of E Pluribus Unum, which rendered important services in times past, but is no longer available for national purposes. The attention of the Argentine Confederation and the Mexican people is respectfully invited to this very excellent article. The G. of L. is sorry to part with what she has heretofore regarded as one of the most precious jewels in her regalia, but the

change in her circumstances compels the sacrifice. Lot No. 4 - The Stars and Stripes, which she would prefer to wrap around her, like the late Mr. Kirby of the National Theatre, and die as would become a Goddess retiring from the business; but she hones, after the next Presidential election to be on her feet again, and therefore she will not entertain the idea of dying just now.

Lot No. 5-Will consist of a lot of fine sentiments not at all worse for wear, among which will be found "The Memory of Washington," " the Peclaration ef Independence, the Rights of Man, United we stand, divided we fall, Sic Semper Tyrannis, Give me Liberty, or give me death, and Governor Wise's beautiful sentiment, The Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union. A large lot of Fourth of July orations and Bunkum speeches will be thrown in gratis, if the purchaser of this lot should desire it.

Lot No. 6-A large lot of national melodics, songs anthems and choruses -an entire invoice, consisting of Hail Columbia, Yankee Doodle, Adams and Liberty, The Star Spangled Banner.

Lot No. 7-That lovely eidolon called Uncle Sam, or Brother Jonathan, which has been found so very valuable for the purposes of barlesque and comic it-

The Goddess of Liberty begs leave to refer to the following named gentlemen, for further particulars, who have been appointed the assignees for her es-

References-Robert Toombs, of Geo., Jeff. Davis, of Miss,, James Gordon Bennett, of New York, William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston, Horace Greely, late

Terms .- Indefinite credit. - Vanity Fair.

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1860.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Niagara brings dates to the 24th ult., but these add but little to our previously received intelligence of European affairs. Europe protests vainly against the iniquity of the annexation of Savoy by France; and Great Britain finds therein additional motives for keeping up its armaments on a war footing, as a salutary precaution against the hostile designs of its ally. The Times groans in spirit; it denounces the act of Louis Napoleon as a wrong, and as much an outrage upon the laws of nations, as would be a march upon the Rhine, or an attack upon Antwerp; but, to such straits are we reduced-concludes outrage must be quietly allowed. The Emperor of France, it is true, disclaims the doctrine of the "natural frontiers" of the first Empire; but for this very reason it seems certain that it is his intention to assert that doctrine on the first favorable opportunity that presents itself. The value of the man's word is now known. When he swears, we know that he is about to perjure himself; when he tells us that the Empire is peace, we know that he meditates war; when he See, we know that he is even then taking counsel with the enemies of the Church to spoil ber of her possessions: and so when he disclaims all intentions of territorial aggression upon his neighbors, we may feel assured that he has fully concocted some nefarious scheme for seizing upon their dominions. His solemn disclaimer therefore of any designs upon the Rhenish Provinces, may be accepted as menace to Prussia.

But if Louis Napoleon stands revealed before the world in his true colors, his accomplice, the mean-spirited Victor Emmanuel, is the object of contempt to every honest man; a figure at which the hand of time will ever point his slow unmoving finger. Even Protestants, who erstwhile applauded the Church robber, the sacrilegious thief, the cowardly persecutor of priests and their loathing for the miserable, mercenary hound who has bartered away to stangers the hereditary dominion of his race, the cradle of his ancestors, the faithful subjects to whose fidelity and courage be owes all that he enjoys. These has this libel on the name of Prince, this standing disgrace to the crowned Heads of Europe, this living proof that a man may be a king without being a gentleman, sold for a vile mess of pottage; for permission to revel for a season in the plunder of his inoffensive and weaker neighbors. In one respect, we thank God, that it is so; that Victor Emmanuel now appears betore the world in his true character; that the enemy of the Catholic Church, that the patron of Cavour, and the bosom friend of Mazzini, should have consummated his career by an act so thoroughly in barmony and keeping with all his antecedents, as is this vile cession of Savoy to Louis Napoleon; as is this cowardly and treacherous abandonment of his gallant and loyal Savoyards to an alien tyranny from which they shrink with terror and disgust. Yes! it is in accordance with the "eternal fitness of things" that the blustering bully of the Pope, the unprincipled spoiler of his weaker neighbors, should himself crouch like a well whipt hound beneath the feet of one stronger and more astute than himself. In a word, the cession of Savoy to Louis Napoleon is morally strictly in keeping with the annexation of the Romagna; and the following comments from the Montreal Gazette, who approves of course of the latter piece of rascality, are most refreshing—coming as they do from a Protestant source. "This act"—says the Gazette, speaking of the abandonment of the Savoyards-"this act—the Savoyards themselves not consenting-has a most ungracious look. . . He (Victor Emmanuel) has stooped so very low to conquer, that the muddy boot of his great ally has smirched his Crown, and kicked thence a gem."

The attitude of the other Powers of Euthe right to depose and elect their rulers at plea- cert !!!

sure, the Savoy iniquity makes no great change in the balance of Europe; and Prussia professes by way of a joke we suppose—to be quite satisfied with Louis Napoleon's disclaimer of any designs upon the Rhine. John Bull grumbles in Parliament, and through the press; whilst Switzerland protests against the violation of her neutrality, and the Treaties of Vienna. The drama must, however be played out to its close; as yet we are but at the second act: the denouement will apparently be preceded by, and brought about by means of, a general European

The Anglo-Sazon's budget of news is somewhat meagre. A Congress of the Great Powers. to be held in London, is now hinted at; as also that Great Britain will act in concert with Prussia in asserting the rights of Switzerland .-Spain, after another victory over the Moors, has agreed to terminate the contest; and her brave troops will, it is said, be sent to the aid of the Pope, to whom the King of Naples has, according to the Patrie, refused any assistance .-Excommunication had been pronounced against all who have taken part in robbing the Holy See of its territories.

ST. PATRICK'S CONGREGATION .- The collection for the poor taken up on Easter Sunday from the congregations of the St. Patrick's, St. Anne's, and St. Bridgett's churches, amounted to the very handsome sum of \$320.

A meeting of the citizens of Montreal opposed to the provisions of M. Cartier's City Electoral Divisions Bill was held on Monday evening last, at about 8 o'clock, p.m., in front of the Court House. The Chair was taken by Dr. Leprohon, and the meeting was addressed by M.M. M'Gee, Drummond, Dorson, M'Cambridge, Mullins, Doutre, and other gentlemen. Resolutions condemnatory of M. Cartier's Bill were passed, the British oracle, with a sigh—this wrong, this and a petition to the Legislature adopted.— Every thing passed off quietly.

M. Cartier's Electoral Divisions Bill will not pass without opposition even from his friends .-The Toronto Colonist, a staunch Ministerial organ, denounces it strongly, in so far as its provisions apply to Toronto.

We should have been most bappy had we had it in our power to publish at full all the addresses of the speakers at the several meetings held in the Diocese of Kingston on Passion Sunday, to express sympathy with the Sovereign Pontiff; makes parade of his attachment to the Holy but, from the limited space at our command, this involved a physical impossibility, seeing that these addresses would have filled two or three papers of the dimensions of the TRUE WITNESS. We have therefore been obliged, though with regret, to confine ourselves to a mere abstract of the proceedings.

> We congratulate the Catholics of the Diocess of Kingston on the Mission by the Paulist Fathers that is to be commenced amongst them on Sunday next. The numerous conversions which have everywhere crowned the labors of these holy Priests is a pledge of the success of the Mission in which they are about to engage; and we are sure that the Catholics of the Diocess will, on their part, heartily co-operate with their zealous Bishop in his constant efforts for their spiritual welfare.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF MONTREAL. nuns, can scarce find words wherein to express From the Annual Report of this Society it sympathy for the embarassing position in which would seem that its funds are in a most flourish the Pope has been placed by avowed enemies and ing condition. Its expenditure on charitable purposes during the past year exceeds \$1,000, and it has on hands a sum of \$1,600 to be applied to the building of a St. Patrick's Hall .-Of the harmony that subsists amongst its members the late election of twenty five officers in all the churches of Halifax, and throughout person and this seat of Peter are conspicuous; and without a single dissentient voice, is a striking proof. The retiring officers were highly and deservedly complimented on their retirement, for the manner in which they had administered the affairs of the Society during their year of office; and the feeling of regret with which B. Devlin's announcement of his determination to resign the Presidentship of the Society, which for the last year he has held with credit to himself and profit to the Society, was deep and universal. The following is the list of Office-Bearers for the current year :---

> At the Annual Meeting of St. Patrick's Society, held on Monday evening, the 2nd instant, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Office-Bearers for the ensuing year:-

Edward Murphy, Esq., President. Thomas Healy, Esq., Vice-President. Thomas M'Kenna, Esq., 2nd do. Patrick Mullin, Esq., Treasurer. Edward Woods, Esq., Cor. Secretary. William Booth, Esq., Rec. Secretary.

John Joseph Curran, Esq., Assistant-Recording-Secretary.
Chaplains-Rev. P. Dowd, and the Clergy of

St. Patrick's Church. Physician-Dr. O'Leary.

Committee-Marcus Doherty, J. E. Mullin, C. W. Sharpley, Richard M'Shane, Patrick Kearney, William Butler, James O'Brien, Daniel Shannon, W. P. M'Guire, Bernard Tansev. John Ivers, Mathew F. Colovin, Owen Devlin, Thomas Burrowes, William Brennan, John Murphy, Michael McShane, Daniel Crowley, Esquires.

Marshals - John Macdonald, Esq., Chiet Marshall; Assistants, Messrs. John Charles, William Gooley, John Maher, Arthur M'Kenna.

We would remind our readers of the Promenade Concert of the St. Patrick's Society, rope-with the exception of Austria and Rome with which on Monday next, will be celebrated -is not very dignified. Austria plainly express- the National Festival of Ireland. It is the duty es her disapproval of the annexation of Savoy, almost of every son and daughter of the Emerald also we shall have certain victory, a haven of peace, but sarcastically adds that, since Europe stood Isle to take a part in the proceedings; and from by when other annexations were being effected, the pains taken by the Society to cater for their false brethren even among Catholic princes, who, she does not feel herself called upon to interfere. guests we are certain that the performance of Russia consoles herself with the reflection that that pleasing duty will be abundantly rewarded. so long as France does not constitute herself the Remember then — Monday Night — Eight champion of the doctrine that the people have o'clock-and the St. Patrick's Promenade Con-

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION, To the Editor of the True Witness.

Ottawa, April 9th, 1860. DEAR SIR-I am instructed to forward to the TRUE WITNESS the proceedings of the Annual Meeting of this Association for the election of Officers for the ensuing year, which took place

on Monday evening last. The Chair was taken at seven o'clock, and ballotting commenced, which resulted in the

election of the following gentlemen:—
For Trustees—John Quam, John O'Reilly, T. F. O'Brien, Edward Smith, J. P. Tiernan, W. H. Griffin, W. J. Bingham, P. Baskerville, J. Fogarty, Thomas Kehoe, John Murphy, and Patrick Burns.

President-Edward Smith. 1st Vice-President-Patrick Devine. 2nd do. —John Qu Treasurer—Thomas Hanley. —John Quain. Cor. Secretary-Robert O'Reilly. Recording Secretary—William Finley. Assistant do. -J. P. Tiernan. Librarian-W. H. Griffin.

The trustworthy and obliging Custodian for past years, Mr. John Rowland, has been reappointed, with an increased salary; and, on the whole, the Association is still advancing in its sphere of usefulness.

I am, Dear Sir, yours respectfully, ROBERT O'REILLY, Cor. Sec.

SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE.

From an esteemed correspondent at Halifax, N. S., we have received the following communication, together with a copy of the Address of His Grace the Archbishop, of the Clergy and Lasty of the Archdiocess to the Sovereign Pontiff, and the reply of His Holiness thereunto:-

(To the Editor of the True Witness.) Halifax, N. S., March 29, 1860.

Dear Sir,-Your willingness (manifested so often) to oblige myself personally, and the readiness with which you open your columns for the circulation of anything which tends to edify your readers, or make them feel honored on account of the blessed Catholic religion, induce me again to ask the favor of your space for the insertion of the inclosed Address of our Archbishop to His Holiness Pope Pius IX., and also His Holiness's reply thereto.

It is good to give publicity to such documents; for they not only teach the faithful their duty to the successor of the Prince of the Apostles, but they also teach those who are not of the true fold, that Princes and powers may conspire against God's Church, but that the Catholic heart chings to the Rock on which the divine architect has built His own abiding place on

You are aware the Archbishop's Address is the expression to the Holy Father of every priest and layman in this Diocese as well as of the Arcbishop himself; and you will observe from the Pope's reply how grateful the Address has been to him. Indeed, in the midst of the tribulations with which God has visited the States of the Church, it is evident that the consolations which a devoted Catholic world have given our Holy Father more than counteracts the grief he has had to endure.

I feel proud that Halifax has been the first place on this vast Continent where a large body of Catholics met together to enter an emphatic protest against the despoilers of the patrimony of St. Peter; and to give expression to their pretended friends.

In order to show still more onr attachment to the Holy See, and our particular love for the good Prus IX., we do not intend to be satisfied with mere words. We have determined to have the Diocess, on Easter Sunday next a simultaneous collection, the proceeds of which will be cast into the Pope's treasury. This in fact, is love our Holy Father. I have no doubt, considering our small population and the limited means of our people, but we shall prove, on Easter Sunday, how sincere were our expressions on the 8th of January last.

the honor, dear sir, to remain your obedient ser-

SACERDOS.

(Translation.) MOST BLESSED FATHER,-

of Halifax, Nova Scotia, convened in solemn assembly, do now, with sorrow and with the hearts and feet in this the hour of your tribulation.

Wasted in the one ship of God's Church in which ocean of this world - in storm as well as in the calm. Alas! at the present moment, as in so many instances from immemorial time, the frail bark of Peter is but we fear not these things, knowing that our good God, in the midst of the storm, and in the darkest hour of the night, will come forth triumphantly upon the waters, and enatch us from the yawning abyes and every surrounding danger, as He has done a thousand times before.

In view of the many evils that threaten God's Pontificate Church, there is nothing more serious in itself, nor more alarming to us, than the treachery of those who attack our Head and Chieftain, while they ought to be themselves champions and towers of strength in the army of God. Led on by these reasons, we, your undeserving children, most blessed Fa-ther, though living in a distant country, gather around you in this, the hour of your trial, with more alacrity, and if possible, with more intense and abounding affection, -for you are our Father, and we your children; we are one spirit, one body-one great spiritual family in God and on account of God. If with you we have tribulation and trial and storms, which are the scripture marks and the inheritance of God's children in this world, with you

and great calm in the end.
While, therefore, at this disastrous epoch, we see purely for their own aggrandisement, and under the mock banner of liberty, would fain despoil you of that temporal dominion guaranteed by the laws of Europe, and consecrated by the prescription of ages and the approbation of all Christendom, -we, your Catholic children, as co-heirs to that same estate,

and bona fide participators in the patrimony of Saint Peter, enter our emphatic protest against the unblushing and midday crime.

Though we most firmly believe that the Church founded on the rock can subsist forever without the temporal dominion of its ruler, yet all ecclesiastical history and the experience of more than a thousand years proclaim the principle that the spiritual head of nearly two hundred millions of human beings ought to be at the same time King and Pontiff. To strip you of your regal mantle, and to subject you to the authority of any other government, would be a dishonor to the Catholic world, and unworthy the majesty of the widely extended religion of God on the earth. For the same reason, to reduce the Pontifical States to a smaller compass—to pare them down or cut off any portion, in whatever manner and under whatever pretext it may be—is, properly speaking, neither in the power of the Roman people nor of any foreign prince, for all Christendom is a party to the tenure of the Pope as it now stands; the sacred title by which he holds the whole State is equally potent and valid and irresistible for every city and province in his realm. If it be political re-form that is aimed at, the men who are despots in their own country will find it difficult to show how that reform is to be attained by simply detaching the Romagna, and innocently appropriating it, with the sole view of bettering the people's condition.

Nothing has been more just-nothing more hallowed by the long prescription of time-nothing more advantageous to the people of Rome, to the Catholic world, literature, and religion, and to the cause of true liberty, at every age, than empire in the hands of the successors of Peter. Now, as in the days of Leo the Great, (A. D. 460) one of the most illustrious of your predecessors, it is true to say that "Rome rules more extensively and shines forth more conspicuously through her divine religi-on than by her earthly domination under the

Neither in you, Holy Father, do we find any cause of offence from which this complication of the political affairs of Europe could have arisen. The friends and the enemies alike of our Church are obliged to confess that they see nothing in your whole conduct unbecoming of the representative of Christ on earth. Following the example of the illustrious Bishops of Europe, we, too, have challenged the enemies of the Church and those without us to prove against you any act of despotism or political dishonesty, or anything derogatory to the character of a true father, a king, and a holy priest of God; but thanks to Him who alone is good, and whose sacred character you so worthily represent, their silence and the absence of a single specific charge against you in their press, is your best vindication and proudest victory, as it is also ours.

While, therefore, kings and princes of the earth have come together, and people unworthy of such a father have devised vain things against you, we also, the Archbishop, Clergy, and Catholic people of this City, in order to perform our duty, have assembled to place our views before the world, and this is our unanimous decision. While the first See, like the highest power in every realm, can not, properly speaking, be judged by any tribunal, yet, to meet the enemies of the Church, most of us have read all that could be urged against you by a hostile press, and this is our unanimous verdict. Instead of imputing to you any fault, or having any reason to blush for you, most blessed and endeared Father, rather on account of you and your exalted virtues, and the sweet odour and prestige of your mighty and spot-less name, do we feel proud, and thankfully glory with you in God.

This is the solemn verdict, the unshaken conviction which we profess before God and his angels; and which we now wish to have published to the world, in defence of our religion and the common Father of us all.

Meanwhile, prostrating ourselves, Holy Father, at your feet, and asking your apostolic benediction, we

> Your most humble And loving children in Christ, † THOMAS L. CONNOLLY,

Archbishop of Halifax. (For the Clergy and Laity of the whole Arch-dio-

Given at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1860 His Holiness Pope Pius IX.

POPE PIUS IX. TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX. Venerable Brother, Health and Apostolical Benedic-

Your letter of the twenty fourth of January, w ten in the name of your clergy and people, has been most agreeable to us, inasmuch as we have received from it no small share of consolation and joy in the midst of our most pressing cares and afflictions: The external faith and piety, and the deferential feelings of yourself and your clergy and people towards our your grief is unmistakably manifested on account of the well known calamities that have been brought upon us by the wicked counsels and plottings of men who, in their hostility to the Catholic Church, the right way to show the world how much we and this Apostolic See, have wished and endeavored to overthrow the civil principality of this same See and the Patrimony of St. Peter, and alls laws both human and divine. Of yourself, Venerable Brother, you can easily understand how sincerely we have been delighted with the truly honorable sentiments ons on the 8th of January last.

With feelings of the greatest regard, I have praise and panegyric, and which, if possible, have excited and increased within us our love for you and for them. Cease not, therefore, Venerable Brother, together with your clergy and people, to offer up your prayers to God, that he may command the wind and the sea, that he may restore peace, adorn his Church with new triumphs, console us in all our We, the Archbishop, Clergy and Catholic people sufferings, and bring back all the enemies of our Holy Religion to the paths of truth, and justice, and salvation. And, whereas, you are aware of the disaffections of true children, humbly bow down at your astrous war that has recently taken place, and which still threatens the peace of the Church, we are persuaded that you, Venerable Brother, with the divine you are captain, it is necessary that we should be assistance and in your Episcopal zeal, will leave no-always with you in the mighty and tempestuous thing undone to defead the cause of religion, to repel the attacks of all its enemies, and in your paternal solicitude, to rule wisely and providently over the people committed to your care. In fine, as the tempest-tost; it is surrounded on every side by rocks harbinger of every heavenly gift, and the pledge of and quick sands, and the heavings of an angry sea: our regard for you personally—receive the Apostolical Benediction which, from the inmost recesses of our soul, we affectionately impart to you, Venerable Brother, and to all the Clergy and faithful laity associated with you.

Given at St Peter's Rome, on the 20th day of February, in the year 1860, and fourteenth year of our

PIUS THE NINTH.

CATHOLIC MEETING IN PETERBORO. To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,-At a meeting of the Catholics of Peterboro, convened on Sunday, the 26th instant, after Mass, for the purpose of expressing sympathy for Our Holy Father the Pope, it was moved by Mr. Thomas Buck, and seconded by Mr. Edwin P. Ford, that Rev. Mr.

The Rev. Mr. Kelly, on talking the Chair, said-That as Chairman it was his duty to state the object of the meeting; and, owing to the number who were anxious to speak on this all engrossing subject, he would do so as briefly as possible. He said that the question now before the world was not the spiritual supremacy of the Sovereign Pontiff over the entire Church, for that belonged to a different order of things, and had been defined by Heaven; but his temporal power which has been exercised by him as auxiliary

Christ liberty to teach, the eternal truths, and free action in governing the Lord's house, which Divine Providence has for centuries protected from the assaults of the diversified enemies of religion, and through all the vicissitudes of States and Em. pires-the patrimony of St. Peter has remained in its integrity, intact and undiminished to that time when he who amongst the meek is himself the most meek, to possess that favored land. How does he administer the affairs of that territory? Certainly through no motive which flesh or blood can suggest in favor of his successor, for who that successor may be he knows not. Though himself of the gentlest blood of Italy, he who will succeed may be lowly born. Is it to supply the wants of voluptuousness or luxury? the tongue of calumny itself has not ventured so bold an accusation. It is a shame, the rev. gentleman went on to say, that kings and statesmen who have so many abuses to remedy at home, em-ploy their precious time in inventing abuses where they do not exist, that they may display their philanthrophy in applying a remedy; and he regretted much that our own government of all others is foremost in exhibiting in all its loathsome forwardness the character of the physician who had no remedy for his own disease. [Here the reverend gentleman read a passage from the Atlas, showing the poverty and moral depravity found in the city of London.]-Here I would remark, continued the reverend gentle-man, that our Sovereign—the best upon many considerations that has graced the throne of England for centuries—enjoys the double title of head the Anglican Church and Queen of England; and I will put it to you, is it not a shame that, under auspices so benign, with means so abundant, with wealth so overflowing, such turpitude, such squalor, such demoralization, such want and such woe should exist in the heart of London, in this century of progress and improvement? But that statesmen cognizant, I may say guilty, of a state of things which shocks all the senses, should stand forth to impeach any other in the civilized world with disregard for the well being of their subjects, is a boldness unparalleled, a meretricious effrontery.

The Rev Chairman then called on the movers and seconders of Resolutions to ascend the platform.

Mr. J. B. Dunn then came forward to propose the first Resolution. He addressed the meeting in the

following terms :-

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen-This is the first time in my life that I have been called upon to address an audience; and I feel happy to inform you that I never felt more gratified in my life in being called upon by those who are assembled here this day within the walls of this sacred edifice to declare their loyalty, their sympathy, and their unswerving attachment to our Holy Father Pope Pius IX. I am impressed with the conviction that this is the last time that we will have to meet on a similar occasion, knowing as we do that the enemies of the representative of Jesus Christ will be annihilated. greater assurance can we have of this than the words of Jesus Christ himself to his first Supreme Pontisf-"Thou art Peter, and upon this Rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall never prevail against it." I have never known an Emperor, Prince, or Poten tate to tamper with the representative of Jesus Christ that was not annihilated .-Where are those heroes now that had once the world at their beck? They wish they had never borne the sceptre or worn the diadem. Where now is Napoleon the First? He is buried in oblivion; that cursed ambition, that sacrilegious ambition imbibed in him from the paps that gave him suck, prompted him to do, or at least to try to do, what any temporal monarch never can or shall accomplish—to subvert the representative of Jesus Christ, to divest the Holy See of those inalienable rights and privileges that have been rivetted to it for eighteen hundred years. Where now is the Church of Christ? It is shining brighter than the rays of the sun-firmer than the heavens-"The heavens and the earth shall pass away, but my words shall never pass away." they been faithful to the representative of Jesus Christ they might have been enrolled in the catalogues of those holy warriors who fought under the banner of Jesus Christ on earth, who are now in the Kingdom of eternal glory, with crosiers in their hands and crowns on their heads, which they won with that indomitable courage becoming soldiers fighting under the emblem of their redemption ;-Yes, the emblem of their redemption appeared to them in the heavens, with that indelible insignia-"in hoc signo vinces"-under this banner we will conquer. I am as certain as I am of the sun that rises that, should the eldest son of the Church persevere in his present career, his fall will be as great as that of other

tyrants who have persecuted the Church of God.
Mr. Daley seconded the resolution, and delivered an energetic address, during the delivery of which he was rapturously applauded. The Resolution on being put from the chair was carried with enthu-

The second Resolution was moved by Mr. Lemay. He supported his Resolution by an able address in French. Mr. J. Caine seconded the Resolution in French.

Mr. Fitzgerald then moved the Resolution in English. The Resolution was seconded by Mr. Cose;—and on being put from the Chair, was carried with acclamation.

The third Resolution was moved by Mr. M'Gillis. In support of this Resolution, Mr.M'Gillis delivered an animated address which was received with applause. The Resolution was seconded by Mr. James Ryan, and on being put from the chair, was carried with enthusiasm.

Mr. M'Millan moved the 4th Resolution in Gaelic; he supported his Resolution by an able speech in the same language. The Resolution was seconded by Mr. Jordan, who delivered an address in Gaelic which was received with rapturous applause. Mr. Thomas Buck then moved the Resolution in

Mr. Buck gave a very clear review of the origin, progress, and successful administration of the Pope's temporal power-stigmatised as a most ruinous principle that doctrine avowed by some European Powers, viz., that a people had the right, whenever guided by caprice or bad passions, to change their rulers or form of government; and concluded an able address by saying that if such a principle became practical, some who were now living might pay homage to a king of Cork, in his own native cherished county. The Resolution was seconded by Mr. Joseph Shaw, and on being put from the Chair was carried

with acclamation. M. Haffey moved the 5th Resolution. The Resolution was seconded by Mr. Joseph Shaw, and carried unanimously.

Mr. John Maloney moved the 6th Resolution. The Resolution was seconded by Mr. Santry, and carried with acclamation.

Mr. M'Gillis then moved that Rev. Mr. Kelly leave the Chair, and that Mr. Buck be called thereto, and that a vote of thanks be given to Rev. Mr. Kelly for the able manner in which he filled the chair.

The Resolution was seconded by Mr. Santry. The vote of thanks was tendered and passed with accla-

I have the honor to be, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant, EDWIN P. FORD,

CATHOLIC MEETING IN TRENTON.

To the Editor of the True Wilness.

Sir,—At a meeting held in St. Aloysius Church, Trenton, C. W., on Palm Sunday, to sympathise with the Holy Father, the Rev. H. Brettagh being called to the Chair, and F. J. M'Guire being appointed Secretary, the Rev. Chairman spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen, - As Chairman of this meeting, it becomes my duty to explain to you the object for to his more august destiny and as indispensible to which it has has been called together. We are met to-day as Catholics to proclaim our undying attachwhich it has has been called together. We are met power therefore, which secures to the Vicar of Jesus ment to the Holy Sec, and our veneration for that

good Pontiff Pope Pius the IX, the reigning successor of St. Peter. Unholy and sacrilegious hands have been held out to grasp the sacred patrimony of St. Peter, and to rob the temporal fabric of Christ's Holy Church of one of her most precious jewels .-What wonder then, if from the universal Church, if subject of Taste. This he did in the form of a lec-from the uttermost ends of the earth, if from every ture in the Mechanics' Institution of that town. In from the uttermost ends of the earth, if from every hill and valley of earth's chequered surface, there has arisen like the roar of a mighty ocean, one deep murmur of execration against the enemies of Christ and His anointed? Throughout Christendom-in every clime wherein the sun's rays 'can penetrate-this murmur is arising. Like an enormous wave, it is Gotham in the plenitude of his wisdom, mistock himsweeping the earth; from Rome, as its centre it has self for an ass, or his audience for asses, or the ass already diverged in one mighty undulation, until its for himself I know not, but when men who have been minutest vibrations are felt in every nook and corner however remote of the Catholic—that is Universal— Church. In earlier ages, that murmur of dissent would have been accompanied by the tramp of armies hastening to protect the Vicar of Christ against his enemics and the enemies of God; and we doubt not, that now too, should it become necesgary, the children of the Church will be found as ready to lay down their lives in defence of the faith, as were they of old. But it is to be hoped that less severe remedies will succeed; and that the voice of warning that has arisen from the whole Catholic second example I will read you a piece of news from world will have the effect of deterring the sacrilegious the Kingston Daily News. Here the Rev. gentleman though Imperial bandits from their impious work .-For the spiritual supremacy of the Pope we can have no anxiety; eternal truth has announced its decree concerning it, and has declared that it is built upon the Rock, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. The Church of God is as indestructible as His Word is indubitable. She has existed through all ages from the time of her Divine founder to this the 258th successor of St. Peter. Calm and secure she sits upon the Rock. The waves may dash against her battlements with their utmost fury-the thunders may shake her to her very foundationsthe lightenings may flash amongst ber loftiest towers—ruin and distraction may press her like a be-sieging army, on every side—and yet how calm is her repose; trusting in the divine promises of her divine founder, that the gates of hell shall not prevail against her. Yes, 1859 years, with their storms and their winds have passed over God's Church. The waves have beaten against its foundations, the winds have raged amongst its towers, the thunders have broken above it, and yet it has remained unharmed; for the most furious waves are not stronger than God's unerring word ; the strongest winds are weak and impotent when battling against the promises of He is true; her towers may at times be obscured by the clouds of the tempest; her walls may appear to shake even to their very foundations under the violence of the thunder; but however dreadful the storm, what matter? It is but the powers of heli that are battling against her, and they cannot prevail. What, though her enemies be banded together to considerable expense and trouble, besides dear for her destruction; what though they hem her in on Mrs. Gallenga and all the little Gallengas were exevery side; what though they bring up their engines | pected daily; notwithstanding all this his expenses of war against her walls; what though their ships anchor without her harbour, and their infantry encamp upon her plains. Though they toil day and land, he applied to the British consul, but alas renight, she heeds them not; but calm and secure in ceived no redress, and consequently had to leave imthe promises of God, she asks with the Psalmist, "Why have the Gentiles raged, and the princes of the earth sought vain things? He that dwelleth on high shall laugh at them, and the Lord shall deride

But though the spiritual supremacy of God's Church has been guaranteed us by God himself, the free exercise of that power has from time to time been held from her by the machinations of her eneritory, called the Romagna, owing allegiance to the to throw off that allegiance; and that its endeavors have been aided and abetted by the Emperor of the French on the one hand, and by the Protestant press and people, if not secretly by the ministers of Great ference to Catholic Italy, let us descend a few moare at once the disgrace and the curse of France, amidst loud applause.

and by which alone he now holds his throne. There is an old saw that "what is sauce for the goose, is mond, and seconded by James M'Cormick. sauce for the gander;" and therefore what is just law for the Italians ought also surely to be just law for the French. If, therefore the Italians are to choose their own governors, in the name of all consistency let the French do the same. If you would know what would happen to-morrow were they to do so, read that bloody and execrable page of history that narrates the deeds of diabolical murder and bloodshed that took place under the sacred name of liberty during the French Revolution; when men by the Catholics of Kingston, and the other meetings created to the image and likeness of God, appear to have been turned by the scent of human blood into ferocious beasts and demons. And let us for a moment apply this case to England. Suppose that for a moment it were declared that the discontented portion of the people of this model kingdom were at liberty to choose their own rulers, what would then be the case? Where would be those thousands of Chartists, who, a few years ago, marched on London? Would the lower and middle classes of the English people be content to be ruled by a parlia-ment of lawyers and military men? Would Ireland consent to pay her millions of taxations in tithes and church rates to support a religion which she knows to be an effete and pampered delusion? Would Catholic and Celtic Ireland choose, think you, a Dutch dynasty and a Protestant Queen? What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander when Protestantism is to be the gainer; but there must be no sauce for the gander when Catholicity is to be benefited. If Jones, and much more so of the Patriots Meagher and Mitchel and O'Brien, an act of unmitigated and exinjure Catholicity; but when it works for Catholic Ireland, then it is quite another thing. She must pay her millions to a hated and worthless heresy without a murmur-she must mourn under a foreign and an alien yoke without a sigh-the owners of her soil must be exterminated from their homes and driven to a cold and friendless shore; and if they dare to murmur, they are rebels and aliens. The hard earnings of their hearts' best blood must be wrung from them by a crowbar brigade to be sent off to the metropolis of England to administer to the luxury, if not to the debauchery of a worn out and rickety aristocracy.-Oh, if there is a tyranny that deserves on earth the execration of all good men and the malediction of beaven, I must say, Englishman though I be, that it is the tyranny of Protestant England towards Catholic Ireland. But I am detaining you too long, and must therefore burry on with my subject. Is the rule of the Holy Father such as to warrant this Protestant principle of revolution to be applied to his subjects? Is there any just cause for this uprising of the people? Now here we must consider our sources of information. We have nothing but an infidel or bigoted Pro-

testant press from which we glean our information. How far these are to be credited, I will shew you from

two examples.

Not two years ago a certain judge of this, our li-beral and free Upper Canada, who resides not 35 miles from where we now stand, took it upon himself, to instruct the inhabitants of the town, which is so happy as to possess him as a resident, upon the the course of that lecture upon Taste, if I am rightly informed, he had the bad or good taste to inform his hearers that there was a certain part of the Catholic world in which the Catholic inhabitants worshipped an ass. Now whether this wise man of elevated to the judge's bench-men who in their own town pass for very decent members of society as the times go-men who think themselves able to discern a "hawk from a handsaw" and to deliver wise laws from the judicial bench, are to be found so consummately ignorant or so besottedly malicious as to utter to a presupposed sane audience such abominable twaddle and lies as this against the Catholic Church, you will be able to form a pretty correct judgment as to how far Protestant writers are to be believed in their evidence against the Catholic world. For a read an extract from the Kingston Daily News, which appeared in this paper some time ago, in which a Jesuit priest is related to have attempted to poison the Emperor of the French, by a poisoned host in the Church of the Tuilleries on Good Friday. He pointed out the clumsiness of the calumniator in ascarting that " On Good Friday of all other days in the year all good Catholics partake of the communion;" and amidst the laughter of the audience reminded them that of all other days in the year that was the only one on which Catholics, except the sick in danger of death, did not "partake of the communion." He also reminded them that the French Court did not attend Mass in the Chapel of the Tuilleries on Good Friday; but that it was their custom to attend on Mass on that day at the Spanish Church, the whole court being in mourning, the ladies attired in the Spanish mantilla. For our third example I must lead you to Italy. A

few weeks ago an Italian of the name of Gallenga went to Rome, and hired apartments in one of the principal plazas in the Eternal City. He had been hired as the correspondent of the London Times newspaper to transmit such information as should hest suit the morbid palate of Protestant bigotry in England. A few days after his arrival, and before his wife and children had joined him, he received orders from the Pontifical Government to leave Rome immediately. Here was a case of hardship, for the order was peremptory. He must go, and that immediately. He remonstrated. He had been put to considerable expense and trouble, besides dear were paid by this tyrannical Papal Government and he must go. Being in the employ of mighty Engmediately-Madam Gallenga and all the little Gallengas to the contrary notwithstanding. No sooner did the news reach England, than it flew from North to South, from East to West. Newspaper after newspaper devoted leading articles whole columns in length to the denunciation of the Papal Government for its tyranny and absolutism in expelling from the city of Rome a good and respectable citizen. The Times, who felt itself personally aggrieved, mamies; and it is to join with the whole Catholic Church | nufactured an express battery of minnie thunder to in protesting against one of these outrages against hurlat the head of Catholicity for this infringement the head of the Church that we have assembled here of its rights in the person of its Roman corresponto-day. You are aware that a certain portion of terdent. All this time the name of the individual concerned was studiously concealed, until at length it Holy Father as its lawful temporal prince, has sought to throw off that allegiance; and that its endeavors paid agent of the Times newspaper, was no other than the celebrated Gallenga, the hired and avoived assassin against the King of Naples!! From these examples, I think you will draw the legitimate con-Britain, on the other. Now, although as Catholics conclusion that where Catholicity is concerned, Pro-we can never admit the revolutionary doctrine that testant accounts must be received "cum grano sathe voice of the people is the supreme law; and that lis" with a grain of salt; in fact I think it would if the majority of the people choose to rise up and require bushels and barrels of that antiprutrescent band together to overthrow their legitimate gover- to keep some of their anti-Catholic lies from stinking nors they have a perfect right to do so; yet, as in the nostrils of all honest men. But let us glance these doctrines have been broached both by the Emperor of the French, and by the English public in re- | testants of England are seeking to impose upon the Italian people. I will take a Protestant authority ments to consider how their own principles would for my quotation. The Marquis of Normanby read affect themselves if applied to their own case. The in the Imperial House of Lords the other day a letcause the Romagnolese wish it. Now let us see how gence, from which I will read an extract to show you this principle would act if applied to France or England. Dare the Emperor of the French, think you, to the ex-revolutionary governments that have got disband for one moment his enormous military force the upper hand at present in Italy. Here the Rev. and that innumerable civil army of prefects and subgentleman read copions extracts from the noble Marprefects, and gens d'armes, and political spies, which | quis' speech in the House of Lords, and concluded The first resolution was moved by G. W. Red-

The second Resolution was moved by Mr. M'Faul,

and seconded by Mr. A. Murphy. Mr. P. J. Maber, in a very able speech, moved the third Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. W. Burke

The fourth Resolution was proposed by Mr. T. J. M'Guire, and seconded by Mr. Patrick Monaghan. The Resolutions and the Addresses agreed to were the same as the Resolutions and Addresses adopted

To the Editor of the True Witness.

St. Raphaels, April 2nd, 1860. Dear Sir-At a meeting held on Sunday, 25th of March, 1860, being Passion Sunday, the Catholics of St. Raphael's, county of Glengary, met immediately after Divine Service in St. Raphael's Church, pursuant to announcement, to give expression to their sympathies and condolence for the Holy Father, Pius IX., in his present difficulties and anxieties.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the large and commodious church was well filled by the descendants of those who were the pioneers of the settlement of the country and the establishment of the Catholic Faith in Upper Canada, whose emigration took place from the Glengary estates, Scotland, in the year 1784, under the guidance and protection of their Reverend pastor, Mr. Alex. M'Donell (Scothis principle be true in England, as in Italy, then tus): the remaining portion of their friends subse-was the transportation of the Chartists, Frost and quently settled in Glengary under similar circumquently settled in Glengary under similar circumstances, in 1804 accompanied by the Hon. and Right Rev. Mr. M'Donell. The meeting was only a deecrable tyranny. No, the rule must work only against monstration of renewal of their attachment to the Catholic Italy, because it is vainly hoped thereby to chair of St. Peter and their ancient Faith. How monstration of renewal of their attachment to the grateful and thankful we should be to Almighty God who infused into the minds of our noble and energetic forefathers, (who are now mouldering in their graves in St. Raphnels church-yard) the resolution of abandoning a country sullied with the per-secuting laws of an Elizabeth, Cromwell, &c. May eternal Glory be their reward.

The following resolutions and address were passed

Moved by John A M'Donell, J.P., and seconded by Duncan M'Pherson, Esq., "That our venerable and Rev. John M'Donald, V.G., be Chairman of this meeting.

Moved by Donald M'Donell, Esq., and seconded by John Kennedy, J.P., "That Angus A. Kennedy,

be Secretary to this meeting."

1st Resolution was moved by Capt. Donald M'Rae, P., and Deputy Reeve, and seconded by Donald

M'Donell, Esq., Councillor. 2nd Resolution was moved by Capt. John A. M'. Donell, J.P. and seconded by Major Donald M'Do-

3d Resolution was moved by Capt. John Kennedy, J.P., and seconded by Christopher M'Rae, Esq. 4td Resolution was moved by Allau M'Donell, Esq. merchant and seconded by John M'Donsid.

5th Resolution was moved by Duncan M'Pherson, Esq., and seconded by Duncan M'Donald, Esq Moved by Alaxander M'Donald, Esq., Merchant, and seconded by Roderick M'Pherson, Esq.:—

"That the Editor of the TRUE WITHESS be respectfully requested to give publication in his valuable and truly enlightened paper to the proceedings of

this meeting.

Moved by Malcolm M'Donell, Esq., and seconded by Lachlin M'Lauchlin:—

That the venerable and Very Rev. John M'Donald do now leave the Chair, and that John Kennedy, Esq., be placed thereig. Mr. Kennedy, having taken the Chair, moved a vote of thanks to the Very Rev. John M'Donald for his efficient conduct in the

Angus A. Kennndy,

Secretary The Resolutions, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and the Address adopted, are similar to those of the Kingston meet

> To the Editor of the True Witness. Cornwall, 4th April 1860.

Dear Sir-According to a previous announcement, general meeting of the Catholics of this mission was held in the parish church after Mass, on Sunday

the 25th ult., for the purpose of expressing, in union with the whole Catholic world at this moment, their sincere sympathy with the Holy Pontiff, Pius IX., under his unmerited afflictions; and their horror at the conduct of the Imperial renegade, who openly encourages the spoliation of the Papal dominions in the vain hope of securing thereby the stability of his own Empire. After the Rev Pastor had explained the object of the meeting, and the duty of every good Catholic to rally round the Holy Father in the present hour of sorrow and distress, the Resolutions and Address of the Catholics of Kingston were unanimously adopted.

1st Resolution, was moved by Roderick M'Donald, MD., and seconded by Alexander E. M'Donald, Esq. 2nd Resolution, moved by Angus M'Donell, Esq., and seconded by Donald M'Millan, Esq.

3d Resolution, moved by Lachlin M'Donald, Esq., and seconded by John P. M'Millan, Esq. 4th Resolution, moved by Duncan A. M'Donald, Esq., and seconded by Daniel Phelan, Esq.
5th Resolution, moved by Robertson McDonell,

(Greenfiel) and seconded by John Robertson, Esq. After the passing of the foregoing resolutions, some thirty persons attached their signatures to the Address, the total number present at the meeting being over 400; a very large concourse, when you consider the extent of Cornwall Mission.

Yours truly, A RERIDENT.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Lochiel—Alex. M'Donald, 10s; D M'Danald, 10s; per O Quigley, J M'Donald, £3; J M'Millan, 10s; M Morris, 9s. Alexandria - D M'Phee, 12s 6d; R M'-Donald, 12s 6d; A M'Donell, 10s; L W M'Kinnon, 12s 6d; A M'Donald, 6s 3d; E O M'Millan, 5s; J Corbet, 5s; J Kennedy, 5s. Williamstown—W Bar-ret, jr, 10s; P Purcell, 5s; D J M'Donald, £1 17s 6d; R M'Donald, SB, 10s; Major J M'Donald, 15s; J M'Pherson, £2 10s. Brantford-Rev Mr Carayon, 10s; E Jordan, 5s; J Godfrey, 5s; J Quinlan, 5s; Mrs Skimins, £1 10s; R P Carton, £2 6s 3d. Caledonia-Rev Mr M'Nulty, 10s; M Donelly, 5s. Niagara Falls-Rev Mr Maginuis, 10s. Clifton-D Duf-, 5s; St Catharines, Rev Mr Grattan, £1; Thorald, I Boyle, £1 2s 6d; Hamilton, Messrs Cherrier & Bro, £1 10s; K Fitzpatrick, £1; J M'Keown, £1; P M'Guire, £1; D Murphy, 10s; J H Hogan, £1; M O'Connor, £1; D Smith, 5s; W Cosgreve, 5s; J E Egan, 8s 9d; W Harris, 10s; T Bentty, 5s; J O'Bern, 12s 6d; Ingersoll, W Featherston, 5s; London, R Dinehan, 5s; J Keary, 5s; P M'Cann, 5s; J Fitz-gibbon, 5s; B M'Henry, £1 10s; J M'Loughlin, 18s d; J Egan, £1 5s; Guelph, J Harris, 10s; M Ryan, £1 5s; St Patrick's Society, 15s; J Murphy, 10s; Biecker, 5s; J Quinlan, 5s; T Heffernan, 5s; Frielton, P Friel, 10s; Toronto, J Bond, 5s; J M'Glone, 5s; Rev Mr Fitzbenry, 10s; P Maher, 10s; T Curran, 5s; Dr O'Des, 5s; B B Hughes, 5s; M O'Dowd, 5s; Oshawa, J M'Mahon, 10s; Dr M'Mahon, 5s; C Walsh, 10s; P Prudhomme, 5s; Per E Dunne, Mr Willoughby, £1.

St Athanase, T Dunne, 10s; L'Acadic, E Dunne. 10s; St Bridget, Capt Maguire, £15s; Toronto, J Tyrre!, 5s; A Manniny, 5s; W W Fox, 5s; C P Archbold, 5s; Rev Mr Rooney, 10s; Westport, J Clarke, £15s; Toronto, Dr Lawlor, 12s 6d; L'Assomption, ? Flanagan, 5s; Vankleek Hill, D Flood, 10s; St Gervais, Rev Mr Pouliot, 12s 6d; Lachine, J O'Brien, 10s; Fitzroy, E Lunny, 10s; Picton, H Goodwin, 10s; Alexandria, A Kennedy, 5s; Smiths' Falls, J Meehan, 5s; Toledo, D O'Connor, 10s; Fort William, W Darcy, 10s; Norwood, D Murray, 5s; St Therese, J Lonergan, 10s; St Columban, J Clarey, 5s; Norton Creek, P Maher, 10s; Thorpville, J Green, 5s; St Johns, J Hannemy, 10s; St Pie, J H Miller, 10s; Somerset, J Hearn, 5s; Renfrew, J Cairney, 12s 6d; Martentown, A M'Donald, 10s; Hawkesbury Mills, J Carr, 5s; St Sylvester, P Scaller, 10s

Per J Doran, Lanark-W Mackay, 10s; A M'Don-

Per W Donovan, Madoc-T Marrin, £1; F Marrin, 03.

Per J Doyle, Onslow-R Gibbons, 15s.
Per Rev R Keleher, Maidstone-Self, 10s; M Tuo-Per Rev J S O'Connor, Cornwall-D Broderick

Per J M'Gillis, St. Andrews-D M'Gillis, 5s.

Per A Donnelly, Melbourno, C E,—P Daley, 10s; also, Richmond, P Riley, 10s; J Mulveny, 5s; acknowledged before through A Downey.

Per M Heophy, Kemptville—M O'Connor, 10s.

Per M O'Dempsey, Belleville-R Grant, 10s; J Per D M'Donell, Vankleck Hill-P Hickey, £1 53;

Curran, 10z.
Per P Purcell, Kingston—T Nicholson, 12s 6d; H

Devlin, 5s. Per Rev Mr M'Carthy, Martintown-D Cashen, 103. Per J Kehoe, Fermoy-E Carey, 10s. Per T Donegan, Tingwick-D Coakley, £1; M

oy, 12s 6d. Per E M'Cormick, Peterboro—F M'Auliff, 10s; M Doyle, 5s; J Croley, 10s; Otonabec, P Hammond, 10s. Per J Rowland, Ottawa City—P O'Meara, 12s 6d; Mrs Tuohey, 12s 6d; J Leamy, 12s 6d; R Landrigan, 10s.

Per Rev O Paradis, Frampton-T O'Brien, 12s 6d J Duff, 65 3d.

Per M M'Namara, Kingston-A Darragh, 12s 6d. Per J Roberts, Ambestburgh-Mrs Beeman, 10s. Per Rev G A Hay, St Andrews-A Chisholm, 158; M'Donell, 12s 6d.

Per M O'Leary, Quebec-Woodside, J Brennan, Ls; St. Sylvester, D Maguire, 12s 6d; Valcartier, F Conway, 12s 6d; T Griffin, 10s; St. Catherines, Maher, 13s 9d.

Per J Heenau, Thorold-T Mara, 10s. Per J Ford, Prescott—D Horan, 5s. Per P Maguire, Cobourg—W Cailey, 5s.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for the TRUE WITNESS :-Williamstown-Rev Mr M'Carthy. Guelph .-- J Harris.

St. Raphaels-A R M'Donald. Toronto-P Mullin. Oshawa-Richard Supple. Ingersoll-W Featherston. Caledonia—M Donnelly.

Died.

MR. SCOTT'S SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL .-We publish on our sixth page a copy of this Bill as it passed its first reading.

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS' BANK.

The General Annual Meeting of the Honorary Directors of the City and District Savings' Bank was held at its office, Great St. James Street, on Monday the 2nd of April, at Eleven o'clock. The object of the Meeting being to receive the report of the Managing-Directors, and to elect a new Board of Management for the ensuing year; O. Berthelet, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Barbeau, the Actuary, requested to act as Secretary. The President, Edwin Atwater, Esq., then read the following

REPORT:

It is again the duty of the Managing Directors to present to the Patron and Honorary Directors of this Institution, their annual Report and Statement of the affairs, generally, of the Bank for the past

The steady increase in the number of depositors, and amount of deposits, which has been noticed in former annual Reports, has continued during the past year; the number of depositors having increased from 2,244, to 2,530, between the 1st January, 1859, and the 1st January, 1860; and the amount due Depositors, from \$572,670 51, to \$639,020 19; and the surplus profits of the Bank, from \$60,576 21, to \$70,884 82 :- being a net gain, for the year, of

By the following classification of the 2530 open accounts above mentioned, it will be seen that most of the deposits received, have been in small amounts, such as legitimately belong to Savings' Institutions.

Number of accounts of \$50 and under from 50 to \$100 100 to 200 200 to 400 400 to 800 800 to 1200 1200 to 1600 1600 & upwards

2,530 This result is a very gratifying proof of the prosperity of our community, and of the disposition to save on the part of the working classes; and, moreover, of the confidence the public entertain of the advantages and safety of the Bank.

It was stated, in the last Annual Report, that the Managing-Directors had decided to invest a part of the surplus fund in a suitable building for the business of the Bank, and they now have the pleasure of meeting the Honorary Directors in the new premises.

The cost of this property—in round numbers—will be about \$20,000. The building has been erected in the most substantial manner. The lower flat, or Banking-room, is vaulted and perfectly fire-proof, with a large inner vault lined with boiler-plate. The upper stories have been fitted up in a neat and substantial manner, and are intended as a dwelling for the Actuary.

The Managing Directors considered themselves warranted in making donations to the extent of \$2,200 to different chartered Charitable Institutions, out of the profits of the last year.

The principles upon which the business of the Bank has been conducted, have been not so much to make profit as to make such investments of the funds entrusted to its care, as would be perfectly secure and readily disposed of to meet calls from depositors; and no loans have been made except on personal security with collaterals, in Bank Stocks, Londs, or other public securities. Since the last Annual Meeting there has been deposited in three of the Chartered Banks of the city, \$60,000 to remain on call to meet the demands of depositors when required, which is exclusive of an ample balance at credit of our ordinary Banking account.

The whole respectfully submitted, EDWIN ATWATER, President. STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE CITY AND DIS-TRICT SAVINGS' BANK TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1859.

To amount due depositors...... 639,020 19 To amount due to Minors and other heirs, on the Property acquired by the Bank,

and which cannot yet be paid...... 16,600 00 To amount due for two months rent... 120 00 To balance representing net profits : all expenses paid..... 70,884 82 726,625 01

By loans on endorsed promissory notes, with public stocks as coll security 208,359 89 By amount invested in Stocks of Char-80,380 25 Little St. James Street, sold...... 11,940 68 By Property acquired by the Bank for the use of its office, including new build-10,400 00

By amount due for rent..... 373 50 By Office Furniture..... 400 00 By Cash on Call in the Chartered Banks of the City bearing 4 per cent interest. 83,531 74

> 726,625, 01 E. J. BARBEAU, Actuary

City and District Savings Bank, Montreal, 2nd April, 1860.

It was then moved by Ben. Brewster, Esq., seconded by E. Murphy, Esq., and unanimously resolved. "That the report and statement now read and

submitted are very satisfactory, and that the same be received, adopted and published.

Moved by Edward Quin, Esq., seconded by Hubert

Pare, Esq., and unanimously resolved, "That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Managing Directors and Actuary, for their able management of the affairs of the Bank for the past year.

Edward Murphy, Esq., having consented to act as Scrutineer, the election by ballot of the Board of Managing-Directors was proceeded with when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected, viz:

Edwin Atwater, A. La Rocque, Henry Mulholland, L. H. Holton, Hy. Judah, A. M. De-lisle, H. Starnes, Dr. W. Nelson, N. Dumas, and W. P. Bartley.

O. Bertbelet, Esq., baving vacated the chair, C.

Dorwin, Esq., was called thereto, when it was moved by A. Laframboise, Esq., seconded by Theodore Hart, Esq., and unanimously resolved,
"That the thanks of this meeting are due to

O. Berthelet, Esq., for his able conduct in the

E. J. BARBEAU, Secretary.

The newly elected Board having met the following day, Edwin Atwater, Esq., was elected President, and Alfred LaRocque, Esq., Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

A Distressing Cough causes the friends of the sufferer as much pain as the sufferer himself. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will certainly cure coughs, and colds, and arrest consumption, and that speedily. When did it ever fail?

There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, there-At Quebec, on the 5th inst., Thomas Whitty, (fa-ther of Mr. Philip Whitty of that city) aged 69 Fowlm & Co., Boston, which has the written signa-years, a native of Euniscorthy, co., Wexford, Ireland. ture of 1. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

The following Commercial Review has been taken from the Montreal Witness of Wednesday last.

The weather is more Spring-like, and out-door operations are commencing.

The summer tariff by the Grand Trunk went into

operation on the 9th, reducing considerably the rates charged in winter. The advices from Britain to 21st March show no improvement in prices. Canadian Superfine Flour continues 27s to 27s 6d in Liverpool, which would

not net over 24s to 24s 9d currency. Ashes continue

at 29s Old and 30s New for Pots; Pearls 32s 3d to 33s. There is some little activity in this market in anticipation of the opening of the navigation.

Wheat .- The price of Spring Wheat has advanced in Toronto about four cents from the lowest point, being now quoted at \$1 to \$1,05, the latter, doubtless, for seed Wheat. There is very little Wheat coming to this market, and we have no transactions to quote.

Flour .- The market is rather unsettled; \$5,15 is the highest price offered by buyers, and some are holding off till Flour falls, but sellers generally ask \$5,20, and some lots are limited to \$5,25, and even higher. The other grades are unaltered. No. 2 is worth \$5

Ashes .-- Pots 30s 34 to 30s 6d., Pearls 32s 3d to 32s 6d.

Pork is quite inactive, but without any marked change. Bacon and Cut Ments generally are very slow of sale, and we hear of some consignments being forced off at very low rates.

Butter is still depressed. There are orders in town from the Lower Ports, but buyers offer very low 01

BONSECOURS AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS.

Oats, 2s to 2s 2d. Barley, 3s 6d to 4s. Indian Corn, 5s to 6s. Peas, 3s 9d to 4s. Buckwheat, 3s 3d to 3s 6d. Flax Seed, 6s to 6s 6d. Timothy Seed 14s 6d to 15s. Bag Flour, 14s 6d to 15s. Oatmeal, 11s to 11s 6d. Dressed Hogs, \$8 to \$8,75. Butter---Fresh, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; Salt, 8d to 9d. Eggs, Sd to 9d. Potatoes, 3s 9d to 4s 6d. Maple Sugar, 5d to 5id. Hay, \$8 to \$11; Straw, \$3 to 4,50.

Remarks .- There was a small attendance of farmers and a poor supply of produce. Very little Hay and Straw in the market.

We have been shown a document signed by the Mayors in office of the cities of the United States and Canada, certifying to the superior excellence of Dr. Ayer's compound Extract of Sarsaparilla and to the value of all his remedies as articles of great public utility. Such evidence from such high sources bears us out triumphantly in the position we have long maintained with regard to Doct. Ayers Preparations, or more particularly our advertisements of them. No publishers need be more opposed than we are to the promulgation of quackery in any shape, but we knew when we began that his remedies were above any suspicion of deception -- that they were about the best it is possible to produce for the cure of disease, and that they have the confidence of all communities where they are known. Not alone because the Mayors of the whole country believe them useful to their people, but because we know from experience that they are so to ours, do we believe we are rendering a substantial service to our readers in making their virtues known to them. Courier, Princeton, Ky.



PROMENADE CONCERT

Will be given by the

ST. PATRIOK'S SOCIETY,

(In honor of the National Anniversary)

AT THE

CITY CONCERT HALL.

MONDAY EVENING NEXT.

16TH INSTANT,

Tickets 25 cents each.

GRAND CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.

THE Sr. CECILIA'S SOCIETY have the honor of announcing a GRAND CONCERT, for the object above mentioned, to take place at

NORDHEIMER'S MUSIC STORE,

On TUESDAY, 17th Instant.

The Society will introduce, for the first time in

this City, selections from Boieldieu's favorite Scotch Opera of "In Dame Blanche" (The Lady of the Lake;) also, popular selections from the "Postillon de Lonjumeau"—(Adam); from "Norma" and the "Somnambula" of Bellini; also from Rossini's Chefd'œuvre, " The Barber of Seville." Doors open at Seven o'clock P.M. Concert to com-

mence at Eight precisely. Tickets 50 cents; to be procured at the Book and Music Stores, and at the Hall Door.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.



COURSE OF LECTURES-1859-60.

THE SIXTH LECTURE of this Course will be DE-LIVERED by MATHEW RYAN, Esq., in the new Hall known as the CABINET DE LECTURE, (situate opposite the Seminary of St. Sulpice,) on

THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, the 19th instant. Subject-"GALILEO;" his alleged proscription and punishment; with some observations on Rome.

The BAND of the Association will be in attend-

Tickets of Admission, 1s 3d each; to be had of the Committee of Management, at Messrs. D. & J.

Sadlier's Bookstore, and at the Hall Door on the Evening of the Lecture. Doors open at half-past Seven; Lecture to com-

mence at Eight o'clock precisely. By Order,
JOHN P.KELLY,

Rec. Secretary.

FRANCE.

The Treaty relative to the cession of Savoy and Nice was signed at Turin before M. Thouvenel addressed his note of the 14th to the foreign Powers who signed the Final Act of Vienna. The object of this note is to disengage from the question of the cession of Savoy (spontaneously agreed to by the King of Sardinia) not only the question of the guaranteed neutrality of Switzerland, but also the principle of natural boundaries. M. Thouvenel explains the reasons which render the cession a simple rectification of frontiers. He expresses, therefore, forth in his note with the same friendly feelings that the object of M. Thouvenel's note is not practice altogether. to consult Europe, and still less to admit the protests which may be made by the foreign Powers, but simply to communicate to them that the annexation has been resolved upon. The Municipal Junta of Nice voted against annexation to France, and the National Guard elected by a large majority a colonel attached to the old allegiance. It also appears that the delegate despatched by the Municipality of Nice is now at Turin, and is engaged in urging the Sardinian Government to prevent the severance of the county of Nice from the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel.

A despatch, announcing that an anti-annexationist manifestation had taken place at Nice, has been received, the anti-annexationists desiring to form " a free city" if they cannot remain with Piedmont. When the journalists who received the despatch went to ask the usual permission of the authorities to publish it, they were told they might do so if they thought proper-that it did not much matter, after all-for the annexation of Nice to France would take place bongre malgre.

Lyons, March 20 .- The Salut Public states that the 2nd and 3rd Dragoons have received orders to be in readiness to leave between the 25th of March and the 5th of April. Their destination is unknown, but presumed to be Savoy."

The sole reason France puts forth for annexing Savoy is the strengthening her military frontier against the aggrandized kingdom of Northern Italy. I ask, then, how can France seek to weaken the military frontier of Switzerland-of Switzerland which assuredly is not aggressive, and which only aspires to be neutral, and not to be deprived of the power to maintain that neutrality? Should France persist in carrying out this project, the only thing left for Switzerland will be to declare to Europe that, thus weakened against her will, she can no longer fulfil the obligations imposed on her by the European Powers, including France, and that she considers herself disengaged from that of defending, should need be, the passages of St. Bernard and the Simplon. The Revue de Geneve observes-

" Certainly, France will gain nothing by obtaming these provinces in spite of their expressed desire to belong to Switzerland. She will lose the consideration which she had won from Europe by her moderation and her respect for treaties. To practise on her most sincere friends Government not allow itself in these circumstances to be carried away by its own enemies who only seek to excite the general feeling of

Europe against it."

I mentioned several days since that universal suffrage, which is transferring Central Italy to the Crown of Sardinia, would not be applied to Savoy. The reason of this difference is not sufficiently set forth by those who make it, nor is it clearly explained why a mere manifestation of municipalities, prepared months ago, or a simple treaty "conveying" Savoy to France, should be preferred. In the absence of such explanations from those who pride themselves on the frank, straightforward character of their policy, we are reduced to mere conjecture. Tuscany, the Duchies, and the Romagna pass to Piedmont by popular vote; Savoy, and possibly Vaucigny and fine, if not the imprisonment of a bishop, might Chablais, are "conveyed" to France by a different process. It would be curious to know whether in any future annexation of territory, for "much covets more," France will select the latter mode of proceeding; and, should objections be raised on this head, whether she acquittal it could not but pronounce. In one of be shown, in case of need, that sympathy with says:-France is strong, and that French is the language of the inhabitants. A great many questions have already been put to Ministers in both Houses of Parliament. Before the questioning mania has subsided, would it be any harm to ask, merely for information sake, whether any one has troubled in their feelings in a haughty and ironiheard it whispered that the King of the Belgians has been incited to do something (I do not exactly know what) with regard to Luxemburg -no doubt, with the most disinterested intentions, but which "something" would probably have the effect of embroiling him a little with the vate life of his predecessors, but to his public Germanic Confederation; or whether anything acts as a hishop; and, as such, they remain deof the kind has oozed out in any conversation with a member of the Royal family of Belgium? King Leopold is experienced in kingcraft; he is just as the documents published by the Constiprudent and sagacious; but these qualities may, according to the circumstances of the case, induce or oblige him to aid the views of a powerful neighbor.

who has contended, very strenuously for annex-

of the latter. The Siecle is furious, and the cupidity of the father and the vanity of the mother Times Paris correspondent comments hereupon in a most edifying strain:-

"He who loses his suit has, according to the old maxim, the privilege of cursing his judges for four and twenty hours. Whether the Siecle consoles itself with this harmless pastime I cannot say; but few plaintiffs could lay a stronger claim to the privilege. Dazzled by the flashes of Berryer's declamation, thundered at by the right reverend defendant himself in full Court, and finally told by two-thirds of the Judges that there were no grounds for its action, are enough for one day. But he who, perhaps, feels as much as the Siccle, is the Minister of Public Instruction; that is, if it be true, as has been affirmed, in the name of the French Government a hope and not contradicted, that he approved the prothat the Powers who signed the Final Act of secution and the letter which the aged niece of Vienna will appreciate the considerations set Bishop Rousseau addressed to the Procureur, demanding that Bishop Dupanloup should be prowith which the communication of the new terri- secuted for his comments on the conduct of her torial arrangements concerted between France uncle. The Minister abuses the privilege of and Sardinia has been made to them. It is clear blundering, and would do well to give up the

It certainly appeared strange to our notions that a newspaper, particularly one like the Siecle the ardent partisan of liberty of thought and speech, should institute a prosecution at law against the writer of a pamphlet who only defended the cause to which he was attached (whatever the abstract merits or demerits of that cause may be) against the structures of the Siccle. I set aside the priestly character of the defendant, for a Bishop enjoys no special immunity from the consequences of his acts; but one cannot help fearing that even the warmest supporters of freedom here have yet to learn all that constitutes it. It must not be forgotten that the publication of the episcopal letters on what is called the "Papal question," was interdicted to the press, and that a pamphlet comparatively limited in its publicity, might have been answered by the Sierle, whose circulation exceeds beyond comparison that of any other French newspaper, without summoning its literary adversary before a court of law. The prosecution of M. Dupanloup for his

comments on his predecessor is quite as strange. Bishop Dupanloup, as you are aware, wrote with much ardour in support of the temporal power of the Pope. From the archives, it is said, of one of the Ministerial offices were extracted the Pastoral Letters of his predecessors, and one was given from Bishop Rousseau, who administered the See till 1810, under the first Empire. It was communicated to the Government print, the Constitutionnel, in the columns of which it appeared, and the conduct of Bishop Rousseau was held up as a model for other members of the Episcopacy, and was particularly contrasted with that of Bishop Dupanloup. The dead Bishop was, in fact, evoked to bear testimony against the living one. No lover of fair play titled to. He did exercise that right, and no esprit de corps led him to cover with a veil what he looked upon as deformities in the portrait thus sketched of his predecessor. He followed the exampled set him by his opponents, and he, too, searched into archives, and produced docuduct was no authority at all; and that Bishop Rousseau's own letters to the Minister of the first Napoleon showed that neither among ecclesiastics nor laymen could there be found more honors, and that even his addresses to his clergy were dietated by fear or by cupidity. His conclusion was that the predecessor in question was not the man to be set up as an example for a Bishop to follow. It was for his estimate on this model prelate of the Constitutionnel that one of the surviving relations of Bishop Roussean brought the action for damages at the same time as the Siecle.

Now Bishop Rousseau died some fifty years ago: and it can hardly be denied that a writer may criticize the acts of one who prominently figured in the history of the period.

The official prosecutors were clearly unwilling to push matters to an extreme; for a heavy add to the complications of the "Roman question," which, like Peter Peebles long and tedious law suit, has much more than it can well bear as it is. The Tribunal, however, threw in a few severe remarks, by way of qualitying the

"If the heirs of Bishop Rousseau have been burt by the publication of documents relating to the private life of their relative, and which they thought safe from all publicity with the depositary where they confidently left them, and were cal discussion by recollections which they considered placed under the guardianship of him who has so harshly revealed them," &c.

This is not correct. The documents publishby Bishop Dupanloup did not relate to the priposited in the archives of the diocese of Orleans, and may be used as materials by the historian tutionnel .-- Times Corr.

Father Felix preached his third Conference at Notre Dame on Sunday last. The subject was Jesus Christ—the author of social progress; the model, the strength, and the protection of the family. He While we are told that the people of Savoy dwelt with much point upon the causes of the diswill be at liberty to choose between annexation solution of respect and affection in the family, which to France or to form an independent State, it is he proclaimed to be the great evil of our days; and said that the plan of its future administration has been long since arranged, and the names of the future prefects of its departments are already spoken of, one of whom is a certain journalist stitutional, despotic, as suits her purpose, but she is ever vigilant and corrupting. He declared that one of the worst characteristics of Revolution was the hostility which it exhibited to marriage-represent-The actions instituted against the Bishop of Orleans have terminated in the complete triumph or the rather than a great ministry—regulating it by the

or avoiding it through the sensuality of one sex and the luxuriousness of the other. He said that if the revolution progressed in its attacks upon marriage as it threatened to do, it would be required to reenact that law of Augustus which, in the great corruption of Roman profilgacy, found it necessary to offer a reward to all bachelors that should marry; and he designated that class of young men as "les celibats de la volupte." If I were to attempt a fur-ther analysis, I should risk to misinterpret one of the most powerful and scathing discourses that has ever been pronounced, and I should fail to convey to your readers any idea of the impression produced upon his auditory. I am, however, able to give you in full this week that passage of his second conference in which he spoke of Ireland and Poland :-"If, indeed, it were required strongly to attest that incomparable strength which Jesus Christ gives to humanity when he has become incorporated in the family circle; and if it were necessary to render solemn testimony to the power of that ineradicable and immortal patriotism which fidelity to God thro' continuous generations does not fail to develop, I might invoke two great illustrations. I need only pronounce to you two names, celebrated at once by love of their religion and of their country, which have resisted singly and together the triple ordeal of martyrdom, exile, and time-I need only name to you Ireland and Poland. Ireland and Poland, in whom steadfast faith could not be subdued by schismatical oppression; Ireland and Poland, out of whose hearts the dominion of the stranger has been impotent to cradicate their unconquerable patriotism; Ireland and Poland, sisters in religion and fidelity as in suffering and persecution; and both ex-bibited even yet to the world, that has been a witness to so much outrage and so much baseness, the miracle that Jesus can effect in the honor of those peoples-the influence of those nations and imperishable renown of their magnanimity." While the echo of this magnificent eulogy on the past history of Catholic Ireland yet tingles in our ears, it is painful to be obliged to transcribe the comments of a French Catholic journal upon the issue of the late contest for Cork county. I.Ami de la Religion writes:—"Mr. Deasy, the Attorney-General, has been re-elected for Cork County, thanks to the support of the Orange landlords. Grave consequences must result from this to the Catholics of Ireland. I doubt much how far it will be to their profit."—Cor.

AUSTRIA.

" Austria, considering the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont as a flagrant violation of the Treaty of Zurich, which formally reserved the rights of the deposed Princes, has resolved to adjourn the renewal of official relations with the Court of Turin. In consequence of this resolve, Baron de Brenner, who was to fulfil the function of representative of Austria at Turin, has returned to his former post at Athens.'

"The French Ambassador, the Marquis de Moustier, informed the Austrian Government, a few days ago, of the approaching evacuation of Lombardy by the French troops, Austria, in accordance with the principles contained in Count Rechberg's despatch of the 17th of February, would continue to observe non-intervention in the affairs of Central Italy.

"The Austrian Government has despatched its reply direct to Paris. The Austrian note says that since the interview at Villafranca the Emperor Francis Joseph has made too many sacrifices for the maintenance of peace to be able to recommence a struggle which would soon become an European war. But, although maintaining a merely observant attitude, Austria feels, nevertheless, that she must could refuse to Bishop Dupanloup the right to draw the attention of France to the secret intrigues cross-examine this formidable witness, with a of Sardinian agents in Venetia, as well as to the view to show what amount of credit he was en- continued provocations of the Piedmontese Ministry and she repeats most distinctly that the Emperor Francis Joseph will not hesitate to make the greatest sacrifices in defence of his rights over Venetia.' During the last few days negotiations relative to Savoy have been going on between England, Prussia, Russia, and France. Prussia proposed to the other Powers to send to Paris an identical note, containing a protest against the annexation of Savoy. ments on which he maintained that the authority The reply given to the proposition by the British by which he was called upon to regulate his con- and Russian Governments has not transpired, but it is reported that Austria will not protest against the annexation of Savoy because the other Powers tacitly consent to the incorporation of the Italian Duchies by Sardinia. The fact is, that this Government is very wrath with Prussia for declining to the violation of treaties is one of those things thindity, subserviency, or time serving. He which bring evil with them. May the French proved from the words of the Bishop himself that ing King Victor Emmanuel to annex the whole of he was a constant solicitor for Court favours and Central Italy. As the Austrian public did not trouble itself about politics before the year 1848 it is ignorant of the fact that Victor Emmanuel II. is now doing to the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine exactly what the Austrian Government formerly tried to do to the Carignan branch of the House of Savoy.—King Victor Emmanuel 1. had but one child, a daughter, who was married to the Austrian Archduke Francis of Modena The Austrian Government endeavored to prevail on the old king to disregard the Salic Law, which is valid in Sardinia, and to make his daughter's husband the heir to his crown, but the English and French Governments were averse from the project, and strongly advised the Sardinian monarch not to do such a wrong to his lawful heir, Charles Albert of Carignan. When Charles Felix, 'he brother of Victor Emmanuel I. ascended the throne, the Imperial Cabinet would fain have returned to the charge, but the Sardinian Monarch was much attached to Charles Albert, and he was, besides, very desirous to get rid of the Austrian army of occupation, which, however, remained until towards the end of the year 1823. In official circles it is related that the Neapolitan army will at once enter the Papal States, if the Sardinians take possession of the Romagna. It is said that the French troops will immediately quit Rome and retire to Civita Vecchia if the Papal Government will point to Savoy as a precedent. And there the closing considerants of the Court there is should pronounce the sentence of excommunication are other provinces besides Savoy where it could an error which I cannot omit noticing. It against the King of Sardinia. Prodigious exertions are now made in Austria to raise recruits for Rome and Naples, but special orders have been given that

all colul is to be carefully avoided. PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin, in the Boersenhalle, says :-"Our Cabinet has forwarded to Paris, relative to the Savoy question, a declaration which explains, while waiting for those of the other great Powers, its objections on the subject of the incorporation of Savoy and of Nice. The observations made in this document refer partly to principles, partly to mate-

" As regards principles, Prussia points out how dangerous appear to it the application of theories of natural frontiers,' 'universal suffrage,' &c. As regards the fact itself, Prussia declares openly that the cession of the slopes of the Alps to the France seriously weakens the security of the frontiers of Switzerland and of Germany.

and not supported by any other Power, is couched in very moderate terms; it cannot be looked upon as a protest against the annexation."

A letter from Berlin of the 17th ult., says :-"The French despatch which undertakes to explain the necessity for the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France arrived here yesterday, and has been communicated by the French Envoy, M. de la Tour d'Auvergne, to the Government.
"It is thought that, without joining in the formal

protest of Switzerland, Prussia and Austria will support the claims of Switzerland in this sense, that at least the districts which are neutralized shall remain so. It is also supposed that a joint measure of non-recognition will be taken by England and

SWITZERLAND.

The Journal de Geneve publishes the following ar-

"Every day which brings us nearer to the solu- has compromised no principle. He is the one repretion of the Savoy question increases the anxiety of sentative of right against might; he is the one inthose who are directly interested in it. When we behold even powerful England herself, who formerly justice, and God, against force, and cunning, and took the lead in the settlement of the affairs of Europe, reduced to wishes and hopes, and engaged in a Parliamentary debate without issue, it will be understood that Switzerland is deeply moved at the solution of a question which may involve her very existence. If the strong are anxious; if the statesmen of Great Britain are at their wits' end; if they behold with great apprehension the addition of a few hundred thousand souls to 36,000,000 inhabitants; if the nation which migh contemplate France mistress of the whole continent without feeling itself less safe in its own island, with its hundreds of men-of-war and the largest Empire in the world,-if England is troubled by this new development of the French Empire, how must not Switzerland feel—that little country, whose existence, is above all things, a question of European equilibri-um ane of a balance of interests and forces? Where is our future, where our peace, where our security, if rights are trodden under foot, if force justifies aggression, if a given word no longer holds good? What is to be done, how are we to act, on what are we to rely under such circumstances? Have we not every reason to be alarmed? . . No Swiss can calmly look upon a situation which would place one half of the valley of the Leman un-

der French occupation, and it is under ciscumstan-ces like the present that the free citizens of a free country feel more than ever the necessity of giving each other mutual support, and that they feel proud in feeling they can trust the authorities elected by the nation. No. However uncertain the future may be, Switzerland will remain true to herself, and will never despair of her cause, and, we say it with high satisfaction, the Federal Council has shown itself hitherto equal to its task. The note (protest) of M, Kern in an additional proof its wisdom an of its intelligence. We shall place confidence in the pledged word of Napoleon III. The interests of the Swiss Confederation, guaranteed by the permanent union of North Savoy with Switzerland,—that is what was promised to the representative of England and of Switzerland at Paris, and the official assurance of it was notified to the Federal Council. We shall not cease to recall this to mind, supported by official do-cuments and by the wishes of the populations of Chablais, Faucigny, and the Genevois.

ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel accepts, a despatch says, annexation of the Romagna, in spite of the formidable opposition of the Emperor Napoleon III.

The Patrie says :-

"50,000 men are about to be levied in Tuscany, and 25,000 men in the Æmilian provinces, which will increase the Sardinian army to nearly 300,000 men. It is asserted that Piedmont will contract a loan of 150,000,000f.

The Nord publishes the chief portions of the reply of the Papai Government to the despatch of M. de Thouvenel respecting the Romagna. The document (says the Nord) is too long to give in extenso, but we extract those passages which make known the resolutions of the Court of Rome and its secret

Cardinal Antonelli commences by denying the motives attributed as the cause of the rising in the Romagna. What proves, he says, that the Romagnoles were not dissatisfied is that the other provinces of the Church did not revolt. Piedmont is at the bottom of it all.

The Cardinal then continues as follows :-"But every one sees that this has nothing to do with the means best calculated to restore the patrimony of the Church in all its integrity to the Holy Father, according to the declarations made at that

period.

"Relative to that supreme object, the past offers many reminiscences, which may facilitate the means; the present consists of a refusal of efficacacious help. Difficulties are thrown in the way of any one attempting it; detrimental delays are occasioned; advice is given to submit to men who are by no means conciliatorily inclined; reforms are roposed which the Holy Father has first to weigh before God, finally, advice is given to abdicate in

part what cannot in any manner be done.
"If it was still possible some months back to entertain the illusion of the possibility of pacifying the different States of Italy by means of reforms and concessions; such an illusion can no longer be entertained, since those parties have publicly de-clared, as in the pretended memorandum of the Gono reform can satisfy them except the full and absolute destruction of the temporal power of the Church. Is it possible, with men so inclined, to come to an arrangement by means of reforms?

Despite all this, the Holy Father has not turned deaf ear to the proposals of reforms submitted to him by the French Government. He even eagerly welcomed them, he only made one condition—that those reforms should not be contrary to his conscience and to the real welfare of his subjects.

M. Thouvenel cannot be ignorant of the negotiations which took place at Rome, between the Pontifical Government and the French Ambassador, and he must be aware of the result. The Imperial Government was satisfied with it. This is evident, first from a declaration made by Count Walewski relative to the subject; then, in his despatch numbered 1,867 lated the 13th of October of last year; and finally by the eagerness shown a few months since by the same Government to behold the said reforms immediately promulgated. The reasons, however, which induced the Holy Father to postpone such a step until the insurgent provinces had returned to order cannot escape any one.

"To have acted otherwise would not have been conformable either to the digntty of the Sovereign Pontiss nor suitable to achieve the object in view. On the one hand it would have appeared as if the concessions were made under pressure, and not voluntarily; on the other hand, there was the danger that the reforms might have been disdainfully received. In either case authority would have suf-

"The French Government understood the strength of this reasoning; consequently, through the said Count Walewski, it made known unto us at that time that it would cease to urge them, as new imperious conjunctures might advise a different coursea prevision which has not been realized. Moreover, the publication of those reforms was not the means to reduce the insurgents of the Romagna to obedience. In their pretended memorandum they stated what they wanted.

But, if the Holy Father can consent that reforms may be spoken of, it is impossible for him to listen to a partial abdication. Motives of a far different bearing than terrestrial interests forbid it. Now, nothing less than a partial abdication is suggested in the letter forwarded from Desenzano under date "Naturally, this communication, which is isolated of the 14th of July of last year. The principal porof the Minister of Foreign Affairs; this seems to denote a renewal of the proposition, or, at least, to make it believed that if the revolt is not suppressed in the Romagna the cause is to be attributed to the refusal to adhere to that proposition. Now, your Excellency will easily understood that a separate administration, with an elective council, with no other dependence upon the Sovereign Pontiff except the nomination by him of a lay governor and the payment of a tribute, would be equivalent to absolute addication. There would remain, it is true, a certain suberainty, but that now-a-days means noth-

In all Europe there is nothing which, in moral grandeur, equals the attitude of the Sovereign Pontiff. Austria has been deteated; Prussia has been disgraced; England has been befooled; the Pope alone has made no blunder, has betrayed no duty, Return be proved, to the satisfaction of the Chief

NAPLES. -Letters from the frontier announce increased agitation. A popular manifestation has taken place at Atri. Banners were displayed bearing the words!" Victor Emmanuel for ever!" The police checked the revolt. Eighty individuals who were compromised fled over the frontier.

Speaking of the Neapolitan exiles, the Times correspondent says: --

The greatest wonders, however, are yet to be told. Both these open-hearted Neapolitan diplomates had a private audience of the Pope, and pleaded in behalf of these unfortunate outcasts from their country. His Holiness did not hesitate one moment to signify his good pleasure that as many of these exiles as chose to reside quietly in Rome should be suffered to live there unmolested, and some of them have, in consequence, actually taken up their quarters in the Eternal City; but, under the inspiration of this fresh instance of the King's outrageous policy, the Pontiff reviewed in no mild terms the whole conduct of the Neapolitan Government, both under the old and the New Sovereign, and expressed his infallible opinions to the effect that the Bourbons of the T o Sicilies were "really too bad—a disgrace to the kingly trade all the world over, bent on doing their worst to bring discredit upon the whole family of crowned heads, and to pull down the edifice of Royalty about their own ears and those of their neigh-bours." "Why said the Holy Father, warming up as he spoke, why cannot your King, if he won't heed my words, at least follow my example? See! Here am I, attacked on all sides, with three of my best provinces wrenched from me, with a Royal Vicar palmed upon me-here am I, at the head of a riotous people, of a mutinous soldiery, forsaken by friends, scoffed at by enemies, urged to part with temporal power (that is to execute myself), threatened with schism, pestered with rebellion, summoned before congresses, forbidden to hold councils, my subjects turning up their noses at my cigars, spurning my lottery tickets, giving the go-by to my taxgatherers—yet do I not bear with it all? Do I not pray for my enemies? Do I not endure the kiss of my false friends? Why should not your King show mercy to these misguided men: why should he not 'bloss them that curse him, and do good to them that hate him?" &c.

Such, if you make allowance for trifling inaccuracies inseparable from verbal report and translation, were the Pope's words as quoted by the Neapolitan diplomatists to their fellow citizens, and by these

latter repeated to myself.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

In the last engagement, the Spaniards had 250 killed and wounded. The Moors numbered 16,000, and the action lasted seven hours. There was another severe fight on the 7th when the Spaniards were victorious. Tangier is expected to be attacked in a few days. The whole Spanish fleet had left Gibraltar for Tetuan.

SEPARATE SCHOOL ACT.

An Act to amend "An Act respecting Separate Schools" in Upper Canada in so far as the same relates to Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

Her Majesty, &c., enacts as follows:

I. Section numbered eighteen of chapter sixty-five of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted:

"Any number of persons, not less than five, being heads of families, and freeholders or householders, resident within any School Section of any Township, Village or Town, or within any word of any City, or Town, and being Roman Catholics, may convene a public meeting of persons desiring to establish a Separate School for Roman Catholics, in such School Section or ward, for the election of Trustees for the management of the same."

II. Section number twenty of the said Act is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted:

Notice of the holding of such meeting, and of such election of Trustees, shall be given by one of the Trustees so elected, to the Reeve or head of the Mu-nicipality, or to the Chairman of the Board of Common School Trustees, in the Township, Village, Town, or City in which such School is about to be established, designating by their names, profesverament of Bologna, and as one of the chief authors sions, and residences, the persons elected in the of the revolt has done in a recent pamphlet, that manner aforesaid, as Trustees for the management thereof.

III. Section number twenty-three of the said Act is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted:

"Where such notice has been given of the election of Trustees in more than one ward of any city or town, or in more than one school section in any municipality adjoining or contiguous to each other, the Trustees therein may, if they think fit, form a union for the establishment of sparate schools in such parts of said cities or towns, or in such sections of the municipality as they think lit; and from the day in which the notice announcing such union shall he published in any public newspaper, issued in such city, town, village or municipality, or in the city, town, village or muncipality nearest thereto, the Trustees of the several wards in such city or town, and the Trustees of such sections in any municipality, shall form a body corporate, under the title of "The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic United Separate Schools, for the city (or town) of in the county of ;" or "the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic United Separate

Schools, for the United Sections, numbers (as the case may be,) in the township of , in the IV. Section numbered twenty-twine of the said

Act is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following shall be substituted:

"Every person paying rates, whether as proprietor or tenant, who, on or before the first day of February in any year, gives, or who on or before the first day of February of the present year, has given to the Clerk of the municipality, notice that he is a Roman Catholic, and a supporter of a Separate School situated in the said municipality, or in a municipality contiguous thereto, shall be exempted from the payment of all rates imposed for the suppert of common schools, and of common school libraries, or for the purchase of land or erection of buildings for common school purposes, within the new municipality, for the now current year, and every subsequent year thereafter, while he continues a supporter of a Separate School .- And such notice shall not be required to be renewed annually; and it shall be the duty of the Trustees of every separate school to transmit to the Clerk of the municipality, on or before the first day of June in each year, a correct list of the names of all persons supporting the separate schools under their management

Section number thirty-four of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following shall be substituted in lieu thereof:

"The Trustees of each such Separate School shall, on or before the thirtieth day of June, and thirty-first day of December of each year, transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, a correct Return of the names of the children attending such School, together with the average attendance during the six next preceding months, or during the number of months which have elapsed since the establishment thereof, and the number of months it has been so kept open, and the Chief Superintendent shall, thereupon, determine the the proportion which the Trustees of such Separate School are entitled to receive out of, such Legislative grant, and shall pay over the amount thereof to such Trustees; Provided always, that should the said

Superintendent, to be false, in any important matter herein contained—then such Separate School shall forfeit its proportion of such Legislative grant for he then current year."

BRITISH EXPORTS TO FRANCE .- A return to the House of Commons exhibits the declared value of roduce and manufacturers of the United Kingdom exported from the United Kingdom to France for the ast six years. It appears from this return that we Exported to France iv 1854 goods worth 3,1 75,290l; in 1855, 6,012,658l.; in 1856, 6,432,650l.; in 1857, 1,213,358l.; in 1858, 5,863,131l.; in 1859, 4,754,354l. Her Majestes Colonies during the same years ex-forted goods the computed value of which was in 1854 3,216,175l.; in 1855, 4,409,223l.; in 1856, 4,-1854 3,216,175l.; in 1857, 5,113,465l.; in 1858, 4,379,070l.; nd in 1859, 4,500,504t., and that this increase steadly progressed for the next two years, reaching in 1857 the sum of 11,326,8231. In 1858, however, they declined to 9,242,201., a decrease of 2,084,6221.; and exhibited only a very slight recovery during the last sear of 12,6571., on a total of 9,254,8581.

THE RESULT OF A JOKE (?)—There is now in a female lunatic asylum at Hammersmith, a lady of exquisite beauty, who was driven mad by being suddenly started by her maid. The lady's name is H -, and she resided with her husband, Mr. H , a wealthy sharebroker, at a splendid man-sion in Cavendish-square. One evening about six weeks ago, she strolled in the dusk into her hus-gand's library to procure a book. The lady's maid saw her enter the apartment, and in mere frolic congealed herself behind the curtains belonging to hand upon the work she came in search of, when she suddenly sprang upon her with a loud shout. The lady was so astounded by the shock that she was struck almost senseless. Delirium ensued; confirmed madness followed, which has eyer since continued without abatement, to a degree dangerous to all who came near her. Her propensities are fierce and vicious; she tries to bite at all who approach her, and it is more than probable she will never recover her reason.—Court

A MODEL DICTIONARY.—It is rather refreshing to turn from the warfare between the publishers of "Webster and Worcester," to the waggish suggestions of Horace and James Smith, for a dictionary which should give the meaning of things as well as words. We published a few specimens some weeks since, and their reception induces a second notice : Argument. With fools, passion, vociferation, and violence. With ministers, a majority. With men

of sense, a sound reason. Buchelor. Plausibly derived by Junius from the Greek for foolish, and by Spolman from Baculus, a cudgel, because he dererves one. A poltroon, who is afraid to marry, lest his wife should become his mistress, and who generally concludes by converting his wife into his mistress.

Baker. One who gets his own bread by adulterating that of others.

King. According to the modern doctrine, the hereditary proprietor of a nation; according to rea-

Bed. An article in which we sleep, and pass the happiest part of our lives, and yet one which we ne-

Bubies. Noisy, lactiferous animals, much deside-

Esquire. A title much in use amongst the lower orders.

Face. The silent eco of the heart. Faction. Any party out of power.

Infant. A mysterious meteor sent to us from the invisible world, into which, after performing the evolutions incidental to the seven ages of man, it will finally return.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON .- This is one of the best cosmetics it has been our fortune to use, and we don't hesitate to endorse it as embracing more excellencies than any other like preparation in the market. For use, after shaving, it is unequalled, and for chapped hand or any irritation of the skin, positively indispensable for either a lady's or gentleman's toilet. - Ballou's Pictorial.

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

THE subscribers has in course of construction a number of FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, the same as Wheeler & Wilson's patent, which he intends to sell cheaper than any that have been sold heretofore in Canada. All who intend to supply themselves with a good cheap Machine, will find it to their advantage to defer their purchases for a few weeks until these Machines are completed. In price and quality they will have no parallel, as the subscriber intends to be governed by quick sales and light profits.

WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS.

E. J. NAGLE, Sewing Machine Manufacturer, 265 Notre Dame Street.

Oct. 20, 1859.

CHEAP WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

PIERRE R. FAUTEUX,

IMPORTER.

INFORMS the Public, that he will receive, per each Steamer, a well selected assortment of NEW GOODS, bought in the European Markets, for CASH. He has Opened a Store, near the New Market,

No. 112, St. Paul Street,

next door to Thomas Tiffin, Esq., where he will have constantly on hand a large assortment of French and English DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTH-ING, &c., at very Low Prices.

Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVI

Mr. F. has made great improvements in his Estabishment; and is receiving NEW GOODS every tesk from Europe, per steamer. He has also on finds a large assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes-Wholesale and Retail.

April 6, 1860. 12ms.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF THOMAS QUINN, Lougreagh, Co. Galway, Ireaniel Quinn, now living in Melbourne, Australia, particularly wishes to hear from him.

Edited States papers will confer a great favor by copying this.

THE CLOTH HALL,

292 Notre Dame Street, (West). 4TH DOOR FROM MIGILL STREET.

Die system is strictly One Price. Each piece of Clori or Tweed, &c., has the lowest price distinctly marked in plain figures. Gentlemen will save considerably by visiting this establishment, the Latest Siries in the Gentlemen's Dress Department are now ribbiting.

J. IVERS.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY Ballou's Pictorial, of the 24th July, says;—Realizing the true sense of responsibility attaching to the Editor of and Publisher of a widely circulated journal, we should deem it little less than a crime to recommend any medical compound the real virtue of which we could not conscientiously indorse. This balsamic compound has become a home fixture; and all persons who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their Coughs, Colds, Bronchial or Pulmonary Complaints, make use of this unequalled remedy.

The following Certificate from a distinguished yen-

tleman is equally conclusive:—
From Rev. Henry Wood, formerly editor of the Congregational Journal, Concord, N.H., more recently American Consul at Beyroot, Syria, and now Chaplain in the Navy.

CONCORD. N.H., March 2. Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co., — Gentlemen:— Two years ago, a sudden and violent attack upon my Lungs confined me to my bed for several weeks, and when I recovered I was so much oppressed by difficulty in breathing, that I was often unable to sleep or rest upon a bed by night. The suffering was extreme, and judging from the inefficacy of the remedies used, I supposed the disease incurable.—Being persuaded to try a bottle of Wistor's Balsam of Wild Cherry, with confidence in its efficacy, I found the difficulty almost entirely removed before one bottle was used up. Sympathy with my fellowsufferers induces me to make this public statement, and recommend the article to others similarly af-

With respect, yours truly,
HENRY WOOD.
None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the

wrapper. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., BOSTON; and for sale at Wholesale, by Lyman, Savage, & Co.; Carter, Kerry, & Co.; S. J. Lyman, and by Druggists generally.

PIANO FORTE TUNING.

JOHN ROONEY,

PIANO FORTE TUNER, (Formerly of Nunn & Clark, New York, and recently in the employ of S. T. Pearce,) BEGS leave to inform Mr. Pearce's customers, as

well in Montreal as in the country, and neighboring towns, that he has commenced TUNING PIANOS

on his own account; and trusts by his punctuality and skill to merit a continuance of that patronage which was so liberally extended to Mr. Pearce. All orders left at Messrs. B. Dawson & Sons, Great St. James Street, will meet with strict attention.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

March 9, 1860.

LOST on Sunday, the 26th February, in St. Lawrence Main Street, a Lady's MINK GAUNTLET.—Whoever leaves it at the Office of this paper will re-BELLS. ceive the above Reward.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, March 19th, Trains will leave POINT ST. CHARLES as follows:-EASTERN TRAINS.

For Quebec and Intermediate Stations at 11.00 A.M. For Portland and Boston, stopping over night at Island Pend, at..... 5.00 P.M. Night Mail for Quebec, (Mixed Train

from Richmond) at..... 5.00 P.M

WESTERN TRAINS. Mail Train, for Toronto and Principal

8.15 A.M. Stations, at.....*Night Express Train, for Toronto, Lon-8.30 A.M.

don, Sarnia, Detroit, Cincinnati, 6.00 P.M. . This Train has Sleeping Cars attached, and form close connections at Detroit Junction with the Express Trains of the Michigan Central Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwankie Railroads.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT POINT SAINT CHARLES AS FOLLOWS:

From Toronto and all Western connec-

tions, nt...... 10.30 A.M. From Kingston and Way Stations, at... 9.15 P.M. From Toronto and Principal Stations, at 12.30 A.M. From Quebec (Mixed Train with Mails) at 7.30 A.M. From Island Pond, with Boston and Port-

land Passengers, at..... 12.00 A.M. From Quebec and Intermediate Stations, 5.30 P.M.

General Manager.

Montreal, March 10, 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

(Corner of King and William Streets,)

MONTREAL,

IS NOW OPEN.

And under the MANAGEMENT of JOHN RYAN. Mr. Ryan would say to the Friends of this very po pular House, that it has been NEWLY FURNISHED not only in part, but throughout; and that he intends to conduct it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; yet prices for Transient guests, as well as regular Board-

ers, will be unchanged. Parties requiring Board, with Rooms, would find it to their advantage to try the Franklin.

NOTICE TO FEMALE TEACHERS.

THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS of the Parish of St. JULIENNE will require, on the First of July next, a FEMALE TEACHER; one who will be able to instruct in both English and French.

Address by letter, prepaid, to A. H. De Caussin, Secretary-Treasurer. March 9, 1860.

DRY GOODS.

St. Lawrence House, 93 MGill Street, Second Door from Notre Dame Street.

JOHN PAPE & CO.

HAVE just OPENED on: Case of _ADIES CHE-NILLE HAIR NETTS, all colo s. Montreal, Oct. 27, 1859.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE RISKS taken for this Old Establi hed Office, on terms equally as favorable as other First-Class

October 13.

M. H. GAULT. Agent. School,

CAST STEEL CHURCH BELLS.



THE Subscribers having been appointed AGENTS for CANADA, for the sale of CAST STEEL CHURCH and FACTORY BELLS, are now prepared to execute Orders for them to any extent that may be required.

These Bells are made by Messrs. NAYLOR, VICK-ERS & CO., of Sheffield, England. They have a pure, melodious sound, peculiar to steel, owing to the elasticity of the metal the sound penetrates to a great distance.

Cast Steel Bells are much lighter than those made of ordinary bell-metal of the same size, and are consequently more easily rung; and owing to the density and also to to the well-known strength of the material, it is almost impossible to break them with ordinary usage.

These bells have been successfully introduced some of the largest cities and towns in the United States and Canada, for Fire Alarms, Churches, Fac-torics, &c.,; and being sold much cheaper than Composition Bells, this fact in connection with their lightness, strength and sweetness of tone, cannot fail to commend them to public favor.

Cast Steet Bell's combine, therefore un improvement in quality and power of tone, with greater facility for placing and ringing them, from th. diminished weight

and a cery material saving in price.

CHIMES CAST TO ORDER WITH GREAT ACCURACY.

Every Bell is warranted for one year, with proper usage, in any climate.
Printed Circulars, with descriptious, recommenda-

tions, prices, &c., will be furnished on application to FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, Montreal.

Agents for Canada.

January 7.

M. TEEFY,

RICHMOND HILL POST OFFICE, C.W., COMMISSIONER IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH,

> CONVEYANCER, &c., AND GENERAL AGENT.

INFORMATION WANTED of MARIA MOORE, a native of the county Westmeath, Ireland, who left Montreal about 4 years ago, by her Brother, William Moore. Address to this office.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established in 1826.]

The Subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-House and other Bells, mounted in the most BELLS. approved and durable manner. For full particulars as to many recent improve-BELLS. ments, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space BELLS. occupied in Tower, rates of transportation,

&c., send for a circular. Address
A MENEELY'S SONS, Agents,
West Troy, N. Y.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

NO. 19 COTE STREET.

PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION

IN THE COMMERCIAL ACADEMY

OF CATHOIC COMMISSIONERS, MONTREAL,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

MR. U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal. MR. P GARNOT, Professor of French. Mn. J. M. ANDERSON, Professor of English.

The Course of Education will embrace a Period of Five Years' Study.

FIRST YEAR:

TERMS-ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH. Preparatory Class:

Religion; English and French Reading; Calligraphy; Mental Calculation; Exercises in the French and English Languages; Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music.

SECOND YEAR:

TERMS-ONE DOLLAR 50 CTS. PER MONTH. Religion; French and English Reading; Etymology; Calligraphy; The Elements of French and English Grammar: The Elements of Arithmetic; The Elements of Geography explained on Maps ; Sacred History; Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music.

THIRD YEAR: TERMS-TWO DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Religion; French and English Reading with explanations; Etymology; Calligraphy; Arithmetic, (with all the rules of Commerce); English and French Srntax: Sacred History; Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music.

FOURTH YEAR:

TERMS-TWO DOLLARS 50 CTS. PER MONTH. Religion; French and English Reading, with reasonings; Etymology; Calligraphy; General Gram-mar (French and English; all the Rules of Arithmetic; Geography: History of Canada, under the do-minion of the French; the Elements of Algebra and Geometry; Natural History, ancient and modern History; Object Lessons in French and English;

Book-Keeping (simple entry); Vocal Music.

FIFTH YEAR:

TERMS-THREE DOLLARS PER MONTH. Religion; Elocution, English and French; French and English Literature: Calligraphy; Book-Keeping, by Double Entry; Commercial Economy; Geography; History of Canada under the rule of the English; Natural History; Ancient and Modern His-

tory; Geometry; Algebra; Notions of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; Vocal Music. N.E.—As the most important lessons are the first of the morning exercises, parents are respectfully requested to send their children early to the school, so as not to deprive them the benefit of any of their

lessons. Parents will be furnished with a monthly bulleting stating the conduct, application and progress of their The Religious instruction will be under the direc

tion of a Gentleman from the Seminary, who will give lessons twice a-week in Erench and English. Should the number of pupils require his services, an additional Professor of English will be procured. The duties of the School will be Resumed at Nine A. M., on MONDAY next, 22d current. For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the

U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND."

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare Companion for the Winter Months.

Every Pianist, Every Singer, Every Teacher, Every Pupil, Every Amateur,

Should procure this weekly Publication of Vocal and Piano Forte Music, costing but 10 CENTS a number, and pronounced

By the entire Press of the Country, to be The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind in the World."

Twelve full-sized Pages of Vocal and Piano Forte Music for TEN CENTS.

Yearly, \$5; Half-yearly, \$2.50; Quarterly, \$1.25. Subscribe to "Our Musicrl Friend," or order it from the neorest Newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire family at an insignificant cost; and if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Cornet, Clarionet, Accordion, &c., subscribe

"SOLO MELODIST,

Containing 12 pages, costing only 10 Cents a number; Yearly, \$2.50; Half-yearly, \$1.25. All the Back Numbers at 10 Cents, and Bound Volumes, containing 17 Numbers, at \$2.50 each, constantly on

> .C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., 107 Nassau Street, New York.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Vicers, Sores, Eruptions, Pim-ples, Pustules, Biotehes, Boils, Phains, and all Skin Diseases.

ples, Pantules, Hlotches, Botls, Blatis, and all Skin Diseases.

OARLAND, lad., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofatous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my leads and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and cars with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At leagth I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the seab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the discuse is gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully.

Aleftled B. FALLEY.

Alther B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire. Rose or Erysipeles,
Tetter and Salt Rheum. Scald Head. Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. V., 13th
Sept. 1850, that he has enrol an investmate case of
Do pay, which threatened to tenamate fatality, by the
persevering use of our Sarsavarilla, and also a danger
os sattack of Malignant Frysipe his by large doses of the
same, says he cares the common Evaptions by it constantly.

Z-bulon Sloan of, Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three feethes of your Sarsayarilla cured me from a Golfe, -a hideone swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years." bide one swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Lette archive a or Whites. Ovarian Tunior, Uterine Ulceration, Female Discuses.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I have be width comply with the request of your agent in earlier I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent sit rative in the numerons complaints for which we complete when a remedy, but especially in Female Discusses of the Scrofnions disthesis. I have cared many lived crate cases of Lencorrhea by it, and some where the complaint was caused by ulceration of the ulcrus. The plectation inclf was soon circle. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala, writes: "A damperous oparion tumor on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cored by your extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before entring, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

New Omneass, 75th August, 1850.

Due J. C. Ayen. Sit: I cheerfully comply with the received of your around and report to you some of the complaints or which it is recommended, not have found its effects truly wonderful in the circ of Fourest and Mercurial in the works. Another was attacked by see orderly symptoms in his mose, and the absention had not ready a considerable part of it, so that I believe the official world some read his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparille; the air is healed, and he is well again, not of course without some distinguration of the face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excaudating pain in her joints and hones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your knowstory must be a great remely; consequently, these truly remarkable results with fluvence surprised me.

Fraternally yours. G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.
Dr. J. C. Aver. Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful chronic Rheamatism for a long time, which haffiel the skill of physicians, and stack to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One hottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, saided to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schlettes, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ul-Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

Schlerus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Un-ceration, Carles, and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cares of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsin, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus evercomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE HAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Inducate, Hoarsoness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Cousump-tion, and for the Relief of Consump-tive Patients, in advanced stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of palmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth-few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholessle and Re-

tail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

P. F. WALSH.

Practical and Scientific Watchmaker, HAS REMOVED TO

78 NOTRE DAME STREET

(Next door to O' Connor's Boot & Shoc Store.) CALL and examine his NEW and SPLENDID assortment of Watches, Jewellery, and Plated Ware. P. F. Walsh has also on hand the BEST SELECT-ED and most varied assortment of FANCY GOODS. Toys, Perfumery, Chaplets, Rosaries, Decades, and other religious and symbolic articles.

Buy your Fancy and other Stationery from P. F. WALSH, 178 Notre Dame Street, of which he has on hand the VERY BEST QUALITY.

33 Special attention given to REPAIRING and TIMING all kinds of Watches, by competent workmen, under his personal superintendence.

No Watches taken for Repairs that cannot be Warranted. BUSINESS DEVICE:

Quick Sales and Light Profit. Nov. 17, 1859.

FOR SALE.

SMALL PORTABLE UPRIGHT STEAM EN GINE (six horse power) complete, formerly used fapile driving at the Victoria Bridge.

F. B. M'NAMEE

April 6, 1850.

manufacture.

seasoned timber in market.

300 Empty Cement Barrels.

FIREWOOD. 1000 CORDS of FIREWOOD .- Pine, Hemlock

and Tamarack—at \$3 per Cord. F. B. M'NAMEE.

FIRE BRICKS. 5000 FIRE BRICKS for Sale. Buckley Mountain, Ramsay's and Carr's

> F. B. MINAMEE. St. Antoine Street.

WHITE PINE.

100,000 FEET of Square 20,000 feet of Flat and Round Rock

Elm. 10,000 feet of Flat Red and White Pine 2,000 Superficial Feet 3 inch Flooring 5000 do do 1 and 3 inch Flooring. Parties intending to build will find this the best

FOR SALE. 3 TONS of assorted HOOP IRON, 1, 14, 14, 1, 50 barrels of Best American Cement

F. B. MINAMEE.

F. B. MYNAMEE.

THE Subscriber has two pair of BOB SLEIGHS for hire, capable of carrying 50 tons each. Parties having large boilers, heavy castings, or wooden houses to remove, should call and see them. January 26. F. B. M'NAMEE.

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE. IN this splendid free stone building, one of the most beautiful of the country, there is given an education entirely destined to prepare young persons for commercial business, by teaching them particularly Arithmetic and the English and French languages. A crowd of English and French pupils from the cities and counties are now studying without distinction of origin or religion. The boarding is at a very

SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

SHALL be SOLD, and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church Door of the Parish of St. Paul, the Eighteenth day of APRIL next, (18th April, 1860) at NINE o'clock in the forenoon, one land belonging to the minor child, born of the marriage of Joseph Lagarde, youman, of the Parish of St. Paul,

One Land, situated in the said Parish of St. Paul, containing three arpents in front, by forty arpents in rear, more or less; bounded in front part by the River b'Assumption, and part by the Queen's highway, in rear by the lands of Lacouarreau, on the one side by Nazaire Piche, and on the other side by François Xavier Forais, with a House,

and his late wife Josephine Forins, to wit :-

Barns, Stable, and other Buildings thereon erect-The conditions will be made known on the day of

Sale, or before by applying to the undersigned No-tary, at the Industry Village. L. DISAUNIER, N.P.

Industry, 23rd March, 1860. ACADEMY

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,

KINGSTON, C. W. THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pu-pils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the

same time, habits of neatness, order and industry.

The Course of Instruction will embrace all

usual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education. SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

TERMS: Use of Bed and Bedding..... 7 00 Music Lessons-Piano..... 28 00 Payment is required Quarterly in advance.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C.W.;

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (paya le halfyearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Septem. ber, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858.

Brockville-P. Murray. Belleville-M. O'Dempsey. Brock—Rev. J. R. Lee.
Brantford—W. M'Manamy.
Cavanville—J. Knowlson. Chambly-J. Hackett.
Cobourg-P. Maguire.
Cornwall-Rev. J. S. O'Connor.

(Autobalian)

Compton—Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy. Dalhousie Mills—Wm. Chisholm Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Dundas-J. M'Gerrald. Egansville-J. Bonfield. East Huwesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. Erinsville-P. Gafney

Emily-M. Hennessey. Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville-J. Flood. Ganunoque-Rev. J. Rossiter. Hamilton-P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon-C. M'Faul. Kemptville-M. Heaphy. Kingston—P. Purcell.

Long Island—Rev. Mr. Foley.

London—Rev. E. Bayard.

Lochiel—O. Quigley.
Loborough—T. Daley.
Lacolle—W. Harty.
Maidstone—Rev. R. Keleher.
Merrickville—M. Kelly.
New Market—Rev. Mr. Wardy. Ottawa City-J. Rowland. Orillia—Rev. J. Synnott.
Ogdensburgh, N. Y.—P. Golden.
Prescott—J. Ford.

Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Picton—Rev. Mr. Laior.
Port Hope—J. Birmingham.
Quebec—M. O'Leary.
Rawdon—Rev. J. Quinn.
Renfrew—Rev. M. Byrne. Russelltown—J. Campion. Richmondhill—M. Teefy. Richmond-A. Donnelly.

Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese—T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatiere—Rev. Mr. Bourrett.

St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Fulvay. St. Raphael-A. M'Donald. St. Romuald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax. Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh. Thorold-John Heenan. Tingwick-T. Donegan. Toronto-P. Doyle.

Templeton-J. Hagan West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy. West Port-James Kehoe.

York Grand River-A. Lamond. COMMERCE.

It has no limit. Its domain is widespread as civilization itself; wherever it comes life, wealth and progress appear, like the sun's light it stirs into action the whole face of nature. It is a lordly tree with many branches. It has a stream for every land and a tide for every sea. It is the pulse of nations, the forerunner of storms, and is yet the very repose of peace. It is the poor man's staff, the rich man's ambition, and one of the brightest gems in the diadem of royalty. It builds cities, maintains the army, and gives character to nations. Its influence is felt everywhere. It dries up the bitter tear and spreads a scene of gladness and content where poverty and despair held their dismal sway. It gives strength to the arm, action and enterprise to the mind, and honest pride to the man. It engages the professions, fosters the fine arts, and keeps up a constant interchange of thought between nations and men. It is a sort of a universal passport or medium, or language by which all countries and peoples come to that these machines go quicker than any we have know each other as circumstances may require.—

System and Commerce are the two main-springs by

A. which the whole machinery of society is kept in active motion. Commerce transports the products of our soil to distant lands and returns to us with the most beautiful fabrics that inventive genius can design. As a further illustration, we would advise an early inspection of the late fashious just arrived at the CLOTH HALL, Notre Dame Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ASTHMA.—For the INSTANT RELIEF and PERMANENT CURE of this distressing complaint use

FENDT'S

BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES, Made by C. B. SEYMOUR, & CO., 107 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Price, \$1 per Box; sent free by post. FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

No. 2, St. Constant Street.

A THOROUGH English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted in this Institution, on moderate terms. As the strictest attention is paid to the Moral and Literary Training of the pupils attending this Schbol, there are none whose conduct and application are not satisfactory allowed to remain.

For particulars, apply to the Principal at the W. DORAN, Principal.

Jan. 6, 1860.



COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS and Influenza, Institution, Someness or any affection of the Throat CURED, the Hacking Course in Control BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARIH, RELIEVED, by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c.

Dr. G. F. Biggiow, Boston. " Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSE MESS.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. " I recommend their use to Public Sprakers." Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York. "Effectual in removing Hourseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with Speakers and Singers."

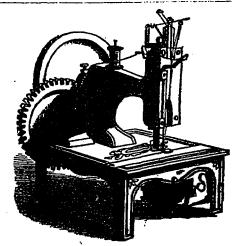
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.,
Tencher of Music, Southern Female College.
"Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS SO as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the "Trockes" I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience.

Rev. E. B. RYCKMAN, A.B., Montreal. Wesleyan Minister. Sold by all Druggists in Canada, at 25 cents per

ROBERT PATTON,

229 Notre Dame Street. BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Unatomers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a coninuance of the same.

R. P., having a large and next assortment of Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same, which he will sell at a moderate price



ONLY FOR ONE OF

SINGER'S CELEBRATED

SEWING MACHINES. WARRANTED TO BE THE SAME,

In every respect, as those sold by I. M. Singer & Co. in the States for \$110.

THIS PRICE INCLUDES an IRON STAND such as Singer sells for \$10. I have made an improve-ment on Singer's large sized Machine, by which patent leather can be stitched without oil. Shoemakers had a great objection to use these Machines before, owing to the oil continually working off the leather on the lastings and cloths of ladies gaiters. The necessity of applying oil to patent leather is entirely obviated by this new improvement.

CALL AND EXAMINE!

CALL AND EXAMINE! All intending purchasers are invited to call and examine the BEST and CHEAPEST SEWING MACHINES ever offered for sale in Canada. PRICES:

No. 1 Machine......\$75 00 -all unite in recommending them for general use.

READ THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES WRITTEN BY THE TWO LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTUR-ERS IN CANADA:-

Montreal, July 23, 1859. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the comole working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had two in use for the last two months. They are of Sipper's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind. BROWN & CHILDS.

Montreal, 23rd July, 1859. We have used E. J. Nagle's Sowing Machine in our Factory for the past three months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines, -of which we have several in use.

CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES. Montreal, 26th July, 1859. The subscribers having used the Sewing Machines

A. LAPIERRE & SON.

If you want a Machine, making a Stitch which cannot be either ravelled or pulled out, call at E. J. NAGLE'S

Sewing Machine Establishment, No. 265 NOTRE DAME STREET, 265. It is the only place in Canada where you can buy a Machine able to Stitch anything, from a Shirt Bosom to a Horse Collar. All Machines bought of me are warranted for

> E. J. NAGLE, (中 OFFICE AND SALE ROOM, 五 265 Notre Dame Street. MONTREAL:

> > FACTORY.

Over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Busin. N.B.-Needles 80 cent per dozen. November 16, 1859.

REGISTRY OFFICE

SERVANTS.

MRS. WILLIAMSON'S REGISTRY OFFICE for SERVANTS, No. 24 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Sign of the large Spinning Top. September 22.

WILLIAM OF NINGHAM'S



MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPand BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of the Trade, constantly on hand. finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, or different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the formula of the Residence of parties who reside inside the Toll gate, free of Charge, and with extra care.

OWEN M'GARVEY

N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.

DR. ANGUS MACDONELL, 181 Notre Dame Street. (Nearly opposite the Donegana Hotel.)

B. DEVLIN,

ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 30, Little St. James Street.

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL, ADVOCATES,

No. 59 Little St. James Street. PIERCE RYAN. HENRY VALLIERS DE ST. REAL

> WM. PRICE, ADVOCATE,

No. 2, Corner of Little St. James and Gabriel Streets.

> M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE,

No. 59, Lutle St. James Street, Montreal.

COLLECT YOUR ACCOUNTS IN DUE SEASON.

THE undersigned gives Solvent Security and respect-

P. TUCKER, Collector of Accounts, 53 Prince Street.

H. BRENNAN,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 3 Craig Street, (West End,) NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL.

D O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER,

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the P-ovince.

Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. B.-Letters directed to me must be post-paid No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-



WAR IS DECLARED

AND TO OPEN

ON MONDAY, THE 29th AUGUST,

M'GARVEY'S SPLENDID STOCK OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

NO TERMS OF PEACE, Until the present Stock is Disposed of.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal support extended to him during the past nine years, wishes to inform them that his Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNITURE now on hand, consists, not only of every style and quality, but in such quantities as has never before been exhibited in this city, and got up exclusively for cash will be sold, at least 10 per cent lower than ever before offered. Every article warranted to be what it is represented, if not, it may be returned one month after being delivered, and the money refunded. His Stock amounts to \$18,000 worth, all of which must be cleared off before the 1st of January, in consequence of extensive changes in his business, and as after that he will keep a larger Stock of First Class FURNITURE. His trade in that line is so rapidly increasing that he cannot longer accomodate his customers by both his Wholesale and Retail business. He will open a Wholesale Chair Warehouse, exclusive of his Retail Trade. His present Stock will be open on MONDAY, 29th August, all marked in plain figures at Reduced Prices, and will consist of every article of House Furnishing Goods, among which will be found a large quantity of Cane and Wood-scated Chairs, from 40 cents to \$3; Beadsteads, from \$3 to \$50; Sofas and Couches, from \$8 to \$50; Mahogany, Blackwalnut, Chest-nutand Enameled Chamber Sets, from \$16 to \$150; Mahogany and B W Dining Tables, from \$10 to \$45, with a large Stock of Hair, Moss, Corn, Husk, Sen Grass, and Palm Leaf Mattrasses, from \$4 to \$25; Feather Reds, Relaters and Pillers, 20 to \$25. Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, 30 to 75c per lb; Mahogany, B W Side and Corner What-Nots, Ladies' Work Tables and Chairs, Toy Chairs and Bureaus.

Wholesale and Retail. No 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. August 28.

NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANIES. COMMONWEALTH FIRE AND INLAND

MARINE, Office-6 Wall Street, N. Y. CASH CAPITAL.....\$250,000 SURPLUS, OVER.......40,000

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office. 65 Wall Street, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL,.....\$200,000

SURPLUS, OVER...... 50,000

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, 43 Wall Street, N. Y. CASH CAPITAL.....\$200,000

SURPLUS, OVER..... 40,000 HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office, 33 Wall Street, N. Y. CASH GAPITAL,.....\$150,000 NETT SURPLUS..... 32,587

REFERENCES:

Wm. Workman, Esq. B H Lemoine, Esq. Wm. Sache, Esq. Edwin Atwater, Esq. Henry Lyman, Esq. Ira Gould, Esq. H Joseph, Esq.

E Hudon, Esq. T Doucet, N P, Esq. Canfield Dorwin, Esq. NS Whitney, Esq. DP Janes, Esq. John Sinclair, Esq. Messrs. Leslie & Co.

Messrs. Forrester, Moir & Co.; Messrs. Harrington & Brewster; Messrs. J & H Mathewson.

THE Undersigned, Agent for the above First Class INSURANCE COMPANIES, is prepared to INSURE all class of Buildings, Merchandize, Steamers, Vessels and Cargoes, on Lakes and River St. Lawrence, at LOW RATES.

First-Class Risks taken at very Reduced Rates. All losses promptly and liberally paid.

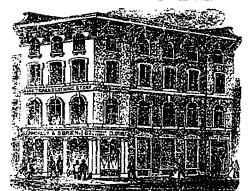
OFFICE-38 St. PETER STREET, Lyman's New

PATTON & BROTHER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 42 M'Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, at reasonable rates. Montreal, Nov. 1859.



GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 87 Ma Gill and No. 27 Recollet Streets, MONTREAL.

The undersigned, CLOTHIERS and OUTFITTERS, respectfully beg leave to inform the Public that they have now completed their Fall and Winter Importations, and are prepared to offer for Sale a very large

READY-MADE CLOTHING, OUTFITTING, &c. Also, English, French and German Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres and Vestings, of every style and quality. They have also on hand a large assortment of Scotch Tweeds and Irish Freizes, very suitable for

DONNELLY & O'BRIEN. Nov. 17.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C., FOR SALE,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,

TEAS (GREEN) GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality. TWANKEY, extra fine.

BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. CONGOU. OOLONG.

SUGARS.

DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light. COFFEE, &c.

JAVA, best Green and Roasted. LAGUIARIE, do., do. FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL.

in hhds. and cases.

B. W. FLOUR. DRIED APPLES. CHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES-Port, Sherry, and Madeira. BRANDY-Planat Palc, in cases, very fine; Martel,

PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal PORTER—Bublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles.

PICKLES, &c.,—Pickles, Sauces. Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints.

and pints. STARCH-Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair. BRUSHES-Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth

and Shoe Brushes.

SPIOES, &c.—Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronic, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages;—Alum Connerse, Salphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks. Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks,

The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold at the lowest prices.

Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.

March 3 1859.

J. PHELAN.

THOMAS M'KENNA, PRACTICAL PLUMBER

GAS FITTER, No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET, (Between Notre Dame and St. James Streets,) MONTREAL.

BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c., Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner.

Jobbing Punctually attended to. September 15, 1859.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

JOHN M'CLOSKY,

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, 38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street,

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last 12 years, and now solicits a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend te his engage-ments with punctuality. He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets,

Crapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemon's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar' Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

N.B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer. Montreal, June 21, 1853.

THE GREATEST

MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of

pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils. Two bottles are warranted to sure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the vorst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all hn-

mor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure tunning of th ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt

and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt

rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. Diggert

s FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the

improvement in a few days.

ton:-

For Suit Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the

but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives

immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-

ren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of

the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM.

Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum. ANOTHER.

Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well. SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH,

Hamilton, C. W

Buildings. AUSTIN CUVILLIER, Sept. 22, 1859. NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE.