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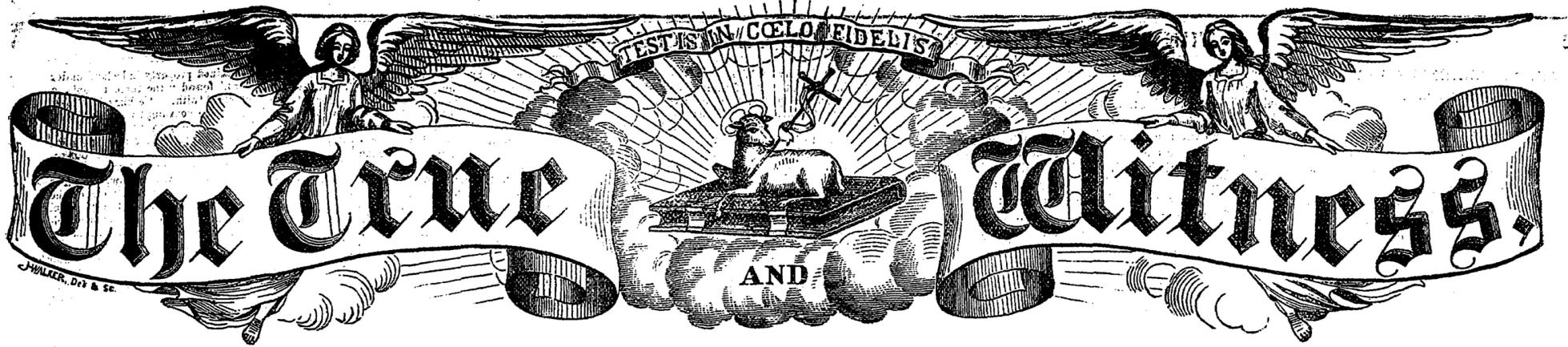
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. VIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1858.

No. 42.

THE HARE-HOUND AND THE WITCH.

BY JOHN BANIM.

Your genuine witches, who

seemed not creatures of the earth. And still were on it!"

withered old women, who united in their persons the decrepitude of age with the most marvellous powers of locomotion; half spirits, half mortals; who seemed to live solely for the purpose of paying back to the whole human race the hatred lavished by men, women and children on themselves: who could blight the farmers hope of plenty; cheat his cows of their milk, and his wife of her butter; cause the clouds to gather, and the tempest to scourge the earth; and yet creatures of contrarities! who, possessed of this awful power, could not, or would not, redeem themselves from rags, hunger, and misery;—they, your genuine witches, as we have already called them, exist, not, alas! at present, in our own green Island: extinct though not forgotten is their race, like that of our noble moose-deer, our formidable wolf, and our as formidable wolf-dog.—Degenerate emulators of them, indeed, we still boast; individuals who dip into futurity by the aid of our card cutting or cup-tossing, or who find our stolen property, or vend charms against the peevish malice of the little sprites of the moonbeam; but, compared with their renowned predecessors, these timid assertors of supernatural endowment may be said to disgrace their calling; and, moreover, even they are fast sinking in repute, as well as diminishing in numbers.

But we would attempt to preserve, in the following pages, some fit idea of the importance of a true Irish witch of the good olden time. We are aware that the chief event which must wind up our story—the sudden appearance, namely, of a lost heir—(we have the courage to speak it out, so soon)—is a threadbare one; it can't be helped, however; and it, at least, is fact, to our own knowledge; although we are not quite as fully accountable for the respectable traditions that surrounded it with such pleasing wonders as we are about to relate, and which form the real interest of our narration.

On the western coast of Ireland is a certain dangerous bay: into it the broad Atlantic rolls his vast waters. Two leagues inland from its mouth high black cliffs frown over it, at both sides, of which the bases are hollowed into caverns; and when the winds blow angrily—and any wind can effectually visit the open and exposed estuary—tremendous and terrific is the roar, the dash, and the foam, which deafen the ears, and distract the eyes of a spectator. That hapless vessel which, in a storm, cannot avoid an entrance into this merciless turmoil of mad waters, has sealed its doom.

Formerly a great number of ships, from different countries, used to be dashed to splinters against the iron-bound coast; and a few people conjecture that the diminution of such terrible accidents, in the present day, is partially owing to some improvement in seamanship, or else to the timely warning now given to distant mariners, by lights erected at the mouth of the bay. But other persons, and by far the greater number in the neighborhood, think that the comparative paucity of wrecks may more naturally and satisfactorily be accounted for in another way. In fact, there does not now reside, as formerly there did, in an almost unapproachable cavern, high up on the face of one of the black cliffs, "a real witch of the right sort."

Not that her witchship always dwelt in her cave; no, her visits to it were but occasional. Nor did it ever become necessary for her to proclaim her presence on the coast, by exhibiting her person; the results of her close neighborhood sufficiently "prated of her whereabouts." Farmers' wives toiled in vain at their churns: and when no butter would come, self-evident it was that the witch was at that moment in her cavern, seated on her heels before a vessel of plain water, from which, by drawing a dead man's hand through it, she appropriated the produce of other people's honest labor. Cows suddenly went back in their milk; and then it was known that, by passing a wheat straw between her finger and thumb, the witch amply filled her can, while the owner of the beautiful animal uselessly wrought at its udder. Cattle swelled, and died, too; and once again, every one knew who was in the cave under the cliff; and if none of those events, or similar ones, proved her disagreeable proximity, the direful storms and the frightful wrecks in the bay abundantly warranted it. Often, amid the howling of the tempest she had raised, swelled her shrieking voice; and while the despairing creatures in the doomed vessel topped each short, high, foam-mantled billow, which nearer and nearer dashed them on to their dread fate, the terrified watchers on the cliff's brow have heard her devilish laugh, until at length it broke into frenzied loudness, as the ship burst, like a glass bubble, against the sharp rocks under her dwelling-hole.

No one could tell whence she came, or when, for a time no longer visible on the coast, whither she went. Occasionally, she was observed in conference with certain notorious smugglers; and the men appeared, it was well known, to petition and bribe her for a fair wind with witch to enter the bay, and for a foul one to keep their pursuers out of it. And this was fully proved by the fact, that invariably their light lugger got in, and was safely moored in some little creek against danger of coming storm; while the moment the revenue cutter appeared in the offing, out burst the wildest winds, from the witch's cavern, and up swelled the sea and the bay, in mountain billows; and his Majesty's vessel was sure to be wrecked during the night.

Like all her sisterhood of that famous period, she could change herself, at pleasure, into various shapes. We give a serious proof of her talent in this respect.

A few miles from the coast which she so despotically ruled, resided a considerable landed proprietor. A great hunter of hares and foxes was he. His wife had just blessed him with an heir to his estate, and the boy was their only child. Of this event the good squire was not a little proud; for, in case of his not leaving male issue, his property was to pass away to a distant, obscure, and neglected relation, whom its immediate possessor neither loved nor liked; for the heir-presumptive was mean in his habits and associations, uneducated and graceless; and it would be a sad thing to know that the fine old family acres were to go into such hands.

Shortly after his wife's confinement, and while she and her baby were "doing well," the squire, to dissipate the recent anxiety he had suffered, sallied forth for a hunting. His pack of harriers were his attendants, on this occasion, for the hare was the object of the day's sport.

And, surely, never had such a hare been followed by dogs; or "sohoed" by mortal lips, as the hare he and his friends and pack started, and hunted, upon that memorable day. From breakfast to dinner time, a sweeping and erratic chase did she lead them, all the dogs at full stretch, and the horses at top speed. Various accidents happened to the sportsmen; one maimed his steed; another fractured his collar-bone; some swamped in bogs; and none, except our good squire and his huntsman, escaped without injury or disaster. But, from starting to pulling up, they gallantly kept at the dogs' tail.

After an unprecedented run, the hare suddenly scudded towards the cliffs of the bay, immediately over the witch's cavern. The good harriers pursued; and the eager squire did not stay behind them; his huntsman closely following. The hare gained the verge of the cliff. Sheela, the prime bitch of the pack, just had time to close her, make a chop at her, and take a mouthful of flesh from her haunch before she leaped down the face of almost a precipice. Dogs and horsemen were at a pause; none dared follow her.

In some time nearly all the other discomfited members of the hunt came up, soiled, wounded, or jaded. They heard of the termination of the chase; and all wondered at the extraordinary freaks of the little animal, which had so distressed and baffled the best harriers and the best hunters in the country, taking men and horses together.

"By—!" suddenly exclaimed the huntsman, a young fellow of known hardihood of character, swearing a great oath, "I'll tell ye how it is! ye are after huntin' the witch o' the cave straight under us! It isn't the first time that creatures like her have made a laugh, in this way, of nearly as good men as we are, all standin' here together."

Most of his auditors ridiculed the speaker;—one or two, however, looked grave; perhaps in patronage of his assertions; perhaps because the pains and aches resulting from their many falls during the day, lengthened their faces, darkened their brows, and puckered their lips. The huntsman offered, if any one would accompany him on the dangerous enterprise, to scale down the cliff, penetrate the witch's cavern, and prove his saying. One did volunteer to be his companion: an humble friend of his own, forming an individual of the crowd of gaping peasants assembled round the gentlemen hunters.

The adventurers succeeded in reaching and entering the awful cave. Upon their return, over the line of the cliff, they reported that they had found the witch at home, stretched, panting, and exhausted, upon some straw, in a dark corner of the cave; that they had dragged her much against her will (and, indeed, her screams certainly had reached the squire and his friends above) to the light, at its opening; had, with main force, examined her person; and, sure enough, had found a deficiency of flesh in her haunch, with plainly the marks of Sheela's teeth in and about the wound, from which the blood freshly streamed. To be sure, the better informed of the hearers of this story, or at least a majority of them, still laughed at it; but whatever they might think, those to whom the talents

and capabilities of witches were better known, firmly believed that the squire and his companions had hunted all that day a hare, which was no hare after all; and that the courageous little Sheela had tasted flesh of a forbidden kind.

And happy had it been for the squire and his pet bitch had they proved less eager after their sport. Poor Sheela died in great agonies upon the very night of that day, and her master was doomed to a speedy punishment for his own audacity.

Nothing daunted at the idea of whom he had been hunting, he took the fields again a few days after; and now no question could be raised as to the nature of the game he a second time started and pursued. Puss did not, indeed, immediately make for the sea; but this was only a ruse to effect her own malignant purposes. She wanted to get her enemy alone at the edge of the cliff, and for this purpose, her speed and her manners quite outdid those of a former day: so much so, that, in a few hours, even the dare-neck and dare-devil huntsman was thrown out, and returned with a lamed horse and a sprained ankle to the gentlemen who had suffered before him, leaving the squire alone close upon the dogs.

For a considerable time he and his master's friends awaited the re-appearance of the persevering Nimrod. Finally they repaired to the cliff, which the huntsman had left him speedily approaching. There they found his horse without a rider; but himself they never again beheld. The unbelievers in witchcraft immediately surmised that his high-blooded hunter had borne him against his will to the edge of the cliff, and had there suddenly started back; and that, by the quick and violent action, the unhappy gentleman had been thrown forward out of his saddle, and precipitated from rock to rock hundreds of feet downward. A few who were able for the effort, cautiously descended towards the sea. On their way they discovered their friend's hunting cap on the sharp pinnacle of a rock; its iron headpiece was stove in; and it became evident that after having been loosed from its wearer, by the force of the concussion which had fractured it, the squire's body had tumbled still farther downward. They reached the sea's level. His remains were not visible; they must have fallen into the sea, and been floated away by its tide. The witch of the cavern disappeared with her victim,—victims we should say: for her vengeance on the squire was not limited to his own destruction. At the story of his shocking death, hastily and injudiciously communicated, his wife, yet enfeebled by her recent confinement, sickened, and in a few days died; nay, nearly within the hour of her departure from this world, her only child, the heir to her husband's estate, disappeared; no one could tell whether or by what means. Strange enough to say, however, part of the baby's dress was found on the identical pinnacle of rock where his father's hunting-cap had been met with; and, in the minds of the educated and wealthy of the neighbourhood, this circumstance started doubts of fair dealing towards father and child. Suspicion, however, could fasten itself upon no object; and inquiry and investigation did not lead to any solution of the mystery. It need not be added, that by far the greater number of the population of the district smiled at the useless efforts to establish a case of human, that is, ordinarily human agency: or that they went on tranquilly believing that the squire and his family, not forgetting his bitch, has been punished for the mouthful snatched by young Sheela from the haunch of a certain person.

Twenty years after the time of the tragedy we have detailed, our story is resumed. The once indigent and despised relation, of whom mention has before been made, sits at his breakfast table in the old family house. He is in his forty-fifth year. Like other gentlemen of his day, he carries in his hair the contents of a large pomatum pot; four tiers of curls rise over his ears; and on the top of his head is a huge *toupee*, and a great *quene* lolls, like an ox's tongue, between his broad shoulders. On his loose, wide-sleeved, long-skirted, frock-like coat, is a profusion of gold embroidery; a lace cravat coils round his throat; ruffles flaunt over his knuckles; his gaudy waistcoat reaches only to his knees; and satin are his breeches, and silk his hose, and ponderous square silver buckles are in his shoes. So much for the outside of the jocular Squire Hogan. As to his interior pretensions, and, indeed, some of his exterior ones, too, the least said is soonest mended. He had never been able to raise himself above much of the homely acquisitions of his youth; but though we cannot present to the reader, in his person, the model of the true Irish gentleman of his day, we do not introduce him in the character of—(to repeat what every one said of him)—"as worthy a soul as ever broke the world's bread."

Squire Hogan, upon the morning when we meet him, paid earnest attention to his breakfast. Cold roast beef often filled his plate, and as often rapidly disappeared. And yet something seemed

to gratify his mental palate as well as his corporeal one. A gleish, self-contented smile played over his round, ruddy face; his small blue eyes glittered; and, to the accompaniment of a short liquorish laugh, occasionally were drawn up at the corners, as he glanced at his daughter, a good-natured, good tempered, sensible, and (of course) beautiful girl of nineteen, who sat opposite to him, sipping her coffee and picking her muffins. And, whenever their eyes met, well did Catherine know that the clucking of her papa had reference to some little triumph which, as he believed, he had cleverly and cunningly achieved over herself. At length the good squire relaxed in his meal; emptied the silver tankard of October which lay at his hand; leaned back in his chair, and laughingly said, "By Jove, Kate, my girl, I nicked you there!"

"Indeed, papa, you played me a roguish turn," assented Kate, convinced, from experience, that it was very pleasant to her parent to have the talent of his practical jokes fully admitted.

"where did I tell you we were driving to, out of Dublin town, eh?"

"You told me, sir, with as serious a face as you could make, that we were only going to visit a friend, a few miles out of Dublin."

"Ho ho! Good, by Cork! Choice! a capital hoax, as I'm a living sinner! and I told you this confounded lie, with such a serious face, you say?"

"With such a mock-serious face, I meant to say, papa."

"Right, Kate! you are right, beyond yea and nay: a mock-serious face; yes, and there lay the best of it; if I had not been able to keep myself from laughing, you might have suspected something; but I was able, as you yourself say, and as you now don't deny; though, by Jove, Kate, it was enough to make a dead man shout out, seeing you sitting opposite to me, and believing ever word I told you!"

"You kept up the farce cleverly, I must, and do admit it, sir."

"Didn't I, Kate, didn't I? And here we are, this morning, eighty miles from Dublin, in our own house, and taking no man's hospitality. But, devil's in it! there's no fun in playing a good trick on you, Kate."

"Why so, dear papa? am I not as easily blinded as your heart could wish?"

"To be sure you are! What else could you be? I never met man, woman, nor child, that I could not puzzle. That's not the thing at all. No; but succeed as I may with you, 'tis impossible to make you a little cross. Why, if I had a lass of spirit to deal with, there would be no end to her tears, and her pouts, and her petitions, the moment she found that I was whisking her away from her balls, and her drums, and her beaux, and all the other dear delights of Dublin."

"And I hope that my merry papa does not really wish to have me peevish and short tempered, even for a greater provocation?"

"Kiss me, Kate; I believe not; and yet I don't know, either, by Cork! There would be fun in tormenting you a bit, in a harmless way. But, Kate, can you give a guess why I ran away with you in such a devil of a hurry?"

"Let me see, papa. I remember your telling me of some original matches you had on hands, here, before we set out for Dublin. Perhaps you have engaged the two cripples to run a race on their crutches?"

"No; that's put off—ho, ho!"

"Or the two old women to hop against time, carrying weight for age?"

"Ho, ho! wrong again!"

"Probably you have succeeded in making the two schoolmasters promise to fight out their battle of the squares and angles with their respective birches; their scholars standing by to show fair play?"

"Ho, ho, ho! No; though that's a matter not to be let slip out of reach, neither."

"Then all my guesses are out, papa."

"I'll help you, then. Tell me, you little baggage, what is it on earth you most wish for?"

"Indeed, my dear papa, I have no particular wish to gratify at the present moment."

"Get out! get out, for a young hypocrite!—Kate, wouldn't something like a husband be agreeable to you?"

The girl blushed the color of a certain young gentleman's coat, and drooped her head. Of that certain young gentleman, however, her worthy father knew nothing; at least, in connexion with the present topic.

"Oh, ho! I thought I saw how the land lay."

"Indeed, my dear papa—"

"Say nothing more about it. Leave it all to me, lass. I'll get him for you. None of your half dead and alive fellows, that you could knock down with a tap of your fan; no, he shall be an able, rattling, rollicking chap, able to take your part by land or sea. Did your mother never tell you how I came by her, my girl?"

Kate, dispirited by her father's coarse humor, as well as by other things, answered in the negative.

"I'll tell you, then, as truly as if she were alive to hear me. Though as poor as a church mouse at that time, I was a hearty young shaver; ay, as hearty, though not so matured, as I am this day, now that I am squire of the towland, and a justice of the peace, to boot. By the way, I wish they'd make the parish clerk a justice of the peace in my stead; for I hate to be trying to look as grave as a mustard-pot, and as solemn as a wig block. Well, I was at a Christmas raffle, Kate, and your mother's father was there too; as comical an old boy as you'd wish to know! I had a great regard for him, by Cork! and so, away he and I ruffled, and he lost to me every throw, until at last I didn't leave him a stiver. "All I've won from you, and my watch to boot, against your daughter Nelly!" cries I, of a sudden. "Done! cries he; and we threw again; and he lost, and I won again; and that's the way I got your mother, Kate!—And now, do you guess anything else I'm going to say about yourself, Kate!"

"O papa, I hope—"

"I know you do hope. Yes, Kate, I am going to provide for you in something like the same way—"

"Now, good heavens, papa—"

"Don't speak a word more till you hear me out. At the last club dinner in Dublin, Ned O'Brien calls me aside with a face as long as my own when I'm on the bench; and after a long winded beginning, he prays my interest with you, Kate. "To be sure, man," says I, "you must have it." Then, up sneaks George Dempsey, and his business was the same. "By Cork, I'll court her in style for you, my boy," was my word to George. And then, Mick Driscoll takes a turn at me, and begs of me, for the Lord's sake, to listen to him; and I was obliged to listen to him, all about his title-deeds and his pedigree; and he, too, craved my countenance, with the prettiest girl, and (what he *didn't* call you) the richest heiress in the province; and, by Jove! I'll do my best for you, Mick," says I; and Mick nearly pulled the arm out of my body shaking my hand; but I'm not done yet. Harry Walshe made his way to me; and the boy to my fancy is Harry Walshe, Kate. "I'm up to the saddle-skirts in love with your beautiful Kate," says Harry. "Pull away, my hearty fellow," answers I; "never fear, but I'll poll for your election."

"My dear papa—"

"Let me make an end, as I told you, Kate. Well, after dinner, and the bottle going merrily round, and every one of us right jovial, I rehearsed for the benefit of the whole company all the promises I had made, and a high joke it was; and then, 'Here's what I'll do among you all, my good boys,' says I; 'let every one of Kate's woovers be on the turf the first morning of the next hunting season, each mounted in his best style; let there be no pull in from the cover to the death, no baulking or shying, but smooth smack over everything that offers; and the lad that mounts the brush may come a courting to my daughter Kate.' Well, my girl, you'd think they had all lost their wits at this proposal; such joy amongst them, such shouting; many a bottle the rivals emptied, each to his own success; and in ten days from this blessed morning, the match comes off, my girl; and whoever wins, Kate will have a woover worth throwing a cap at."

Kate remained silent; tears of mortification and annoyance, unseen by her father, streaming from her eyes.

But the cream of the jest I have not told you, Kate. Rattler is in training, privately, the last two months—no one the wiser; and, harkee, Kate! by Cork's own town, I intend to start for you, myself! and the brush I'll wear in my own cap; and then, if I hav'n't my laugh right out, why, in that case, 'tis the divvie that made little apples!"

And before the sensitive, and high minded and spirited girl could reply, away went her father to superintendent Rattler, greatly clucking over his scheme; and poor Catherine sat alone to blush and weep at the thought of being made, by her own father, the object of a vulgar and foolish contention.

Other sad thoughts mingled with her reveries. The unostentatious military hero, to whom, while in Dublin, she had all but pledged her troth, had promised, in answer to a letter she despatched to him from the first post where she had halted with her father, on their flight from town, to make his appearance in the country, and try his fortune with the squire; but days had now rolled over, and he came not; neither did he send a line to account for his absence. This was a sad mortification to the pure ardency of a first love, in the breast of such a girl as Catherine; particularly when she recollected the most disagreeable predicament in which her father's unthinking folly and indelicacy had placed her.

(To be concluded in our next.)

There is no nobility like to that of a good heart, for it never stoops to artifice, nor is wanting in good offices when they are seasonable.

MR. S. O'BRIEN'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND. PART VI. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Questions connected with the administration of Justice involve such a wide range of discussion that, even if I felt myself competent to deal with them in a satisfactory manner, I should not venture in this Address to invite your attention to them. But there are one or two points upon which it seems to me that I am specially bound to offer observation, because they have fallen within the circle of my own personal experience.

The first of these points is, what I will not call the habit, but the power which exists in Ireland of packing juries.

In ordinary cases the officials of the Crown—that is—the minister of the day and his subordinates—are indifferent, and therefore impartial in respect to the result of trials which afflict the life or liberty of individuals. But it is not so in regard to trials of a political nature. The whole character of the system of government which shall prevail in a country may depend upon the issue of a single trial. In the administration of public affairs there may arise a direct antagonism between public opinion and the officials who conduct the executive government—more especially if, as is the case in Ireland, those officials represent the feeling which prevails in another country, and are not ultimately amenable to the people whose affairs they administer. Now, according to the theory of the British Constitution, Trial by Jury has been devised for the purpose of protecting the subject against the exercise of any undue influence on the part of the executive. In England this theory is realised in practice.—We have seen a number of cases in which Chartists and other political offenders have been brought to trial, but I do not remember an occasion on which any discontent has been expressed in reference to the appointment of the juries that have tried them. It is not so in Ireland!—I shall not dwell upon my own case, though it is the opinion of many eminent lawyers that I was not duly convicted of High Treason, and that, if I had been tried in England, I should have been acquitted. But I have no desire to escape from the responsibility which attends my own acts or to cast imputation upon the jury who tried me. The position which I am now endeavoring to maintain is that the system under which the political trials of 1848 were conducted is a system which gives to the officials of the crown as complete a power of convicting the accused as any that exists under the ordinary structure of a despotism—a power as complete, for instance, as that by which the judicial murder of the Duc d'Enghien was perpetrated under the sway of the first Napoleon.

The machinery is, indeed, somewhat more complex than that of a direct and immediate nomination of Judges appointed—not to try a prisoner but to condemn him. The High Sheriff is selected by the Government, and the High Sheriff selects a panel which he can arrange in such a manner as shall deprive the accused of all chance of escape. Take, for instance, the trial of a Roman Catholic—my friend Thos. Francis Meagher. Though the county of Tipperary is one of the most Catholic counties in Ireland, there was not, if I recollect rightly, a single Catholic on the jury which tried him. Now imagine what would be the indignation of the Protestants of the empire if a Belfast Orangeman were to be tried by a jury consisting exclusively of Roman Catholics for some offence connected with those military parades of Orange-men which have so often taken place in the North of Ireland. I have already said that I will offer no opinion upon the verdict under which I was sentenced to death, and actually transported, but I have no hesitation whatever in affirming that Mr. Meagher was not convicted according to law, and that upon the evidence which came before the Court he ought to have been acquitted, if he had been tried by a jury fairly constituted. Yet, I am now at home, and Mr. Meagher is still in exile—prohibited for ever from visiting, even for a short time, the country to which he is fondly attached. I am little disposed to speak disrespectfully of my Catholic fellow-countrymen, but I tell you frankly that it is a disgrace to the Catholic community of Ireland that they have not, as one man, demanded the restoration of Mr. Meagher to his country. Irrespective of the merits of the cause for which he suffered, the gratitude which they owe to his father, who was for many years a faithful representative of the people—the interest which they might naturally have felt in the genius of the young orator who promised to rival Grattan and Curran in eloquence—above all, the flagrant insult which was offered to the whole Catholic community by the exclusion of Catholics from the jury which tried him—all these considerations ought to have kept in a state of uneasiness the mind of every Irish Catholic so long as Thomas Francis Meagher was detained in exile. During the supremacy of the Whigs, this trifling concession might have easily been obtained by influential pressure on the part of those who upheld the late government. The Whigs have lost the opportunity of doing an act—I will not say of grace or of generosity, but of simple justice. It remains to be seen whether their successors—whether the Whitesides—the Napier—the Fitzroy Kelly—who, as paid advocates, arraigned the verdicts under which we were condemned, will now think it consistent with the dignity of their party or with their own personal honor to consent that a man whom they believe to have been unjustly convicted shall be any longer subjected to proscription and exile.

I say nothing about the cases of Mr. Mitchell and of Mr. McManus, because they repudiate all intervention on their behalf, but it is wonderful that Englishmen should dare to arraign the Governments of Austria and Naples on account of the severity with which they treat political offenders who have taken part in actual revolt—it is wonderful that they should screen and applaud conspiracies formed for the assassination of the foreign despot whom they greeted with fulsome adulation when they required his assistance in their hour of need—whilst they allow

three Irishmen to remain under proscription, whose hands are unstained by blood, and whose only crime was an abortive attempt to restore to their country its legislature. Ten years of imprisonment or exile are not considered an adequate punishment for the offence of having endeavored to recover for their native land its undoubted right. To me it seems (and upon this point I am sure that I speak the sentiments of a vast majority of my fellow-countrymen) that such petty vindictiveness is very contemptible, and utterly unworthy of a nation which claims for itself, above all others, the virtue of magnanimity.

I am sure that I shall be forgiven for this digression respecting my fellow-sufferers by all who are capable of feeling a generous emotion. I trust that I have said more than enough to convince you that the Jury Laws of Ireland should be so amended as that the possibility of packing juries should be henceforth totally abolished.

I would also entreat your attention to the grievous wrong which is often done to individuals by allowing them to be detained in prison for many months before trial. It appears that out of seven persons committed to jail in Ireland three are acquitted—the number of persons committed in 1856 having been 7,099, of whom 4,024 were convicted, and 3,075 acquitted; so that, if we presume those who are acquitted to be innocent, it would seem that nearly one half of those who are committed to jail suffer by anticipation a punishment to which they are not justly liable. In the case of the two Englishmen who were recently taken prisoners by the Government of Naples, for having assisted an armed force to invade the Neapolitan territory, great indignation has been manifested on account of their detention in prison for several months without trial, but it appears that in our country similar detention takes place every year in the case of several thousand individuals.

At the last Donegal Assizes a large number of prisoners charged with having killed or stolen sheep were, if the newspapers report correctly, sent back to prison, because the functionaries of the Crown were not ready to prosecute them, and their application to be permitted to stand out on bail was refused. Now if these prisoners, or any of them, be innocent, such innocent persons will have suffered by anticipation a degree of punishment which might perhaps have been more than an adequate penalty for the offence of which they are accused, in case they had been found guilty of committing it. Is there any one among you who would not deem it to be a cruel grievance if he were to suffer confinement in jail during a period of nine months, or even two months, under a false imputation, that he had committed an offence in regard of which he was altogether innocent? The natural remedy required to obviate such injustice is, that there should be more frequent circuits for jail-delivery, and that bail shall be refused only in the case of the most heinous crimes.

In a future publication your attention will be directed to some topics of a miscellaneous kind, connected with the local affairs of Ireland.

I remain, your faithful friend,
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.
Cahirmoyle, April 26th, 1858.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE REV. MARTIN CONNOLLY, P.P.—We record with heartfelt regret the decease of the most-esteemed and truly zealous Parish Priest of Boyounagh and Templetother. He died at his residence, Middletown, on Monday last, at the age of 60. His remains were borne to the grave on Wednesday, amid the tearful regrets of his numerous relatives, and the evidently sincere grief of a large concourse of his parishioners, including men of every creed and grade, who followed the mournful cortege. From an early hour Clergymen from different parts of the country began to assemble, and as they arrived they offered up the Most Holy Sacrifice of the Mass at the different altars prepared for them. At twelve o'clock a solemn High Mass de requiem was celebrated. The remains were interred in the handsome and beautifully situated churchyard of Boyounagh.—R.I.P.

CONVERSIONS.—We are happy to learn on undoubted authority that at the late mission in Tagour no less than nine adult Protestants renounced the errors and delusions of the Protestant religion, made a solemn profession of the Catholic faith, and were happily received into the bosom of the Catholic Church.—Wexford People.

The friends of Mr. Ball are requested to hold themselves disengaged, as, in the event of Major Gavin being unseated, he will again offer himself to the electors. The Liberals also are requested not to commit themselves to any one, as a Catholic gentleman, not many miles from Limerick, will solicit their votes on independent principles.—Tipperary Examiner.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed John Charles O'Donnell, Esq., of Castleview, Kilmallock, to the commission of the peace for the county of Limerick, on the recommendation of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Clare, lieutenant of the county.

The Earl of Desart has received the commission of the peace for the city of Kilkenny.

John Thomas Davys, Esq., Clonbonny, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county Longford.

The following interesting and remarkable statement (says an Irish paper) has been communicated to us by a gentleman who vouches for the perfect accuracy of the facts. Mr. J. Nolan, whose death is here recorded, was a member of a highly respectable family in the county of Carlow.—On the 24th April, at his residence, Knockindrane, county Carlow, Mr. James Nolan departed this life, having reached the age of 115 years and nine months. He was born in 1742—thus he has lived in the reigns of five sovereigns of England. His father, whom he well remembered, died over one hundred years ago, at the age of 86, having been born in the reign of Charles the Second, and having lived through the reigns of eight monarchs of England. Thus do we see two generations in Ireland extending back nearly as far as the time of Cromwell. The late Mr. Nolan had all his faculties preserved to him to his death.—His sight was all but perfect—his hearing only was defective. He was a good Catholic, and an ardent lover of his country. Of sober, quiet habits, he cared little for the things of this world—for whilst his brothers' families have spread into every county in Leinster, he has remained on the farm he was left by his father one hundred years ago. May he rest in peace." The Carlow Post says:—"In personal appearance the late Mr. Nolan was most commanding, with good features, and fully six feet in stature. He was visited annually by his excellent landlord, the Earl of Besborough, who delighted to hold converse with him on many and varied incidents of which he was an eye-witness."

Lord Campbell asks in dismay, "What is to become of the Irish? The present state of things, as far as Ireland is concerned, ought not to be endured." This outbreak of alarm and indignation was provoked by the Lord Chancellor's declaration that the Tory Government did not intend to favor Ireland with a Bill for legalising adultery, *alias* a Divorce Bill. We have heard a good deal of the misfortunes which would befall Ireland if the Whigs went out of office. This is the first that has come under our notice. Lord Cranworth, the late Whig Chancellor, was explicit: "It was perfectly true that it was the intention of the late Government to propose in the present session the extension of the Divorce Act to Ireland." There is, therefore, no doubt that the change of Ministry has made all the difference. Why do not the Catholic Whig papers and the Catholic Whig members and their supporters was eloquent upon this grievance? The people of Ireland ought to know what they would have gained had the Whigs kept in, and what they have lost by their going out. The Marquis of Clanricarde evidently thinks it a strong point in favor of the Whigs, for he moved the adjournment of the House to enable the statement to be made, and withdrew his motion as soon as Lord Cranworth had finished.—Tablet.

The social problem which the last famine in Ireland laid so unceremoniously at our doors still remains in a great measure unsolved: "What are we to do with the eighteen thousand and odd 'healthy children under fifteen years of age,' to say nothing of the number above fifteen years of age, which appear to have been in the Irish workhouses at the date of the Popr Law Commissioners' last report? Some benevolent citizens of Cork have in downright earnest set about solving this problem for themselves, so far as regard their own workhouse orphans. Touched by the hapless state and prospects of the boys, a few gentlemen took counsel, they tell us—decided upon establishing a fund for the apprenticing the orphans to tradesmen and farmers. The report of the committee of management cannot but be most gratifying to those who have had the good fortune to take part in promoting this excellent work, and is, indeed, most cheering, as affording an excellent example which might be followed in every union in the kingdom with the best results. Of the number of boys already rescued from the workhouse it once has turned out badly. On the contrary, it proves that, in the choice of masters for the boys, the committee, after exercising every care and the best discretion, were in more than one case singularly unfortunate. Notwithstanding, the poor boys have in all instances done their part. This might not have been the case, however, had not their benefactors stood by them with counsel and encouragement.—These excellent gentlemen have conceived, justly, that they would not be half fulfilling their charge were they to lose sight for any time of the young apprentices. Nor have they done so. Every week, in fact, they have the boys to meet them, and they are sure to take every opportunity of proving, by little acts of kindness and forethought, their care and regard for those poor children, who have no other friends but God. Here, then, we repeat, is a grand example for all those who really love the children of the poor. Here is a work sure to bring its own hundred blessings even in this life. Neglect those workhouse orphans, boys and girls, leave them, as heretofore, to "rot on in sluggish misery," and what must we expect to be the social result? It would appear, too, that the ladies of Cork are setting themselves to work to follow the example set them by their husbands and brothers. We have as yet no account of their proceedings, but it is gratifying to know that the work is going on at both sides of the house at once. Cork, "the beautiful city," has been earning for itself a good and enviable name for its efforts in the path of social reform. It had the honor of originating the temperance movement under Father Matthew, the system of female industrial schools under Mrs. Woodcock; it has had the start of the rest of Ireland in setting vigorously about the establishment of a reformatory under the Society of St. Vincent de Paul; and here again we find it taking the lead in this truly admirable, humane, and Christian work of rescuing and saving our orphan poor from workhouse and prison—from a youth of heartless, miserable dependence under that "harsh stepmother, the law," and a full growth, it may be, of crime and misery, ending life as they began it, under the law.—Tablet.

The Select Committee on Donegal destitution is composed as follows:—Sir Edmund Hayes, Mr. P. W. Martin, Mr. Dobbs, Lord Naas, Sir M. S. Stewart, Sir W. Somerville, Mr. Deasy, Mr. Maguire, and Mr. Maguire, and Mr. Bagwell. The last three names may be supposed to represent the tenantry, as Mr. Bagwell has undertaken their case. The Committee is believed to be a fair one, though there is a very strong preponderance of the landed element. We miss the name of a single member of the English Radical party, who, on such a subject, might be considered the most impartial judges.—Tablet.

The Times, in an article on the establishment of Landed Estates Courts, congratulates Ireland on having taken the lead in legislation, and thinks that as regards the transfer of land a principle has been established which may without difficulty be applied to England.

THE MAYNOOTH ENDOWMENT.—Mr. Maguire, M.P., writes as follows in the Cork Examiner:—"Your readers may remember that, so far back as two years since, I informed them of the desire which there was on the part of the real or ostensible opponents of Maynooth to make some compromise with its supporters, and thus get rid of the perplexity and inconvenience entailed upon themselves, as upon others, by an annual debate and an annual division. Even the most violent of the opponents of the endowment then privately expressed their readiness to give a 'lump sum,' and 'have done with it'; and this desire, indicated in the recent reply of Lord Derby, has been very much enhanced by the present position of affairs. To almost every party, or even section of party, the subject is either odious or full of danger. To Catholics it is insulting and irritating in the highest degree for the very grounds on which legislative interference is attempted are so full of outrage to their feelings as gentlemen, not to say as Catholics, that it is with difficulty they can at all times keep their temper within due parliamentary restriction. Things are said of them and of their creed which no one even dreams of saying of any other class or any other creed. Sometimes these insolent speeches are gently insinuated by a bland bigot, who would like to conciliate even while he wounded; at another time they are blurted out, with native rudeness by one of 'your downright candid fellows,' whose natural delicacy is on a par with his cultivation. Now it is a doubt more galling than a belief; now it is a compliment to the Catholic members of the house, at the expense of all they hold dear, their Church, their religion, their countrymen, and their kindred; and now it is the grossest, the foulest, the most atrocious calumny. Catholic gentlemen may disregard the sneer, may pity the bigot, and may despise the brute; but it is not at all times that they have philosophy enough to confine the expression of their feelings to ironical cheers and mocking laughter. To the Catholic members, then, the escape from the insult and degradation of an annual debate would be an inestimable boon, for which they could not be otherwise than grateful. Nor would the boon be scarcely less welcome to the liberal-minded Protestant members, who have liberal constituents. Whether they vote for or against Spooner's motion, the annoyance is to them almost the same; for, while they satisfy the requirements of bigotry by going in to the lobby with the pious member for North Warwickshire, they at the same time violate their own principles, and stultify their own convictions; and if, on the other hand, they yield to the promptings of their good feeling and good sense, they engage their constituents and peril their seats. If the constituents could only hear the prayers offered up for their

temporal and eternal welfare by some of the members, whom they compel to vote against this pious endowment, they would be more surprised than comforted. On Thursday, as the members were entering the house on the different lobbies, I actually heard one member apologizing to his Irish friends for his vote, saying: "Really, I cannot help it; these fellows of mine bound me to it. I know it's not fair, but what can I do?" Of course, his Irish friends good-naturedly laughed at his perplexity, and soothed him with words of politeness. So much for the liberal-minded members, who cannot vote for or against without offence to their constituents or to their conscience. Then there are the Tories, who, next to the Radical Scotchmen, are the strongest opponents of Maynooth. To them the question is pregnant with embarrassment. It is true they do not offend their constituents or peril their seats, because they march with Spooner; but they do damage to their party, even when in opposition, and they seriously endeavor it when in office. As a party, the Tories ever will or can command a majority in the House of Commons, and therefore, existing as they do, and as they ever must, on sufferance—on forbearance and permission—they cannot afford to incur the active hostility of the Liberal representatives of Ireland, or furnish them with any pressing reason for eager opposition. Even the very men who fittingly grace the platform in Dublin, and are ready to defend, if not abet, all kinds of Orange ferocity—even these men are now only too willing that Maynooth should have its endowment converted into capital, and thus remove it for ever from the battle-field of the House of Commons. The question now remains, what is the amount of the purchase money? In all probability, some proposal may emanate from this government, or some government, before the question comes on for future discussion; and if it be a fair proposal, such as the friends of the College can in justice to its interest accept, it will be welcomed and accepted with real satisfaction, inasmuch as a period will thus be put to a cause of annual bitterness, mortification, and unchristian enmity."

The Tuam Herald says:—"Events occur periodically which prove that the snake of fanatical bigotry is scotched, but not yet dead in this empire, in which Catholics have the supreme happiness to live. If the Spoonerites were allowed their own way they would renew the penal laws in all their odious integrity and diabolical malignity. Yet, though the matter ended in smoke, the fact is not without its moral to the Catholics of the empire, and especially of Ireland. With the accumulated wealth of centuries of Catholic times in their possession, Protestant dignitaries are found so dead to decency as to shock Catholic feelings by the grossest abuse of all that the latter hold in veneration. Not content with eating their plundered pudding in peace, they periodically come forward to prove by their conduct that, though they lack the power, they have the will to re-establish the persecution of the triangle, the pitch-cap, and the gibbet. The proper reply to the rabid ferocity of the Spoonerites would be to agitate for the utter annihilation of the Protestant Establishment. If the Irish people set seriously to work, and lay the axe to the root of the mischief, by demanding, with a voice of thunder, the abolition of the fortress where all this sectarian virulence is nurtured, we would hear no more about Maynooth and the miserable pittance doled out so grudgingly for its maintenance. English statesmen, like the present Premier, know and feel the force of this, and therefore pay no attention to the rantings of fanaticism; but the fanatics themselves should be taught a lesson.—We take no heed of the raving of the ignorant herd; but not so of the sleek-faced dignitaries who, with malice prepense, fan the fanatical flame, and fire into frenzy the brutal instincts of the populace. We do not forget the Stockport riots, or the bigotry which evoked the storm of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill agitation. These are too fresh in our memories to be speedily or so easily effaced. It must be borne in mind that the House of Commons is the creature of the English people's will, and that the people themselves are guided in their fanatical hate by the very parties who live upon the spoil of Catholic plunder. Now, the way to teach these dignitaries a salutary lesson is to let them know and feel that they are bringing on their own heads a suitable retribution. Is it for this that Ireland pays upwards of a million a year to a Church establishment? As to Maynooth, we imagine it is pretty safe; but not so the feelings of the Catholics of Ireland. The moment a wet finger is laid on Maynooth, an agitation will arise in Ireland which will shake the fabric of the Church Establishment to its very foundation."

We, for our parts, and with deference to the judgment of those who have authority in the matter, could suggest nothing better for all parties than that the annual grant to Maynooth under the Act of 1845 should be commuted for a fixed sum, say of 800,000. This would give 200,000 to the Archbishop and Bishops of each of the four Ecclesiastical provinces of Ireland to help them to provide for the education of the Irish Priesthood. We have a tender and affectionate regard for the scruples of Messrs. Spooner and Newdegate and their Protestant followers. We exceedingly admire their reluctance to meddle in any way, or to assume any responsibility, for the management of Catholic Ecclesiastical institutions. It is a most commendable feeling, and they are commended for it warmly. They cannot please us better than by abstaining from every interference with the religious affairs of Catholics. Let them pay us what we are entitled to out of the common fund to which we all contribute, and the less they have to do with our disposal of the money the more we shall rejoice, for our own sake as well as for theirs. Seriously speaking, would it not be wise to avail ourselves at once of the favorable dispositions of the Tory Premier, and to seek a settlement of this vexed and dangerous question? The Whigs would never do it, and even if they were willing, they never would be able. All that the State could require would be security that the money should be applied for the purposes of the grant. This would be perfectly effected by an Act of Parliament vesting in the four Archbishops the sum of 800,000, as trustees for the maintenance of diocesan seminaries on a plan proposed and ratified by the Irish Episcopacy, and approved of by the Holy See.—Tablet.

THE OLD IRISH SCHOOL-MASTER.—The hedge school and the philomath are institutions, if we might say so, which, as peculiar to poor persecuted Catholic Ireland, we have seen disappear not without some natural regret. Beside the green hedge, where the Hawthorn and briar-rose bloomed, the philomath pursued his calling all the long bright days. Sometimes he would range his scholars in the village market-place and "perse" them in view and hearing of the Street. On wet days, and throughout the winter, school was kept within doors, and every scholar had daily to bring a sod of turf for a seat, a constant contribution to the poor philomath's stock of fuel. Then such a Babel as the school seemed to us a strange visitor or passer-by who did not feel the quick switching of the boys' shins, administered all round, or hear the word of command, "Rehearse, rehearse!" issued on his approach being observed by the master. Then rival schools met occasionally, and did bloody battle, each for its master's reputation; or the philomaths themselves exchange sounding challenges, usually in verse, and even hold public disputations, after which the beaten man had no business staying in that side of the country. It was a most unsophisticated system of teaching no doubt, but it served to keep alive the tradition of the Faith—for the philomath was ever intensely Catholic and Irish. He had to resist all the efforts of State and private proselytism. In vain, in the year 1870, were the Diocesan Free Schools placed on a permanent basis by an Act of the Irish Parliament, 33 years after the Act which imposed on the Clergy of the United Church the obligation of keeping parochial schools." In vain, too, were the Royal Free Schools of King James I. established in the year 1608. All in vain did "Mr. Erasmus Smith, an alderman of

London, who obtained property in Ireland under the Act of Settlement," found "the three schools to propagate the Protestant faith." He himself fails to say why these schools are so consumptive, which rise and fall, and will be (if not prevented) the many Popish schools, their neighbors, which as succors do starve the tree." (A.D. 1669.) Even the out-of-door-school life itself, with its pure, sweet, animating influences, "where living waters flow, and birds fly freely away into the fields" was itself one of the best preparatory means of inducing in the youthful heart love of country and of God. So the poor philomath pursued his calling—Philomath he named himself, whether "flagellating his alumni" through the construction of the "Great Verb," or, in after and less heroic days, when a taste for trade and traffic became prevalent amongst country boys, through Jackson's Book-keeping, by single and double entry, and with variations innumerable of his own. What the philomath taught he mostly did so thoroughly and well, if the pupil could and would learn. In the hedge school, the poor scholar, the strong farmer's son, and the young gentleman, too, were grounded for college, business, or profession. It was at once a primary and secondary school. The course of instruction, however, whether primary or secondary, carried through there was not full nor systematic. The true philomath was always a classical teacher. At a time when it was penal for "any person whatsoever of the Popish religion publicly to teach school" in Ireland, as "to go, or send any other, beyond seas to be trained up in Popery,"—from 1709, when the Popish schoolmaster was rendered "liable to the same penalty as the Popish Regular Clergyman," the second offence being punishable as high treason—during that long term of years, whilst education was proscribed, men did not defy a penal law save on occasion and for a purpose. It was most usually done in order to prepare the devoted youths, intended for the Priesthood, for entrance to college. Latin and Greek being the preliminary matter of study, became in process of years the settled course of ordinary teaching in the hedge schools. Parochial, diocesan, Royal Free Schools, Erasmus Smith's, Charter and Kildare-place Schools, have all failed in their object; the hedge school and philomath were more than a match for them all. But hedge school and philomath have themselves gone, and for ever. The National Schools and the Schools of the Christian Brothers have taken their place, so far as regards primary instruction, but not so as respects secondary instruction. The want of classical teachers for schools for the middle class in place of the philomaths supplanted has latterly begun to be felt. The middle class in Ireland demand proper means of education for their children as of right from the State. They say: "You have established Queen's Colleges, and universities for the class above, and your National Schools for the class below. It is our turn next, and we surely have as good a claim to participate in the State aid towards education as any other class in the community. And yet more, since it was mainly through the establishment of your National Schools we have come to be deprived of classical school teaching for our children. The philomath would still continue to keep school in town and village if the National Schools were not there carrying off the poorer pupils, whose contributions went to make the philomath's school pay.—Tablet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLIC DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNMENT.—On Saturday last the following gentlemen had an interview, by appointment, with General Peel, the Minister at War, on the subject of the grievances suffered by Catholic soldiers in consequence of the want of adequate provision being made for their spiritual assistance at home and abroad, and also with respect to the difficulties thrown in the way of Catholic instruction for the children of Catholic soldiers.—The Duke of Norfolk, Lord Edward Howard, Hon. C. Langdale, Mr. Deane, Mr. Grace, Mr. Power, Mr. De Vere, Mr. C. Townley, Mr. Bagwell, Mr. Monsell, Captain O'Connell, Mr. Hatchell, Mr. Corbally, Hon. Arthur Stourton, Mr. Maguire, Mr. J. Greene, Mr. F. W. Russell, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Bland, Mr. Cogan, Mr. Gregory, Sergeant Desay, Mr. Bowyer, and Mr. McEann.

We (Weekly Register) take the following particulars (which are substantially correct) from an account of the proceedings forwarded by Mr. J. F. Maguire, M.P. (one of the deputation,) to the Cork Examiner.

The case was ably stated by the Hon. Mr. Langdale, who insisted on the necessity of a Catholic Chaplain being attached to every division of the army, especially when on active service, and at stations abroad; and also on the justice of allowing Catholic soldiers to have their children instructed according to their own faith; and doing away with the regulations by which a soldier is compelled, in case he objects to his child attending a Protestant school, to make his objection to the commanding officer in writing or otherwise. He contended that it was unfair to the humble man to place him in such a position, and that there should be no cause for his objection or remonstrance—and that his feelings should be respected, as well as the faith of his children protected. Mr. Langdale went into the question very fully, touching on all its leading points in a clear and satisfactory manner.

He was followed by Major Gavin, who fortified the statement of Mr. Langdale by describing his own experience in India, and the deep discontent and jealousy felt by Catholic soldiers at not having the service of a Catholic Chaplain, especially in the hour of sickness or of danger. Major Gavin likewise dwelt on the grievance felt by Catholic soldiers in India with respect to the severe regulations in the schools.

Mr. Monsell supplied any omission in the statements of Mr. Langdale, and, in reply to questions, from the Secretary at War, entered into several valuable details. He was followed by Mr. Bagwell, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Stonor, and other gentlemen. Mr. Maguire referred to the extraordinary rule acted upon in the Hibernian Military School in Dublin, which limited the number of Catholic children to one-third of the whole; whereas it was notorious that of every ten soldiers entering the army from Ireland, nine were Catholic. He showed how this most arbitrary and unjust rule, by which two Protestant vacancies were created for every one Catholic vacancy, had the natural effect of inducing the destitute widow of a Catholic soldier to sacrifice her conscience to her poverty, and to enter her child as a Protestant. He referred to the fact that all the officers of the school were Protestant with a single exception, and he asserted that not only was the teaching Protestant, but the very atmosphere which the Catholic child imbibed was Protestant; and that the result was evidenced in frequent instances of change of religion on the part of the children.

Sergeant Desay corroborated the statement of Mr. Maguire, and said that he had given notice of having this question of the Hibernian School, as well as the broader question of Chaplaincy and Schools generally, brought before the House on an early day; and this notice had been given before the present Government came into office, and was therefore introduced in no hostile spirit, but in the hope that, by a full discussion, the injustice might be made so clear, that the Government would see the necessity of providing a remedy for it as speedily as possible.

General Peel listened to all that the deputation had to say with the greatest attention, and frequently asked for fuller information, or a more accurate and specific description of the demand made. He said, in explanation, that he heard many of the things stated for the first time; and he concluded, as he began, by saying though he was not in a position to give any distinct promise with respect to the several matters then brought before him, he could assure the deputation that he would give to them his most attentive and anxious consideration.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS.—Our attention has lately been drawn to a subject which appears particularly worthy of consideration. We allude to the case of the Catholic Chaplains of the Army. It appears to us that there is no occasion to discuss the question in a religious or sectarian point of view, for private feelings and prejudices will then always come into play; but there is a plain, straightforward, business-like way of looking at the question which ought to satisfy everybody of the justice and impartiality of making no great distinctions is made between the champions of the different denominations. England recognises among her soldiers three separate creeds—Anglican, Catholic, and Presbyterian. The officer and soldier of these denominations draw the same pay, perform the same duties, and are bound by the same laws one with another. Why should a difference be made in the treatment of their Chaplains? The Catholic Priest and the Protestant Clergyman who administer the spiritual wants of a garrison perform each similar duties, for their flock, and a certificate is required previously to their drawing their salaries that these duties have been correctly and duly performed. Why, then, should the difference only begin when the salary (in no case a very ample one) is paid? Where the same duties are performed the same recompense should be awarded. This appears to us very plain. We will not expatiate on the injustice and the glaring impolicy of treating with indifference the religious feelings of a body of men so large that were it withdrawn from the English army, that army could scarcely be said to exist. We could call up in reproachful evidence the host of graves that cover the surface of the globe from north to south, east and west, where England's armies have fought and conquered; but where England's Catholic soldiers have died without the consolation of a religion dear to them as their hearts, and with the consciousness that they had served a country which had bought their bodies, but cared little for their souls. Englishmen are too just and too business-like to allow this to continue. Let the Government put all the Chaplains on an equal footing, and then we shall have indeed a "United Service," and the poor sick soldier who never yet grudging his life for England, will fight her battles side by side with his Protestant comrade without any ill feeling at his heart.—United Service Gazette.

On Sunday, the 2d inst., the handsome new church of Patrick, Edinburgh, was solemnly blessed and opened by Bishop Smith, V.A., Coadjutor of the Western District of Scotland. The erection of this church, and the establishment of the mission of Patrick, are due to the zeal of the devoted Irish Missionary, the Rev. Daniel Gallagher, late of St. Patrick's, Glasgow.—Tablet.

DOCESE OF WESTMINSTER.—An unusually interesting ceremony was performed on Saturday last by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, and one that has probably not been witnessed in England for the last three hundred years. We allude to the blessing of eight ships, belonging to the Brazilian government, and intended to be employed against the slave trade. His Eminence was attended by the Very Rev. Mgr. Searle and the Honorable and Rev. Edmund Stonor, and was received on his arrival at Greenhite by the members of the Brazilian embassy, the ambassador (whose lady, however, attended) being absent from England. The admiral's boat conveyed the Cardinal to the principal ship, where he assumed the Pontifical vestments, and proceeded to bless the vessels with all the solemnity of the Catholic ritual. His Eminence then proceeded to the other ships, and as he passed along he received from the sailors (many of whom were foreign Catholics) every demonstration of respect, the ships also displaying their gayest colors in honor of the occasion. The ceremony appeared to be regarded with great interest by every one; and the sight of an English Cardinal, attired as such, with his cross and attendants, in an open boat on the bosom of old Father Thames, had a most picturesque and Catholic effect, and recalled the visit to England of good Cardinal Pole (the last Catholic Archbishop of Canterbury) on his mission of peace and reconciliation.

A list of a new and possible cabinet, in which the names of Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and Mr. M. Gibson appear, is current in some of the London clubs, and is said to have its foundation in a "strong rumor."

A grand banquet was given on Thursday night to the Duke of Malakoff at the Army and Navy Club, London. Sir W. F. Williams presided, and the most satisfactory "alliance speeches" were delivered.

Lord Dury's Bill for legalising Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister is passing the Commons, and Lord Derby has assured a deputation that he thinks it ought not to be made (either way) a Government question; and though, as an individual, he has hitherto voted for it, he is ready to reconsider the question.—Weekly Register.

Parliament makes little progress in the Indian Bill—rather, to speak correctly, it has as yet only declared its purpose to have an India Bill, without taking the first step to determine its character.—Lord Harry Vane has this week tried the strength of the party who openly wish to put off the question, and obtained very few supporters, and Mr. Dismell's first resolution, affirming the principle of transferring India to the direct government of the Crown, was carried by a large majority. That is all the progress made, and we may safely predict either that the Bill, whatever it is ultimately to be, must stand over to next year, or else that we must have a long Session of Parliament devoted to this one business. Mr. Gladstone's objection that the abolition of the East India Company will be unjust to its creditors, as they lent to it, not to the proposed new Government, is ingenious, but in our opinion unsound. It was to the Indian Government that the creditors lent their money, not to the Directors or the Board of Control; and the objection, if it proved anything, would prove that no Government which has debts can in any way be modified. We owed, unhappily, some eight hundred millions when the Reform Bill was passed; and we imagine that the Democratic element introduced by it, would be considered by most lenders as rendering the National Debt less secure; yet, we believe, no one ever seriously urged that the passing of the Reform Bill was a breach of faith with the public creditor.—Weekly Register.

The Government, much to the disgust of the Exeter-hall party, are very properly resisting the cry of "More Bishops for India." The miserable Hindoo population want good government—good roads—good works of irrigation—reduced taxation, and exemption from torture, far more than a supply of Bishops. When Protestants cease to extort taxes by torture and abolish the salt monopoly, Mahomedans may possibly begin to have some respect for their religion, but not before. "More Bishops" without more Christianity is a solecism which no Sepoy is likely to understand. It appears that the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and other dignitaries of the Church of England, have implored the Government for a subdivision of the diocese of Calcutta, which became vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Wilson. The object of the Prelates and others who made representations was to obtain the erection of the See of Agra for the North-west Provinces, and one at Lahore for the Punjab. The Government has, after due consideration of all the circumstances of the case, declined the proposal. The Rev. Dr. Cotton, late head master of Marlborough College, will be consecrated on Thursday, the 13th April, to the See of Calcutta, exactly as it stood during the incumbency of the late Bishop. The ceremony will be performed in Westminster Abbey. The extreme length of the diocese over which Dr. Cotton will preside is from Peshawar to Singapore, nearly 3,000 miles, almost as great as the distance from Oxford to Jerusalem! The number of Protestants, however, is not more than one to every twenty miles; so that an Indian Bishopric is not, after all, a very heavy affair, except in point of remuneration.—Freeman.

The abolition of the property qualification for English members has been accepted by Mr. Walpole in the Commons, and we trust, may pass the Lords. It is both useless and mischievous.—Weekly Register.

DISTRESS IN DONEGAL.—A meeting was held on last Monday evening at the Catholic School Rooms, Tudor Place, London, in continuation of the movement on behalf of the people of Donegal. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Thomas Barge, of St. Patrick's, who (as well as the Rev. Mr. O'Quinn, of the same church), ably and feelingly addressed the meeting. Mr. James Burke moved the first resolution, and, in a long and earnest appeal, urged on the meeting not to wait for the report of the Parliamentary Committee, but to act without delay. He stated that he had received several letters from Donegal, and that the statements of the ten priests would be substantiated before the Committee. He hoped that when Father Doherty came to London he would allow the friends of humanity to present him with an address of thanks for his great exertions for the people. The learned gentleman was loudly applauded throughout, and was followed by Messrs. Farrelly, Looney, O'Mahony, and others, who eloquently appealed for the people of Donegal. The Secretary (Mr. Moran) read the appeal from the ten priests, which elicited the most marked sympathy. The collection was about £20. Cordial thanks were voted to the rev. Chairman for his zeal in the cause.

IRISH POOR REMOVAL.—DEPUTATION TO LORD DERBY.—Pursuant to a resolution passed at a meeting of Irish members of parliament some day past, a large number of gentlemen, representing Irish constituencies, waited upon Lord Derby, at his official residence, in Downing street, on the 6th instant, in reference to the above important subject. Mr. Wynne, Mr. McCartney, Mr. Maguire, Mr. De Vere, and Sergeant Deasy, addressed Lord Derby upon the subject, stating the evils arising from the existing arrangement, calling his lordship's attention to the report and the evidence taken before the select committee, and subsequently to some extent embodied in a bill introduced by Mr. Bouverie, the then Vice President of the Poor Law Board. Particular attention was called to the necessity of reducing the number of years requisite to give a right of settlement from five to three years, and the hardships arising from residence within a particular parish as distinct from a union was insisted upon. Lord Derby, who was attended by Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, the Vice-President of the Poor Law Board, entered very fully into the question. He admitted that, as regards the Irish poor, there were, no doubt, grievances demanding a remedy, but that the question was involved in some difficulty. The question as to the time necessary to create a right of settlement, and of the area in which the residence occurred, was common to England and Scotland as well as to Ireland, and therefore any legislation upon that subject ought to be Imperial. The noble earl went on to say that Mr. Ayrton had a very important motion upon the paper in reference to area rating, and it would be well to await the issue of that motion before stirring in the matter. Then a select committee could be appointed to consider the question of the length of time of residence, and likewise the area of residence, both as regards Great Britain and Ireland; and a bill could be introduced during this session to carry out whatever might be their report. On the other hand as the manner in which paupers are removed, upon a few minutes' notice, to some seaport in Ireland, was most objectionable, he would, if Irish members wished, introduce a measure providing that any order for the deputation of a pauper be made at petty sessions, and on notice; and likewise that the parishes removing the paupers should pay the entire expense of removing the pauper—not to an Irish seaport, but actually to the place of his birth. He (Lord Derby) was aware that the measure would not be doing full justice; but, circumstanced as his government was, weak in the House of Commons, he could not promise more.—Evening Freeman.

MR. SPOONER IN PARLIAMENT.—Poor Mr. Spooner has sustained another damaging defeat. The hon. gentleman came down to the House at half-past four o'clock, with two or three petitions against the endowment of the Royal College of Maynooth, and took his seat beside his old friend and ally, Mr. Newdegate. He was observed to have provided himself with two oranges and two pocket-handkerchiefs! Having spread out his papers and duly arranged the oranges, handkerchiefs, and petitions, he placed his big cotton umbrella under the bench, and leisurely commenced a minute examination of the contents of his pockets. He first drew out a bundle of papers, carefully endorsed and tied together with green ribbon. A snuff-box was next produced, and then the honorable gentleman dived into the secret recesses of his grey unmentionables and drew forth a green case, covered with what used to be called "shagreen"—a material which has not been in use for the last half century, at least. Having opened the case with evident solicitude for the safety and well-being of the contents, Mr. Spooner spread one of his pocket-handkerchiefs over his knees to make what little children call a "lap," and drew out a pair of spectacles of deep blue tint. He then applied the spare handkerchief to polish the glasses, and was observed to survey his property with great satisfaction. The spectacles, which must now be regarded as heirlooms of Protestantism—not the modern glasses connected together by a tiny steel wire, and composed of finely-polished crystal, but the good old-fashioned barnacles by which our great-grandmothers used to read the family bibles and con over the weekly paper. They are provided with side lenses to keep out the dust, and each glass is about the size of the bowl of a tablespoon. When the honorable member drew them slowly on and adjusted them over his nasal organ, there was a roar of laughter. "Spooner in barnacles" was heard to resound on all sides; and even the Speaker, not generally a very lively individual, was observed shaking in the presidential chair. Mr. Newdegate, always as grave as a pump, was the only person whose features did not relax at the vision, for Spooner in barnacles was a sight for a king. When the honorable gentleman rose to invite the House to go into committee, to consider the withdrawal of the endowment, there were 365 members in the House, and it soon became evident that the approaching dinner hour had charms for the majority far more attractive than Mr. Spooner's eloquence.—He was met at once by impatient calls for a division. In fact, no one listened to a word he said, except Mr. Newdegate. "Faithful among the faithless," the honorable member for Warwickshire cheered "our beloved champion," as Mr. Spooner was designated by the Protestant deputation, and encouraged him to proceed on his stale and bigoted attack on the religion of seven-eighths of the Christian world. The Orangemen and English radicals gave an approving cheer when Mr. Spooner resumed his seat;—but when Mr. Newdegate rose to second the motion, the force of patience could no further go, and a perfect storm of dissatisfaction was hurled at him—cries of "Oh, oh!" "Divide! divide," and at length the honorable gentleman, taking the hint, resumed his seat.—Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald and Lord Robert Cecil, seeing the temper of the House, refrained from pressing their amendments, and the division was at once taken. The result showed that, even under a Tory Government, only 155 members could be induced to concur in the spoliation of Maynooth.—Freeman.

MEASRS. SPOONER AND NEWDEGATE have said their annual say upon the Maynooth endowment theme.—The only difference between the speechifying of Thursday evening and of any other evening was that it was very much shorter and very much tamer than the speeches we are wont to look for from those two supereminently Protestant orators. The House of Commons refused at once to stultify itself at the request of a few ferociously conscientious religionists, and has recorded its feeling in favor of a just and liberal treatment of the Catholics of Ireland by a majority of fifty-five.—London.

THE REGISTER.—Quarterly returns exhibit a lamentable increase in the mortality of the country arising from the recent severity of the weather. Not the least remarkable portion of the report is that showing the great diminution in the number of emigrants who have left our shores since the termination of the Russian war.

A ministerial crisis in England being regarded as imminent, Lord Ellenborough had resigned.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Plymouth, May 1.—All the wires has been removed from the tanks at Keyham, excepting about 200 miles, which are in the course of removal, at the rate of about two miles per hour, to the Niagara. Up to 9 o'clock this morning she had received 1,070 miles, viz., wardrobe coil, 312; hold, 328; lower-deck, 170; and main-deck, 250. The last-named will receive 30 or 40 more; the after tank on deck, 200 miles; and a second deck forward 150 miles. The balance of the wire is daily expected from the manufactory by the Adonis and another steamship. The total length shipped last year was 1,255 miles; this year the Niagara will take 1,468. Across the after tank there is a stage, on which is fitted, right over the cone in the centre, a horizontal flanged wheel, with the spindle fore and aft; from this wheel the wire runs once round a vertical revolving barrel, and is then guided by a horizontal roller to the paying-out machinery over the stern. This coil will be discharged first and will be followed by the main-deck coil; then the lower-deck and hold, and finally the wardrobe. The after-deck tank, which is over the wardrobe, is nearly finished. The one forward is between the fore and mainmasts; it surrounds the main hatchway, with the combings of which its floor will be level; this tank is expected to be ready by Monday. The Agamemnon has received all her portion of the wire from Keyham, and, like the Niagara, is expecting some from the Agonis. She has in her upper-deck coil 233 miles; orlop, 95; and main hold, 332; here there is space for 210 additional miles, which will complete her lading to 1,470 miles, about the same quantity as that on board the frigate, and like her, 200 miles more than last year. The measurement is by statute miles. The rigging of the Agamemnon is complete; she remains in the tidal basin until all the machinery is on board, when she will be tugged into Hamoaze to join her fuel. His Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville, with the Duc d'Annamite and several other members of the ex-Royal family of France, visited Keyham on Thursday, for the purpose of inspecting the embarkation of the Atlantic telegraph.

It is now the month of May, the forces of the religious world have taken the field, the Exeter-hall campaign is to begin, and within three or four weeks several hundred speeches will have been made on the conversion of India. The missionaries who have returned from the South Sea Islands will find themselves of small account; the oppressed Negro will be forgotten for this one season, even a Jewish convert will for the moment cease to be interesting.—But Brahmins and Fakirs, Hindoo widows, precocious neophytes won from the worship of Vishnu, or Mussulman gentlemen in the North-West Provinces who have expressed liberal opinions on religion, will be the principal characters in each speaker's string of anecdotes. In fact, we may prepare for a very strong movement towards a proselytizing crusade in India.—Times.

BLACKHILL RIOTS.—TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TABLET."—Dear Sir,—The neighbourhood of Shotley Bridge has lately been the scene of an outbreak between English and Irish of so formidable a nature as to call for the services of the military, and spread alarm throughout the whole district. As a matter of course the entire blame has been thrown upon our people by the bigoted press of Newcastle; your readers will, therefore, be interested to know the real facts of the case. For some time back a bad feeling appears to have been growing between some of the English and Irish workmen in the employment of the Derwent Iron Company, at Consett, manifesting itself, from time to time, in the usual taunts and recriminations, and eventually in the serious maltreatment of an English puddler by some Irishmen, for having used abusive language towards them. On the "pay night" following, Saturday, the 17th instant, a body of some fifty English assembled in Black-hill, armed with life preservers, &c., and attacked in a ferocious manner every Irishman they could find, amongst others an old man beyond sixty years of age, and then marched through the village spreading terror in every direction. The affair was so serious that that police inspector, Mr. Thompson, declared on oath, before the magistrates on Monday last, that he hesitated for some time to interfere, and did so at length with great risk to himself and his men—the weapons of the English," he said, "were falling so thick upon the Irish." On the succeeding afternoon, Sunday, the Irish, in retaliation, assembled in force, paraded the streets, in turn attacked a public-house kept by Mr. Gurry, and committed great havoc upon it. They allege having been instigated to molest the house under a belief that it was the headquarters of the ringleaders of the other party, and concealed some of them at the time, and were excited to commit such reckless outrage upon it by having a double-barrelled gun discharged amongst them from the windows. About forty pounds in cash and a case of surgical instruments are said to have disappeared from the premises during the affray. The Pastor of the place, the Rev. T. Hannigan, at this period was made aware of the proceedings, and hastening to the spot, succeeded in sending the people to their homes. On Monday and Tuesday we did all we could to restore peace, but it was evident that a storm was gathering; and on Wednesday morning the excitement on both sides became very great, and the mustering of forces alarming. Twice, however, we prevailed in dispersing large assemblies of the Irish; but scarcely had we done so the second time when the English turned out in Black-hill, deliberately hoisted two cannons (report says three) on a cart, and in the presence of the whole body of police marched with them up the hill, round to the inn known as No. 1, and, despite the most active and judicious interference on the part of the magistrates, planted them in position on the heights, and shouted defiance to the Irish "to come on." Providentially the latter had been dispersed, but it was impossible to keep them from reassembling. They poured in on all sides from the neighbouring works and villages, and in a short time numbered 1,500 men. The Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Benfieldside, and the inspector of police now appeared amongst the English, and by uniting their remonstrances with those of the magistrates induced them to retire in one direction, whilst we were equally successful with the Irish in another. Application was made to the bench for warrants against the English for riot some days afterwards, but refused. Summonses would have been granted, but were, of course, indignantly rejected. Need you wonder that our people feel that they have no protection from the law, and in too many instances take it into their own hands? Nominally the question raised in the late riot was one of country; in reality it was made by the English the old cry of religion. Father Hannigan was shot at in the streets of Blackhill. Mr. —, a most inoffensive person, in no way mixed up with the affair, was attacked by a party of ruffians on the high road, and opportunely rescued by a few faithful Irish. These facts will show you that if ours has not been the history of another Stockport our Ministers have been, under God, our sole protection.

SEPOY MUTINATIONS.—Mr. W. C. Edgell writes to the Guardian.—As many have doubted, and still doubt, the stories of the shocking mutilations of women and children in India, I think it right to send you an extract from a letter which I have received this morning. A lady is writing of her brother just arrived.—"S. saw three ladies, friends of a friend of his in Calcutta, without their noses and ears, and one had only four fingers left; all the others were cut off." There can be no doubt of the truth of this statement.

MONK ENGLISH.—On Saturday information was received at the chief police station, Scotland-yard, that a male infant had been found brutally murdered in a ditch, a short distance from the railway station at Greenhite. The infant bore marks of extreme violence about the head, and round the throat a man's cotton brace was fastened tightly, so as to produce strangulation. An attempt had also been made to cut up the body. The remains which are those of a child about a month old, were taken charge of by the police, and a surgical examination leaves no doubt that a most inhuman murder has been committed. Another male child was also found murdered in a well belonging to the Sturdy Tavern, at Tenley, near Oxford. The police discovered the murderer to be a girl named Hannah DREWETT, a servant at the tavern, and she was fully committed to take her trial for the offence of wilful murder. On Friday evening two other children, both males, were found murdered, one at Motley, near Wakefield, and the other at Malverley, near Shrewsbury. A fifth murder was nearly perpetrated by a girl named Ann Shudy, on Friday, at Clifton Vale, who attempted to drown her child in a horse-trough, having done which she then cut her own throat; fortunately, the act was discovered, the child was got out and restored, and the girl is expected to recover.

UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO, MAY 18.—A fire occurred this forenoon in Well Street. The buildings burned were of little value, but there was a lamentable loss of life. Nine are known to be burned to death; three are missing. The names of the lost, so far as ascertained, are—Harrison Bayar, wife and 3 children, Wm. Reilly, Mrs. Johnson and son. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have been wilful as the building has within a short time been twice fired.

EXODUS OF THE MORMONS.—The Utah War is ended. We believe there is no longer reason to doubt the fact that Gov. Cumming peaceably entered Salt Lake City on the 1st ult. and that a considerable portion of the Mormons had already left, or were leaving for some point in the South West. We may fairly presume that Brigham Young and his chief counsellors were in the advance of this movement, and that neither marshal nor troops will be able to arrest them. We shall be disappointed if the Mormons do not make their way out of the territories of the Union and found a new "Zion," either in Sonora, Lower California, or in some of the isles of the Pacific. If such be their purpose, we trust they will be allowed to consummate it without further molestation on the part of our Government. This is the third distinct settlement, within our national boundaries from which the Mormons have been driven by force. If they are now willing to leave the country, why should they be obstructed or harassed? If they have sinned have they not suffered? If they are willing to leave, let them depart in peace.—New York Tribune, Tuesday.

MINNESOTA.—The last week has brought the thirty-second State into the American Union. Minnesota (sky-colored water) stretches farther northward, by a degree, than Maine, and one-half of it lies beyond the northern limit of New-York. It is one of the largest of the States, and is no exception to the remark made by Millard Fillmore, that there is a large river to every one of the States. Minnesota, indeed, is peculiarly endowed in that respect, having the Missouri, and the Red River of the North, besides the upper Mississippi and St. Peter's—changed by act of Congress to Minnesota—rivers. Besides which, Lake Superior's western point dips far into her borders. The distance between the shores of Superior and the great Father-of-Waters is but a trifle over one hundred miles. Of course, the two systems of water-routes will be joined together by the railroad, and it is not unlikely that La Pointe on Lake Superior, or St. Paul, or St. Anthony, at the Falls, is destined to become the grand metropolis of the North-west.—N. Y. Freeman.

OUTRAGES BY BRITISH CRUISERS.—The outrages by British cruisers upon American merchant vessels continue, and almost every day we are called on to record fresh offences. From Boston we learn that the brig Robert Wing (which arrived at that port on Thursday morning) had been overhauled and her papers examined. The cruiser, in this instance, fired a blank shot, and did not, like the Styx, first notify her intentions with bullets. It was further reported that British gun-boats were searching all vessels taking in cargo at Sagua la Grande. They treated every flag alike, and respected none. These proceedings of British cruisers in the Gulf—sudden and simultaneous as they are—place the matter beyond a doubt that the officers in command are acting under positive instructions. In the case of the Mobile, the Captain of the Styx distinctly stated he was obeying the orders of his Government. We have further confirmation of such a supposition in the fact that the British fleet on the West India station has been augmented within a few weeks by some eighteen gun-boats; and they, it would seem, are the instruments of these extraordinary outrages. We conjecture—but it is only a conjecture—that this extremely offensive move on the part of the British Government has been undertaken to suppress the Slave-trade. If so, it is surprising that no intimation of the movement was given to our Government. The absence of all information on a subject of such vital interest to our commerce and of such importance to our national honor was as great an insult as the act itself of overhauling and searching an American vessel in American waters. We are perfectly ready to admit that a great number of these alleged outrages upon the American flag are magnified and exaggerated in order to make capital at home. There are some American sea-captains who do not object to have their flags "outraged" and their vessels searched, in the hope of securing heavy damages from the aggressors; but the cases latterly reported have been too numerous and too uniform in detail for us to doubt their substantial accuracy.—They give no loop hole for escape to the officers in command of the cruisers except that they were acting under instructions. But whether they were acting under instructions or not—though it shifts the responsibility and the blame from the servant to the master—it does not alter the nature of the crime, which is little short of piracy. If their high-handed proceedings are not immediately checked, it is impossible to calculate the amount of injury that may be inflicted on our commerce in the Gulf of Mexico. The principle upon which the British Government appears to be acting in this matter, is the pretended, and some time abandoned right of search. We are under the impression that even England, in this nineteenth century, regarded the so-called right as obsolete. Practically she has certainly refused or neglected to exercise it, and the right, if ever it was a right, has fallen into disuse through lapse of time.—But whether England does or does not believe in her right of search is a point which does not belong to the controversy. The United States has never recognized it and never will recognize it. We are thus brought to an issue fair and square. The question is how to settle it. Diplomacy is all very well in its way, and it may be highly proper for our Government to have a long correspondence with the British Government on the subject, from which the public will learn that the Secretaries of the two Empires entertain for each other feelings of the very highest consideration. But in the meantime we must have these outrages stopped and the difficulty practically adjusted. The only course for our Government to pursue, under the circumstances, is to increase our squadron in the Gulf of Mexico without an hour's delay, and give our officers the most positive instructions to protect our merchant-vessels, at all hazards, from such indignities and insults as have been hitherto offered them by English cruisers.—United States Paper.

CATHOLICS REFUSED A BURYING GROUND IN WINCHESTER.—A late statute upon this subject, the bigoted production of knavery, prohibits the use of land for burial purposes, without the consent of the town in which it lies. Needing very much a burying ground in that town, the Catholics recently procured a lot in Winchester, but the voters in town meeting assembled, on the 11th inst., decided by a large majority not to allow them to use it for that purpose.—Boston Pilot.

PUNISHMENT OF ENGLISH CRIMINALS.—The prompt punishment of criminals in England, whether of high or low degree, offers a strange contrast to the lax treatment of crime in this country. The contrast is greatly to the disadvantage not only of our Courts, but the state of public sentiment throughout the country. Rank, worth and station are powerless in England to shield the transgressor of the law from consequences of his turpitude. We have recently seen speedy justice dealt out to a class of criminals in England who would have had no difficulty whatever in escaping punishment in New-York at least. From the time when Earl Peres was hung in the last century for killing his servant, down to the imprisonment of Sir J. Dean Paul last year, the punishment of rogues in England has been prompt and certain without regard to wealth or station. During the past few months a whole batch of respectable rascals, several of them members of Parliament, with plenty of money at their command and no lack of high connexions, have been sent to prison for financial exploitations which would hardly have damaged their reputation on this side of the ocean. But, recently, two highly respectable gentlemen have been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for crimes which would rather have excited the popular sympathy with us. One happy gentleman, who had the good fortune to be re-elected a member of Parliament, swore that he possessed the requisite qualifications in respect to property, a fiction which members of Parliament are supposed to have been guilty of uttering; but he had made a slight mistake, and was tried and found guilty. The offence was a technical one, and it was the first instance of a conviction for the crime; but the relentless judge promptly sentenced him to four months imprisonment, like any common felon. The other case in question was that of the Rev. Samuel Smith, a clergyman of the Established Church, who committed an assault upon a villian who had violated the chastity of the unhappy gentleman's wife previous to his marriage with her. A precisely similar case occurred in Philadelphia but a few months ago, in which a namesake of the English clergyman deliberately killed the villian who had destroyed his domestic quiet. The Philadelphia Smith was acquitted on the score of insanity; but the Rev. Samuel Smith, of England, who only committed an assault, was sentenced to five years imprisonment. In England we rarely hear of a new trial in the case of a convicted criminal, but a second trial here is almost a matter of course.—N. Y. Times.

The following amusing article we cut from a Methodist paper of this country:—

Rev. Drs. M'Clintock, Hodgson, Hibbard, and Porter, were in session at the New York Hook Rooms last week, making their final revision of the Methodist Liturgy. There is quite a disposition to amend liturgies now-a-days; most of them need to be purged of papal errors. The Reformed Dutch Church resolved last June that:— "Whereas, The sacramental formulas contain certain verbal errors which it is thought desirable to correct:—

Resolved, That each classis be requested to transmit to the next General Synod a list of such changes, if any, as they may desire to have made in those forms."

It would be well if our separate brethren could amend their practice, as easily and as frequently as they change their creed and alter Liturgy.

We do not know what part the Methodist Church is now changing, but we perceive that it is the sacramental form which the Dutch Reformed are amending. It is probably, the language of the consecration of the elements that must undergo changes, so as to keep it clear of papal errors, and as that language is usually a verbatim copy of the Holy Scriptures, which is the same used by the Catholic Church, it follows that the Dutch Church has to get clear of the Bible in order to bear testimony against Catholicity.—Philadelphia Herald.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVALS IN A FRENCH POINT OF VIEW.—The American people furnish us a new example of the moral and intellectual disorder which we have had but too often to point out, and which might lead us to doubt their reason and their good sense. The fact of which we are going to speak is of such a nature, that we truly do not know whether we must laugh at such quackeries or pity them as the result of mental aberration, which has its cause in effects until now unknown, of an unimaginable atmosphere.

A mysterious fever, of the most singular nature, has just broken out in New York and in most States of the Union; it well calculated to give a true idea of those people, who pretend that they are civilised. Whence are the facts published in the American journals derived? To what sentiments do they attribute their existence? What remorses have inspired them? That it is difficult to say, unless it is to be found in a repentance as extraordinary as the very faults of the financial mistakes of that nation.—Whatever may be the cause, the fact is, that for some time a *florore* of prayers—and what prayers!—has taken hold of the population of the Union; the places of worship are daily overcrowded with people, weeping over their sins and demanding absolution, each to their own God, and in the midst of revolting and ridiculous mimickries. And it is not only in the places of worship that those exercises are practised; public places, coffee-houses, theatres, concert-rooms, are the stages where those performances called revivals take place. They obtain a *succes de vogue*, and this *vogue* is well deserved. In fact, is there anything more singular and more curious than those solemn meetings where thousands of men and women kneeling in silence, interrupted by sobs and groans, and where at once arises the voice of an orator, who relates the sins of which he has been guilty? Another exclaims that he is very unhappy, and entertains his brethren with his family affairs, and with the grief which he finds in his household. A third publicly thanks God that his son has left off drinking whisky, and has forsaken the bar-room for the place of worship. A woman implores the Almighty that He should move the heart of a young man whose indifference causes all her troubles; the last one claims the cure of a disease, and invokings against the doctors and the advertisements published in the newspapers. We would never finish, should we quote all the scandalous stories told about these meetings, where it seems that an entire population has lost its good sense. It is a trait of manners to be added to the portrait of Brother Jonathan: Hypocrisy could not be found wanting in him. In the meantime, while this religious fervency seized the inhabitants of New York and other cities, they gave an example of the comedy which they play for an end which we are unable to guess. In one of the streets of New York, and about the funeral of a rowdy killed by a pistol shot in a bar-room row, a quarrel arose between two members of the fancy. One of those honorable gentlemen pretended that the rowdy Paused had been murdered in a cowardly fashion. The other maintained, on the contrary, that he had only got what he deserved. In order to come to an agreement, a duel was decided. Seconds armed with revolvers ordered the crowd to stand aside, as if a performance was in question, and the two men conscientiously beat each other unmercifully, to the great merriment of the bystanders. Here is what New York has come to.—Translated from the Paris Pays, of April 12, for the N. Y. Herald.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY J. GILLESPIE FOR GEORGE E. OLNEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes.

Town Subscribers, \$3 per annum. Country do, 21. Payable Half-Yearly in Advance. Single Copies, 3d.

All communications to be addressed to the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, post paid.

The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1858.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The City of Washington's mail is interesting. The Derby Administration is apparently amongst the breakers, and already a Ministerial crisis was anticipated. Lord Ellenborough had resigned, in consequence of a vote of censure pending over him for his despatch condemnatory of the conduct of the Governor-General towards the Oude insurgents; upon whom the authorities seem disposed to look rather as patriots contending for their national liberties, than as rebels or mutineers.

The recent election for Limerick has been declared null and void, on the ground of bribery. The Atlantic Telegraph wire had been all stowed away on board of the Niagara and Agamemnon, and all was ready for a start. From India there is nothing new. Lucknow was quiet, but the rebels were mustering strong in Rohilcund, where a summer campaign is considered inevitable.

The Africa arrived at New York yesterday. The resolutions, censuring the Ministry, had been carried in the House of Lords by a majority of 9; the debate was still pending in the Commons. Lord Stanley succeeds Lord Ellenborough, and Sir Lytton Bulwer takes the Colonial Office. Nothing new from India. Sir Colin Campbell about to start for Rohilcund.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—On the 19th the House was occupied with the discussion of the "Double Majority" question as it is called. On the motion of the Attorney-General, M. Thibaudau's motion, and M. Cauchon's amendment thereunto, were taken into consideration. The substance of the former was to the effect that any attempt at legislation, affecting one section of the Province, in opposition to the votes of the majority of the other section, would be unjust, and injurious to the interests of the Province. M. Cauchon's amendment commenced with asserting the principle of equality of representation for the two sections of the Province; and deduced therefrom the necessity of selecting as executive councillors, such persons only as possessed the confidence of the majority of the representatives of their respective sections.

An animated debate ensued, which clearly established the impolicy of the Union of two communities, with so little in common, and with so many great and conflicting interests, as the French Canadian Catholics of the Lower Province, and the Yankee Protestants of Upper Canada. Aliens to one another in blood, in language, and in religion, a living union between two such communities is impossible. Sooner or later one must absorb the other; and the "double majority" principle, which alone can save the less from being swallowed up, or absorbed by the greater, would be in fact but the recognition of two distinct Provinces, with their respective Legislatures meeting under one roof. Practically, therefore, the debate was of no importance. M. Cauchon proved conclusively that, upon the "double majority" question M. Loranger, the Minister, or the "In," held opinions opposed to those advocated a few months ago by M. Loranger, the "Out." M. Loranger retaliated, not by establishing his innocence of the charge of tergiversation brought against him, but by retorting, and to a considerable extent making good, a similar accusation against M. Cauchon, whose opinions as an "Out," were widely different from the opinions of M. Cauchon, the "In." This only serves to show that, in the squabbles of parties in Canada, there

is not on either side any principle at stake. The whole affair is but a struggle for office, for its patronage, and chances of peculation; and for the attainment of these objects, there is no act of meanness to which either of the contending parties—the "Ins" or the "Outs"—would not cheerfully give its adhesion, if by so doing, it could secure its ends. A famous statesman is said to have once called the attention of his son to the small amount of wisdom it required to govern a country; had he been acquainted with our Canadian politics, he would have exclaimed, "See, my son, with how little honesty mankind are governed!"

Many other speakers distinguished themselves during this most unprofitable debate, which lasted till Thursday evening, when the House adjourned without a division.

A rather amusing scene took place betwixt M. Loranger and the press, which the honorable gentleman taxed with giving a false report of a certain speech of his on the "double majority" question; but the accuracy of which report is asserted by Mr. E. Penny in a letter to the Globe. Mr. Penny is well known for his talents as a reporter, and the scrupulous fidelity of his reports; the general opinion therefore seems to be that M. Loranger has been very unfortunate in his attack upon the press.

On Friday, 21st the Legislative Council took up the question of the "property qualification" for members of Parliament. In the course of the debate there was nothing remarkable, except an observation from Mr. Vankoughnet, to the effect that "if a man had lived in Canada any length of time, and had not acquired £500, his poverty was a pretty sure proof that he did not possess the intelligence required in a member of Parliament." There is to be sure another light in which such a person's "poverty" might be viewed; for it might be accepted as a proof of his too scrupulous honesty, and his unwillingness to enrich himself by the simple process of defrauding his neighbors. Poverty is, to say the least, as often the result of scrupulous integrity, as of want of intelligence; though we must admit that an excess of the former quality, as much unfit a man for efficiently performing the duties required of a Canadian statesman, as does a deficiency of the latter. The proposal, therefore, to abolish the "property qualification" was, we think, very properly rejected; for a man who cannot acquire money, has certainly no right to a place amongst those statesmen and legislators whose chief characteristic is, their marvellous aptitude for growing rapidly rich, as soon as they are entrusted with the handling of the public funds.

The report of the Committee of the Whole on the Emigrant Act being brought up in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. McGeer moved that it be referred back, with instructions to strike out the clause imposing a tax of one dollar upon the children of immigrants. On a division this amendment was lost by a majority of 58 to 42. The second reading of M. Cartier's Bill, to extend the summary jurisdiction of recorders, inspectors and superintendents of police, police magistrates, and other officers in criminal matters, was then moved, and carried.

On the 28th a Bill for the abolition of Sunday labor in the Post Offices and on the Canals was read a first time in the Legislative Council. A stormy debate in the other House upon a motion for giving three days in the week to Government measures, resulted in large majorities in favor of the Ministry, upon every division. The Emigrant Bill was read a third time, and the House went into committee on M. Cartier's Judicature Bill.

STATE-SCHOOLISM.—In bringing forward his motion for the second reading of the Bill to abolish separate schools—or in other words, to compel the Catholic minority of Upper Canada to pay for the schools of the Protestant majority—Mr. Ferguson frankly admitted that he was actuated by no religious motive. He had the decency also not to pretend even, that the measure by him proposed was just; but by his own showing, he brought it forward "simply because he thought the country"—that is the Protestant majority of Upper Canada—"demanded it."—Admirable reason! most unanswerable logic! The Protestant majority, actuated as majorities ever are, by an ardent desire to tyrannise over the minority—have uttered a vast amount of stinking breath, and demanded that the Papists be given over to them for a prey. And so, without stopping to enquire whether this demand be just, Protestant legislators must hasten to comply with the imperious bellowings of the cannaille, and at the bidding of the many headed beast, must make up their minds to perpetrate a grievous wrong upon the weaker portion of their fellow-citizens. A better proof of the fact often asserted by Catholics, that Protestantism tends to obliterate amongst those who are subject to its baneful influences, all distinction betwixt "right" and "wrong," and that it recognizes only the "expedient" or "profitable," it would be difficult to adduce. Because the Protestant majority of Upper Canada demand that the Catholic minority be compelled to pay for the schools of the former—to which schools Ca-

tholics conscientiously object, and "cannot without violence to their religious convictions send their children—therefore, and without any reference to the question of eternal and immutable "right," do Protestant law-makers become the mouth-piece and advocates of the tyrant majority. Reversing even the maxims of ancient Paganism, which, with all its faults, retained more of the divine, than does modern Protestantism, they adopt as their policy the principle of crouching down before the strong, and of trampling upon the weak. That Protestants demanded it, was the chief reason insisted upon, why Catholic parents should be compelled, to pay for the support of Non-Catholic schools!

The second great argument urged by Mr. Ferguson, Mr. G. Brown, and their friends for the abolition of separate schools, was one with which—we say it with shame and regret—we ourselves have furnished our enemies. Separate schools, argued the members in favor of their abolition, were not demanded by the Catholic laity. "It"—said Mr. Ferguson—(the separate school system)—"was only designed to meet the wishes of a few clergymen, but was opposed to the general feeling of the community. The Bill for its abolition had been before the House since the commencement of the session, but not a single petition had been presented against it, which he regarded as proof positive that it met with general favor."

This argument of the enemies of "Freedom of Education" is, we admit, a strong one; and did we not know what influences had been brought to bear upon the Catholic people through a corrupt and venal press, we should recognise it as unanswerable. But knowing as we do the nature and extent of those influences, we do not admit its validity; though to Protestants it must seem conclusive as to the fact of the total indifference of the great mass of the Catholic laity of Upper Canada to the blessings of "Freedom of Education," and their willingness to put up with the slavish and degrading yoke of "State-Schoolism." Upon this point then we may be permitted to say a word or two—in defence of the policy always advocated by the TRUE WITNESS with regard to the "School Question; and in justification of the Catholics of Upper Canada, who, whatever may be the case with some of their reputed organs, are not the timid, mercenary wretches that the arguments of our adversaries in the Legislature would make them out to be.

We have always insisted that it was unjust towards our Clergy, and most impolitic towards ourselves, for us to leave the former to bear the whole heat and burden of the day; and to look on as indifferent spectators, whilst they were fighting the good fight of "Freedom of Education."—The "School Question" we have always insisted, was not primarily a "Priest's Question," but a "Parent's Question;" that is to say, a question, not as betwixt the Clergy and the State, as to whom the education of the child by right belongs—but betwixt the Father and the State. Our position has always been that education is the function, not of the civil magistrate, but of the parent, not of the State, but of the Family; and that a "common school" system is as monstrous an anomaly in a free country, as would be a "common church" system, presided over by a Government official as Chief Superintendent of Religion. For these reasons we have always urged upon the Catholic laity the importance of constant, but strictly constitutional agitation, in order to show the world that the education of their children was a question in which they felt themselves directly interested; that it was in their character of parents, and not of Catholics, that they demanded the sole and absolute control over the education of their own little ones; and as a logical consequence, total exemption from all compulsory taxation for the support of schools against which, for any reasons whatsoever, they entertained any objections. Unless you do this—we have, time after time, repeated—unless you do this, unless you agitate, unless you flood the floor of the House with your petitions, and make the question of "Freedom of Education" a test question at all your elections—you will furnish your Protestant enemies with an argument of which they will not be slow to avail themselves; and you will put it in their power to say that the objections against "common schools" proceed solely from the ambition of a tyrannical priesthood, desirous, for their own selfish ends, to keep the people in ignorance—but are not entertained by the Catholic laity as a body. You will thus—we urged—by your culpable apathy, be the means of putting your clergy in a most odious light; and you will at the same time furnish your enemies with an apparently unanswerable argument against yourselves, which they will employ to your own discomfiture. "Agitate" therefore—we said; for though your agitation should avail nothing for the present, towards the overthrow of the actual infamous system, and the breaking asunder of the shackles of "State-Schoolism" wherein you are bound, it will at least have this effect;—that it will relieve your clergy—whose honor you are bound to consider before your own—of the imputations cast upon them by your enemies, and

their enemies. You will put it out of the power of men like this Ferguson, or his friend George Brown, to stand up in the House, and assert "it was only a few clergymen" who opposed the present system; and you will compel the Legislature to treat the "School Question," not as a question betwixt Catholics and Protestants, but as a question betwixt the State and the Family—betwixt the civil magistrate, and the parent.

The question at issue in fact is simply this, "To whom does the education of the child belong? to the Family, or to the Government?" and until we can force its discussion upon these grounds, until the "sectarian element" be eliminated, we need never hope for a favorable hearing from the Legislature. Thus it cannot too often be repeated, that the "School Question" is not a priest's question, or a church question; but first, and before all, a father's and mother's question;—one in which parents are primarily interested—because, as before the State, the parents of the child alone have the right to decide how, where, and in what company their children shall be educated.

Unfortunately other counsels have prevailed. Instead of showing themselves interested in the question, and making themselves parties to the strife, the great body of the Catholic laity have stood aloof, and held their peace; leaving their Bishops and clergy to do all the fighting, to receive all the hard blows, and to bear all the insolence and abuse of our common adversaries. This ungenerous and destructive policy has resulted as we anticipated, and as we foretold it would. Our silence upon a matter in which our dearest rights as freemen, and the eternal happiness of our children, are directly and deeply involved, is urged by our enemies as a reason for refusing us justice, and for representing our Bishops and clergy as a set of meddling busybodies; thrusting themselves forward in matters which do not concern them, and intent only upon gratifying their grasping ambition. On the late debate upon Mr. Ferguson's motion, our enemies skilfully availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them by our own misconduct; and there was not in the House, one to stand up to explain the cause of this silence, or to disabuse the minds of our enemies of the false, though very natural impression which that strange silence has made upon them.

Yet the Catholic people of Canada are not indifferent to the evils of "common" Schools, or the blessings of "Freedom of Education;" but they have been too easily duped by the artifices of men who profess themselves their friends, but whose sole object is to use them as their tools. The agitation of the School Question would be embarrassing to the Ministry, therefore, it must be allayed; and for the interests of the Ministry, our rights, the honor of our Priesthood, and the salvation of the souls of our children, must be sacrificed. The Catholic laity were recommended to make no sign; not to petition, not to manifest the slightest interest in the momentous question at issue; and believing that they who thus advised them were their friends, the Catholic laity unfortunately fell victims to the designs of the well trained "government hacks." The fruits of this policy are apparent in the boasts of M. M. Ferguson, Brown and Co., that the Catholics as a body care nothing for "Separate Schools," and that the agitation against them proceeds solely from the arrogance and grasping ambition "of a few clergymen." It concerns the honor of our Catholics, then, that they should dispel this most pernicious illusion as speedily as possible; for so long as it lasts all hopes of obtaining justice must be abandoned. But this illusion can only be effectually dispelled by the Catholic laity themselves taking a prompt and active part in the School controversy, and making their voice heard in the Legislature, in clear, strong, but strictly constitutional accents. This is a duty that we owe to ourselves, to our children—to our Church, and to our God.

"We are of those"—says the Toronto Citizen—"who are strongly impressed with the idea that, as a body in the State, we" (Catholics) "have interests both social and political to establish, or enhance." The TRUE WITNESS is, we are happy to say, of precisely the same opinion; and it is for that very reason that he pursues alone to-day, the course which he once pursued in company with the Catholic Citizen of Toronto, and before the latter had bartered his principles for "Government advertisements."—In an evil hour our Toronto cotemporary listened to the voice of the Ministerial Syren, and since then our respective paths have diverged. We mention this fact, as a gentle reminder to the Citizen that he cannot condemn the policy of the TRUE WITNESS of to-day, without thereby condemning the policy of that Catholic Citizen of Toronto who solemnly pledged himself, in the face of God and man, "to oppose by all constitutional means" every Ministry that refused, or delayed to do, full justice to Catholics on the "School Question."

Education," and the interests, consequently, of our Catholic separate schools. Now, the present Ministry have publicly pledged themselves—and this pledge we believe that they will keep—not to make any concessions to the demands of Catholics upon the "School Question." Not only have the members of the Ministry for the Upper Province given this pledge, but those of the Lower section have done so as well. Thus, we find Mr. Alley reported in the Toronto Colonist of the 18th inst. as solemnly declaring on the debate for abolishing "separate schools" that he "was not desirous of any change in the present system, but wished to maintain it in its integrity," in spite of its glaring injustice towards the Catholics of Upper Canada, and the indignant remonstrances of His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, and the other Prelates of U. Canada. Now, we must confess that we do not see how the most important of all the "social and political" interests of the Catholic body are to be established or enhanced, by giving a warm support to a body of politicians who have declared that they will not allow those interests to be established or enhanced; and who openly avow their determination to maintain in its integrity, a system utterly incompatible with the "social and political" interests of Catholics.

We therefore conclude that our cotemporary, in the hurry of composition, has been guilty of a trifling error; and that for the words "social and political," in the passage we have ventured to transcribe from his columns, we should read "personal and pecuniary." By making this slight correction, the language of the Citizen becomes intelligible, and his meaning clear. For though the policy he pursues towards the Ministry is inconsistent, indeed incompatible, with the advancement of the "social and political" interests of Catholics, it is admirably adapted to promote the "personal and pecuniary" interests of the editor and proprietors of the Toronto Catholic Citizen. It is a policy which brings in grist to their mill, in the shape of "Government advertisements," Crown Land "Agencies," &c.; and which must therefore recommend itself strongly to them as the best possible policy for Catholics to pursue. But our cotemporary must excuse us if we still persist in sticking to the old paths; and if we are still determined to pursue the course upon which we started—which we once travelled in company with the Toronto Citizen—and which, since he deserted it, we have travelled alone. Lucrative it may not be; but mature reflection has convinced us that it is the only course which is consistent with the honor, and with the interests—"social and political"—of the Catholics of Canada.

MORE FRAUDS AMONGST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.—Well may our Canadian system of administration be termed "Government by Corruption;" for scarce a day passes in the course of which some fresh fraud, some new iniquity, some novel act of swindling on the part of a Government official, is not brought before the public. Only the other day it was a Government officer of the name of Anderson whose frauds were brought to light; to-day we find in the Toronto correspondence of the Montreal Herald, the following particulars respecting the manner in which the Chief Superintendent of Education for Canada West, the Rev. Mr. Ryerson, has been appropriating the public funds to his own use. In the words of the Herald the story is shortly this:—

"The monies required for the erecting of the Normal School and so forth, have been all paid through the hands of the Rev. Doctor; but by an accident, similar to that by which Mr. Anderson's debentures always had some interest accrued upon them until before they were sold, the Chief Superintendent of Education always had a considerable balance in advance of what was required to pay the tradesmen.—This balance was kept in the Upper Canada Bank; but not on the same terms as those upon which Mr. Hicks used to deposit the Provincial balances. The Doctor knew that principal produced interest, and this interest was only placed to his private account till it amounted to £1500."

The most melancholy feature of this disgraceful business—because showing how generally our public men are tainted with corruption—is to be found in the sequel, as given by the Herald's correspondent. The facts as detailed above having leaked out, the Rev. Mr. Ryerson naturally expected to be called upon to refund the public monies by him applied to his own use, and placed to his private account. But to avoid this, he trumped up a claim to remuneration for certain mysterious services, said to have been rendered in superintending the progress of the buildings; and this "claim" was allowed by the Ministry! Still the fact remains uncontradicted, that public servants in this elysium of swindlers, and fraudulent bankrupts, place the interest accruing from public monies entrusted to their charge, to the credit of their private accounts; and that when detected, they are allowed to escape the punishment due to their frauds, by trumping up counter-claims against the Government which they have defrauded. Happy land this Canada, for cheats, and swindlers of all descriptions!—In England they are consigned to the hulk, clothed ignominiously in grey jackets, and have their hair cropped short, so that they are made a spectacle to men and angels. Here on the contrary, they set up in business as Presidents and

Directors of Missionary Societies for the conversion of Papists—on a handsome provided for at the public expense, not in the Penitentiary, as profane persons might be inclined to suspect, but as "Heads of Departments" from whence, if they be as lucky as their chief, they may expect to be in due time translated to the governorship of Barataria, or some other of Great Britain's colonial dependencies. Yes, it must be admitted that, morally as well as physically, Canada is a great country.

HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON.—We are indebted to the Kingston Morning Herald of the 22nd inst., for the following account of the enthusiastic reception given by the Catholics of the good city of Kingston, to their newly consecrated Bishop—a reception as honorable to them, as to the amiable Prelate for whom it was intended:—

On Thursday, His Lordship, the Rev. Mgr. Horan, recently consecrated at Quebec Roman Catholic Bishop of this Diocese, arrived per railroad from Montreal. His Lordship was accompanied by several dignitaries and priests of the Church in Lower Canada. At the Depot His Lordship was met by the Rev. Vicars General Macdonell and Dollard, and a large number of the Priests of the Diocese, besides a vast crowd of the citizens. At the Depot a Procession was formed in the following order: First came the Grand Marshall of the St. Patrick's Society—then the fine Band of the Society—next the splendid No. 2 Rifle Company under the command of Major O'Reilly—then the children of the Brothers' School numbering eight hundred—then the members of the St. Patrick's Society to the number of eight hundred, with their gorgeous banners—then a long line of public and private carriages, and last the new Bishop, and about forty clergymen of the Diocese. The Procession was one of great splendour, and attracted a vast concourse of the citizens as it wound its way through some of the main streets of the city. The first stopping place was at the College of Regiopolis. The whole space opposite the College was planted with evergreens, and at each entrance two beautiful arches of evergreens were constructed. At the College His Lordship and the attendant Priests robed—and thence through the open files of the Procession proceeded to the Cathedral—the space opposite which was also planted with evergreens, while the principal gateway was surmounted with a fine arch. When inside the vast and noble building, one could fairly behold the magnificence of the pageant. From the altar railings to the door the Cathedral was crowded. The view from the organ gallery was really very fine. The altar elegantly decorated—the gorgeous robes of the Bishop and his principal assistants—the swaying mass of human beings—the gentle rustling of numerous silken flags, and the brilliant sheen of the gorgeous new banners of the Society—together contributed to make the occasion one of absorbing interest. The stay in the Cathedral was but short. The Bulls were read; and after the installation, ceremony which was brief but impressive, His Lordship pronounced the Benediction—and the vast assemblage withdrew.

We had occasion before to make a few remarks on the new Bishop who now assumes the episcopal charge of a Diocese, that was long blessed with the ministrations of the late Bishop Pheasant; we repeat that in every respect Bishop Horan will be found in every respect worthy to fill the important trust of the late lamented prelate. He is a ripe scholar—a priest of exalted piety, and broad Christian liberality.—We know that he will soon win the affections of his flock and the respect and esteem of the protestant gentlemen of the city. His mission in its most christian meaning is Love.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE.—ADDRESS TO MR. M'GEE.—A complimentary address was, on Tuesday last, presented to Mr. M'Gee, M.P.P., by the students of St. Michael's College, Toronto, in presence of the Very Rev. V. G. Bruyere, Rector, Messrs. Walsh, &c., at the College. Mr. M'Gee made an appropriate reply.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

Toronto, May 25th, 1858.

An amusing contre-temps has just transpired, in relation to our Presbyterian brethren. You know how bitterly they, their journals, and their representatives in Parliament have resisted "ecclesiastical incorporations;" how stoutly they have stood out against the right of the Grey Nuts to sell their own property, unconditionally. What is amusing in their conduct—usually so sardonic and severe—is, that they are now, "as a church," actually before the House, asking an Act of Incorporation, nominally for "Knox College," but really for the entire Free Kirk of Canada! In the Private Bill Committee, the Catholic Members have to a man voted for the clauses, giving the ministers, elders, and laity, the right sought; while the Protestant Members—especially those of the "Auld Kirk"—have fiercely assailed the whole measure. When the Report comes up in the House, there will be a curious display of argument, and many strange marchings and countermarchings.

Another strange matter has been before another important Committee—that of Public Accounts.—The subject is the malversation of the sum of about £1500 per year, for several years (eight or ten), by no less reverend and important a person than the Chief Superintendent. Dr. Ryerson has been ignominiously summoned on a charge—that is the plain truth of it—of peculation, and has made several daily pilgrimages from the Normal School to the Parliament buildings. His examination, I am told, has been a scene worthy of the descriptive skill of Charles Dickens. A Protestant and conservative member of the Committee observed in my hearing, that his demeanor and replies were perfectly Pecksniffian. He was prepared for everything—he had suffered much, and was ready to suffer more—he would rather sell the house from over his head, than that any deficit should be found in the accounts.—But, after all the palaver, the truth came out that the money was taken—taken by Dr. Ryerson—without warrant, and for his own uses, or uses only known to himself. The report will be published very shortly, and we shall see then who will shield this arch-impostor from the punishment which he has so long evaded, and which now seems about to overtake him.

A habit of the Rev. Doctor is, whenever he gets into a dangerous position, to go round from one Methodist meeting to another, and pray in proportion to the peril in which he stands. This week he is ob-

served to be particularly vehement in his devotions, and he will need them all.

This evening the new Member for Leeds and Grenville—the historical great Grand of Canada West—is to be escorted to the House (so 'tis said) by a grand procession of his Order. It is not stated whether he is to be accompanied by the editor of the Catholic Citizen—Michael Hayes, Esq.—who, according to the Brockville Recorder, canvassed for Gowan in that neighborhood. Mr. Editor, CAN this be possible?

[We fear that it is only too true.—Ed. T.W.]

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—The pressure upon the military resources of the British Empire, consequent upon the desperate struggle with the insurgents in the remote East, presents a most tempting opportunity to our Yankee neighbors for blustering about the "right of search," claimed and exercised by British cruisers over vessels suspected of being engaged in the infamous slave traffic. Their journals are now loud in insisting upon the doctrine that no vessel showing the "Stars and Stripes" shall be interfered with, no matter what her destination, or the objects of her voyage. She may be a slaver, or she may be a pirate; but no matter, so long as she hoists United States' colors, she is to be allowed to pursue her course unmolested, and to consummate her intended iniquity.

In this doctrine, which if assented to would effectually put a stop to all protection to the honest trader, by abolishing the great "ocean police," hitherto performed by the national ships of all States—we can hardly believe that the great body of the commercial people of the United States will be brought to acquiesce. It is manifestly their interest, as it is the interest of every mercantile community, that the sea, the great high road of nations, should be kept clear of pirates; and this result can only be obtained by giving to men-of-war of all nations the right to stop, overhaul, and examine the papers of, all suspicious looking vessels, no matter under what colors sailing. Now the result of the doctrine put forth by our excited neighbors, if universally adopted, and carried into practice would be this—that the pirate would be exempt from all interference, and be in a position to carry on his nefarious pursuit with impunity. If chased by a British cruiser, he would but have to show the "stars and stripes" at his peak, and his pursuers would be compelled to let him pass. If chased by a United States vessel, the display of the British ensign would secure him in like manner against all interruption from the United States man-of-war. A Spanish or Portuguese flag would in the same way, effectually protect the pirate from arrest by a French frigate; and so, with a sufficient supply of national flags in his locker, the robber captain would be empowered to set all the vessels of the civilized world at defiance, and to pursue his career of rapine and murder, unchecked, unmolested. To refuse therefore the "right of search" to men-of-war, is to proclaim immunity to the pirate.

Men of war in time of peace are in short the police of the Seas; and that they may do their duty effectually, it is absolutely requisite that they should have the "right of search" over all vessels of every country. This right may of course be abused; and the commanding officer of the cruiser so abusing it, should be held responsible. But better, far better, for the interests of commerce and civilization, that the "right of search," in spite of its liability to occasional abuse, should be upheld, than that the doctrine that the "flag covers the ship," and that it should protect her from the national cruiser, should be admitted by the maritime nations of Christendom. The honest trader is always glad to see the man of war's pendant; because, no matter what its color, he therein sees the symbol of the supremacy of law; nor can we understand how any commercial community can be so stupid as not to perceive that by freely according the "right of search" to all national vessels, they are taking the most effective steps to secure the prosperity of their trade, and the honor of their flag. We can therefore attribute the present excitement on the subject in the United States, to nothing but the desire on the part of a section of the community to make a great display of patriotism, or rather to indulge their natural propensity for vaporing and blustering.

COAL IN UPPER CANADA.—Much excitement has been created in Upper Canada by an announcement that coal in large quantities had been discovered in the vicinity of Bowmanville. The Toronto Colonist publishes a letter from the Collector of Customs at that place, confirming the report, and stating that the bed was found on the property of a Mr. James Bates, and at the depth of about one hundred and fifty feet below the surface. This discovery—if it turn out to be true—will to a considerable extent, disturb the theories of some of our geologists.

Professor Chapman has since published a letter, showing that the alleged coal at Bowmanville, is but the black bituminous shale, well known to exist in many parts of Canada, and which was foolishly mistaken for coal at Quebec some three or four years ago.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Monday last being the birthday of our Sovereign, was generally observed as a holiday. There was a grand turn out of the military at Logan's Farm, where they performed some very complicated evolutions indeed, to their own infinite credit, and the intense delight of the beholders. Royal salutes were fired, and in the evening there was a small display of fire-works on the Place D'Armes.

Some rather ill-natured, and certainly very unjust comments upon the defunct New Era having appeared in some of our contemporaries, we take the opportunity of remarking that we have good reason for believing that its cessation was owing to the dilatoriness of many of the subscribers to that journal, in paying their subscriptions. This is a very common cause of complaint with all newspaper proprietors. They have on their list of course, a number who are punctual in fulfilling their engagements; but at the same time there are always a number, who cannot by any inducement, be persuaded to pay at all; and thus the dilatoriness of the latter more than counterbalances the advantages derived from the punctuality of the former. There is, in fact, but one condition on which an independent paper—that is a journal not sustained by "government pap"—can be continued; and that is, that all—not a portion only, but all—its subscribers shall punctually adhere to the terms of their subscription. When this condition is not fulfilled, and when arrears are allowed to accumulate, the proprietor is compelled in self-defence to suspend the publication of his journal; and thus the reluctance of some to pay their just debts, inflict a wrong, not upon the proprietor of the suspended journal alone, but upon those who have been faithful in settling their account with the printer, and have therefore a right to expect that the printer shall fulfill the terms of his contract with them. The non-paying subscriber—if we may be permitted such an expression—inflicts a double wrong; a wrong upon the printer whom he defrauds of his hire; and a wrong upon the paying subscriber, whom he defrauds of his paper. We speak feelingly on the matter, for the True Witness, as well as the late New Era, has a large number of "non-paying subscribers" on its lists; and we trust that they will take the hint hereby intended to be conveyed, viz.—that we expect them to remit to us at once the amount of arrears due, in order that we may be spared the disagreeable alternative of taking other measures to enforce compliance with our reasonable demands.

NORTH LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.—Mr. Ogle Gowan, the Orange candidate of damaged reputation, and the father of Canadian Orangemen, has been returned by a large majority. His opponent was a "Clear Grit," and therefore one for whom Catholics did not willingly vote, even for the sake of avoiding the disgrace of being represented by such a person as this Ogle Gowan. In fact, a Canadian election offers to Catholics only a choice of evils, of which it is not easy to decide which is the greater. "Clear Grit" principles are repugnant to the Catholic; whilst the antecedents of the Orangemen are so disreputable, that no gentleman would like to come directly or indirectly, in contact with him. According to a report published some time since in the Montreal Herald, it would seem that even the Irish Orangemen—a body not very select in their company—refused to acknowledge this fellow Gowan as one of the "Brotherhood."

On Tuesday evening Mr. Gowan took his seat in the House with an Orange rosette on his breast. He was introduced by Messrs. Powell and Tett; and in the galleries of the House, were several of his friends and admirers decorated in like manner with offensive party colors. It says very little for the credit of our Legislature that such unseemly party displays should be permitted therein; but in sad truth our Legislative Assembly is little better than an Orange Lodge. Of the Catholic Canadian members present, several, M.M. Cartier, Loranger, Alleyne and Scotte, to wit—greeted the entry of their Orange ally with loud applause.

THE ARGENTUILL ELECTION.—THE PROCEEDINGS BEFORE JUDGE BADGLEY DECLARED ILLEGAL.—We learn, from Toronto on Saturday, that the following are the terms of the Resolution, reported to the House by the Committee on the Argentuill Election, composed of Messrs. Angus Morrison (Chairman), Galt, Heath, Langvin, and D. A. Macdonald:—

"Resolved,—That inasmuch as in the opinion of the committee the action taken by the Hon. Judge Badgley was not in accordance with the statutes, the proceedings had before him, in his capacity of Judge Commissioner, be and the same are, declared to be null and void."

THE ANDERSON LIBEL SUIT.—Mr. Anderson's Counsel applied for a new trial in the suit against Mr. James Deaty, but has been refused.

THE "SUPERIOR RACE".—The following verdict upon the body of Sarah Ann Brown was rendered by a jury in the Township of Iona, County of Elgin. The case needs no comment:—"That the deceased, Sarah Ann Brown, was conveyed out of Canada by her father, while in a state of pregnancy by him, for the purpose of concealment; that she died in the Wayne County Poor House, State of Michigan, of natural causes, commencing with measles, during which time she was confined, with a female infant, which was followed by a fever, terminating in death."—Toronto Colonist.

To the Editor of the True Witness: Stratford, May 24, 1858.

DEAR SIR—The ready insertion always given by you to communications which immediately, or even remotely, concern our holy religion, induces me to forward you a brief account of some interesting events that occurred here within the last few days. On Saturday evening last, in compliance with the request of our much esteemed pastor, Rev. P. J. Gann, T. D. M'Gee, Esq., M.P.P. for your City, delivered an eloquent lecture on the "Future of Canada" to a numerous and respectable audience in the new Town Hall of this place. The distinguished lecturer was appropriately introduced by Lawyer Stewart.

Mr. M'Gee, when he had taken a rapid, but comprehensive review of the present condition of Canada, dwelt with much power and eloquence upon the great advantage which this portion of Western Canada must ultimately derive from the enormous commerce of the Lakes finding an outlet to the seaboard by the shortest route through this section of the Province. His remarks on this branch of his subject were interspersed with highly interesting statistical data, derived from Congressional documents and other sources; showing to what an almost inconceivable extent the commerce carried on over the waters of the great lakes has reached. He next showed how ruinous in its results would be the so often threatened dissolution of the Union at present existing between the two Provinces, especially to Canada West. He urged the necessity of cultivating a close union and intercourse with the French Canadians; as well on account of their local and commercial influence, as of their patriotism and identity with U. Canada and her interests. In this connection, the lecturer dwelt upon the fact that the Lower Canadian is not more a Frenchman than the French speaking German, Tyrolean, or Spaniard.—He is thoroughly Canadian; they proved themselves such, since the capitulation of Quebec, when the 50,000, abandoned to their own resources by Montreal, have increased, without any subsidies from the parent country, to nearly 700,000. Their numbers are too great to be coerced; they must be conciliated; they must be treated with justice.

Mr. M'Gee's theory of Canada's future, which is to embrace within its expansive domain the immense tract extending along the Pacific slopes from McKenzie's River to American Oregon, across to the Atlantic and Polar Sea—is by no means visionary.—The picture drawn of the material and intellectual progress of Canada was lively, interesting, and lifelike. The whole lecture formed an intellectual treat of the highest order. Suffice it to say that it was thoroughly M'Gee-ian.

On the following day, (Sunday,) immediately after Mass, another pleasing opportunity of hearing Mr. M'Gee, was afforded us. A St. Patrick's Society was formed, and your worthy member delivered an appropriate inaugural address, which was attentively listened to by a large congregation. He depicted in earnest language the necessity of forming St. Patrick's Societies, wherever fifty Catholics were to be found;—the advantages to be derived from such constitutional organizations, and the vital importance of perfect unanimity among the members.

At the close of Mr. M'Gee's address, a large number of persons from Stratford and the adjacent neighborhood enrolled themselves members of the new Society.

The following gentlemen were unanimously chosen officers of the Society, viz., John Lynch Esq., J.P., President, T. Corcoran Esq., Secretary, and Mr. Cashen Treasurer. Before the meeting adjourned the following resolution proposed by T. Corcoran Esq., and seconded by—Cashen Esq., was carried with acclamation:—

Resolved:—"That whilst we the Catholic inhabitants of the town of Stratford, and County of Perth, extend to T. D. M'Gee Esq., our most cordial welcome, we embrace the same opportunity of expressing our entire confidence in his past political career; and our full reliance that prudence and patriotism will guide him always in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties."

X. Y. Z.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Ottawa City, P. M'Guire, 12s 6d; B. Gilligan, 6s 3d; E. Pauls, 12s 6d; F. X. Clement, 5s; J. Enright, 3s 3d; J. Monaghan, 5s; P. Baskerville, 6s 3d; E. Mooney, 6s 3d; W. Bowles, 5s; R. Smith, 12s 6d; M. McGrath, 21; T. Morrow, 6s 3d; G. Wallingford, 6s 3d; M. Boyle, 10s; J. Devlin, 12s 6d; J. Goodwin, 15s 7d; E. Masse, 21 17s 6d; J. Kehoe, 10s; F. Conway, 10s; D. Coghlan, 12s 6d; A. Ryan, 12s 6d; West Osgood, J. M'Evoy, 10s; Chatham M. Forhan, snr., 21; North Lancaster, A. M'Gillis, 21 5s; Marysville, B. Scanlan, 5s; Corbeau, U. S., Rev. Mr. Sasseville, 5s; Summerstown, R. Grant, 10s.

Per W. Lehan, Emily—Self, 10s; J. Quinn, 10s. Per Mr. Hamill, Godmanchester—P. Brady, 12s 6d. Per M. O'Dempsey—Marysville, J. Sweeney, 10s; Tyendinago, J. Martin, 12s 6d; D. Hanly, 10s; Belleville, M. Perkins, 12s 6d; J. Power, M.D., 21; D. Bradford, 10s.

Per J. Roberts, Amherstburg—Mrs. Bailey, 12s 6d. Per A. Harris, Pakenham—Self, 16s 3d; J. Gorman, 10s; E. Savanagh, 6s 3d; E. Lunny, 10s. Per M. Rourke, Kingston—Self, 5s 7d; Salem, U. S., T. Loozy, 12s 6d; J. McGary, 12s 6d.

Per Rev. Mr. Lalor, Greenbush—J. O'Donnell, 10s.

The recent exposure and subsequent retirement or expulsion from public life, of Messrs. O'Farrel and Anderson, should be a subject of congratulation to every one who has the real interest of Canada at heart. It will require all the moral courage or brazen impudence for which those gentlemen have made themselves notorious, to enable them to bear the load of infamy which has been heaped upon them. It may be argued, and probably with justice that these men are merely scapegoats, that there are many others who are equally criminal but whose guilt has been concealed with more artful cunning. Some perhaps will think that, had as the conduct of these two men has been, it is harsh to punish them and to allow their instigators and accomplices to remain rich and flourishing. There are other elections which will compare in roguery if not in villainy with the election of St. Sylvester. The Blue books show us that there are many other men besides Mr. Anderson, who have had the management of the public money, and who have been equally guilty of gross peculation. Those books also show us with what open effrontery such illicit gains have been settled upon female relatives to secure definitely to the speculators an ultimate profit. But had as are the affairs to which allusion has been made, there is one point about them calculated to inspire hope—the delinquents have been punished. Of late years in Canada, when the majesty of the law has been shamefully violated, and the conduct of officials,—from the judge upon the bench to the policeman with his baton,—had called forth universal condemnation, the course has been to appoint a "commission of inquiry." These commissions, however much at first they might soothe the excited feelings of the community, were sure in the end to give dissatisfaction to all; for they literally did nothing. It is therefore refreshing to think that a manlier and more straightforward course will probably henceforth be adopted; that speculators of the public purse will not be allowed to enjoy their ill-gotten gains in peace; that public delinquents like O'Farrel will not be allowed to wear their ill-gotten honours undisturbed.—Quebec Mercury.

IMMIGRATION.—A considerable number of immigrants have arrived in this city this season. As far as we have seen them they are principally English, and are of a much more respectable class than usually select this section of Canada for their permanent residence.—Bytown Gazette.

THE CROPS.—We hear of most favorable reports of the crops of winter wheat from all the townships in rear of us. The supposition that the past winter was a trying one for fall wheat seems to have been a mistake after all.—Colborne Transcript.

Married.

In this city, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. J. Connolly, Mr. James Mooney, to Miss Maria Corcoran, both of the Queen's County, Ireland.

Died.

On the 20th inst., at Pointe Claire, John Alexander Shannon, aged 5 months and 3 days.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Flour, Oatmeal, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Beans, Peas, Buckwheat, Indian Corn, Flax Seed, Onions, Potatoes, Pork, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Turkeys, Geese, Fowls, Hay, Straw.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT for the ERECTION of the SAINT BRIDGETS CHURCH, in the Quebec Suburbs, request a GENERAL MEETING of THE SUBSCRIBERS For that Church, to be held in THE SAINT PATRICK'S HALL, On THURSDAY EVENING, THE 3rd JUNE, At SEVEN o'clock precisely. EDWARD COYLE, Secretary. Montreal, 28th May, 1858.

RONAYNE & CO., GROCERS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, No. 81, St. Paul Street, OPPOSITE BONSECOURS MARKET, MONTREAL. MAIN STREET, BROCKVILLE. RIDEAU STREET, OTTAWA.

TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, AND GROCERIES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND. The Trade Supplied on Liberal Terms. P. RONAYNE. M. RONAYNE. P. J. FOGARTY.

A CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH TEACHER WILL be open for an ENGAGEMENT at the close of the present year, or at any intermediate period, in connection with some flourishing Catholic institute. Unexceptionable reference will be given. Address—Box 100, Post Office, Guelph, C.W. Guelph, May 25, 1858.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned, in returning thanks to their Friends and the Public for the patronage accorded to their HEARSEs, avail themselves of the occasion to announce that they are prepared to make all arrangements for FUNERALS. They hope, by the pains that they will take to serve the Public, to obtain a share of its patronage. P. BELANGER, A. CHAPLEAU, No. 9, St. Dominic Street; and No. 8, St. Urbain Street. Montreal, 25th May, 1858.

FROM THE PRESS.

Mr. John Jackson, publisher of the Calais Advertiser, writes: I know it to be all it is recommended; having used it in my family for six or seven years. Every mother and housekeeper must often act as a family physician in the numerous illnesses and accidents that occur among children and servants.—For many of these cases, Davis's Pain Killer, is an indispensable article. In diarrhea it has been used and effected cures. For cuts and bruises it is invaluable.—N. Y. Examiner.

PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER.—This medicine has become an article of commerce—a thing no medicine ever became before. Pain Killer is as much an item in every bale of goods sent to country merchants, as Tea, Coffee or Sugar. This fact speaks volumes in its favor.—Glens Falls Messenger.

DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.—Notwithstanding the many imitations of this article, and many other medicines in the market pretending to answer the same purpose, yet the sale of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer is more than the whole of them put together. It is one of the few articles that are just what they pretend to be. Try it.—Brunswick Telegraph.

Lyman, Savage, & Co.; and Carter, Kerry, & Co., Montreal; Wholesale Agents.

IMPORTANT.

YOU FEEL DEBILITATED. YOU FEEL NERVOUS. YOU ARE WORRIED ABOUT TRIBLES. YOU CANNOT WORK WITH ENERGY. YOU DO NOT FEEL LIKE DOING ANYTHING. YOU HAVE NO APETITE. YOU CANNOT SLEEP AT NIGHT. YOU FEEL WEAK. YOU FEEL DIZZY. Then use Hoofland's German Bitters, they will cure you without fail. They are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. and are sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canada and South America, for 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle. For sale by all Druggists, in Montreal.

A LUXURY FOR HOME.

IF our readers would have a positive Luxury for the Toilet, purchase a Bottle of the "Persian Balm" for Cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Chamooching, Bathing; Removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun-marks, and all disagreeable appearances of the skin. It is unequalled. No Traveller should be without this beautiful preparation; as it soothes the Burning sensation of the Skin while Travelling, and renders it soft. No person can have Sore or Chapped Hands, or Face, and use the "Persian Balm" at their Toilet. Try this great "Home Luxury." S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors, Ogdensburg, N. Y. LAMPLAGE & CAMPBELL, (Wholesale Agents), Montreal.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The feeling of irritation among the French arising out of Bernard's acquittal is gradually subsiding, though I fear it will long rankle in the breast of many a native.

So we must look elsewhere for cordial connections and sound political alliances. A person holding a high station in this country, and by no means opposed to England, gave utterance to the following sentiment in my hearing.

"Louis Napoleon sera obligé un jour de faire la guerre; il n'en doute pas. Quant à l'Angleterre, il est évident qu'on se brouillera un jour ou l'autre; il y a antagonisme de principes, de sentiments, d'idées, de mœurs, de jugemens, entre les deux sociétés."

Such being the state of public and private opinion on this side of the water, you will not be surprised to learn that a series of most bitter articles concerning England and Russia, which were lately penned by M. Veuillot in the *Univers*, should have created a sensation.

M. Veuillot is no common writer, and the ability displayed by him in the above articles did not contribute a little to increase the impression. Though his paper strenuously supports the reigning Government, it by no means yields to Government influence, being, with the *Debat*, the only independent daily newspaper in Paris.

The consequence is, that the above articles have been read by all classes and all people, though no journal has ventured to reproduce them. One may even fairly affirm that in this circumstance the *Univers* has struck out a line for itself which was most agreeable to the feelings of national susceptibility.

A fact rather ominous when we consider that it is the staunch defender of Catholic interests. On the other hand, though M. Veuillot has told us of many a severe truth, it is easy to see that he in reality knows very little, if anything, of England, or English society.

He is probably not aware, likewise, that his exaggerated language in many respects injures Catholic interests in our country, instead of supporting them. But on this score he would probably turn a deaf ear to any observation of ours, as he has ever done to the advice of his best wishers in his own country.

But, whatever may be the opinions of the *Univers* on this subject, the Government at least does not seem to think of a rupture for the present. Indeed, the internal state of France would not allow it, on account of the gradual and steady extension of revolutionary societies.

Though the press is not allowed to speak of such matters, political arrests are continually going on in the provinces. The picture drawn by M. de Morny at the opening of the Session is but too true; and the recent law relative to public security has rather increased than diminished the net-work of secret associations.

The Socialists appear to be quite as obstinate as the Government in their plans for the future. Such being the case, the Emperor could hardly think of a rupture with any other Power, more especially England.

strong expression of the Emperor's feelings.

During the last year, the Society for the Propagation of the Faith raised 4,191,716 francs, mostly collected in France. The amount sent in from elsewhere stands thus: Belgium, 239,122 francs; Prussian Rhineland, 199,264 francs; Catholic Ireland, 136,843 francs; North America, 168,704 francs; Piedmont, 199,264 francs.

The next in liberality are Austria and Bavaria; but little worth notice comes from Spain, Portugal, or minor tracts of Europe.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.—The statement that freedom of speech, and even severe criticism of Governmental administration, is everywhere and on all occasions ruthlessly prohibited in France, must be received with considerable modification.

It is certainly true that discussions, involving systematic opposition to the Government, are not permitted in the periodical press, but I also believe that the spontaneous servility of writers meets more than half-way official exactions; and, moreover, that many of the restrictions imposed on what may be termed social intercourse, and the repressive measures which may disturb it, are often attributable to the excessive zeal of subordinates, irrespectively of the commands or wishes of the Government and its chief.

Absolute as the Imperial system is, there is still a certain margin left, which might be turned to account. Doubtless when the origin or the right of the Imperial Government is called in question liberty of discussion is inexorably suppressed. But if its legitimacy were once accepted by political parties as an accomplished fact, I believe that no great restraint would be laid on the fair criticism of its acts.

But, let us be just. Would the English Parliament tolerate debates on the act of settlement? or the Senate at Washington receive a motion as to the propriety of the declaration of Independence? I have heard of impartial persons, well acquainted with the society of Paris—persons who acquired great eminence in the service of previous Governments, who are far from friendly to the Imperial regime, and who, rightly or wrongly, doubt its duration—who declare that social intercourse is now as free as it ever has been within their memory in France, and that if the Empire could be seriously accepted, searching criticism would not be regarded with much disfavor.

ITALY. The Piedmontese Conspiracy Bill was brought into the Senate in the sitting of the 3rd May. The Duke of Modena has issued a decree, forbidding all parents or guardians to send their children or wards to foreign schools or universities without a previous permission obtained from the Minister of the Interior.

The youths who may have been clandestinely sent to such foreign establishments are to be precluded from entering the University of Modena or filling any public office in that State; moreover, their parents, guardians, or relations who have sent them thither shall be fined to the amount of from 500 francs to 2,000 francs, be dismissed if public officers, from their functions, and lose the titles and distinctions which they may possess.

Between Sardinia and Naples, we trust, matters will be made up. It is announced that Count Cavour has consented to submit the matter to arbitration. In a telegram from Naples, we are told that the amount of compensation demanded by Lord Malmesbury from the Neapolitan government for Watt and Park is believed to be 24,000, and that the King appears inclined to treat.

In another version of the news we are told that the English government fixes the indemnity at 400,000 francs (or 216,000) and that the armaments continue in the Neapolitan arsenals. From Paris we learn that "Sardinia has no immediate desire to go to war, and no intention of inviting hostilities; but she will not continue friendly relations with Naples unless indemnified for insult and injury. Such being refused, Sardinia will find friends to support her far too weighty for Ferdinand to resist."

In fact, the Emperor Napoleon, "ever true and loyal," will support Sardinia in her just claims for the restoration of the Cagliari.

Englishmen with the most enlightened principles, and a nation receives from the lower members of society. No, the Englishman or the English lady stands up arrogantly, and affects to raise up the head before that holy and venerable man, called Plus IX, and who at that moment is raised above them only to be able to give them his fatherly blessing.

On Palm Sunday I saw an Englishman six feet high step forward, and proudly placing himself within five yards of the Pope, examine him closely with an opera glass at the very moment his Holiness was giving his benediction to the faithful bowed down in prayer before him.

On that very day General Goyou, commander of the French army at Rome, was forced to enter, and give a severe lesson to an Englishman, whose impertinence went beyond all bounds, and was insulting to all the Catholics present.

Our French officers cannot be called Saints, but they are always respectful to what is holy and sacred. "There is not one of those now in Rome who has not felt irritated and indignant against the English who assist at the ceremonies of the Holy Week.

More than one among them has done justice to such acts of impertinence, coming from persons who, from their fortunes, ought to show better breeding. "What would they say and think of a Frenchman who would remain with his hat on when their gracious Queen happened to pass, not in the Church of St. Paul's, but in Hyde Park?

In 1849 I was near being torn to pieces for not having been able, on account of the pressure of the crowd, to take off my hat at the moment when her Majesty, the Queen of England, made her entrance into the theatre. These men ought to know, in presence of Plus IX, celebrating the mysteries of religion in his temples, that the Sovereign Pontiff is the head of 200 millions of Catholics.

But these men believe but one thing, that they are the masters of the world, and that, as such, they possess the monopoly, the privilege of insolence and insult. "Do not imagine this 'Etude de mœurs' is exaggerated; it is but the imperfect expression of the conduct of the English at Rome during Holy Week. Such as it is, I sign it.—ALPHONSE BALLEYDIER."

PRUSSIA. A letter from Berlin states that the *Volks-Blatt*, a democratic paper published in the Prussian capital, is about to be prosecuted for republishing Mr. Edwin James's speech on the trial of Dr. Bernard. According to the 81st article of the Prussian penal code, prosecutions for offences of this description can only be instituted on the complaint of the Government of the Sovereign who has been offended.

RUSSIA. OUTBREAK AMONGST THE RUSSIAN SERFS.—A letter from Berlin, dated April 30th, announces a serious outbreak among the peasants on the domain of Prince Wazilzkoff, which appears to have been instigated by an agitator, who had misrepresented the nature of the project for the emancipation of the serfs.

This person had created the impression that for some years past they had rendered twice the amount of forced services which could legally be demanded, and that they were, consequently, entitled to be indemnified. The peasants assembled in a body, and proceeded to the town of Taurogens, with a determination to enforce restitution, and refused to work until their claims were satisfied.

The Governor-General of Kowno arrived three days after with three squadrons of hussars, and, as remonstrances were of no avail, it was necessary to have recourse to force. Many of the peasants were arrested, and order was at length re-established. Similar events had taken place at Georzenburg.

There is no doubt of the final result. Koor Sing will be beaten, but great anxiety is felt in the mean while for the partition of the beleaguered entrenchment, as well as for the fifty dragoons sent out in the strange conveyances, have described.

Not is this the only unfavorable intelligence that reaches us from this part of the country. A letter from Benares of the 27th ult. says: "I have another reverse to chronicle. Two companies of Her Majesty's 54th, with Madras cavalry and 100 Sikhs, and two guns, I believe, went out with the magistrate, at a place near Siraoon, between Allahabad and Gobeegunge.

As usual, our information was most wretched, and which always will be the case under the present system. The force came up suddenly to a spot surrounded by a jungle. A large body of rebels were comfortably settled there, and opened on us with six guns. After sustaining the fire for an hour, we were obliged to retreat with the loss of the officer in command of the Madras cavalry, and very many others, killed and wounded.

Just fancy six guns under the nose of the magistrate, and he altogether ignorant of the fact. This occurred the day before yesterday." Our news by post from Oude, goes to the 30th of March. By the 19th all organised resistance had ceased, but such a vast area of houses could not be held by our troops without great inconvenience, and the inhabitants were invited to return and ransom the rest of the town; nests of rebels, however, still existed.

One of these was attacked on the 21st by the 4th Panjab Infantry, who suffered severely in their attempts to capture a gun in a narrow street. Major Wilde, the commandant, and Captain Hood, the second in command, being severely wounded. The position was subsequently forced by the 93rd, who killed 140 of the enemy and captured three guns. The same evening, two young officers, Messrs. Gape and Thackwell, straying into the town beyond our pickets, were murdered. On the 23rd, a force, under General Grant, proceeded on a three days' expedition to disperse some rebels in the neighborhood towards Seetapore; 15 guns captured, and 200 men slain.

One officer, Macdonnell, of the 2nd Panjab Cavalry, was killed in this affair. On the 24th the Grand Army began to break up, the Ghoorkhas marching towards Fyzabad, and the siege of Lucknow may be considered to have terminated. Our total loss was about 70 officers and 1,100 men killed and wounded; that of the enemy it is impossible to compute, but it could not have been less than 4,000 killed.

In comparing this siege with that of Delhi, two great differences present themselves; one, the contrast between the small besieging force of Delhi, barely 9,000 strong, worn out with three months of incessant and harassing combats, and the splendid force of 30,000 men before Lucknow, flushed by a long series of victories, under their able leaders; the other, the difference between the powerful artillery and ordnance stores, drawn by the rebels from the Delhi magazine, and the miserable collection of guns and mortars and bad ammunition they mustered at Lucknow.

The papers give full and interesting accounts of the important preparations under Sir H. Rose, including the capture of Jhansi and the victory obtained over the rebel forces, numbering from 20,000 to 25,000 men which advanced to its relief. The enemy fought desperately; but Sir H. Rose turned their left flank with artillery and cavalry, and after making two stands they broke and fled, defending themselves.

The rebels tried to stop pursuit by setting the jungle on fire, but nothing could check the ardour of the artillery and cavalry, who followed in pursuit across the country in flames. A Marseilles dispatch contains the following reports:—"Nana Sahib, reinforced by Bareilly Khan, proposes to attack the English. The brother of Nana Sahib occupies Galpee. 25,000 of the fugitives who retired from Jhansi have fired the jungle to cover their retreat.

The English have been compelled to evacuate Jaunpore in Allahabad, on the frontier of Oude, and to retreat upon Azimghur, where they are besieged by Koor Sing. Another reverse has been experienced by the British in the vicinity of Allahabad, where Lord Canning is staying. The disturbances in the South Malabar country continue fomented by the leading chiefs."

The Times Bombay correspondent says Lucknow news by telegraph is to 8th April. Four days previously Sir James Outram, relieved as chief commissioner of Oude by Mr. Montgomery, left Lucknow for Calcutta. His efforts to restore tranquillity in the city and throughout the province had been partially successful. As a whole, Oude is still hostile to us. Some new chiefs and landlords have come in, but the majority yet remain aloof.

pardon may be driven into a frenzy of resistance by the terror of the rifle and the gallows. It is said that the number and continuance of the executions have created a very bad effect. Men are summarily shot and hanged, on the evidence of others who know that their own lives depend on their inculpation of the prisoners. Some excess may, perhaps, be excusable in men who have the remembrance of the Cawnpore and Delhi horrors strong upon them; but it is the duty of the authorities to put a check on this wild vengeance, if it gratifies itself with the destruction of men who are innocent of English blood.

There is a general opinion among those best qualified to form a judgment that if we are to hold India, without an enormous European force, we must now give pardon and protection to every native—not actually a mutineer. Taking India as a whole, it surely cannot be said that England has any cause to cherish feelings of revenge against her 180,000,000 of subjects. A great army has revolted, and every race, from the Himalayas to Ceylon, has had a chance of insurrection.

And yet how few have availed themselves of it! In Bengal, as well as in the North-West Provinces, the populations have been favourable or inert; in Oude only has there been any active sympathy between the inhabitants and the soldiery. And even in Oude the rebellious spirit seems to have been confined to those landholders who have what we should call "a stake in the country," and who have thought that the annexation of the province was but a prelude to the dispossession of themselves.

Why, then, should any of our countrymen act as if they thought every inhabitant of India a rebel and an assassin? Such practices, if not checked, will lead to so open a feud between the Englishman and the Asiatic as will vastly increase the labor of governing the empire after it has been reconquered.—Times.

We lay before our readers some extracts from the well known correspondent of the Times, now with the army in India:—SOLDIERS IN THE PALACE.—Our men were in high delight with the gay dresses of the eunuchs which they found in some of the rooms, and it was with difficulty they were induced to take off the crowns of lace and peacock's plumes, and bird of paradise feathers, and the swordblades they stuck over their heads and shoulders.

Here, as in every other building, there were quantities of kites, the flying of which seems a favourite amusement of these childish but ferocious races. Goats, horses, and stately Cyren cranes, tame monkeys, apes, antelopes, numbers of parquets in cages were also appropriated by the men. But it was scarcely a place for zoological investigation. Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, of Wilson's Staff; his brother, Captain Johnson, Deputy-Quartermaster-General, head-quarters camp; Lord Seymour, Lieutenant Stewart, Bengal Engineers; and myself were looking at one of our men who had decked himself out in a fantastic eunuch's attire, when a shot, evidently from one of the rooms of the court, passed between us, and, as they had been freed at before from the same, they moved off to another spot.

Very soon afterwards a man of the 90th was shot through the body, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, to whom I had been speaking a moment before, was struck by a spent ball on the head. I moved off out of such an unpleasant neighborhood, but as I passed out of the court the rascal, who appeared to be secreted in one of the upper rooms, sent a bullet within an inch of my cap and precipitated my retreat. In this siege there is no such pleasant vantage ground as Cathcart's-hill or a well protected parallel, from which one can get a view of what is going on without any risk except that from a long-range shot or stray shell, and more officers have been killed and wounded here after our actions are over by the enemy hidden in unknown holes and corners than in the actual service of the field.

In the next court, which was sheltered from fire by the walls around it, our men had made a great seizure of rich plunder. They had burst into some of the state apartments, and they were engaged in dividing the spoil of shawls and lace and embroidery of gold and silver and pearls. In a nook off this court, where there was a little shade, we retired to rest ourselves, as there were no means of approaching the front, part of the buildings being on fire, and explosions of mines feared every moment. Two men of the 90th were in before us, and, assisted later by some of the 38th, we saw them appropriate money's worth enough to make them independent for life.

The rooms off this nook had been used as stores by the King or some wealthy member of his household, and each moment these men went in only to emerge with a richer trophy. In one box they found diamond bracelets, emeralds, rubies, pearls, and opals, all so large and bright and badly set, that we believed at the time they were glass. In another was a pair of gold-mounted and jewelled duelling pistols, of English make, and the bill, stating that His Majesty the King of Oude owed the maker 2807; then out they came with bundles of swords, gold-mounted and jewelled, which they at once knocked to pieces for the sake of the mountings, leaving the blades behind them. Next came out a huge chymical laboratory, then a gold saddlecloth, studded with pearls; then gold-handled riding canes; then caps of agate and jade, gold-mounted and jewelled; then—but I must really stop this broker's inventory.

The happy possessors of these riches were quite mad with excitement. "Is this gold, Sir?" "Is that a diamond?" "Is your honour sure that that's real gold?" "Is this string of little white stones (pearls) worth anything, gentlemen?" It was a great drawback to have a conscience under such circumstances,—a greater not to have a penny in one's pockets, for in this country no one except an old stager on the look-out for loot carries a farthing about him, and, as one of the soldiers observed, "These here concerns only carries on ready-money transactions." He was an experienced operator, that gentleman. If a native soldier came in and walked off with anything which he found in a dark corner out pounced our friend upon him, rifle in hand, "Leave that there, I tell you, I put that there myself!" and there was something in his eye which explained his meaning so clearly that the article was at once abandoned, and if found to be valuable was retained; if not, was "made a present of." Close to us were large boxes of japanned work containing literally thousands of cups and vessels of jade, of crystal, and of china, which the soldiers were listlessly throwing on the ground and breaking into atoms.

Had the enemy made a strong attack on us at that moment not one-half of our troops could have been collected to repel it. And such were the scenes through every court of the many mansions of the Kaiserbagh. Meantime intelligence reach the Chief of the Staff that the women of the Zenana were secreted in one of the strongest parts of the Kaiserbagh. Some engineer officers, whose name I do not know; Captain Hope Johnstone, of General Mansfield's Staff; and Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, B.A., with two companies of the 38th, immediately proceeded to the spot, into which some of our soldiers had already forced an entrance. In doing so the son of one of the Begums, a deaf and dumb youth of 20 years of age, and two or three of the ladies of the Zenana were unfortunately killed by a discharge of musketry when the doors were burst in, before the soldiers saw that they were women. It may be imagined what a state of terror the Begums and their attendants were in when our men entered. They expected death every instant, and their agonies of fear were increased by the knowledge of the fact that some armed Sepoys were shut up in a room close at hand, and one shot might seal their fate.—Huddled together amid the smoke, they could scarcely be calmed by the assurances of the officers, who at once took measures to remove them to a place of safety. As they were going out one of the ladies pointed out to Captain Johnstone a box which he had just taken from the floor and laid upon the table. She told him it contained jewels to the value of 100 lbs of rupees, or 100,000. He at once placed

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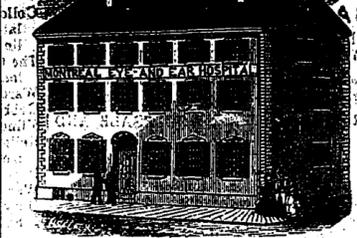
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ASTOR HOUSE, New York City, March 5, 1854. Doctor AYER, Lowell: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your CHERRY PECTORAL has done for my wife. She had been six months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid was offered her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from what he pronounced incurable. She is now well, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well. Yours, with gratitude and regard, ORLANDO SHEELBY, of SHEELBYVILLE.

Consumption, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cure all round us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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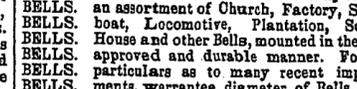
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