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#  

NINTH LETTER OF DR. CAHILL
to the earl of carlisle.
Victoria Hotel, Cork, Juae 11, 1856.
My Lord-If the Ner Testament be the law of Cbristianity, it is a clear case that Protestantsm is Rel it is, therefore, an illegal society, a rebellious aspociation. These ideas, any lord, happen not to be my own: they are the expressed sentiments of an eminent Protestant living Judge, who has in private
society, often argued, and protested against the revosociety, often argued, and protesteu against the revoReformation:"
There are no clauses in the sacred volunie, which cision than the passages which reler to a permanent lising, speaking, teaching authority; and there are oo tests which are put forward with a more stringent command than the enactments of paying unreserved Teachers. For the salke of argument, let us suppose that some of tie decisions of this council, in discipline ar othernise, required to be examined, reconsidered, and explained, surely the opposite course in such case would be to appeal to the constituted, acknow edged authority: to argue, to canvass the decision oo stand on the old piomisions of the ancient Christia Constitution: to cite judicial precedents : and to seek 2 remedy, if. necessary, according to the fundamental
laws of the:Grospel Constitution. But the Reformers appealed to no laws no precedent, no dacision, but proceeded at once to expel the bead, to proscribe the aws, to ignore the Constitution: and to substitute in place of he ancient goverament of God, a system or asuboron. This brand of illegality, his reclesesness f Revolution are still attached to Protestantism, as its essential character: and these anti-Christian elements, this primæral sin, drive it forward in everp country where its Professors are found, into an unicersal rebellion against the political gorernment and the Christian creed of erery nation differing from heir: Revolutionary code
This nas the original sentiment which produced eparation from the old Church monarchy: it levelled the old Catholic throne, and demolisted the old Catholic altar, wherever its illegal combination could be successful; and the late disastrous revolutions in Europe during the last ten years can be cleariy traced the agency of the same Protestant principle iapolitical and religious, all' orer the world. This reolutionary element is rery infectious: it is sure to ealist all the discontented in erery country; and its standard will ever have the support of all the wicked, the immoral, and the rebellious, wherever the State oftected. Hence the modern history of Europe sup ffected. Hence the modern history of Europe sup plies a perfect commentary on this clear policy of Pro estantism. Go where you will travel throug and country: and you will find the adberents of Ang the perjurer to his ousn laws, the malimer ot bis former creed: the enemy of his nation, the traitor to is race and the infidel defamer of lis bantised faith. English Protestantism and English gold hase thus English Proteran: and English gol have thus daily prasers, their daily bread: and English literature and the English press, and the army and the aavy, and the bar and the bench, are degraded by their adrocacy of a system which is now universally admitted as the offspring of revolutionary Protestantism.

The Engtish embassies in every country are the resort of all the enemies of Catholicity: and while the gold of our treasury is freeig given to the Mazcolitics; an additional premium is offered for the Gavazzis, the Achillis, and all the abandoned perjured priests whom crime has expelled from our Church; but who now take their rank as apostles under the reformed standard of Anglican erangelical perfection. Tbus we hare an Anğglican parly in Madrid, in Lisbon, in Genoa, in Florence, in Naples, and in Rome: they are expelled from Vienna and from Paris. They always succeed for a few years wherever they go,
from their:gold and their lies: but time unmasks from their: gold and their lies: but time unmasks their inposture, and the rereat is everg where ertain and igoomir paro soin A. be is the evangelical head of each local Bible society: he cashes their English drafts, like goung Sir Robert Peel in Switzerland: he is the accreated Eagher reformer and revolutionist. Ambassador, and the 'Bible, are all detected : and the Ambassador, and are remored amidst the scorn and the execration of almost every 2midst the scorn and the execration of almost every.
country where this infamous anti-Christian system has been introduced. I shall supply your Excellency mith some fer estracts to-dar to prore to you, if
proof were necessary, the interminable discord which
he Bible Societies excite by their libels all over the world. Hear Lord Shaftesbury talking of the Einperor of Russia and of the failure of the Soupers in the East :-
If all this were 50 -if this was the spirit that governed
he Emperor of Mussia in bis oxn dominion he Emperor of Russia in his own dominions-he did not got possession of those provinces, by right of conquest, in hich he now observed the decelopment of liberty under
the naceent rights of conscience. (Hear.) He had no Eastern provinceslof Turkey would be brought to the same
 Fards missions-a nat nuissions, lot it he remembered, to
disturb the Greek Church, but missions to the wild and ignorant beathen of his own dominions-the outskirting
provinces of his own empire, where the people were sunk provinces of his own empire, Where the people were sunk
in indatry and the grosest darknes. Even there he he
 these heathens in the wilds and steppes of Russia. How
methodical, tow systematic did he not show himself in all this. (Hear.). The horavian brethren labored many y ears
among the Calmuc Tartars between tha Black and Gas. pian Seas. In 1823 about 300 coaverts bad been gattherd
together, but the missionaries were forbidden to baptize 0ogether, but the missionaries were forbidden to baptize
any one of them, on the ground of an old existing law,
that no beathen under Russian sway shall be converted to that no beathen, under Russian sway shall be convertid
to Christianity and baptized but by the Russian Greek year--viz., 1824.. The Scottish Missionary Society began
mission in Russian Tartary in 1802. Their operations a mission in Russian Tartary in 180 . Their operations
were widely extended in 183. A Maiomedan conrert of
high standing mas baptized by the missionaries, upon Which a geries of vexatious restrictions and persecutions
began on the part of the Government, which complled that societs to relinquish its operations, after more than
twenty years labor and a large expinditure, just at the
time in which they were reapiag some fuito the abor The Basle Missionary Society commenced a mission among the Tartars on the confines of Persia, and labored first in
the Persian dominions. 3 feeting with opposition there the Persian dominions. 3seting with opposition there
they remored into the Russian dominions.about 1823. and they remored into the Russian dominions.about 1823. and
continued for ten years, till they weire ordered to quit the Ruisian empire, and the missionaries, to the number of
eight or ten, removed into other fields of labor. The Loneight or ten, removed into other fields of labor. The Lon-
don Missionary Society undertook a mission in Siberia, on the frontiers of Chinese Tartary. They Fere countenanced
by the Emperor Alexander, and joind by sereral Russian
missionaries. But, in the ear 1841, after twenty years missionaries. But, in the year 1841 , after twenty years'
expense and labor, this mission was suppressed by an orexpense and labor, this mission was suppressed by an or-
der from the Russian Syod, the reason giran being. that
the mission, in relation to that formo of Christianity, alseady estabished in the Russian empire, did not coincide
with the views of the Church and the Governmeat.
Will your Exceilency be pleased to remark following passages from the same noble lord, which Kells, in Connemara, in Kilkenny, and in SkibbeKeen?
In the latter part of January of the year 1846, the fall vials of hierarchal vengeance were poured out, upon the
heads of the defencelesis men and women in the Armenian Church, who chose to obey God rather than man. They Were summoned before the patriarcl, one by one, and peremptorily ordcred to subscribe their names to a creed
which had been prepared for the purpose, on pain of the
terrible ansthema, Fith all its barbaroua consequences.terrible ansthema, with all its barbarows consequences.-
ln the course of a week or so they were ejected from their
shons and their business. Nen, women, shops and their business. Nen, women, and children, their habitations, sometimes in the middle of the night,
and to go forth into the strects, not knowing whither they and to go forth into the strects, not knowing Whither they
should go, or where they should find shelter. The bakers were prohibited from furnishing them with bread, and the
water-carriers with water. Parents were forced by the patriarch to cast out even their own children who adarch and his party resorted to every species of oppression
without the least scruple or pity; and it was evident that want oi power only prevented them from cutting of weads. The brothren could not pass through the streets
without being abused by all kinds of filthy language, spit
upon, snd stoned ; a few were cast into prison, and for several Sundays the churches resounded
Let us now visit the Crimea:-
Proselytiss lis tre Orixia.-February, 1850.-The rage for proselytism has found its way even to the Orimea. is said to be the authorised agent of a Religious Society at
home, has bend distributing Italian Bibles among the Sardinian troops, and attempting to convert them. Gencral
Della Marmora complained to General Codrington, who Fas rather puzzled Fhat to do in the miater, and, aG I am informed, told the Sardinian Commander to deal with the fence, according to the Sardinian lam and regulation.-
The missionary in question, notmithstanding that bis labors are facilititated by a p perfect accuaintance with the
talian langaage, bas not been very fortunate in its results. I am sasuruad that he has not effected s ingle conversion.
The Sardining taice the books, just ns the Sparish smag glers, aud muleteers, and gipsies took the spants which a
more celebrated missionary, Bible Borrow, their accejtance; but it is much to be doubted whether
they read them, and it is quite clear that they do not proft by:them to the extent of embracing Protestantism. The good understanding wetween the sardinians and the Eng-
lish is too perfect to be affected by trifes $;$ but intermed-
ding of the kind referred to are strongly to be condema-
We shall now consult Switzer!and
ProssirftiErR's Veracity.-A. M1. Boissonnes stated reGenera, that they had been oo вuccessful in a certain pain rish in France, thst althoughit was an old Oatholicparish there were but very few Catholics left in it. The care of
the parish in question (that of Fresnois-le-Grand), on seeing this statement in the papers, Fas absolately, astound-
ed at the lie, and writes to the Univers to assure the public
that the Protestants had really made no palpable progreas
in the locality, and that of a population of 4,200, whick
the parish contained, more th the parigh contained; more than 4,000 reare Cntholicg, and
only
tome fow soi disant Protestants could be found scattered bere and there.
We shall again go 10 India :-
Proskirviss
Proselymish ry Tha Indian Amat.-The Madras Exrecently publighed at Migadras, must hare extinguished every spark of hope that the Catholits of ladia entertain-
ed as to their being allowed a abare in the benefits of the new educational sygtem without detriment to their religilaliong, ibe children of all soidiers, above four years of
age, will be obliged to attend the regimental schools, unJess prevented by sicknoss or some such cruse, under a
penalty of two and a half rupees a month the Government subsistence. This is an attenpt to proselytise the
chntraren of the Catholic soldiers, and, if carried into efarmy.
We now return to Ireland :-
Extract from the official report from Robert Curtis, Esq. I think it it right to add, for the information of the Inspector General, that the prevalcent impression in this city,
amongst all classes-and $I$ have been speakiug to sereral Protectant gentlemen upon the subjeact-ing, that these
Scripture Readers are not averse to a certain extent of opposition, but tho contrary, ; and that they gelect, there-
fore the most remote and outtof-the-way themselves. The assigned motive for this isce that the op-
position tends to strengthen them in their situations, for Which they receeve a Balary of from fa 10 s to $\mathrm{E}_{3} 3$ a month and that it tends also to increase the subscriptions to the
society in England, tehere the account of this npposition and ancle 1 give this
solcly as the general impression that exists, and ina pery
decided manner in the public mind decided manner, in the public mind of all ciasees in Kil.
kenny (except those connected with the movoment), without venturing to express any opinion of ny own upon the
subject. This I know, that no good whatever has arisen, or is likely to arige, in the point of view with which the
movement has been undertaken, but the contrary : illfeeling has been excited and stirred up betwen two classes
of her ATajesty's eubjects previously living in barmony and of her ntajesty's subjects previously living in barmony and
cordiality together, and this has extended beyond the mera mob of women and boys who
in the suburbs of the town."
The Inspector continues:
"One of the Scfipture Readers, accompanied by four or
ive boys, with roils of placards under their arms, another carrying a ladder, and another a pot of pagte and a brusb proceed through, the stroetter, for the parpose of pasting
these placards. The Mayor considers them offensive, and likely to lead to a bresch of the peace, and he sends three
or four polico in their wake, with a man of his own, carryor four police in their wake, with a man of his own, cary-
ing another ladder, and a mob of women and children following; the whole shouting and checring. No sooner
does tho Scripture Reader succed in gettiag a placard posted, and goes on to snother place, than the Mayor's The policemen lave a writen order from the Mayor, con-
taining a printed copy of the placard so to be remored. taining a pranted copy of the placard so to be remored.
The processio-for I can call it onthing else proceeds in
this manner through the atreets, which $I$ conside: both this manner through the streets, Which I congide: both
ridiculoug and diggraceful. It is also becoming now a
matter of who can hare the longest ladder ; and gome of these placards bave been posted fifteen or sixteen fee
from the ground. In some instances the posters hare got from the ground. In some instances the posters hare got
out of window, and posted them eren atill higher, where they cannot be got at, but where, from bring pelted with
mud, the window
been posted on boards and to be broken; they have also been posted on boards, and hung out of windows by a
cord, which is drawn up when any attack has been made
upon them. The posting of the placards can angwer no upon them. The posting of the placards can answer no
purpose whaterer; for, in the first instance, no Roman
Catholic would be seen resding them: and lin the next place, they are covered with mud, effaced, or torn down
before they are five minutes up. On the other band, these
very facts render their removal an unnecessary piece of pery facts
We now proceed to Jerusalem :-
In the German Zeitung, of the 5th of February, 1844, in speaking of the disturbances caused in JeAlexander, the journal has the following remarks:The King of Prussia's instructions to his Minister state East mished to embrace Protestant Christionily, but had
 ensuring them protection and safety $!$ !! and zdmilting that
their Bishop at Jerusalem was "harassing the Orthodox
Eastern Cburch to such an extent as to receive proselytes Eastern Courch to such an ertent as to receire proselytes
from ber, and congregate them into certain schismatical
congregations ;" but declaring that in doing this he was congregationg, but declaring that in doing twis he was
entirely neglecting the command of his late Metropolitan,
and transgressing the injumctions which limited his nuand transgressing the injanctions which limited his nu
From these, and numberless similar extracts, it would appear, my Lord, that in every part of the fact in every place where England has any influence, ler principal employment, through her Souper Missionaries, is her favorite project of Revolution: commencing everywhere through her Ambassadors, aided ending in her expulsion, amidst universal contempt and horror. The Catholic children in her Indian camp-; the Catholic marines in her vavy; the Ca-
tholic soldiers in the battle-field; the Catholic prisoners in the bridewell; the Catholic boys and girls: in schools; the Catholic orphans in the binators: and no for-hounds ever pursued a fox: no terriers erer hunted a badger with more ferocity or
a keener smell than a Souper will follor up to the last point of insult and persecution the poor forlorn orphan of Catholic parents, who happeas througb
mistabe or othermise to be exposed to the infidel beholds this disastrous society. Your Excellency buked by a King at Jerusalem, called liars at Genoa, reported as disorderly at Kilkenny by a police in spector, on the point of being punished in the Crinaea by the Sardinian general, dismissed from Turkey for misconduct, expelled by the Tartars, banished froma Persia, pelted and stoned in the streets of Teheran : and cursed, execrated, and abhorred in every nation where their character is kuorno. The most notad gang of London swiders, he most unprincipied wretches that even profane the records of the police ealendar, do wot present such a history of intamy and horror as those agents whom England sends forth to
preach the gospel of peace, and to walk in the foot preach the gospel of peace, a
steps of the adorable Saviour
This system, my Lord, has degraded England and Protestantism all over the world: has arrakened a universal feeling of disgust amonggt the Dissenters and pour own country-bas filled lreland Fith horro legal combination in Parliament which very soon will rid the world of a nuisance, a curse a sin equally religion.
have the honor to be, my Lord,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
D. W. Cahil., D.D.

## WHY DO THE HEATHEN PAGE?

## (Fom the Noctict Times.)

The thought uppermost in the mind of the SoveCardinal Archbishop of, Westminster) is Onace the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster) is Quace pre-
muerunt geates? ("Why do the heathen rage ?")why are the people of this country inspired at this time, under the influence of the Government and a servile press, subject to the influence of the Government, with such riolence of prejudice against the
Holy See, and such a disposition to assail, and, if it were possible (idle dream!), to destroy or subvert it? Why, when we have just sheathed our swords, drawn in a war waged in defence of the empire of be urged by our rulers and our leaders to aggression upon that sacred porver which has been in all ages
the source, the centre, and the citadel of Chris the source, the centre, and the citadel of Chris
tianity itself? the cause, and it miph be traced to the rery spirt in which the war was engaged in by this country,
and the manner in which it was concluded. With.and the manner in which it was concluded. Witb-
out entering into the question of the propriety, morality, or policy of the war, or the grounds on whick engaged in it (which were quite different from those possible it it it is is possible io it see hat the people of this country In the papers laid before Parliament, or in the dis. cussions in Parliament, the most contemptuous disregard was displayed as to the Holy Sepulchre-that moreisn sacred shrine of the Christian world-and ou ment that they were not going to war with any view of rescuing the Christian population from their state and the liberatiotion. The rescue of Christs tomb been worthy objects of war; but our statesmen avored that their object was the "integrity and it the humen of the Turkish empire," and subsequeatly Englandation of Russia in sacrifice to the pride of not objects the ranity of France. Well, these rere tions weire likels which other and more Catholie na jects which, as to France, would soon and easily be satisfied by a little military glory. That once acquired by her arms, she ceased to feel any interest in War the only worthy objects of which were djs arowed by her Protestant ally. And so peace was
forced upon us, just when we were ready for war and burning to satisfy our glory and satiate our pride. It was forced upon us by the influence o continuance of the and in a continuance of the war in a great degree through the
eril influence of our Protestantism. It could no more be the wish of Catholic or truly Clristian powfar less su; for the Emperor of Russia has almars treated the Holy Father with respect: the late Em peror. viewed Gregors XIJI. with veneration; and bis son and successor, taught by experience the fata effect of the isolating influence of schism, is drawing The lesson bonds of amity between bimself and come stubborn national character, hare refused to learn and we have drawn from it, not instructions of wis dom; but inspirations of revenge. Disappointed in the issue of the war, so little grateful to our national
pride, enraged with Austrin for having refused ta

## THE TRUE WGNESS AND CAMHOMC CHRONICLE.

enter into the war with us, and secretly chagrined with France for refusing longer to continue it, we
bare failed to recognise the cause of our comparatireisolationtin our religious 'estrangement from the
 broiling the two greatest of them, nid thus avengin broiling the two greatest of them, nnd thus avenging
ourselves on France and Austria by engaging them in a war of which we might be the arbiter. This one reason of our menaced onslaughts on the Papa mainly mere revenge. The traditional policy of England, erer since the age of Elizabeth, has been to sow dissension among the Catholic Powers, in or of religion from which we find ourselves alienated. With France and Austria united, we are well aware especially if they are in amity with Russia,
influence in Europe rould dinninish; and as it influence which has always been exercised for perni保 purposes, and sinister and selfish ends, we bar an instinctive consciousness that it would find opposi
tion on the part of those great Powers. And of ourse, Rome, as the ion and exposed to ber incessant machinations-it all the insidiousness of intrigues and all the insolence menace. Nor are these general motires the only nes which are operating ; there are others more secret. Tbus a treaty of commerce, which Naples entered into in 1845 for ten years, bas lately ex.
pired, and the King declines to renew it, and has preferred concluding a commercial conrention with Rome on terms more farorable than are conceded to ourselves. The English are a practical people; and are as likely to be moved by commercial jealonsy as by religious bigotry. Our commerce makes its sray
by force of arms, and our soldiers and sailors are often pioneers for our tavers, and purseyors for our manufaetures. Thus, fifteen years ago, we threatened Naples with war in order to make ber continue to
us a monopoly of sulphur; aud ten years ago we went to war with China to compel her to drug her-
self with our Indian opium. Italy is a fine field for commerce, and has many ports on the Mediterranean. Morever, haring succeeded in making. Portugal quite, and Spain rery nearly, subservient to our purposes,
by means of placing puppet-princes upon their thrones by means of placing puppet-princes upon their thrones, Coburg on the crown of Naples. Lord Palmerston
has already set up several kingdoms and created several kings; and Belgium, Greece, and Portugal and Spain are precedents. Our policy and our bigotry
go band in hand ; and after throwing a Catholic country into confusion by our intrigues, and placing
it uader the rule of our instruments, ive can at once gratify our cupidity by opening illegitimate avenues, or obtaining illicit facilities for our commerce; and
we can point proudly to the ruined condition of the countries thus victimised by the schemes of Protest-
antism as triumphant proofs of the fatal infuece of antism as triumphant proofs of the fatal influence of
Catholicism. But at the present period spe hare on antagonist in Europe as politic as ourselves, and a aspect of an "alliance" we have an effective "surveillance;" our good ally fathoms our counsels and pails all the intrigues of Lord Palmerston. The influence of France and Austria carried several great points against us, in accordance with Catholic principles and in opposition to our own. Thus, in spite
of our repeated disclaimers as to the object of the war being the protection of the Christian subjects of the
Porte, we were compelled to concur in coercing the Porte into a treaty vith Russia and the allies; engaging to treat its Cbristian subjects on an equality with the Turkish empire, and if not kept, opens a door for the future renewal of the war, at the pleasure either
of Russia or France, or rather, probably, of Russia and France; for as their influence, with that of Austria, carried the treaty against England, the proba-
bility is that they would combine to enforce it, even gainst the will of England. Thus, then, the unisolated by reason of their estrangement from Catholic unity, endeavor by intrigues to destroy it. But the Emperor of Austria, from that piety which is the piety or policy, are resolved to adhere to it piety or policy, are resolved to adhere to it. The
tripartite alliance between them and England. is only a blind union their part, in a means of binding Engwhile Prussia bas distinctly intimated to Sardinia tha her intervention in Italy must not be expected; and
Pussia is little likely to waste any of her recruited nergies in any war for the aggrandisement of he treacherous little friend, Sardinia, now under the in
fluence of England. The truth is tbat, as with Eng fluence of England. The truth is that, as with Eno and, interest and bigotry go hand in hand, so Austria and France poincy and piety combine to pro
tect the Papacy. Neither of them ever have any desire to allor of English influence in Italy; and hat their ourn fate is bound un with thatory to kno pacy. Europe knows the Vicar of cacred porver which alone can give colesion tions and peace to earth; while, on the other hand, betireen irreligion and rerolution there is an intimate ave rise to civil war in France, because the Protestderelopruent of Protestant philosophy; and in our own age we see hov Mazzini and Manin, Garibaldi, England. Our infuence soould set firebrands loose and send them through all Europe. The Papacy is
the keystone of the arch of Christendom; and could any human power impiously dislodge what a divine
hand has planted in its nosition? Its fall would crum-


#### Abstract

ble into ruins the social futurfe of Europe. France is regaining, and Austria has never revinquistiod, the sublime gift of faith, and they arelititle likely to alsublme giit of faith, and they are little likely yo al carroher fatal influence intothe soil consecrated do the  will not prove false to the "raditionsiof the thousanid years during which, whether as hare recognised and respected the authority and the territory of. Rome-tbe territory wbich Pepin deHoly See, and sustain her against Arian molestation to the exercise of her spiritual supremacy, long bePontif placed the imperial diadem on the Britain as a united realm did not esist among the s of the earth.


## IRISH INTELIIGENCE.

The Brshop of Conk.-A meeting of the Catholic inhabilanis of Cork was held last week in the Cham Right Rev. Dr. Delany a suitable address and testimonial on his return to Cork, after a sojourn in the most respectabie and infuential that has been held i merchantis and traders of Cork. At the close of the proceedings a subscription was opened, and in the
course of a few minutes amounted to nearly f200. Freeman.
Nrw
Nfw Cathonc Clubre of, Collooney, County inst., for the purpose of making a further effort to ob-
tain the necessary funds for the completion of their lain the necessary funds for the completion of their eautiful church. The meeting was presided over by
be Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin. The reCork, for his kindness in supplying to his native able the his genigns, and plans of a sto the Lord Mayor, not onl for his generous and efficient support, but also for the
blessings conferred on the district by his humane and considerate manage
in the county Sligo.
The Rev. James
The Rev James Browne gratetully acknowledges a botsford, for the chapel and school of Killawalla. Mr Hope Scott bas lately purchased some property in he has given of his disposition to promote the proppiness of his tenantry are already visible in the content-
ment of the people on his estate, who are every where applying themselves to the improvement of their
holdings. The example of such a landlord as Mr.
Hope Scott will Hope Scott will have a good effect, at the same time
that, in consalting for the welfare and comfort of his that, in consulling for the welfare and comfort of his
tenantry, he is securing his own permanent interests in his property there.-Mayo Consitution.
Jesuit Mission at Londonderry.-Four Priests holic cathedral of this city on Sunday last. Since which they are authorised to impart, bave been nusial, nor do the members of this illustrious Order tcuch upon polemics. Their purpose is to recall, and
if possible, to bring back the careless and indifferent of their own communion. 10 the paths of Christian
piety. The mission will be continued for three weeks. The reverend Fathers in eharge of the mission are
Messrs. Kyan, Dwyer, Blake, Healy, and Fortescue. - Londonderry Journal.

Representation of Tipperary.- It is reporled that
the Hca. George O'Callaghan, son of Lord Lismore will offer himself to the constituency, his principles
being "those of a thorough and enlightend which he is prepared to avow and advocate."
Mr. Moore has written to the Secretary of the Ten-
ant League, announcing the carrying of the second ant League, announcing the carrying of the second
reading of the Tenant. Right Bill, and, in reference
to the announcement made by Mr. Horeman he question involyed in the second reading would be again discussed on going into committee, the hon. government in this matter is without precedent in the of all partiessupporters, whose course it has left without defence."
Mr . Cullen of Limerick, received a letter from Mr.
S. E. DeVere, M.P., stating that he would support Mr. McMahon's motion for an enquiry into the 1rish
Fisheries, and that the case of the Limerick Fishermen was one that needed enquiry before som
nal that had not absolutely made up its mind,
The Cork and Youghal Railway Bill passed
the committee of the House of Lords without opposi-
ion. It will receive the royal assent in about
Encumbere
mount of nearity $£ 70,000$ changed hands yesterday mong the properties sold was another portion of the ary, Limerick,
Mr. W. B. MacCabe-The "Weekly Tele Maccabe to state that he is no longer editor of the
Weckly Telegraph. He asks us also to mention it was is wish to have placed before the readers of the uch statement was considered by the proprietorlikely Dublin Evening Post
Honorable Conducr.-A few years ago Mr. Burbut was unsuccessful, when his creditors accepted a menced business in the same trade. This time for Ire was more lenient, and be rapidly succeeded Mr. Burrowes has now paid to his fate creditors th believed to be his duty to repay: The recipients of his unlooked-for repayment have, in return, present bearing an inscription testifying to his honorable con-
duct.

Harvest PRosprys.-One or two of the southern
papers speat of the appearance of the old blight in the growing potatio, crop, but it is admitted that in
symptome, coming thus early, are 200 insignificant
 they, will fade away under the influence of the fin
wealher which hasjust setin. The following cuee
ing agricultural report is taken from the Dublin $P$ ac cet. "With the certainty of a remunerative harves
the bopes of the" rual popuation have risen. Now that: the country has erijoyed an uninerrupted con
tination of weather suitable for rapid vegetation, farmers anticipata an abundant harvest. On Op every
side the effects of the late beneficial rains are observable. Where the early sown wheat and corncrop were parched and delicate a month ago, not a trace
of weakness is now seen. They rear their heads with a stubborn and healhy look indicative of those whose comfort depends on the fertility of the soil, a glance over the country also affords pleasure to
all interested in any. way in the advancement of agriculture. In the reclamation of waste iands, the stematuc cuiture wider exteusion of industry. The farmer has disthe demand for its fruits has yet been exhatasted; and Whatever benefit may result to the agricultural clasee learn from information just received, most promising Oats, even on lands, which have produced poor crops food of the psople, the potatoe, will repay the disap
pointment its repeated failures Jately created. It is said that a larger tract of land is under this esculent
than has been planted with it for four or five seasons past; and it is consolatory to ascertain that thore is disease. Although the crops have not passed all dan-
ger, thay are in a forward enough state to brave a little, untovard weather. Had the lase month not
been so propitious this would not have been the

The Potato-We regret to learn that syinptoms of
disease have already shown themselves in some parts of the west of this cuuntry, particularly adjacent to the
sea. It is not exactly similar to last year, but the leaves of the plant are perforated with small brown
spotis. In some cases the stalk of the plant shows it aso; it is muct earier in showing iself this, year
than last, and the plants may recover, but in some of
the fields the blossom has shown early, and it hangs down in an apparently languid state, instead of being tatoes are on sale here, though at smart prices. - TVex The brigh freshed the growing which have recently fallen nconvenience whatever to the farmer. Some excel-
lent hay crops have been already gathered in, and mowing becomes pretty general: The hay in this part of he spring, will be nearly an average. The may anticipate a rich harvest of both grain and green
crops. The potato crop was never more promising ;
and it is indeed, gratify and it is indeed, gratifying to anticipate. an abundance
of that wholesome esculent for the poor, and a con sequent relief from what they regard as and a a con-
dictary-namely, Indian meat follow in the train of potatoes, the pork man will be
enabled this year to fall back on his old reliance-the enabled this year to fall back on his old reliance-the
pig. Pat's potatoes, and porkers, have more than an Remariable Rye.-Alonday we were shown specimen of remarkably fnll grown rye, produced on
the tand of Messrs. Dickson, Farrell, and Co. It is
upwards of six feet from the bottom of the stalk to upwards of six feet from the bottom of the stalk to
the top of the ear, and the straw is in a corresponding degree strong and perfect. The crop is of $w 0$ acres
in extent.-Belfast News-Letter. Early Harvest.-A number of ears of corn, They have been taken from large fields in full blow, belonging to John Galway, Esq., Fort Richard. We
never remember having seen corn so early in ear and if we only had some heat now we would have Early Stratiberates and Mushrooms.-Mr. M. earliest samples of the favorite fruit and vegetable above named. He has favored us with a basket of Keane's strawberries and mushrooms, the former two gards both ripeness and flavor.-Newry Telegraph. Tront fishing at Killaloe was never known to be so
bundant. The fish taken are large, and of great weight. Mr. MיDonald, a trader in fish, on Thursday evening forwarded to Loodon, one ton weight of salmon, fisharmen, within a circuit of three miles in the river
There has been a reduction of no less than 1,083 paupers in the numbers at the Clanmel workhouse officer has been appointed for the entire union. The guardians are about establishing an asyl
maintenance and instruction of the blind.
A:Miracle.-A circumstance has just occurred in Kike disposed to consider it a direct interposition of Erovidence. Every one acquainted with our city
knows poor fittle Saily Hewitson, the lame begrar child, who has been seen every day, crawling about, or herself and her mother-the alms for the support ing officer, recolpple, and Mr. Dunne, the Relievthe Workhouse some years ago, her useless limbs had to be bandaged to her bodyy: Now, whal was the
astonishment of the cilizens of Kilkenny, on Tuesday, to witness this poor child walking about, per-
fectly well! Her statement was that shie had been ther Nolan who resides at a place priest named Fa beyond Castlecomer. This pious called Dunane clergyman has the reputation of great sanctity, and ous cures. The case of Sally Hewitson seems to us
beyond question ; she is known to beyond question; she is known to have been a crip
ple from the birth - she is seen walking through the

Twenty-sefen Persons Taren Priboners in the County Donegal.-During the course of this week Donegal of persons, charged zith, being connected.
with illegal combinationt Thenty
 to bail, and the remaining twenty day brought to the county prison al Lifford by a strong
escort of police. The greatest secrecy appears to be resed as to the ofences with which these parties are charged, and the evidence by which the charge he information furnished by bim that it was upon were taken into custody; but be this as it may, it is eaves the has obtained information which at presen ime past a formidable confederation in existence in hat part of the country. From anything. which has extent of the confederation, or the criminality of the parties in custody, the coming assizes, when wit is hoped that cute in person, and haracter as to leave no doubt on the mind of any解

The Constabülary of Kincun succeeded in effecting head, and all the working apparatus; a number of which belonged to gallons of pol ale, ehe ene zure was made at Palmerstown, near Killala.
It is very remarthable, that not one Irish officer was
married in Turkey though it abounds wilh handsome A young man named John Reilly, clerk in the firm ently absconded with some money, was arrested ately by a policeman near Essex Bridge. He begged
he officer to walk on the other side, and he would ollow, in order that he might not be exposed to public
curiosity. The policeman consented, and young parapet into th
with dificulty.
The Sadleir Banr Frauds. - The appeal case of
Mr. Vincent Scally against the decision of the Master in Chancery holding him responsible for the pay-
ment of certain shares in the Tipperary Bank, and Which was argued on Saturday in the Rolls Court,
Dublin, was decided on Monday. Judgment was given against Mr. Scully. On the same day, the
Master in Chancery ordered the payment of 2 s . in the pound to the creditors of the bank whose claims are
admitted. The order was made on the affidavit of the official manager, slating that he had admitted claims
of creditors to the amount of $£ 240,379.14 \mathrm{~s}$. 6 d , and creditors to the amount of $£ 240,379 \cdot 14 \mathrm{~s}$. 6 d , and were undergoing. He also stated hat for the purpose
of he dividend he had to his credit over $\pm 25,000$.
The Master countersigned a check for The Ma
John Sadlein.-Mr. Maguire, M.P., writing in the
Cork Examiner, revives the strange., story that "s the
late Mr. Sadeir" is still alive. He writes:- "Not one of John Sadleir's relatives saw the body, or, if they
did, thai not one of them ever declared that it was his
body. And they ask, how, supposing it to have ber And they ask, how, supposing it to have been articular spot on Which it was lying? Did he ride,
rdid he walk? If he rode, where .is the cabman
who drove him? If he walked, wiether the whole Who drove him? If he walked, whether the whole
way, or any part of the way, how did it happen that any kind? How did he cross the moist and muddy ground that encircled the hillock on which the bod was found? If that hillock could not be approached
in the day time without the tols in the day time without the boots or shoes of the per son approaching it being dirtied, how did it happen o post mortem examination. The presence of th essential oil of bitter almonds was ascertained by smell ; but whether any of the poison had reached
the stomach of the body then examined, was never other body passed for awhile for that of Foschini, the pass for hat of Johy might not a well-selected body concurring circumstances helped the spectators and ly asked, why should he kill himself ? what he toiled, and schemed, and lied, and forged for and money he had to an enormous evtent forged for of a million, at the very least. If he had nut, where
has it gone? - who can account for its disappearance? Who can tell one word about it? Sadierr alone can
clear up the mystery. Mystery as it is at present,
am told there are interested people in are begining to be confldent, that it is a mystery not even now $£ 237,000$, whichl, it is thought, can be done by the aid
of certain crossed checks. Cariousiy enough, the same belief in Sadleir's exist
in the monied circles of Paris?

## Mr. Robert Nichol

nortem examination of the bodyan who made a post ior adduced by Mr. Maguire, that Mr. Sadleir is not which was terms:- speaking of the examination "This examination was made in the presence of three witnesses, and was extended to every important organ in the systern. From only a portion of the contents of of pure essential oil of almonds, the nature of which vas demonstrated not only by its odour, but by the
ordinary chemical tests. I still retain this oil in my possession, and shall be happy to place it at Mr. t. This :- " which follows should, we think, settle the ification of a body bean more complete. The butler declared it on oath to be that of his master. It was
recognised by one of his brothers, and by at least
three of his most intimate friends ; and, lasily, the coroner himself, who was perfectly acquainted with the appearance of John Sadleir, satisfied himself by a most careful inspection of the body- even to opening
the eyes- that it was none other than that of the late-
 towingarticle on the late assault at Ducanion, by Catholic, Donneilly, The assailants were held to bai
by the magistrates, to be tried ar the sessions for the ssaill:
a Heate is a a ase to make an bonest man? blood
boil. The infamous brataity of it is unsurpassed. There was no provocation yive.. Two yourp .enen
met one old man; and one of them coolly and deliberately knocked him down" three several times
 Catalic ; his assailant was an orangeman; that is such brutal purpioseless ruffinism!. But why need mit crimes like this. Every night of the year, atThe district. stretctitiong from pungannon to Lurgan is made atmost a hell by them ; and it was only the ainly appealing to partizan magistrates, told us his
feg tad been rendered almost unendurable by these degraded wretches, who had smashed his windows, empled dot fre to ins corl stacks. The scoundrel are but the obedient pupils of the Gregg
Drews, whose lessons they improve upon.
We find in the public newspaperse, and on the dead walls of the country towus, the following appea
to all that $t$ sis savage, fanatic, and brutal, in these unhappy wretches?

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"Protetant of Down 1
Assemble in Thousand
On
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No Mand demanad justies for Protestantism.
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What would any sane man expect after that? When the Orange mob have had their passions in dening whiskey, and brandishing their bludgeons, shang we wondery if if they knock a poor Catholices, , hrains out, kill their neighbor's horse, or set fire to his house? eachings as they have often got, and will ge
next Tuesday, in the demesne of Finnebrogue.
Look again! The Proprietor of that same Finne
rogue is an Orangeman, tigh amons his fellows broge is an orangeman, bigh among his fellowe
But, to tie shame ofthe government be tit told, he is a magistrate and (we believe) a deppty lientenant of
the county? In the name of merey what justice can he unhappy victims of Orange violence expect from And this ofl happens in Ireland, mader the the tham.
paterwhen the Drews and the Gregge, atio the amiable Cord of Finnerogus are free to excite the vile pas-
sions of their followert, and the Ofangemen are free oo break the heads and burn the houses of their Cahyrone ! (who are too much accustomed to be trampled on to have the manhood to combine for that pro-
tection with their rulers will not give them) - well for hem they were living under the 'despotic sule' o We ask the government on whom will the blame
ie, if this Finnebrogue exhibition refalt in another Dolly Bra? ?"
Eves the Ban
f the intended meeting, as at least illegal and impruNent. One of its articles commences as for hilus:-
Our attention has been atriacted by the following (Here fillows the advertisement we have above quomb, calling on the Protestan
"In 1689 , on the day of the month above mentionBelturbet berore the men of Eniikeillen. The event country, and it cannot be wrong, when we take a re trospect of former times, to make grateful mention of vidence has vouchafed to betow upon us; but it
surely canot be neesessary that the expression of our
fratitude should be accompanied with insult to our gratitude shiould be accompanied with insult to our
fellow sivijecti, still less that we should show our
loter oyaty to the Queen by setting the laws a defiance.
sch, however, seems to be the method which the
Orangemen of Down have resolved to to adopt, and, acOrangemen of Down have resolved tio adopt, and, ac-
cordingly, the first gathering has been formally announced. The excitement accompanying it will pro-
bably be sufficient to render any additional stimulus
bund unnecessary; but to make assurance doubly sure, ministers of the Gospel of peace have been engaged to
beat the drum ecclesiastically, and blov the war trumpet. Seeing that the combustibles have been
collected, and the matches prepared which are to collected, and the matathes prepared which are to
ignite them, heere with, of necessity, be a grand conProtestants have made their bonfire, their opponents will look on as idle spectators. Both in going to the
scene of action and in returning from in, hie Orange.
sen will pass through districts chiefly inhabited by men will pass through districts chiefly inhabited by
Roman Cathoics. Bigotry may thus encounter bygotry ; and not only may the pubbic peace be endanger-
ed, but even bloodshed may ensue." The Oanage " Row,"-We are disappointed. The
Orangemen met at Finnebrogue on Tuesday. But, when we say we are disappointed, that is not the
fact which provokes our chagrin." The thing that disappoints us is tbe fact, that Orangeism in Ireland
is a much smaller thing than we could have supposed. One of the greatest failures of the age was that same
meeting at meetng at fionebrogue. Though he weather was hine-tiong every excitement was got up about the
affairuit was an utter failure. Gregg was there to
be sure and Maxwell of Finnebrogue, J. J., and
D.L., was in the chair ; but these were both dull D.L., was in the chair; but these were both dull
dogs, and chey helped to make the meeting all the
more stupid. Drew, the great Drew, was to have been there; and he conveniently got the gout and re-
mained at home. The meeting was a stupid thing There were not nine hundred people presen: of
these the majority weer of the lowest class, armed
many of them with fire-arms and bludgeons; but many of them with fire-arms and budgeons; but
the sickness of the redobtable Drevv deperssed
their spiris, and no were present.- Usterman.
Notices of eviction have been served on 47 families
 "he origin of Irish surnames" the lecturer shewed
the fallacies of Beaufort in regard to Cellic names and then went on to notice the origival of surnames among the Teutonic races, mentioning that they took
their names from the places in which 1 tey lived, from viduals. $H$ yrom the viduals. Having also shown the oriiginal of ihe names
of the principal leading families of taly, he adverted to the suruamenes of the ancient rish fanilies, and
mentioned that the most distigusised Irish fal flourished frat the most distinguished. Irish families luded to the prefixes Mac and O , and slated that Ma signified son, and 0 grandson: and that the only d
ference benven these two Cather, and those who took 0 formed their names afte that of their grandfather. He said it was popularly
believed in tha province of Conaught that the prefix Oot, and sted the idea of title, whilst that of Mac did not, and stated that 0 was not a bit more respectable
than Mas, nor did either of them shew an indication of any respectability whatever, except in cases where
family and title were clearly shewn. He pointed out some popular errors regarding surnames, particularly one
Irish families wantited to to hare the prefix. 0 . He the errors removed; and he trusted it would be believed that Mac was fully a s respectiblil as 0 , and
that instedd of five there were at least 2,000 rrish Fa milies who were entitled to 0 prefixed to their names In conclusion, he said, he would not further trespass
on the atention of his addience, tlooug he hat ins Auglo-Norman invasion and the eflect wiich the English laws had in charging and modifying names;
and stated that he intended to finish the subject by showing the position of lish families on the arrival
into his cuntry 0 Henry 11 in 1172 . Dr. O'Donovan, during
applauded?
Mr. Burton Bindon, the proprietor of the well-known oyster shop in Dubine, proprietor of the well-knowe in D'Olier slreet, on Monday, though in his 80th year,
was oue of the best horsemen in Ireland, and within a fow weeks became master of a pack of superior
hounds in he cuunty Galway. He was formerly posClare and Galway, which changed proprietors in the Incumbered Estates Court.

## great britain.

The foundation stone of a new Catholic church was Yarrow, about an millile on frome Preston, of the rivee
Phursay
Pren last. The site of the intended edifice is on the estate
of Mr. De Trafford, of Croston Hall. The Reght Rev.
Dr. Goss officiated at the ceremenies.- Liverpoo Dr. Gorcury.
Ma. Crampton in London. - Mr. Cramptor, , late
British Minister to the United States, don on Monday, 16 th ult., and had an interviev with
the Earl of clarendon. Mr. Crampton also paid a
Warlige Prepabations at Woolwich.-Order
 supply of good leaning hands for the ship wright's de
partment of Woolviich dock yard. The docks and ba sins occupied in fitting out the war vessels, which
are of the most varied and formidable description, are in an anusually crovded state. The number of hands
employed in completing the Thuderbolt amounts to
aboit 300 . abou In fact, great activity is visible on boar hands engaged
Further Reinforcemesys for Can.ada.-A cor
respondent writes:-In addition to the troops on thei passage, or under orders for Canaca, it is intended by the Government to ausgment the aryy in that Pro-
vince by 5,000 This number will include two regi
ments of caralry each 350 strong, four bateries field artillery, and the remainder infaniry regiments
and a battalion of the 60 ih Rifles, a detachment o 120 Land ranspot 120 artificers, are held in readiness 10 embark for the
same destination. The most stringent instruction have gone from the Admiralty to Admiral Fanshawe to avoid, on his part and that of the British captains
under inis command, any collision with the naval
torce of the United States.
Captain Thompson, one of the gallant defenders of
Kars, died on the 13 th ult, at his mother's house, in Kars, died on the 13th ult, at hit mother's house, in
London. On his arrival at Hull, on the Th, he wa
suffering severy. from or three days assumed the form of bronchitis, and cu short the career of a most amia
officer at the early age of 27 .
The pröreedings in Parliament are not of absorbing
niterest. When Lord Clarendon declared on Monday, n reply to Lord Derby, that it was not the intention
fovernment to suspend diplomatic reatations with the United Slates, every one felt that the crisis
was over-for the eresent. Lord. John Russell and
and the Premier went more into detail on the sib bject in
the other house, and last night Mr. Gladstone elicited from Lord Palmerston that the papers relative to the
American dispute would be presented in the course of American
next week.
Her Majeaty gave a grand state ball at Bucking-
ham Palace on the evening of Tuesday, at which ham were upwards of nood of the leading nobility
there wentry. But while the head of he State was
and
 placed them in a mincrity of ten on a motion intro
duced by Mr. Walpole respecting the enational sys.
tem of eduction in lreland. The altack made thus cov or ecucaion in ireland. The allack made thus ed wonders in the sister country during the last quar-
er ot a century, would have been stoutly resisted by the Commons of Eugland had the body been intact
butt while two or hiree hundred were in Pimlico a
te the time they wees wanted in Palace, Yard, Mr. Wal
pole triumphed, and can afford to enjoy his triumph
however short it may be. When a march can thus easily be stolen on the whipperin, it might stiggest to
him, we should imagine, the impolicy of " making a house". when there are festivities in the Royal resi-
dence. But Lord Palmersto, who feels the importance on the decision, is determined to reverse it
which he can do without treuble on Monday next when the same subject appears in another form.

The Deartion fre Couners or Shaewseuny. Our readers, and indeed every Irishman, winll tearn
with deep regret, the suidden and unexpected decease
of the Countess of Sudes of the Countess of Shrewsbury; which took place in will not be wanting for the repose of her soul. albut, she was united in marriage to the head of tha illustrious family, a nobleman, whose public and pri-
vate evorth, liberallty, and munificence have endeared is name, not nonly in England and Ireand, but through Martion, late Countess of Shrewsbury, was a daughter the count late william Talbot, Esq, of Castle Taibot in
the Toule, Esq., of Brididy by Mary daughter of Laurence
 ol kin th the freat Saint whose name he bore., In
1 Sl4 Miss Talbor maried John Talbot, Esq., then heir presumptive to his uncle, the 16 th earl, and who
after wards, in 1827, gucceeded to the title, as 17 th
Earl ordship, as our ryad Wexford and Waterford. His Naples, in Nourember, 1852, aware, died suddenly at
Catholic population of the United King of the
the the south of France, and has bee chiefly in italy and attentions to the presesent aart heen unremitting in her be irreparable. By Besent earl, the late earl Lady Lady Shrewssury
bad daughters- Mary, who diltied ie in infancy and also 1 wo Grmer ine Catherine, late Princess Borghese. The a mer lacy was raised soveral years since to the rank of a princess by the King of Bavaria; the latier lady
died, as our readers are aware, about fiflen years ago. in the flower of her youth and beauty, leaving
behind her a name distinguished for personal worth, great munificence, and a spotless ilife. To say that
in hei last moments Lady Shrewsbury was fortified with all the rites of the church is almost superfluous, at all events to those who knew the regularity which
her ladyshlip practised in religious exercises. of our dher Divine son May stie rest peace will be the prayer of many a devoul reader on perusS
Rumoured Resicnation of Mr. Honsman. - It has
been reported about the House of Commons, ihat Mr. Hormman in.
for Ireland.
The London journals announce the conversion to Che catholic fatith of the Rev. W P. Freeman,
Protestant curate of St. Andrews, near Plymouth
Prince Napoleon is visiting English pors in a
The Lord Mayor has remitted 100,000f. 10 the pre-
fect of the Seine, as a first instalment of the London fect of the Seine, as a first instament of the London
subscriptions in aid of the fund for the sufferers by the
We have reason 10 believe that Her Majesty will be Lyons to the Peerage, in consideration of his Edmund Whil in command of the fleet in the Black Sca. This
will be the only Peerage conferred for military or
 of the Mediterranean flee. Ih is also, we are onformed intended to confer upon Sis Baldwin Walker the hanorar of barontecy, in recognition of the great
ability and unwearied assiduity with which he has
fulfiles his saborions fulfiled his

- Times.
An elegant and costly testimonial bas just been ber of officerap of the Royal Navy, Several of them
among the most distinguished in their profession, in admiration of his intrepidity and perseverance in penetrating through The Polar Ocean in search of Si
John Franklin. The testimonial consisist of a winged
 blowing a trumpet. It is exquisitely carved in frosted
silver, and stands on an ebony pedestal which bears n appropriate inscription
The Hull Advertiser justly observes:-"Only the enable Connt Cavour to pronecute his work of con iscating the property of he Church, and mainain
ing the disbanded army just returned from the Cri mea. Now, if we can afford to tax ourselves to lend
money to Sardinia ot be invested in prospective sacritese, we can surely afford ogive baik that sum, a
leabt, to relieve the inhabiants of Southern France
whse the Rhone and the Lorre. We have it now in our Potwer to manifest a spinit of good neightorhood-o
broherly kindness and Christian sympath, exceed
ingly ingly rare in the intercourse of two such powerful
nations as Eng land and France -and we siverely
tust that the governmett and people of England will trust that the government and people of England wil
not be waning to themselves and to their country
op suat
Governor Sir G. Barkly has arrived in this country er Majesi $y^{\prime}$ 's government will proceed to his new vernment in Australia
In the year ended the 31st of March last $33,524,350$ bushels of malt were brought into charge agains
$35,208,68$ in the pereceding year, and $41,020,381$ in
Extraobdinary Accident.-An extraordinary opebeen performed in the Bristol Royal Infirmary. A young Irishman, named Patrick Haggarty, residing in
New street, St. Pbill ing while of his country women and neighbors, ran âter a buxom girl, who was engaged in sempstress werk, and gave
hera hug in puprt. It proved hewever, any hing
but sport to him, for as he presed the gill but sport thim, hor as he pressed tee gin
som it turned out all but a fatal embrace, as a needele
vhict which was in the breast of her gown, literally-entered
the cavity of his chest, and broke off, leaving nearly the carity of his chest, and broke oft, leaving nearly
three quarters of an inch of stel
竍 Haggarty instantly fell sick and faint, and was aken
to the infirmary, where it was determined to make an effort to extract the needle, si as to prevent inflam-
mation of the heart and death from ensuing. Dr. Green acoordingly cat through the outer. flegh, and
having laid bare to the surface of the heart discovered a small portion of the needde frargent protruding,
which he drew out with forceps. The delicate ope Which he crevw out with forceps: The delicate ope-
ration was most suceessul, and Hagarty thoug no
yet entirely out of danger, is progressing favorably.
 made no confession. The moment his heat emerged opon the scaffold was the signal for a deafening round cries, shrieks, srouns rose from the raging mob. The Murde, infuriated, tore the air wihh clamourshouted and screamed in hideous mockery. Through ure. The rope was quickly adjusted, the final praye ure. The rope was quick $k$ atj asted, the final prayer
spoken, he bolt was dravn, and william Palmer,
fell with a slight strag much pain. sight struggle. He seemed not to endure
of all classeas vituss than 70,000 to 100,000 personis
 he miners and colliers seemed maddened with exInish $P$
 purpose of explaining the East, London lor the dvantages of thanis merithe principles, objects, and
woift, Esq;, occupied the chais Frederick say that there was a very large anttendance, not only
af genilemen airead of genilemen aiready connected with the Society,
but also of Catholic Irishmen (of whom there are so large a number in this locality), who expresed a raudable desire to becomb acquainted with the ad-
vantages of the society. The Rev. Father Santry at some length urged upon the meeting the necessity of
supporting such an insititution, as well for their own
sakes the proceedings the Sherratary. At enrolled a consididerable number of now members. We are glad to be able to
state that the institution is in a very flourishing con. dition.-Weekly Register.
Catholic Sobriety and Protesstant Insanity.What is called the Sunday Question has slimulated
those worthy citizizens, called the Saints, to unvoated eflorts $n$ nescape from that plea of their opponanted the working man. There is no escaping from the cogency of ihis argument, except by making its pre--
mises no longer a fact. The half of Saturday 1 s now mises ning to be ragarded as the right of labor, butit it
becoming
if felt hat this is is ielt thal this is not enough. Some demand the half,
some the whole, of Wednesday as a holiday. Nature it 18 certain, never intended mankind to live only to
work. Its purpose was that we should work only to ive. If the number of days of sickness cansed by over toil, the loss of time arising from men taking re-
fuge in drunkeness from too much work, trom what ceable will be found that a new stated weekly holiday wount it be an economy rather than a waste of lime. It is
really a fact that drunkenness is very much in the natio of the severity of employment, and that sobriety more sober than Protestant countries. Insanity, it is
seen, also increases rapidly among the class that are ardest worked. It is a fact that the number of pauper lunatics is fearfully on the increase. It is notori-
ous, also, that the number of merchants of the highest class in the City, whose brains have given way under come the general remark of the faculty. It would be more heallihy than to be quite so rich.-Weekly Di far sette
more he
spatch.
The

The Agafemone.-It will be recollected that a mate of the so-called "Abode of Love," which is ituated near Bridgewater, was discovered in a pond near the establishment, and it was evident that death
had been caused by drowning. At an inquest, which has just been held by the coroner for the district, Mr The unfortunate deceased it appeared, was not "right in her mind," and entertained the notion that "she
had never believed in the Lord Jesus Christ." One day she escaped from the "Abode," and there wa herself in the pond. Before the coroner her sister stablishment, produced a scrap of paper which the eceased had left behind her, and which contained he 'Abode.' It my wretched heart were not stone nd unbelievity, what 'Beloved' said would have re-
ieved me." The term "Beloved" was, she said applied to Mr. Prince, the principal of the establish-
ment, and was intended as a term of reverence and ment, and was intended as a term of reverence and
respect. The inmates had never seen anything of
Mr. Prince but "God's life outwardly," The witness admitted that her deceased sister had transferred aid she did it voluntarily. She tor admitted that The jnry returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity,"
The probabl.
Strange Case of Porsoning in Doncaster.-On of thirty-four, attempted to poison herself at Doncase syme case excited considerable interest, owing to reat resemblance of those manifested prior to the great reseme unfortunate Cook at Rugeley. The wo-
death of who is respectably connected, happily recovered. The case is painfully interesting. The sufferer has a under the monomania that she does not do her duty to them, and that they would be better withont her
A Mother's Cruely to ner Child.-The county magistrates at Canterbury adjodicated on a shocking
case on Thursday. William Jarman, of Whitstable, and his wife, Ency Jarman, were sentenced, the wo-
man to eight months' hard labor, and her husband for man to eight months' hard labor, and her husband for
six months for cruelly ill-treating Lucy Fill, the eight years of age. They had tied up the child naked so that she stood on only one leg, the other leg
being fastened to the bedpost, in which posture she
was kept many zours. They had also beaten. her was kept many nours. They had also beaten her
with a rope an inch thick, untul her back was "like a piece of raw beef. all oper in a frightful.man ner. It is said that Mre C. Tomneley refused an ofler of tion for his Durbam bull " Master Butterfly," which
oon the first prize. won the first prize.


## THE TRUE WITNESS

 CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.1 N.

## WHY DO ANGLICANS OPPOSE SEPARATE

"In vino veritas"-saith one old proverb; accordige to another, "T Truth lies at the botion of a
piell;" and eren to the colunns of the Protestant journals may the article in question be sometimes lent matter ; from which it may howerer be extracted We find, for instance, some truth in a late article Wi the Toronto Cot onist, upon the School Question, in the Toronto Cou onist, upon the School Question,
explapatory of the motives which actuate his brother explapatory, or members of the Anglican sect, in their opposition to the ciams of Cathoncs in fact, lets the
of Education." Our cotemporary, tuth: out in a marner marrellous to behold; and as witness against himself, we will call him into Court, to testify as to the causes irbich hiare juduced him,
ond his Anglican colleagues, to accept for themselves, and to join wilh the George Brownites in imposing upon oihers, the slarish and anti-Clristian system of
State-Schoolism, and indigenous to Massachusetts. Our cotemporary is bonest enougi, not to pretend Question is dictated by any paltry considerations of Question is dictated by any paltry considerations or and are prepared to accept the "Conmon" system or education-not because the latter is just, but because'it is oppressive to Cathoics-not because they
approve of it, but because it is obnoxious to Papists -not because they bare changed their opinions, upon cause they are determined to be arenged for the loss of the Clergy Reserves, which they attribute to th
iofluence of the Catholic rote in the Legislature.
"We long ago warned Romen Catholics" -says. the
Toronto Cotorisi- of the bitter retribution the wers in-

 Why the consideraciion than that of retauataion.
Why -by the showing of their own organ, what a precious set of rascals, what a gang of unprinciof the churclies of England and Scotland, be! Once let lonse from the restraints imposed upon them by a regard for their temporal interests, no conside-
rations of truth, or bonor, or justice, can have any rations of truth, or bonor, or justice, can have any
control over them, or their actions!' Non noster hicic sermo-'Tis the Toronto Colonist, the recognised organ of to the world the disgraceful fact, that e and his friends once freed from he restraint are prepared to sanction any act of dishonesty, in reere the means of releasing them from the said " $r$ straints." Oh honest men! -Oh upright and honorable politicians! Lhe secularisation of the Clergy Reserves was not the work of the Catholic party in Canala. IndiriJuals there were amongst them, no doubt, who did gire their rotes in faror of that measure; but we
deny-and we can appeal with confidence, not onls to the Catbolic press, but to the conduct of our Pre lates in support of this desia-the Legislature in the matter of the Clergy Reserves. andy, be not esposible for the said action eree In miserable plea of "retaliation" urged by the Colo nist in extenuation of the policy of the Conserrative party, fails him. But what a plea for a political party-a party. proiessig to be the rriends of order
and right, egainst revolution and might-to put for
ward, or allow to be put forward in vindication of its conduct.
The plain fact is that, siace the secularisation of the Reserves, the said party fand themselves in the
condition of the fox in the fable, who had $\cdot$ lost bis tail in a trap. They know that there is no hopes. of getting back that of which they have been docked; 30 in the words of their organ-the Colonix-"they
cannot be recalled to any other consideration than

 In other fords, the balance of equality must be foxes.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

## That this would be the policy of the Protestant

 Conservatives, We, often foretold during the debateon the Clergy Reserres Bill: because we knew that for the nost part they were utterly unprincipled, and to be kept in the path of duty only by the "restraints that their own organs rould openly arow it, and glory in their shame. - Howerer, the most sly-faced rogue will.let the truth bolt out of him, when vexed and will forget in a moment of irritation, these "mos gloss over his ugly deeds.
 cularisation of the Cleroy Reserves lias greatly diminished, if not totally destroyed, our chances, slight as they were, of obtaining justice in the matter of
education. This of course, was self evident from the first; and of course every one who in any way aided in the passing of that measure, knew, unless be was a simpleton, that be rras virtually roting against
the cause of Catholic education, and Catholic separate schools. Indeed the clauses of that Bill-a we repeatedy pomted out-were so worded as to
leare no possibility of doubt upon this matter; and so as to secune, wibo any lurther legislario inter isting separate schools. From a Legislature which could by a large majority carry such a measure; we knew all along-and we said so long ago-as may be NESS of 1854 -that nothing was to be hoped by Catholics; for we knew that every man: who as a member of Parliament supported that measure; was in his heart opposed to our schools, whatever be unately every one of our predictions has been fulfilled, and in every particular. Nothing has been done for the cause of "Freedom of Elucation" by serves; and we have nothing to hope, and much to dread from its successor:
"The next general election"-says our Toronto cotem-
 Conservatives in the rural districts are sincerely convinced
of the impracticability of separato schools for their own celigious denomination. Many others. Who still contend proper, are prepared, we bulieqe, to accept the proposition
brought forward by the Hon. John Hillynerd Cameron, by
We hare no reason to doubt the accuracy of the Colonist's calculations for Upper Canada; neither can" we hope that the cause of "reedom or Educa nuch as it is certain to lose in the Upper Prorince What is certain also is, that from the general run of our Canadian place-hunters, whether calling them-
selves Papists or Protestants expect but what we can extort by force. These men have long contrived to obtain the support of the Caof boiding out flattering prospects which it was never heir intention to realise. Catholics are however, haak God, beginning to estimate these men at their adage, "Fine words butter no parsnips."

Several inquiriss hare been addressed to us of late Missionary Society in the work of destroying the faith of the French Canadians, and the achievements of the Colporteurs, in the tract and bible peddling busioess. To these questions we scarcely snow what to answer, so ittle do we know of the movements of fer that the "Soupers" arem this we reasonably crative trade - or particulars would ere this have
In this opinion.
In this opinion we are fortified by the very meagre eport published last month by the Society itself.Modesty is certainly not one of the crines which can do make a convert, they are sure to let the world Enow of it; and if they manage to get bold of some Noor wretch whom they can bribe into a denial of th aid egr. "Such a getting up of Ebenezers-such a groaning amongst the Saints"-is sure to be heard when a recruit is brought into the consenticle, that e may safely infer from the long continued silence nothing to brag of. Indeed, their last report is tupid that it is scarce worth noticing.
The principal facts therein recorded are:-

1. That the litule boys at Pointe Aur Trembles are beets examined, and were found to be well up in heir Scriplures.
. Little girls,
2. That a Mr . Riclard, at Industry Village, "enoys abundant opportunities of conversing with French Canadians on religious subjects. That the nuns and
priests are very active; and that several people are epared to forfeit absolution sooner than give heir intercourse with the said M. Richard
3. That same gentleman thanks God that he be several souls will be led to a full toonded trusts that别 as it is in Christ."
4. That a Mrs, B- has bad a terrible combat with the Grand Vicar of Industry, whom she utterly of Scripture, and belaboring him soundly with the word of the Spirit. She has Ieft the Cburch, feels
5. At Les, Grais, there is a school in which little children are taught to "disbelieve the Catholic Chotestant Faith " The head "Sóuper" of the district, a M. Geofrey, makes domiciliary visits, "which
objiges him during a rigorous season to walls Five

## miles lich. same lies e custo ed sold also Test read read it::

7. M. Wave to underg

- M. Tourgis is peilar, and bible-chopper in the me neiglborhood: He " seldom ineets witib fami customer occasionally. On one occasion hé confound twelve people "bp proofs from Scripture"-and lso to get auother soung woman in for another New
M. Tourgis has been cruelly persecuted. On one ccasion he lent a Neip Testament-and it was sen polsed fun at lim. but did not use any riolence. NI. Tourgis did not allow himself to be disturbed. But the following adventure, which also befell.M. Tourgis and :which we will give in nearly his own words, is perfectly harrowing in its details:-
"M. Tourgis had been warned"-so says the Report to

 time our brother postooned his visitit in that direction; but re-
membering that the Iord hath sald
can destroy the body, \&c., he placed his trust in God, those who , and And now for a chapter of horrors! Full of trust and with the martyr spirit, M. Tourgis drew nigh to
the house-but we will let him give the sequel in his own roords:-


## "As I was drawing near that house, I saw laces crowding to ohe window, and watching my progress as if I were a monster. When opposite the door, a man slepped out and


 inside
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passe
of an
did no
no

 man each bespote one copy,
cerwarls, redemed her pledge
This outrage
This outrage calls for the active interference
he Government. What ! shall it be said Christian Govenment. What ! shall it be said that in Christian country such outrages upon erangelical men
are tolerated. Here we have an apostolic man al most-a pedar certainly-" watched as if he were monster by a crowd of faces." Noses are flattened a gainst the window panes; and eyes-a pair to is asked to dinner, and a young woman buys a New F . C. Missionaries are exposed from sarage Romanpolice, and the district constables, that the countr expects them to do their duty. We know now how cruel and unrelenting are the sufferings of the Col porteurs; and it is time that they were put a stop to, I_astly-we learn that the same 'Tourgis, in spite of the fury of the Romanists, visited the school a Pointe Aux Trembles; sat up till late reading the Such success did he meet with that he "sold them Five
parted.
"The statements given above"-concludes the Repor-
"nay aficr some ide of the arduous wort in which this
Society is engaged. The Committee are still impeded by a
debt which his no debt which has not been diminish
since ho issue of the last circular.
From this it would seem t
Socicty need gise our good friends but very little neasiness. They can hardly sell Bibles and New Testaments enough to pay the travelling expenses o heir pedlars; onlp se an sale and of - $b$ y the mysterious Mrs. B- who may be Mrs. Harri herself, for aught we know to the coutrary-and which it is not said ceased to attend Mass," but of of divine worship-and the worst case of persecution hey can parade upon their grand field day is that of M. Tourgis, who was looked at out of a window, and vited to dinner. Besides all this, the Society is getting rid of the load. In their extremity, the commend themseires, and their work, to their friend in "Canada, Great Britain, and the United States; and tbrow out some mysterious hints about the "Trea sury of the Lord"-a place where we are very sure
such fellows as the $F$. C. ML. Socicty and its pedlars will get no credit; and where their paper will not be
discourted. .

The Church is the organ of the Anglican sect in pper Canada and we suppose may be accepted a位e exponent of the views and opinions of the mor omination. We congratulate him then, upon the manly manuer in which be expresses his opinions of those ministers of his sect, who, though calling them-
elves priests of a cliurch which teaches that Enis opal ordination is indispensable for the due adminis ration of the Sacraments, and the preaching of the of other sects who look opon Apostolic Succession as farce, and Episcopal Ordination as a rag of the "Beast." We know not how those clergymen of
the Church of England who occasionally figure on the platforms at the "Anniversary Meetings" in ions, will relish the following rebule adm denomina hem by their coreligionists.
Tons the
 nos" of the French Candy at the Anniversary Meet of Canada and the meetings of all the proselytising so cieties of Great Britain and Ireland. We tremble when we reflect what a sad state our Anglican. co appal bim

## But, if,

the part of cotemporary contends, such conduct so contrary to the spirit of the Anglican Cburchand if the Bishops of that Church have any autho rity or influence over their inferior clergy-why do
not the Anglican Prelates exercise that authority and not the Anglican Prelates exercise that authority and -why do they not forbid the appearance of Anglican clergymen on a common platform with ministers and leaders of other religious bodies who are altogether separated: from the one Body of their
Divine Lord?" Is it because the aforesaid Bishops Clergy their their , hitions lous and hatred of Catholicity and their ardent zeal for mating proselytes, they think it a small thing to tolerate, stands "appalled?"

The Concert for the Orphans.-We copy a notice of the Concert for the benefit of St. Pa-
trich's Orphan Asylum from the Montreal Gazette which we fully endorse. Before risiting Quebec the children ; and lee the Asyl), and payed for form publicly for their benefit. The Charitab form publicly for their benefit. The Charitable Lasult will be something rery handsome for the ore Too mucl praise cannot be given to Prince's Band: not alone for ther exquisite music, but for the rery Mr . Fergin which they volunteered their services. visiting the chief Cities of Ued us that he intend assure our friends there, that, he is well worthy of their support. He plays the "Coulin," "Dear Irish Boy," "Last Rose of Summer," and sereral other
airs admirably. His Comic sonss, too, he sings with The concert in dimo
The concert in sid of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asplum. persons present. The music was wery upwards of 1,000
Band, with their characteristic liberality; were prece's and executed in their usual excellent style several very
fine airs. The number of the Band is swelling up and they
now number npwards of twenty-five memberg STN number upwards of twenty-five members. Th
"Storming of the Redan" was particularly well parformed,
s. was the operatic selection from "Yartha.

 livened the proceedings of the evening Fith several popu-
lar airs on the Trist Union Harmonic Pipes; ; he also sung
several comic Trigh siri several comic Trish airss which were much applauded by thy
audience. During the recess, Mr. Ferguson thanked the
and people of Montreal for the kind reception he had received complimentery terms to the maner in which ther
Band had executed the several pieces; und concluded by thanking the ladies for their kind attention to the poon:. of beauty, Fhich Fere sold ther the benentingers in workg
and be hoped they and their offspring pory and be hoped they and their offpriag by and by would
never know what it was to want. We have no doubs that a bandsome sum was realised for the object gpeci-
fied.

Lis Monragyakns.-The French Mountaineer Minstrela ttended. A considerablo proportion of was very well
leatholic lergy, and the bulk of the elite of our French. Canadian
ociety, were present. The Concert gave general satisharmony of the voices. The neaumer of Minintrels is sis six;
and the pieces of Minstrelsy are such as they are accu-
atomed to ives additional fervor and feeling to the execution. It is a style of music perfectly novel here; it rivets the atten-
tion, and can scarcly he heard without emotion. The
tones as theo are extremely musical
Those Minstrels travel under the authority of the Church, and the proceeds of their performances are directed to the poor in the valleg from whenco they journey. Their Concution, who at the Concert on Monday gave a very eloWe learn that in the course of next week two or three
aditional Concerts will be given by these Minstrels.,
ome place more convonient than the College for the colsome place more convonient tinn the College for the col-
lection of a promigctous audience. We are sure connois-
seurs and others who delight in the divine art of musio will feel a pleasure in altending.- $A$ rgus.

Mr. P. Fitzgerald, AgImer, Las kindly consented act as collector for the Trues Witness for Otity and the surrounding distriets.

Collector for Prerlong, our Trarelling Ageni and cribers in Wellington; C.W., in a fer days ; and we bope they will be prepared for him.

The Library Committee of the St. Patrick's Society beg to acknowledge a donation of four volumes
of an interesting worl from Mr. Francis Gallagher.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Dic-nic or the St. PatRicr?s Societri-
We would beg to remind our readers that the great We would beg to remind our readers that the grea valtrie is faxed for Wednesday the 16 th . There is no fear but it will be well attended and go of wel jo fear but it: win be wel attended and go onferiance of former years. We judging by the experience of former years.
have only to wish that those who risit the groves.
Cavaltrie on this occasion may enjoy themselves well as they have hitherto done on similar excursions that the bigh reputation of the Irish pic-nic may be
fully sustained. The proceeds will, as usual, be devoted to charitable purposes

Our cotemporary the Torronco Mirror administers the following well deserved chastisemeat to the
Catholic Citizen for its behaviour on the Seliool Question. We need only repeat, what we said last the Bishons of the Diocese has no right to assume the title "Catholic":
athouc' sourval ve. the alsuors.

A journal in this city, from whom better and nobler con-
duct was expected, bad an article last week atticking, no
openly, but in a covet wry, the course pursued by Bishops openly, but in a covert way, the course purgued by Bishops
De Cbarbonnel, O'Farrell, Do abarbonel, orarrell, and Pinsonseault, in pressing
for amendent to the infamoss XIIth clauge of the
School Bill of '55. The main reason for this, as far as. We conld understand, for the article is ohscure and disjointed in it composition, is the alleged lateness of the period a
which the Bill-of Mr. Felton has been introduced. It contended that to press it formard at this moment is im
practicable, nay highly injurious to the interests of Ca
tholicity; and (we erceedinily recte to tholicity; and (we exceedingly regret to say its the eccle
siastic or liaic who rcadd the article referred to, canno fail to jeave off with the fixed impression on his mind, tha
the Bishops of Toronto, Hamilton, London, $\&$., are a tri of risionaries and impracticables, who are seeling the
ghedow Fhile in infinite danger of losing the substance
Fe will not question the conpetency of the writer this article qu questicus the competency of the writer of bereaiter; his genius must. be of a transcendant species da, presumes to lecture its Hierarchy
The charge of impracticability is most foul and unfair,
especially coming from this quarter. It was well bnown especially coming from this quarter. It was well bnown
to the Administration and to it nem organ, two montths
tefore the asgembling of parlinment, that the jugt and equitable demand contained in alr. Bowes'. Bill, and whic tyd been urged upon the attention of the Clergy and the made at the approaching session. The bill wwoln in th and one single attempt having been made to advance it impracticability, because, secing ourselves betrayed,
warn the Ministry, and those men whom we can call by no other name than servile tools, that justice must
done this session, without further parlance or delay. Th Bill has been long nenoug b before Parliance or delay. This
one of our pablic men might bare learned it oft by heart and we cannot fand langage strong enough to condem being too late in the session sow to deal with it, in order along endeavoring to stifle it. The excuse elleged is
mere evasion, a simple protence ;-tbe real cauge in cofice or emolument, interest or party connexion interfer with and cloud z once clear and decided intellect: and
that the journal has now taken its stand begide thos which are farcrable or opposed to Separate Schools, as The charge of ultraism, violence, ipmprudence, exagge plied) never was made against any men with less reaso Upper Canada. Bishop de Charbonnel's sympathies are
wedj known to be with the por, suffering and bumble
peopie; the liberality of his theological views are matter people; the liberality of his theological viers are matte
of zotoriet> everywhere; and it is well known that even
before the Councl of anssisted at the laying of the Foundation Stone of the
Normal School. Besides, the Hon. F. Hincks highly ap proved of his moderation in ' 53 , while in 1850 the zealou
and holy Bishop of Kingston wrote himself to the Govern ment that Dr. Ryerson's roice ought not to be regarded in preference to his, and that if equal righis are not conceded
surely the Ministry cannot blame us for being isurely the Ministry cannot blame us for being displeased
with them, and consequently for belng determined to usir orery constitational means in our power to provent thei future return to Pariaancnt.
But
But why seek to rebut such a senseless charge ? Does
not any man at all conversant with the doctrine or disciphive of that Cburch of which these prelates are rulers,
know and feel that they dare not act otherwise? Can We notsee that canon aiter canon, necree after decree Council after Council, oblige them not to lose a day or
tn hour in exposing the rillainy of men whom even Proteatants at a distance, much less Catholics at the capital, perceive to bave betrajed and riolated their oft-repeated
pledges, and to be intent only upon holding on to the
public pluader for a few years longer, despite of their testations to the contrary? How, we ask, dare any Ca
tholic Bishop falter in his dutf, or temporize for the sake of keeping any set of men in office, in this semi-Catholic
and Celtic country, with this sentence of the National and Celtic country, With this, sentence of the Nation
Council of Baltimore before him, signed as it it sy Siz
Archbishops, Twenty-frur Bishop, and Twa Vicars-Apo stolic of the United Slates :-
I No portion of our charge, say the Venerable Father Finich our Divine. Master, by word and erample, bas taught os to regsad with more than ordinary sentiments unpracticed in their consoling fulfilment-ifinstead of the trords of eternal life, which had so full and syrect an echo
in the heart of innocence, ropagnance, even in the happiest period of life, to bend under the yoke of discipline, be increased by the cosampla
of those whose relation to them gives them influence. of those whose relation to them gives them influence. on
anthority, what are we to expecte but the disappointmen malitinication of her children
The Fathere of the Conn Those men who trom mootives of interest or cappedien
seeve to dissuade the people from continuing to Beek re ligious education,- Listen not to those who would persuade you that re ligion can bo separited from secular instraction. If your
chlldren, while they advance in human science, are not
teught the science of the saints, their minds will we filled with overy error, their hearts will be receptacles of every
vice, and that very learning which the bave acquired, in iteself bo : haod vary learning necesgary, deprived of are acquired, that could
shed on tit the light. of Hearen, will be an additional mean more trooping chalice of pappiness of the child, embittering stial disappointment and weake


And thus we say too, to our fearless, honst, incorrupt
snd noble countrymen: "listen not to designing men The emblem of our national glory bas been for a thongand
years the symbol of Hearen's incomprehensit gears the symbol of Hearen's incomprehensible Trinity.
Our Shamrock grows in the free and prie air of the hills
and vallegs beneath the smile of the cole and valleys beneath, the smile of the celestial. spirits, and
in the fower plots and gardens of our social happiness.
It rises not not does it flourish beneath the withering in It rises not nor does it fourish beneath the withering in-
fuence of dazzling gold, or in the deep black dungeons of
 be'oe driven into oblinion, who forsakes the of could - Wine of the
Exile and the father of his people, for paltry ofice or minious bribes. But it has turned out. as all prophetic
minds anticipated. He Fho saeered and threw cold Fater
upon the mavement for the recall of poor Smith O'Brien upon the morement for the recall of poor Smith O'Brienpathy in his rish bosom for one of his country's beroesStraitor to the altar of his cancestors
We might enlarge more upon this subject but want o sent with placing the following scorching denunciation on
the OFarrells, the Alleyns the the O'Farrells, the Alleyns, the Cauchons, the Cartiers, otten ministeriel party, together with their new organ
who is 'proud to agree with them in all things!'
1st. The execution of the Prorin
must be required, and absolution refused to parents ABN send their children to those schools. When they can
quent such sche do otherwise, and to children Fho fredanger, ubich is almost alvouyy the
3nd. The people must be instructed in their obligstions Legiglature, of Mayors, Nunicipal offcers; members for the a. they must telect to dose whom they think cons

For the especiel benefit of the Crown Lands Commisaner and his new organ, we beg to submit that a digni-
ary of Qubec who he will comprehead, ) bas written to I cannot beliere thet Mr. Cauchon
Mr. Bowes. It would be foo crying as oppiquitity t If hon.
pembers think or say, members think or say, to exculpate ihemselves, that you
go too far; they must belong to or hold it frow, those
talse brethren And yet these men, with this same Cauchon at their uestion as a stalking horse, not only destroyed the Bill o last session but refuse to remedy their own misdeeds eren
now after Mr. Brown's defent; and prompt too, their
mouth-pice to mouth-piece to fabricate for them this vile and flimsy excuse mhile they laugh to scorn in their gilded saloons and
apon their lurussels carnets the "Irish paddies" that are Once ough to beliere them!
Once for all, countrymen, mark them well! If they
were ever ioneet men (which many think doubtul) pelf and place have utterly changed them. They care no more abit
gentiments of their adrocates. The question was a con-
venient rallying cry for a time, but they are prepared to venient rallying cry for a time, but they are prepared to
throw it aside, bating once served their purpose. They
will promise anything, nay they will swear anything to Will promise anything, nay they will swear anything to
secure tbeir election for the moacnt, but depend npon it,
ellow liberals, all they want or all they require is four years more to, suck the life-blood of the nation, and by
trebling taxes and imposing upon us an armed police, to rebling taxes and jmposing upon us an anmed palice, to
drive the country as another heartless faction did in 1837 , to the rerge of revolation. A way with the
And may Hearen send us a few honest wen.

Calista: A sketch of the Third Century By
D. \& J. Sadlier \& Co., 164 William street.Montreal: corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier streets.
We hare at Jength been favored by the American ublishers-the Messrs, Sadlier一with Dr. Newman's Century ; and hare read it carefully through from beinning to end. It is a vort of rare artistic merit, whecher we regard it as a picture of the existing state of society, when the world was just passing from the shavin of the old pagan, to the benignant and liering day of Cbristianity; or in its bearings on the
resent phase of the Church's existence, with which he connection is througbout admirably kept up.Amangs, Bishop of Carthage, who is placed before us by the genius of the author in all the sireetness and
in all the majesty of his proper person. Many of he other personages are admirably drawn, especially Callista, the beroine of the tale; and the good naured, self-loving old heathen Jucundus. ilany of he scenes are of great dramatic interest; take, for Juba, who bad assisted on the previous day at a vioent popular tumult excited against the Christians:-
 excellent sport yesterday, III werrant. The rats squeaked,
eh? and you beat the life out of them. That scoundrel ha and you beat the life out of them. That scoundrel
sacristan, I suppose, has sakisen up his quarters belomf"
"You may spy it," answerce Juba.
The reptile ine turned right about, and wonld have made himself an ho
nets follow, सhen it couldn't be helped."
"Good, thing very pleasant in her mouth; "ah 1 that is good 1 but hing did not encape on that scove, 1 do trust."
" They puled him to pieces all the more cheerfulls,"
 ? him to pieces, limi by limb, joint by joint, eh?
Gurta. "Didthey bkin him?-did they do any
his eyes, or his tonguo? Any hom, it was too ing to his eyes, or his tonguo? Any how, it was too
iokly, Jaba. Sowly, leisurely, gradnally Yea, it's
Sole him, handle

 ma
mind
" Op
Ot hes
oeay?
Forrie
quits
pint
old
 He, ha, my boy?" cried Gurta; "you'll improve in
, though you maje wry faces, now that youre young.
1, and bave you brought meany news from the capi:
In any one getting arise in the wortd, or a down-
How blows the wind? In any one getting a rise in the worta, or a down-
How bowa the mind Are there changes in the
This Decius,
 they should not smite your friends hard enough, make a fow Ohristians for the occasion, in order to Lill
them and I almost think they're about it," he added,
thent passed by the rabble. This a pity Caristinng are so fown "Yes, yes," she saie: "but we must crush them, grind
hem, many or fev: And re shall, we shall! Callista's to I don't see they are worse than other people," said
Juba; "not at all, excent that they are commony sneaks. Cap her company, mind khould not I turn
"No, no, my boy," return band in
"No, no, my boy," returned the mitch, "You must serve
my master. You are harigg your fing just now but you my master. You are baviag your fing just now, but you
will buckle to in good time. YYu must one day take some
work with no merry men. Come here, child," said the "Keep your kisses for your monkeys, and goats, and cats" answered Juba : "they're not to my taste, old dame.
Master! my master I 1 won't have a master! I'll be nobodg's eervant. I'll eerer stand to be hired, nor cringe to 'ma free man. Youre my mother by caurtesy onlf."
Gurta looked at him savagels. "Why you're not going
 take service, willy, nilly, 1'd any day prefer the other's to
 it shall not be where your friend has trod. It shall be in
my brother's fashino, rather than in yours,
"ugurtilis is wodderful she nttered the name at all. "ALl! you linre
not told me about him, boy. Wetl, is he safe in the pit, or in "He's alive," said Juba; ", but he bas not got it in him
o be a Christian. Yes, he's safe with his uncle."
"An! Juandus must ruin him, debauch lim, and then ve must make awny with him. We must not be in a
hurry" said Guta, "it nust be bods and sonl.",
"No sone shall touch him, craven as he is," answered "Don't cone across me," said Gurta, sullenly; " Ill
have my way. Why, you hnow I could sinite you to the have my way. Why, you hnow l could smite
dust, as well a him, ifl chose.;
"But you have not asked me abour Callista," answered
Jubs. It is really a capitel joke, but she lias got into prison for certain, for being a Christian. Fancy it! they
canght her in the strects, and put her in the guard-louse,
and have had her up ior esamination. You see they want a Christian for the nonce: it would not do to have none such "The furies bave her!" cried Gurta: "she is a Christian,
ay boy: Itd you so, Long ago." "Calista a Christian!"? answerell Juba, "ha! ha! She nd Agelius are going to make a match of it, of somo sor
rother. They're thinking of other things hlan paradise.
"She and the old priest, more likely, more likely" saic "She and the old priest, more likely, more likely," said
Gurta. "He's in prison with her, in the pit, as 1 trint.",
"Y Yur master liss cheated you lor once, old woman," said Juba.
Gurta

Gurta looked at him fiercely,
lanation. He began singing
She wheedled and coased, but he was no fool
He'd be his own master, be'd not be her tool.
Hed be his own master, he not be ne! toot,
Not the little black moor should send hinin to sctoo? She isid well her trap; but he carried his whim
The priest scufled of, safe in life and in limb."

Mother, I am my orn master," he continued. "
must break jour assumption of superiority. l'm not a boy, though you call me so. Pll have my own way. Yes
I saved Cyprianus. Youre a bloodthirsty old wag! Yes
poe seen your secret doings. Did not I catch you the oe seen your secret doings. Did not I catch you the
other day; practising on that litle clind You had aniled
him up by hands and feet against the tree, and were cuthim up by handa and feet against the tree, and were cut
ting hin to picces at your leisure, as he quivered and
shricked the while. You were exanining or using his lirer for some of your black purposes- It's not in my
line ; but jou gloated over it ; nnd when he waited, you Wailed in mimicry. You were panting with pleasure."
Gurta was still silent, and had an expression on he face, anfal from the intensity of its malignity. She had uttered a low piercing Whistle.
"Yes ! con rontinued Juba, " rou relled in it. You
chattered to the poor babe, when it Ecreamed, ns a nurse
to an infant. You cniled it pretty names, and squeaked to an intant. You cailed it prety names, and squeake
out your satisfaction each time you stuck it. You old
hag! I'm not of your breed, thourb they say I am o
your blood. 1 dont fiar your, he sind, observing the ex your blood. 1 don't fear your, "he sai
pression of her countenance, "I don
devill" And he continued his song:

She beckoned the moon, and the moon came down
The green earth shrivellid beneath her frown; While he was talking and singing, her call had been cies had crept out of it, and proceeded to creep and cravi mocing and twisting as it went, along the trees and shrabs
which rounded the grazs plot. When it came up to the old woman, it crouched at her feet, nad then rose up upon
its hind legs and begged. She took hold of the uncouth beast and began to fondle it in her arms, muttering some-
thing in its car. At fength, when Juba stopped for 4 mothing in its car. Atyength, when great force, saying. "Take hat." Sbe. then gave utter the trunk of the tree under which she was sitting, with The blow seemed to act on Juba as
rous systen, both from its violence and its strangeness Ke stood still for a monent, and then, without saying
word, he turned away, and walked stowly dovn the hill, as if in a maze. Then he sat down.
In an instant up be started again with a great cry, and
began running at the top of his speed. He thought he heard a voice spenking in him; and, howerer fast he ran,
the roice, or, imaterer it Fas, kept up Fith him. He
robhed troough the underwood, trampling and crushing it nuder his feet, and scaring the birds and smaill game which lodged there. At last, exbnusted, be stood still for breath
When he beard it say loudly and deeply, as if speaking


The popular outbreak above referred to is also de scribed with thriling effect, and may perhaps sugges dern times, and in our own hemisphere; such, for
instance, as the Gordon Riots, which some years ago
disgraced London; and others of a like nature. Unegenerate human nature is about the same in the suppose will be as long as the world holds together. h the classic ages of antiquity; he is also a shrewd, keen result of bis study and observation are before us" in this admirab.e sketch, illustrating the momentous period of the Decian persecution. While commending ot do better thatention of our readers, ve. can guished Catholic Reviewer:" Callsta," says Dr. Brownson, in bis July number, "is
a most remarkable production, displaying great brauty of strle, wealth of imacination, and knowledge of the
bunan heart. In descriptive power, tio author is excellode by no modern writer, and his story, is simple and graceful, trongly marked and well sustained..... We harac no room all gire a summary of the story, but re recommend it to
ant
but as full of instruction and lot onty priuciple and noblosing, iment. The reader will learn from it the diaiculty there
was for a man in that old Pagan world, under old imperial Rone, to become a Christian, and perinaps naprecinte
somewhat higher than be bas been accustomed to do the
 yood, the fre soon communicated to the adjoining buildings on the back of tho houses in Hermine Street, and in a
slort time six dwellings on this Strect vere conpletcly
destroyed. The same number on Alexander Strect shored destroyed. The same number on Alexander Strect shared
the same fate. The sufferer by this fre on Street, were Mr. E. Thompson, Mr. F. Olarke, and Mr.
W. Gempuill. The Inter lost at two story double brick
house, house, and the two former two wooden houses, with two
tenants in eacl. Wo understand Mr. Germill and Mr.
Thompson are both iusured in the Eqitobl or f500. and the latter for $E 200$. We beliere Mr. Clarke On Hermine Street the parties sufferiug were, Arf. F. Clarke
who had a large two stery
 Tho innates land hardly time to rennove dle furni-
; in facte, some of them lost nearly thir all.-Momt-

## RENITIIANCES REOEIVED.

 Married.

 mer place.
Drousss of Ossour.-On Tuesday, the 10 in instinnt, in.
the Church of Duanamargin, the residence of her distin-
 Memory of Mrs. Mary Anne 0 keetfe, Jate of Higginstown,
County Kilkenyy. Sercnty Priests of the dioceso of Ossory and the conterminous dioceses of Cashel and Water-
ford attended the offico to mark their respect for a lad
 The concourse of people who assembled from the sur-
 At the ceremonieg, above one hundred of the clorgy and



AN IRISH PIC-NIC

## LAVALTRIE

GRAND PIONIC-NIC and PLEASURE BECGRSLOS of Montreal, will take place on WEDNESDAY the 16th
instant , when the lare and commodious Steamers BOWWMANVILLE and CULTVATEUR will lenve Lhe Island
Wharf at EIGHT oclock A. M, artiving at IJarallie
hate Tontreal about thalf-past seven
The SARFIELD RRAS $B A N D$, and TWO QUAD
 vited by the Society, and has kindly consented to suporin-
cod the engieering department for that day.
REFRESHMENTS will be furnished on boari he Boats, as well an on the Green, at rensonable rates.
The oficers of tue Society will do all in their power to make the excursion a pleasant oue to all who way attend
PRIOE OF TIORETS-Adults 29.60 , Children und 12 jears of age 1s 3d; to be bad at Messrs. Sadliers Book
Store, Mr. Prince's Music Store, Mr. Phelan's (Dalhousio
quare,) at St: Patrick's Hall, of Membere of Compitte and hare, at St. Patrick's Hall, on lember-Ni
and THIRP BOAT conditionally. N. B.-The Pic-N
grance principles.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC_CHRONICLE

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

## FRANCE

Thel Baptisar of the Imprrial Prince:-Prince'was ccelebirated to-day at half-past five o"clock; p.m. y in the tharchi of Notre Dame: On the previ-
ous day His $/ \mathrm{Majest}$. received 'the Most Eminent Prelate who bad arrived as Legate, to represent the Holy Father: After Cardinal Patrizzi had pres
ed the Brief, His Majesty replied as folloms:"I am" very grateful to His Holiness Pope Pius IX; in that the bas deigned to become godather to
the son with which Providence has blessed me. In the son with which Providence has blessed me. In
asking this faror, I wished to draw down in a particular manner, upon my son and upon France, the protection of Hearen ; and hy testifying my deep renepation for the Holy Fathe
of Jesuis Chisist on earth:
Notre Dame-that ancient metropolitan Cathedral Which has vitnessed so many exciting ceremonieseighty prelates were present, includiag two of the
Catholic Bishops of Treland, viz., the Bistiops of Osthe Vicar Apostolic of the Cape of Good Hope, who bad been honored with invitations. The Legate arrived at about fire $0^{\circ}$ clock in a magnificent Imperial carriage drawn by eight
horses. The reception of His Eminence by the people' mas most respectful, and his carriage occa-
sionally halted that he might. bestor a benediction apon, the crowds. At the moment His Eminence
set foot in the church the cannon pealed through the set foot in the church the cannon pealed through the
lofty vaults; the great Bourdon boomed upon the air, and the powerful orchestra burst forth with the motet-Tu es Petrus. Thus heralded, the Cardiaal adranced along the nave, under a canopy supported by the four principal curés of Paris, and as-
sumed his seat on the throne behiod the altar. On entering; and for some time after, he wore the scarlet robe and cap, but previous to the approach of their Majesties His Eminence assumed a mitre, cope, dered forth a welcome to their Majesties. The Prince and their Majesties paused at the entrance to the transept; ; the legate quitted his throne to in-
tone the Veni Creator before the altar, and then descended th perform the ceremony of the catechu-
mens. When terminated , their Majesties proceeded to their thrones before the altar ; the Prince was carried to the font, and the baptismal rite, in completion of the ondoyment, or christening, was per
formed by the Legate. At its conclusion the Em press was seen first to take the infant in her arms; whicl. all agree in citing as the event of the cere-
mony. The Emperor quitted his chair, and moving towards the Empress, took the child from her arms and, turning round, presented his son and heir to the he escited and curious spectators, and a loud cry

1 am not able to say (writes the Guarchan respondent) whether the incident was a premeditated part of the ceremony, or the result of a momentary case the effect produced was same. His Emi nence intoned the $T e$ Deum, which was conanued
bip the orchestra, as was also the Domine Salvum. by the orchestra, as was ass hestical blessing was bestowed; their Majeslies left the Abbey in the same state in which they
entered it, and the ceremony was at an end. There were great rejoicings in the evening; and on the following day (Sunday) there was a great fete at Paris,
with tirew orks, illuminations, and rarious popular The Progres dht Pas de Culais says:-"A subat Agincourt in honor of the victims of that battle. knights and esquires, more than 100 baronets, 7 and the Constable ond Admiral of France. The
and subscription is being received by a Franco-Belgian
commission, whicl includes the highest names of the two countries.
Tqe Inundations in France.-Paris, June
10,1856 . -These are sad times! This noble country, that war had not weakened, nor rictory intoxi-
eated, is now bowed down under the stroke of an unexpected calamity. More than four hundred miles fields, rich rinegards, blossoming fruit trees, and noble woods lie rotting and embedded in sand and mire.-
The Loire and the Cher have mingled their waters, and in one broad and impetuous current swept away garden of France. La Tourraine is one immense
lake; so in wide that the victims on one side can scarcely See their companions in misfortune on the other.Taters burst like a torrent into it, carrying domn bouses, and hiling the shops before anything could be
saved. The Soane and the Rhone bare flooded the pasture lands and rich vallegs extending for many was entirety submerged by the Remaine, which bef. the country the Allier has cansed frightful do truction. Several villages have been swept away Dofe inhabitants of Crevery took refuge on the the courage and devotedness of a few boatmen: On
every side from Orleans to Nantes, from Moulins to Lyons, from Bordeaux to Marseilles, a great tract of land has been destroyed entirely for this year, and
seriously damaged for many years to come. French seriously damayed for many years to come. French
nriters hare compared this awful visitation to the
failure of the potato crop in Ireland in 1847; with
this difference, howe ere, that here there is no sister country to look op with worse than indifference on
the death strugele. The policy of this countre when the death strugge. . He policy of this country when keep all hañds at work, and to save all if possible. The infamous calculation of lightening the vessel by hrowigg he weak and will be the policy of a generous nation like France When the more sweeping and fatal inundations of famine 'afficted poor Ireland, the year before 1848 did the Monarch of the United Kingdom or the Mithey take vit Cork, rralee, ond siabersfance' and encouragement to the bundreds of thousands of innocent victims? Valence, Tours, and Lyons were vernment, and his ministers were on the spot, every thing that money could purchase, that talent, experience, and courage could execute was put in move in dat suelter the houseless; to sare those whp were and despand protect and encourage the distracted of long years of har in one hour. The rich har given millions, the poor their mite, people of ever rank, of every party, have come to their assistance and in this country which camot boast of all the ap parent advantages and liberties of a British const want and hunger by the ditch side, not one single in ocent rictim that could be saved will be left to pe whole country in fact have joined in one great and magoanimous effort, and at every risk and sacrifice to arrest the calamity and sare the sufferers. The lessiy on the angry waters of the Rhone as they did on the sterile plains of the Crimea, and where danger oas greatest, the village priest was to be consoling the aflicted, but survey the poor wretches struggling in the current The Zouave and the cure de campagne were to be frtunately in each other in zeal and courage, and unictims to in more than one instance The weather now calm and mild again; the waters begin to subcountry will bave rigbted itself again.-Paris Corespondent of the Nation.
Large sums were being collected by the Prelates and municipal authorities on behalf of the sufferers Ly the inundation. The Cardinal Archbishop of
Lyons, the Archbishop of Arignon, and the Bishops of Angers, Blois, and Orleans, bad made the m Themitting efiorts for the relief of the sufferers. Empress appointed Regent for her son. A projet roposes that on the Emperar's demise, the Empress hould reign, assisted by a Council of Regency, whose The Emperor Napoleon, on the occasion of the baptism of the Imperial Prince, has pardoned 291 persons confined in the bagnes and prisons of the others, and remitted the fines of 251 delinquents-in all, 1,031 persons hare experienced the effects of the Imperial clemency. The Emperor has also granted remission of the remainder of their punislaments to 180 military offenders, and a reduction to 123 others.
SARDINIA.

On the 15th May, the King of Sardinia distributed he English Crimean medals to his troops, at Turin with military ceremonie

## AUSTRIA

Baron Wesner, the Austrian Uader-Secretary
Foreign Affairs, has gone to Rome-the rumored ob Foreign Affairs, has gone to Rome-the rumored ob-
ject being, if possible, to convince Cardinal Anto-
nelli and his colleagues of the necessity of making ITALY.
A Turin journal says, accounts from Lombardy
A Turin journal says, accounts from Lombardy
sta:e that the Austrians are preparing for a war in
taly-that the fortifications of Milan and other places are being strengthened.
The Vienna curn very great jealouss prevails between the French and Austrian diplomatic representatuves at Rome. No
outhreak is feared at Milan, but the social relations
between the Italian and Austrian officers are more unThe Morning Poser.
Tharrespondent writes from Vi-
nina that Marshal Radetsky had communicated from Combardy with his Government, stating that if from ain symptoms of excitement continued in the Lom-
ba-do-Venetian Provinces, be should demand an in-
crease of 30,000 Austrian troops. A Council was crease of ${ }^{\text {and on receipt of this despatch, at whil was }}$ the
Emperor presided. It was agreed that the increased Emperor presided. It was agreed that the increased
orce should be accoded if necessary. The same
writer says, "I nuderstand that a note has been received from the French Go

The Cortes have rejected a vote of Censure on Mar-
The Cortes have rejected a vote of Censure on Mar-
The Monnell by a Majority of 136 . the Duke de la Vittoria will always govern in accord-
ance with the sentiments of the majority in the Corance with the sentiments of the majority in the Cor-
tes, whatever they may be.
The Spanish government has accepted the media-
ion of France in the dispre with Merico The Spanish government has accepted the
non of France in the dispute with Mexico. DENMARK.
The treaty of commerce between Denmark and the
United States expired on the 14 th June. The first American vessel that appeared in the Sound since son, which arrived on the 17 th June, bound from
Cronstadt to New York, with a cargo of Russian pro-
duce. She paid the Sound Dues, but under protest

## RUSSI

The Russian Government is zurning its attention to
It American territory. An imperial decree notifies that, to assist in the deyelopment of the Russian naval
power in the Pacife Ocean; the administration of
feeto and haribors therein be plated under the thdependent controt of he government- Eastern Siberia
Russian American Company to sat Hamburg by the Russian A'merica: The expedition -is'of the naturéo a colony, numbering 500 persons, nicludine arfificers
of all kinds. The Russian ships $\boldsymbol{l}$ Czarovitih? convey the expedition
The papers say now that we shall obtain no grain
speak of from Russia this season, and that bun n speak of from Russia this season, and that hun
dreds of the: vessels in the Black Sea, which had gone there in anticipation of meeting cargoes,' ma have to return emply,
Prince Menschikoft tirement, by the Emperor, to consult with him re specting the rumored miliary expedition to Asia.

## UNITED STATES

Fearfol Tornado.-On Monday last a fearful tornado raged through the neighboring State of Vermon
and the eastern portion of the State of New. York. Early in the morning dark clouds swere observed to b till the entire sky was one dark mass, aod there was a constant rumbling of thiunder, About half-past ten
the rain came down in torrents, and then hail began to fall, which was of an immense size, some weigh yard in Rouse's Point and killed her instantly. The facing in that direction thewest, and not a building dows. In the village of Rouse's Point above oin small loss comparad with the destruction of crop and garden vegetables. In the garden of the Editor
of the Rouse's Point Advertiser, and mrny others, nothing is above the ground. Tomatues, melons; and things that were, the vines in particular being atripped of all their leaves, and cut off close to the ground
The field crops are seriously injured while barley and other grains in an advanced state are completely ruin ed. The same storm visited Champlain Vil lage,
(New York), and made sad havoc with windows, dens and crops in that vicinity. The village of Cha teauguay, situated on the line of the Ogdensburg
Railroad, a short distacce trom Malone, (New York), was also by this storm, nearly entirely destroyed:rest were either unroofed, removed from their fouddations or totally demolished. Barns, sheds, and out
buildings were scattered like chaff in every direction Scarcely a tree or fence on the track of the tornado te mains.-The Catholic Church was otally demolished flat with the ground. Heavy green railroad ties eight
feet long and one foot thick, were taken up and carried miles in width, and its length is sereral miles. forest through which it passed is completely levelled with the ground. One man was killed, but a grea
number were more or less severely wounded. It is number were more or less severely wounded. it is
said that abour hundred houses in this village were destroyed. The amount of suffering, caused.
this disaster is immense. It derstand, to raise subscription
Rouse's Point Advertiser.
Terrible Calamity and Loss of Life.-One of have ever be and upon to have ever been called upon to record, oecurred at
Reed Street wharf, Philadelphia. Over. a bundred persons, men, women and children, had, at an early
hour in the evening, gathered together upon the wharf, to enjoy the cool and refreshing breezes from
the Deleware, and while thus congregated, the piers the Deleware, and while thus congregated, the piers squares. In an instant, not less than a hundred per squares. In an instant, not less than a hundred per-
sons were precipitated inio the water; others were
otherwise seriously injured. It is believed that in consequence of this lamentable affair not less than are afluat as to the probable canse of this accident
the most relable of which is one which attributes it to the heavy weight of a massive pair of shears,
placed upon the wharf for the purpose of raising ves sels, to undergo repairs. The wharf is leased by
Messrs. Merrick \& Sons.-Philadelphia Inquirer. Civic Recertion of Mn. Fillmone--The civic. e -
ception of the Know-Nothing candidate for President, people's money, came off on the 24th ult. It was a
very meagre affair-composed of a procession, whose numbers were very small, indeed. In fact, in a city
with 800,000 population, jnst 937 persons, all told turned out to welcome the great "American", cham-
A "private and confidential" circular has been is
sued in New York within a few days, calling for enrolling of a rifle brigade composed of native born ilities with Great Britain. It is signed by "the Patriotic Committee !" fow much patriotism has 10 do whom applicants are referred is Col. Thomas Party ton long been doing good work for England in Know Nothing organs. We opine the arms of this gallant
brigade, if it is ever formed, will not be used on the
T

The Albany Times neentions a pistol recently in vented in that city, the manufacture of which is about
to be commenced at Worcester, Mass. The Iimes claims that it is superior to Coll's in every. respect connected with the trigger, that it will Gire twelve yards further than any pistol in the country, and that
vate letters from Washinglon received in this city - PriYork) inform us, that Mr. Reverdy Johnson declined to prosecute Senator Herbert for the murder of Keating. lawyer of ability in the district has, it appears, either been employed by the friends of Herbert, or refused
to interfere. A letter from the brother of the murdered man, has also been handed us. It corroborates the statements we publish. What, under these circum-
stances, is to be done? Is Keating to be left with the worms in his grave, while the man who dealt him
his death-blow, walks abroad free ? Is the murder
to be forgntten, to be let slip quietly into the category to be forgntten, to be let slip quietly into the category
of the accidents of the day, without one brave effort to punish and avenge it ? LLet the officials of the dis:
trict of Columbia take heed.-Irish News.

Irish Aid Society-New York.-One of the sad est misfortunes which happens to our of countrymen hleir arrival in America, is that of their being unis isperhaps, the most grievous misfortune which be als them, for, in many instances, it is; the cause of
every other evil which overtakes them. The crowd ng of emigrants into such cities as New York, and her and pent:up, is a mischief concerning which ro domes might be Written. We speak of the mischief jess, imprudent and intemperate habits, disease The tenement which the emigrant; in the vast maj rity of cases, is forced to resort to in one of these huge cities, is by a thousand degrees less wholesome could be thrown up un the prailie or within the forest ther requirements of lite Indoctry, ingenuity dar rig-all bringing floods of health and heart, manly ta little cost out there what it takes days of aching rudgery to purchase on the seaboard, Of the temp usness in great cities, among the strugeling and hard-pressed especially, it is needless for us to These are no more to be denied, than the fact that the hight comes. Rich and poor: are made sensiole of most. instances, wou with a dead re pelition for wages, moreove., grow as Where the same population is thinly scattered, the demand for labor is more anxious and productive. Truths: so plain, so oft repeated, so evident to the
dullest brain as these are, we feel it almost a waste s they are, conslanily reiterated as they are, evident sw of our sountrymen can be induced, or have th, means, to act upon them. The consequence is the hich led them across the ocean falls to ashes on fund rags, and the husks. of swine, and the fitt they caves or airets instead of the brigh1 free hilthest which they had many a glad dream upon the sea. In thineasure to remedy this sinful and ruinous slate things, a number of honest and intelligent citizeas,
most of them of Irish descent or birth, have formed hemselves into the Society the name of which preircular simply but fully communigates the of the and good wishes:-"The object of this Society is to aid and assist, by pecuniary means and practical ad-
vice, all deserving Irishmen who have large families, and require aid to reach a home in the West, or any and requireaid to reach a home in the West, or any
other part of the country where labor is in demand. order to carry out this object more effectually, and an the cause of humanity, we appeal to every citinany deserving and industrious families.". The ap with a prompt responsent The olosect, whould meet orth is urgent, useful, and most noble. The evils to the first instance and the deepest measure, they are grievous to the city
where the emigrants are compelled to remain. The lessings to oe secured through the costimentality njoy them. The emigrants will have their fondest happy home will at length be realized, and America

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.
Afler the decision of Her Majesty's Government had been made known, the Times of the 17th asks: Minister, when the American Govie American rought themselves to aver that they had on this point no quarrel with our Government, but only juai cause suspend diplomatic intercourse with a Government withstanding alleged prove desire o convinue it, no at all events, could they nol, without loss of accept the overtures of peace made to soften a painfu? but inevitable act of offence? Undoubtedly the
Americar Government has carefully so put he mat ter that our dismissal of its Minister would the matand giving a deaf ear to the mild returning the blow it. We were at liberty mild tones that explained by the voice, or the voice by the hand. Government
has taken the former alternative. It is, after all, sater course. * In saying that the United
States' Government has adnpted a half measure, and in admutting that hoth met it more than half-way hey have done-the one withoul a right, to do what other without loss of honor-we do nol for one moment blink the fact that the result, so far, is anything but
flateting to the fride of this country. If there are any people in the United States capable of gratifica-
tion at the fact, we certainly have been touch our honor, and we submit with as much grace as we can to what all feel an insult. We have no disposi
tion to sur that fact, for we are not withoui hope hat the British people will be rather less liable to We do not doubt in the least Mr cre.
fil devotion to his own Government, and and faithBut therards the Government to which he was sent lined fidelity which ching as a careless and undiscipI know what you want, and I'll do it, and I won't be which implies too little self-respect in the servant Mr . Crampton appears to have wanted self-respect in the kind of persons with whom he connected himself in these transactions, and the style of proceeding he
adopted, and to have managed lhe affair on a free adopted, and to have managed. The affair on a free
and easy principle, never intending, perhaps, really
to offend the United States Government orto violate didn't signify," that it was simply thinking that: "it trife, and that the United States Government would
never make a fuss about such a litlo maller. But this was aline unfortunately most unsuitable for deal ng with a jealous and tick tish people like our fiends
across the Atlantio, most tender about their dignity,
and on the look oul for the slightest indication of a
difference of behaviour towards thernselves and European Governmens. The Daily News takes it for granted, after the declaration made by Lord Palmerston, in the House of United States is over; and of a rupture with the stances, it does not appear that the controversy can ever be resuscitated, or that the friendly relations withi
our kinsmen across the Allantic are likely to besc disturbed upon grounds so puerile as the dismissal of an incompetent diplomatist or the claim of a shadowy
The Morning Post, allhough it had entertaine trong doubts of the policy as well as the justice of ar yy the Cabinet of Washington, says that, as the Houre of Commons appears to be entirely with Lord Palmerston on the subject, it is quite willing to suspend its judgment on the matter, "waiting in hope which the noble lord has displayed throughout the anxious and irritating dis may meet their reward in the attainment of the objects at which he aims in world, who stand by, deeply interested spectators of these lamentable events."

Tre'Jews ano tre Llpe-Peers.-The House of Commons bas again decided by a large majority that the oath of exshould be abolished. The precise form of the bills unim-
portant. EErebody knows that the point really nimed at portant. Everybody knows that the point really aimed at are really rather aiding to relieve ourselves than our Jewish fellow-sinbjects from reproach, when we promote the success of this measure. The principle of exclusion from
Parliament as applied to the Jews is unknown to the British conigtitution. It is perfectly true that they have been
so exilided; but by the operation of the concluding words of an oath- Which was neper intended to produce any such Le gislature that the Jews should not be permitted to sit peculiar to itself; sand, in the next place, we ought to pass disabling act which should esclude our Jewish fellowubjects from Parliamentary honors. It in ridiculous
nough that the mere effect of bloting out from the sta-te-book a mildewed oath, directed against a Royal stock be only obstacle which keeps the English Jew from his hace in Parliament. Nobody will maintain that it is not phemous-to exact from our representatives an oath the terms of which are mockery upon common sense, and the frious course is to remove the obnoxious and useless oatin the objects of this oath was two-fold-first, the exclusion of the House of Sterrart from the British throne, and seondly, the exclusion of the Jews from Parliament-then ies, at the same time that we cease to turu the solemn sanction of an oath into ridiculte. But this no one has attempted to do. The real battle, of course, remnins to be
fought in the House of Lords, and we would submit this one point to the consideration of the Peers., They have
of late, bs a mere resolution of their House, excluded from his seat a. Peer appointed by the Orown. Thus they have
defined and defied the Royal prerogative, and hare declardefined and defied the Royal prorogative, and hare declarand no others shall be admitted to the honors of their
House. Now if they possess this power-and cortainly hey have exerted it - With what faco can they deny the s not the case of Catholic Emancipation: this is not an estension of the franchise; this is not the giving of a seat it has been denied by positive law. The case of the Coman a fortiori one when we examine the conduct of the Peers in the matter of Lords Wensleydale. The Peers say,
"The Crown shall not create Peers for life, but the Crown shall, by rirtue of an act of Parliament which originates
vith us, sppoint so many salaried Peers quamdiu benc se gesserint." The Commons say, "We find it in the highes degree unjust that our Jewish fellow subjects, who may
constitutionally be elected to serve in Pariament, should be excluded from their seats by reason of the formal words of an old oath which yas never directed against them.'
An act of Parliament is, no doubt, needed in cither case, An act of Pariament is, no dounc, necded in cither case, House of Lords, who determing thith a resolution of the will not have
Hen
Hen hife Peers at the pleasure of the Crown, and with a resolu-
tion of the House of Commons, who say by a large majority that that the
Times, June 10 .

Sammina and Rome.-We take the following aricle from an able colemporary, the Hull Advertiser:"The cabinet of Sardinia continues to exert itself
othe utmost to rekindle the flames of war in Europe. to the utmost to rekindle the flames of war in Europe. Appealing to the passions of the French and the
prejudices of the English uations, Count Cavour and his unprincipled colleagues are striving with might and main to unite their master in a league with the western Fowers against Austria, Naples, and the Pope. With an empty treasury, and a hungry army
returning from the Crimea, the buccaneering ministry yeturning from the Crimea, the buccaneering ministry
of Sardinia know not which way to turn to save themselves, except by the means of a desulating war in the vary heart of Europe! But the tragedy which has just been acted at Malta will serve to open the eyes of the people of England to the danger of ap pealing to the revolutionary passions of Italian con-
spirators. Accounts from that isiand of the 8th ult., spirators. Accounts from that island of the 8th ult.
state that several murders had been committed in open day by the men of the Anglo-Italian Legion, enlisted in Italy to fight against the Ruasians, and that their blasphemies were such as to fill the minds These men are all Count Cavour's pets, and quite yeady for any work of blood requiting to be performed in the lalian peninsula. Nor are they at all particu-
lar as to the scene of their operations. Were the plunder obtainable about the same in pecuniary value, They would just as soon rob St. Paull's in London as
St. Peter's in Rome. "Down with the allar and the throne-down with toe palace, the convent and the castle," would be their cry in England and in laly. Count Cavour does all in his potver to flater France By referring to the imaginary happiness which the first Napoleon, and by invoking the Emperor to restore to the Italian subjects of his uncle the blessings of a secularised government, and the administration nor England will pay the hope that neither France able overtures on the part of regard to these treason-Sardinia:- The aflairs of taly may be in a verion bad state, but those of Englaṇd are not in such a good one as to warrant us in neglecting our ow
to attend to the concerns of our neighbors.

Tagen at hrs Word.-Cromwell was thinking of
marrying his dawher to a wealthy gentleman of marrying his daughter to a wealthy gentleman of of his own chaplains, Mr. Jeremy White, a young man of pleasing manners, was eecretly paying his raging his attentions. Entering his daughter's room ne day the "protector" caught White on his knees this ?" he demanded. "May it please your highness," replied White, with great presence of mind, pointing to one of the lady's maids, who bappened to be in the room, "l have long courted that young gening her ladyship 10 in provall; I was thereore prayref her ladyship to inlercede for me." "Why do you
refuse the honor Mr. White would do you?" said Cromwell to the young woman. " He is my friend, While int you should treat him as such." "If Mr. While intends me that honor," answered the woman,
with a very low courtesy, "1 shall not be agains! "call Goodwin ; this business shall" said Crom well, go out of the room." Goodwin, the chaplain, arrived, and White was married on the snot to the yount woman.
Peter the Great.-This monarch being at Westminister Hall in term time, and seeing mulitudes of people swarming about the courts "Waw, is reported busy people were, and what they were about ?" And being answered, "They are lawyers." "Lawyers,"
epented be, with greal vivacity, why I bave only four n my whole kingdom, and I design to hang two of hem as soon as I get home.

ANOTHER CASE OF FEVER AND AGUE CURED irse A few days ago we recorled an astonishing cure of
Ferer and Ague by the use of Dr. M'Lane's Liyer Pills. We have now another to mention, viz : that of Mr. James
Sharpe, of Madisonburgh, who states that he had labored under a very severe atteck of Ague and Fever, and was
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expresses an opinion, founded on observation, that the
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the very liberal patronage she bas receired for the last haree years.
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