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THIODOLF THE ICELANDER. BY BARON DE LA MOTTE FOUQUE. CHAPTER XXIII.

In the blooming land of Tuscany, one beautiful evening, there sat several shepherds together under some shady trees; while the sea, in the golden light of evening, glittered before them. The eldest of them touched a guitar, to whose tones another sang the following song:

"The Lady Laura's castle gray Stands lonely on the steep:
Owl, bat, and swallow, flap their wings
Around the towers, while reptile things Along the pavement creep.

Once belted knights, with gallant grace, Here held the gay tournay, And couched the lance in minic strife; How did all pleasure and all life So quickly pass away?

The bold Moors came, well armed and fierce, In ships that court the breeze: Warder and watch before them fell. Oh, say! who saught the infidel The fairest prize to seize?

The sweetest flower is pluck'd away From out our summer crown : Put hand to lance, and beel to spur-Knights, ride ye forth and rescue her, For Tuscany's renown."

"And so was it done!" said a third. " Truly our knights rode from here - but one went to Florence, another to Sienna, a third to Pisa ;and while our nobility there showed their prowess, and took their pleasure with their own and the burgher's blood, our coasts remained open to the sea-robbers. See how many beautiful castles shine all around on our heights, and all stand empty as the castle of the ravished Countess Laura !"

"Were but the Marquis Pietro of Castel-Franco here!" said the one who had sung .-"He was always the mirror of our chivalry; he would never have suffered the outrage, more especially because the Countess Laura was the wife of his late cousin."

"It is still to be proved," answered the other,

"whether he could have done anything in the matter. Thou must remember how the Count Paolo died. The unknown knight in Moorish garb, who pierced him mortally with a lance in the tournay held in his own castle-court, appeardispleasure against her that Marquis Pietro went forth on his voyages."

"He may have had what motive he pleased," said the old shepherd; "evil enough has his absence brought to us. Ah! how mournfully Castel-Franco looks down upon the mountains! It seems far more like a ruin than a castle, although all the stones are firm knit together; for the Let it but for a short time longer remain desolate and shut up, and brambles will shoot forth from the stones, and branches wave from the dear joyous friends, good night." towers instead of banners. Yes, it appears as if already rampart, gate, and wall, had fallen down together, and I was seeing curious travelers wandering among the ruin."

suddenly one of the circle started up in terror-"May all the saints have mercy!" he cried out. A Norman pirate-ship comes towards us with swelling sails."

They all looked, and saw the threatening appearance; and while one called for arms, another urged to send for help, and a third proposed to drive the flocks farther inland, the old shepherd said, "Be not too hasty, children, with your bears a flag of peace. Only go to meet her as friends, and all will be well."

flag of peace was only to draw them on to their destruction. But the old shepherd reproved this with solemn words, reminding them that the ves-

played no tricks with their flags and banners. Then all did after the old man's advice; and

veils floating in the air; their fathers and husof the villages around rang out, and the sound of I love to hear stories." many guitars joined to them like the joyful notes And Pietro spoke as follows: "As the choicest The while was heard from the coast the joyful spring birds. But only those who bear alof the Tuscan chivalry strove to win the hand of song of the Icelanders, who were now gaily set-

the south, can imagine the delicious songs of the women and girls, now sportive, now touching.

ATHOLIC

The travelers landed; and while Pietro by his courteous knightly bearing, and Malgherita by her beauty and gentle grace, won all hearts, Thiodolf walked beside them as in a waking dream. Now his look was fixed on the deepgreen tops of the trees, which looked so fair against the bright sky with their reddening fruits; then he strode on over the rich grass carpet ;and then again paused at some graceful villa and dazzling garden. With a happy smile and a sigh, he said to himself, "Truly, Uncle Nefiolf told no falsehood when he spoke of this glorious land of the South; but he described it rather

stiffly and coldly, the poor man!"

"And is it only here that you first find all that you fancied?" said Malgherita smiling.— "You will make me angry if you put my sweet native Provence so far below Tuscany.

But he answered kindly: "In Provence, dear Malgherita, I thought but of thee, and-let all the gods bear the blame-much, far too much, of Isolde, so evil-minded, but ah! so wondrously fair."

As they thus spoke, they reached the castle, where already the traces of neglect and desolation had almost disappeared before the joyful activity of all. Sunshine lay on every face; only a momentary but very deep shade passed over the features of the noble knight when he was reminded of the fair widow of his cousin, the Countess Laura, who had been carried away by pirates from Barbary. Thiodolf thought that his sadness was caused by this outrage, and was about to promise his help to deliver her, when the Marquis said: "Trouble not thyself about lists most richly attired, and bearing himself right the cast-away. May my eyes never see her again !"

"Well," anwered Thiodolf, "that wish may very easily be fulfilled; and if it please thee, it pleases me likewise."

Therewith he sat down, laughing, beside Pietro and Malgherita, at the sumptuous table, covered with noble wines and beautiful fruits; and contrary to his custom, he threw away his clattering sword Throng-piercer, saying that all here was much too bright and joyous for any to dare talk of cold steel.

With almost childlike joy Thiodolf ate of the golden fruits of the south, and let the sparking uncertain. Neither was vengeance to be taken, the stalwart gigantic form, and at his strange against the painted walls to find the hollow place ed to all the guests mysterious, and almost like wine flow into the polished glass, and then trickle nor friendship and confidence kept up. Then I head-gear; but those who dwelt in the rich mer- where the prophecy of his ancestor, Huldibert, a wizard; and the fair Countess herself was not in slow drops on his tongue. "Sing, Malgherita, took my resolution and went forth, forsaking caschant city were too much accustomed to stranfree from all suspicion. It is said that it was in sing thea," he prayed the while, "a little song the and native land, and kindred, seeking for gers from all the known parts of the world to throw light upon the hearful destiny which has to thy mandoline; and, dear people, open the myself an untroubled happiness in foreign counwindow, that the balmy air may pour in from tries, and a more joyous life. Gracious Heaven | solitary and thoughtfel in the midst of the gay without, and the rays of the golden moon. My has granted me this in Malgherita's arms; and children, your land is unmistakably glorious. I the unworthy heauty has been carried beyond will win for myself a castle or two in the neigh- our reach by a fortunate storm."

borhood, so that we may always dwell together. But in the midst of all this bright feasting and enjoyment he arose gravely from his seat, looked soul has departed from the castle with its lords. out at the stars, buckled on his clanking sword,

and said: "It is time, I must, before all, get Isolde out of the Provengal castle; and so, ye

All endeavors to withhold him from the voyage were in vain. He blew his war-horn at the open window till the singing birds were silenced by it as by a thunder-clap; and forthwith the Iceland-All were silent in melancholy thought, when ers were seen in busy tumult hastening over the moonlit meadows down to the sea, preparing their ships for departure, and pouring forth strange and then the wound will heal soon and healthsongs never before heard in Tuscany. The fully. Good night, children; I love you from dwellers in the land, men, women, and children, my very soul." went after them in astonishment, but lovingly and confidingly.

In the meanwhile Pietro had made a sign to the company to leave the hall; and when alone with Thodolf and Malgherita, he said, "Since needless terrors. You may see that the ship thou wilt leave us so quickly, brother-in-arms, I am bound to give thee an account of what has passed with respect to the widow of my cousin, Some still were doubtful, and thought that the the fair Laura, who has been carried away; so rayisher."

sel bore nothing of a Musselman appearance, but a Norman; and the Normans, it was well known, my head," answered Thiodolf; "but never one thought."

so foolish as that, I hope." they did well, for the strangers had been sent on "and it seems to me as if we shall not meet length he brought himself to ask whether they

I should not willingly return to you without many other things that they had suffered; but pleasant." A joyful stir was forthwith seen on all the Isolde, and it may be that it will be somewhat Malgherita answered, "Deceive not thyself. No Coast. The maidens came forth with wreaths of hard to win her. But for what thou sayest about portion of our hearts has yet been touched, and he first noticed that he was not alone in the flowers; the wives with choice fruits, and bright distance, I understand it not; it sounds to me that must come assuredly. Hitherto fate has but bower. A little good-natured-looking man, in very mistaken. Thou knowest how dear to my mocked us, and sounded her trumpet to prepare very respectable attire, was sitting opposite to bands, whether husbandmen, shepherds, or hunt- heart Uncle Nesiols and Aunt Gunbilda have be- us for a fearful dance. But our undutifulness him, and looking at him with keen eyes; but ers, with their sharp polished scythes, and crooks, come since they have been so far away from me. and the wound of my father call for more. Thou there was so much kindness about his friendly and weapons. The soldiers who were still in the Thou thinkest, perchance, that they were not knowest, Pictro, that I bear a child in my bo- mouth, that it always seemed ready to explain or neighborhood, having been wont to fight under very beautiful to look upon. Ah! beloved Pie- som; and does not the thunder of that mysterious excuse what the sharp eyes might discover .the banner of the ancient race of Castel-Franco, tro, distance has done no injury to the proud, father's curse roll in thy ears also?" likewise gathered together, and went down to lovely Isolde. But if thou hast somewhat to the coast to give a joyful welcome. The bells relate to me, say on, in the name of all the gods; Pietro; and clasping each other, they sank down and bright as a mirror, looked on his part at the

teady in their minds the sweet summer sounds of the beautiful Laura, many wondered when the ting sail in the bright moonlight.

fair prize fell to the share of my noble and rich, but somewhat aged, cousin Paolo. I myself could the less understand it, because I knew that Laura lived wholly in the bygone world of the Greeks and Romans, collecting around her their statues, parchments and other remains, of which the good Count Paolo had never thought in his whole life. Be it as it may, Count Paolo led the fair lady to the altar, and both lived together for some time in great joy and much festivity. There came at length a young minstrel to the castle; he bore on his arm a lyre, such as the old Greeks used to strike; he sang very deliciously, and greatly pleased the Lady Laura in his flowing Moorish dress, though people in general held him for an unbaptized Moor."

"Unbaptized!" interrupted Thiodolf; "she might have loved him for all that. I myself am he had just before attempted on this shore, and unbaptized. But a Moor! Shaine upon her! begged that he would rather send one of them. The creatures are as black as night to look upon."

Pietro told him, smiling, that many noble Arabs dwelt on the Spanish and African coasts who were of no darker complexion than Italians, and who were only called Moors because they come from the ancient land of Mauritania.

This satisfied Throdolf, and Pietro continued: But the minstrel did not at all please Count Paolo, and he once drove him from the castle in a stormy night. The exact circumstances are not known; only this is known for certain; that the Lady Laura behaved as if nothing important had happened, and showed herself so sweet and loving to the old Lord that she won him to give a splendid tournament in his castle court on her birth-day, at which he himself appeared in the manfully. But our gay sport soon turned into sorrowful earnest. An unknown knight, in strange attire, who tilted after an unwonted fashion, struck the noble bost with such wonderful dexterity through the vizor, that Paolo at once fell lifeless on the sand; while the veil of the lady, waving in sign of peace, forbade to us combatants any outbreak of our quickly kindled wrath. Afterwards, when we would have summoned the murderous stranger to justice and judgment, he had vanished in an incomprehensible manner.-And for many months our intercourse with the widow remained doubtful, and unsatisfactory, and

"It will not end well with that woman," said Thodolf. "An old proverb of our country says, 'Cast away from thee guilt and curse, or thou wilt never draw down to thee the falcon, happiness, from the clouds."

Then he stretched out his hand lovingly to his friends to take leave, and went out of the half bidding them not to follow. "For," said he, "we are all three, I feel it, somewhat sad; and we should but drive the sting of parting as many times into our hearts as there are steps from here to the sea-shore. The knife had better go in sharp once for all, and quickly come out again,

He was out of the hall, and Malgherita and Pietro looked at each other pale and sorrowful. But on Malgherita's face lay a far other paleness than that which the sadness of parting brings. Pietro marked it, but dared not ask the cause, for a like mysterious feeling stirred within himself.

" Didst thou hear the saying with which Thiodolf parted from us?" said Malgherita after a time, gravely and solemnly; " ' Cast away guilt that thou mayest not deem that any unknightly and curse, or thou canst never draw down to feeling has hindered me from hastening after the thee the falcon, happiness, from the clouds.'-Pietro we shall never draw him down to us-at

Pietro would have answered her with soothing "Distance is a bad pleader," said Pietro, words, but his tongue seemed powerless. At before by Thiodolf, to spread through castle and again for a long time."

had not had enough of trouble and hardship in "It is truly somewhat foolish to be a guest after while the news of the approach of Pietro and "That may well happen," said Thiodolf; "for their shipwreck, and their winter in Iceland, and this fashion; but I should lie if I said it was un-

in prayer, weeping hot tears.

After some days of prosperous voyage Thiodolf cast anchor before the coast of Provence. He had found out a shady creek, where he was the more secure, as hardly any but bold Icelanders would have chosen this difficult spot for landing. With the choicest of his troops he ascended a neighboring hill, whence they could see al-

HRONICLE.

most into the streets of the fair city of Marseilles, and also have in sight the rather more distant eastle of the great baron. Thiodolf seemed fuller. to be forming a plan of attack for the eastle;— "To but at length he said: " We must know first how matters stand. Therefore will I go and make inquiries in the city, which, besides, I shall be glad to see nearer."

Some of the soldiers put before him the danger in which he would place himself after all that But of this he would hear nothing, saying that it had never been the way of his race to keep back from any kind of danger. And when two of the Icelanders pleaded their uge and experience earth may be compared to it. 1, and my like, may against him, he cried out, with kindling eyes: "You are come with me to help me, not to direct me!" whereat they all remained humbly silent. Then he became gentle again, and soid, soothing them kindly: "The people yonder will not eat me. But if I perish there, and you hear that they have overcome me by numbers, then do not let the city escape; overthrow it till what is lowest becomes highest; and take heed that a mighty grave for Thiodolf be raised, which may be seen far out at sea, like a high mountain."

Then he gave them a friendly greeting, and walked garly towards the brilliant city. But before he reached it, a path which wound through flowery field, and which he followed, marvelling at its trimness and evenness, led him to a fair meadow where a joyous drinking party sat under shady branches, and music sounded merrily in the sunny air, while beautiful maidens and youths were dancing on the smooth sward. This much pleased the good-humored Thiodoif, and he would dwell long upon any one; and so Thiodolf stood robbed him of both his daughters. rout, leaning upon his spear.

At length his eyes fell upon a pretty building, before whose door was hung a garland; and to himself, "yonder must be the source of all these good things; and we must try how we too can get a drink of it."

He walked towards it, and asked a smiling maiden, who was giving out food and drink to many passers-by, whether he might dare to join

"Wherefore not, good Sir Giant?" answered she, playfully; " if you have but money enough." "Money!" asked Thiodolf; "what has that to do with giving hospitality?"

"Very much," answered the maiden, laughing : "the host gives his gifts for money; and if you have no money, his gifts are not for you."

"I would not be such a host," said Thiodolf. shaking his head. "But I can get over the difficulty. I have truly no money with me; but yet-can I have for this two flasks of wine, and of the right kind-fiery, sparkling, and bright ?"

He broke a gold clasp from his cloak, and held it towards the maiden. "Ten flasks, if so please you, and more," an-

swered she, bending low, and quickly seizing the clasp. "Will it please you to drink within, or under a bower?" "Under a bower, if it may be," said Thiodolf.

"And as for ten flasks-ay, bring at first only five, but let them be somewhat large; we can then see about more." He was very speedily served. And he said.

letting himself sink down in the fragrant bower,

He had already almost emptied one flask when Thiodolf, who willingly allowed himself to be "Let us, then, but suffer together!" answered looked through, because all within him was pure ed." stranger with a smile, nodded at him, and said, said Thiodolf; "I would wager that." "It is very pleasant here !"

"Yes, truly," answered the friendly man; "and

"Let us drink together," said Thiodolf, and the stranger accepted; but he brought out two flasks of a far more costly wine.

It was soon made known, in their confidential talk, that Thiodolf's companion was a merchant of Marseilles, who, during great part of the year, was forced by his business to live in foreign and often inhospitable lands; but then that only made his repose afterwards the sweeter and

"To our good brotherhood!" cried Thiodolf making their glasses touch; "for, in fact, dear sir, we are both of the same trade; only that you commonly give money for the goods of foreign lands, and I thrusts of spears, and blows of swords, and blood."

"Well," said the merchant smiling, "there may still be some little difference; for men freely give up their wares to us, and according to a settled agreement. But, on the other hand, you often repay with kindly help, or a joyful victory; and that is so noble a coin, that none other on gladiy agree to the br therhood you speak of."
"And arms!" said Thiodolf. "You use arms

on your voyages?"

" Never without necessity," said the merchant;" "but never without courage."

"That is right!" cried Thiodolf, and he seized his companion's hand in his powerful grasp .--" Dear, brave man, it is easy to see that you may be spoken to without thoughtful reserve. Boldly out with our words as beseems valiant men. Tell me, in the name of all the gods, how goes it now in the castle of the great baron?"

"One of your countrymen has but lately made sad havor there," answered the merchant, and he shook his head and looked keenly in the eyes of the questioner.

" So! has he?" replied Thiodolf, rather hurt. But tell me now what has come of it."

"What well nigh must come of it," said the merchant. "The proud and fofty mind of the baron has become bewildered by his wrathful sorgladly have joined them, but he knew not how to row. Neither by day nor by night will be come set about it. He often thought of taking part out of the vaulted passage which leads to the with either the drinking or the dancing party, but | castle from the park, and which was always lookhe feared that he should frighten them; and he ed upon by him and most of his household as a would on no account have troubled this pleasant | mysterious and ill-fated spot. There he wanders company. A few, indeed, looked wondering at about with an old heavy hammer, and strikes

" Both his daughters ! Both ?" asked the astonished Thodolf. "Isolde but left her home for half an hour, and has long ago returned to it."

"You are misiaformed," answered the mermany people were hastening in with empty flasks, chant. "Isolde has been forcibly carried off by and coming out with full ones. "Aha!" said he that Northman; probably at the desire of Malcherita, who but just before had sprung up again like an apparition."

"Yes," said Throdolf, striking the table till flasks and glasses chattered together, "that I know well. But she made her escape from him, and is long since with her father."

"Dear sir," answered the merchant smiling," vou are in error, however strong assertion your fist may make on the table. A wild Northman. who had been both seen and felt at the castlegate—for a porter is now lying in bed half dead from a blow of his fist—"

"He must have been a proper fool of a porter!" interrupted Thiodolf. "A little bit of a blow."

"Be it as it may with him," continued the merchant; "but this Northman had afterwards a fight with the baron's troops on the shore, and escaped back to his two vessels, to which he had undoubtedly before contrived to convey Isolde."

"Nay, sir, that he had not contrived," cried Thiodolf with a displeased laugh; " and more the pity."

"You contradict strangely," said the merchant.

"Oh, sir," answered Thiodolf, " he who contradicts strangely is yourself. None can know the story so well as I; for I am Unat wild fellow of whom it pleases you to speak."

"Is is so? that makes indeed a difference," said the mérchant, laughing he artily; but soon falling into grave thought, he looked down silently for a while, and asked at length, "In heaven's name, have you then no knowledge where Isolde may now he?"

"It was that which I vould ask you," cried Thiodolf. "And you may give me the information with a very safe conscience; for I have no other thought than that of the reconciliation of the whole house; and therefore it was that I

wished to carry off Isol'de, and even to marry her." "Ah, good fliend," said the merchant, smiling, " that last many mer, have already heartily wish-

"But not so hor torably and so honestly as I,"

"And I too," answered the merchant; "tho perchance you would set about it somewhat I am very glad that you feel that so strongly." I strangely. Thus much is certain: you alone can now deliver Isolde, who must have fallen into the hands of a most unworthy ravisher." "I shall probably grind him to dust," said

Thiodolf. But let me now think," continued the merchast, "how we can find a trace of who he is, and whither his course may have turned." After a pause he said, "It can hardly be any other .-The proud Arab, Prince Achinet, must have done the deed. At the very time he was cruising about our coasts, and his corsairs have often been seen on shore. Except his vessels and yours, there have been only merchant-ships peaceably lying in the harbor of our city, and they would never have ventured on any deed of violence; least of all, against a daughter of the great baron."

Already on his feet, and with his spear in hand, Thiodolf asked, "Where shall I find Achmet?" "They say that he sailed hence to Sicily," said the merchant. "And if you find him not there, he must be gone to the African coast .-He has there a large noble castle, not far from the spot where the old Carthage stood; and without doubt he must have thought of conceal-

ing there the stolen treasure."
"Thanks, my brave, wise informant," said Thiodolf, shaking the merchant's hand; " and before we part, let me hear your name."

"I am called Bertram, answered he. "And I, too, would make you a request. There is in the neighborhood of Achmet's castle an old Arab •alled Haroun, who has in keeping some very precious jewels of mine. I have never sent for them, because there has been no opportunity sufficiently safe; but now I wish that you would take them into your brave hands, and bring them to me in Marseilles when you restore Isolde .-You will think that I am a selfish man, who has nothing before his eyes but his own business and

profit.33 "Wherefore not?" said Thiodolf. "It is the greatest joy and pleasure in the world, when one man takes another by the hand, and finds his own advantage in bringing about an intercourse be-

tween good people."

"Truly," said Bertram, "Haroun may do you a good turn in helping you to recover Isolde. - Give him this seal-ring from me, then he will know you to be my friend, and you may trust him blindly under all circumstances. You will readily find him. Every dweller on the coast will show you the way to old Haroun's house .--See, my valiant Northman, the thought which you just now spoke out is the very one that makes me joyful and bold in traffic, and gives me hope that my life spent in it is well pleasing to God."

"Long live merchants! long live warriors!" eried Thiodolf, as he emptied his glass, pressed the increhant to his heart, and hastened, with two flasks of the noble wine under his arm, gaily back to the ship. Immediately the anchors were raised, and towards midday they set sail with a favorable wind.

(To be continued.)

REV. DR. CAHILL

OR THE IRISH POLITICAL LEADERS REVERSING THE ACT OF EMANCIPATION.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.) During the last twelve months the apathy, the indifference, and the palpable neglect of the chosen lenders of the Irish people in reference to the politica! interests of the unflinching noble-hearted freeholders of this country, has met and received its merited reproach from the late wounding irony of the Chancelfor of the Exchequer. When it was asked during the Inte debate by one of land should receive the measure of Reform as England, the reply given to this irrelevant question was that Ireland was content with her present sufferage-position; that she had not expressed any public wish for change; and hence that when the English Beform would have been adjusted, Parliament would see what was to be done in reference to Ireland." In the time of the celebrated Grattan (as well as I can recollect the circumstances), when it was objected to him in the House of Commons "that Ireland wantod nothing; that she was content with her situation; and as a proof that there was universal peace amongst the peasantry," Gratian replied: "True, there is peace : but it is the peace of the Jail maintained amids the clank of chains, and the terrors of the executioner." When the Chancellor in his speech on lest week, stated that an official sneer of triumph, the universal indifference or "the contentment of Ireland" on the question of Reform, there was no one present, alas! to evoke the slumbering spirit of Grattan, and to meet the gibe of the minister by saying in and imitation of the Irish orator: "Yes, true: but it is the contentment of a people, who, broken by the menchery of their leaders: who prostrate by the injustice of their rulers; and who crushed by the bigotry of a hostile cabinet, are chained and gagged in the same kind of involuntary silence, and of forcad national quietude as the persecuted generation of Irish, formerly depicted in the instance just referred to in the brilliant sarcasm of the Irish Demosthenes. In fact, during the last two or three years there

has been no expression of what may be called a public political opinion in Ireland. With regret it must be acknowledged, that petty jealousy, personal pique, private animosities, and local or provincial distinctions have converted the ball of our national convention into a battlefield where the public interest has been forgotten in useless, irrelevant and unbecoming conflict. No wonder the English official should laugh to scorn the demand of Reform for Irelund. No wonder he should point the public atten tion to our contentment, since no meeting was called in Ireland, to express a national sympathy with Me Bright's agitation in England : or no public resolution passed embodying our sentiments and demanding a share in the proposed extension of Parliamentary Reform. Many wise heads have during the last sevon years published the pressing necessity of holding public meetings at least once a month on the plan of O'Connell's weekly assemblies: and the experience of every hour must convince every man of sound practical, honest sentiment, that until this scheme shall be efficiently realized, Ireland will be deprived of her firmest support, namely, the energetic expression of public opinion; otherwise our interests will be left to the feeble advocacy of some few public writers, or to the dubious, perhaps, treacherous, defence of a suspected or incompetent representative. Our national character for personn bickering muy, perhaps, defeat for ever the fulfilment of these hopes so often expressed by the best friends of Ireland; but although our historic destiny may plunge our country into the permanent evil of this inexplicable suicidal division, still it is true that we can never marshal our national strength into a movement of its full capability, without constant public united assemblies where the national mind is expressed, the national will put in motion, and the

private life, and have publicly offered themselves as of the society. Timothy Cotter told me on that octhe champions of the liberties of the people, are casion that he would tell me something very good, solely responsible for prostrate attitude into which that I would like very well, if I would take an oath the nation has fallen within the last few years .- ; and that he would not ask me but that he was sworn They have enlisted in the service of their country, himself, and could not tell it except to a man that not only without solicitation, but at their own urgent request they have volunteered their services : I kissed it at his request. He told me that the Ameand they pledged thomselves before God and man to defend the rights of their country, to battle against | French, to take Ireland, and that Stephens passed by her political wrongs, and to fight under the banner of Ireland with the same fidelity and courage as if they struggled for the honor of their country against ! Ireland when they would come over, and that they the assault of a foreign foe. The constituents whose support they sought and obtained have relied on their promises, and have unhesitatingly bestowed on them their confidence and their votes. They follow them as sheep follow a sheepherd, and flock round them in time of danger, as their guardians and their protectors against the treachery of the wolf. Almost the universal voice of the nation is now uttered in a whisper, that those sworn advocates of the people's cause have failed to fulbl either their own engagements or the people's expectations; and that the contentment of Ireland," so jeeringly stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is a true exponent of the political prostration and despair into which the total neglect of their representatives has thrown them. Some of the leading journals of Ireland have long since called the public attention to this distressing fact; and warned the nation of the disaster which would blight our interests in a variety of trying grievances, if our trusted champions did not stand forth and denounce these evils in public assembly, and before public reprobation. There is no concealing the fact, that the freeholders of Ireland, as a body, are disappointed; and unless seasonably propitiated, will not, in future, make the same willing sacrifices which, on former occasions, they have so cheerfully endured.

And what amount of Parliamentary labor and public service could make compensation to the brave, disinterested, noble Irish freeholders? They can address the national representatives and say to them-Show to us your services, while we shall point out ours. The descried villages, the depopulated fields, the churchyards, the poorhouse, the emigrant ship, publish the history of our sacrifices, our conrage, our fidelity, our death in the service of our country; while some of our representatives have made a hear of our father's bones to creep up to the heights of power, others have forgotten their pledges, and several have neglected our interests." The Chancellor of the Exchequer has critically told the story which ought to raise a blush on the forehead of these official guardians, and brand their neglect with merited censure.

If public meetings were held on the plan suggested by some of the most eminent men in Ireland, it is certain that several grievances complained of in our social system, independently of our constitutional evils, would be remedied in the presence of a sound public exposure, and an irresistible public opinion .-The offensiveness complained of at the board of the poor law guardiaus, the poorhouse proselytism, the exclusiveness of the various boards of superintendeuce, the exclusion of Catholics from the minor situations through the several institutions of the different counties in Ireland, the whole working of modern bigotry would be brought before the nation every mouth; told through Europe and America by the press; and extinguished by the reproach of mankind. If some system like this be not introduced in the presence of the rapid spread of official annoyance through the various departments referred to, a hostile feeling will be engendered subversive of social peace, and branding the Government with the perndy of returning, whenever they can, to the old days of Orange ascendancy. And while public meetings, held with monthly punctuality, would expose vice, they would also publish the conduct of the good handlords of Ireland, give due credit to such acts as the strenuous efforts of all those who are engaged in forwarding our commercial interests, and, in a word, place before the Irish people the favorable prospects place before the trien people and well as the grievances of the country.

D. W. C.

Thursday, March 10.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

KERRY ASSIZES .- TRALES, MARCH TTH. THE PHOERIX CLUB PROSECUTIONS

The commission for the County of Kerry was opened at twelve o'clock this day by the Right Honorable Baron Greene. And upon the Grand Jury being duly sworn, the learned Judge addressing them said that as far as regarded the general aspect of the calendar for the present assizes, there was nothing which required from him any particular observations. The ffences with which the jury would have to deal were few in number; and, with one important exception. of no unusual character. The cases referred to were charges against certain persons alleged to be members of a body called the Phoenix Society, who stand charged with acts of a seditious character-or the crime on to by with a treasonable tendency or comdexica. 'L. lostned Judge's remarks were of some ength on the distinctive nature of the crime with which the prisoners stood indicted.

The grand jury returned a true bill against Daniel Sullivan, Piorence Sallivan, John D. Sullivan, John Connor, and Patric. Hennessy, for " treason felony At a quarter twelve o'clock, the five prisoners above managed were placed at the bar. They are all very young and respectable looking men.

The clerk of the crown, then read over the indictment. The prisoners, in a firm voice, pleaded not

The Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, Sir C. O'-Loghlen, Q.C., Mr. Hickson, Q.C., Mr. Lane, Q.C., Mr. Henn, Q.C., and Mr. O. Barry appeared as counse for the crown, with Sir Matthew Barrington, crown solicitor.

The counsel for the defence are-Mr. O'Hagan Q.C., (specially), Mr. Clarke, Q.C., Mr. Sullivan Q.C., Mr. Coffey, Mr. John O'Hagan, Mr. J. E. Pigot and Mr. Nelligan, instructed by Mr. J. J. O'Riordan Mr. M'Carthy Downing, the attorney for the Cork orisoners, was also in attendance.

Attorney-General-Then put forward Daniel Sulli van of Bonane, alone.

The following jury were then sworn :- Pierce To te (foreman.) Charles Tuite, Richard Day, Patrick Donovan, James Godfrey, John Hurley, John Kinel-ly. William Miles, John Palmer, John Seely, William C. Hickey, Joseph Hamilton, Four jurors were set aside by the crown, and sixteen challenged on the part of the prisoner. The Attorney-General in stating the case for the

resecution spoke three hours. Daniel Sullivan, the approver, was then called, and examined by the Solicitor-General.—I knew the prisoner, Daniel Sullivan, of Bonane. He is a teacher of a national school, about three and a half miles from Kenmare; I know a person named Florence Sallivan; he was living with his father at Bonane; he was an apprentice with Dr. Linegar, in Killaruey knew a man named John D. Sullivan who keens public-house in Kenmare. In August, 1858, I was at Bantry, in the County Cork. Had known a man named Timothy Cotter; he was master of the Bantry Workhouse; he had ceased to act as master of the workhouse on the 20th of August; on that day saw him in his uncle's house in Bantry: his uncle. James Cotter, kept a public-house, and sold procesies. &c. was at Cotter's house on the evening of Saturday, 20th of August; saw a man whom I have since known as William O'Shes on that evening. I met Timothy Cotter in the Hall; he asked me to go up stairs, and I went up into the room where William

O'Shen was: know of the existence of a society call-

of it; know that Timothy Cotter was a member .-

ed the Phoenix Society; admitted myself a member

would take the cath. He then gave me a book, and ricans were coming over to Ireland, aided by the some weeks or a month ago, and that he (Stephens) was organising some members to help them to take expected war before Christmas in Ireland. Timothy Cotter administered to me a second oath on that occasion—the first was an oath of secrecy; the second oath was in these words-"I solemnly declare in the presence of God to renounce all allegiance to the British throne, and I will yield implicit obedience to the commands of my superiors in the secret society; and above all to take up arms at a moment's warning, and to make Ireland, at every risk, an independent democratic republic, and finally I take this oath without any mental reservation whatever." Before he administered the second onth he said that if I took the oath of secrecy he could enrol me a member of the society. He said that a third person could not be present when the oath was taken. He also said that he would give me a copy of the oath, and that I could swear in others. He gave me the copy of the oath on that occasion. William O'Shea afterwards came into the room and asked if I was a brother? Cotter replied that I was, and William O'Shea shook hands with me. The next morning I went with William O'Shea, Timothy Cotter, Denis Sullivan, Jeremiah Cullinane, and Timothy Macarthy, to a place called the Priest's Leap, about five miles from Bantry. We took a car to the foot of the Leap, and went to the top of it. Before we got on the car Timothy and I walked as far as Newtown, and he there gave me a copy in writing, of the oath of brother-hood, and told me to learn it by heart. We then got on the car. I sat on one side with Timothy Macarthy, who told me that Connor and Hennessy, were to meet us at the Leap. He asked me what Hennessy was, and I told him he was teacher of the national school at Kenmaro. I know a person named John D. Sullivan, who lives at Kenmare. I was at John D. Sullivan's on the night of the drilling at Mucksnaw: saw the prisoner at the bar at John Sulivan's house on the night of the Muckspaw drilling. It was not a meeting by appointment. The Phoenix Society at Kenmare used to meet at a back room in John D. Sullivan's house; one night I saw Daniel Sullivan, the prisoner at the bar; Denis Sullivan (Thady), Leary, and one Downing. These persons were members of the Phonix Society. The room they met in was a back room at the top of the house. The door was kept closed during the meetings. No one came into the room who was not a member of the society except the waiter who attended them .-The topics of conversation were the same as on the other occasions. I don't remember more than five or six meetings at John D. Sullivan's; the mode of admission into the society that met at Sullivan's was by the taking of two oaths similar to those which I had taken. About the lat October I went to Bantry ; was at William O'Shea's shop in Bantry; saw him fixing a dagger to a stick, and he said that would not be long ripping a peeler; know a person named Murty Downing who lived at Skibbereon; I went to Skibhereen on the 5th of November; stopped at Murty Downing's in a large room, which I afterwards learned was the Phoenix-room; the words "Ireland for the Irish," made with ivy leaves, were nailed to one of the walls. After the Mucksnaw meeting, I met on the road, near Kenmare, the prisoner, Daniel Sul-livan, who spoke about the society. I asked him how it was getting on in Killarney, and he said he had got a letter from "Flury" (Florence) Sullivan ; I read that letter. On the next night I went out with Murty Downing; we saw a large number of men on the road; Downing said there were three hundred men there; I think there was about one hundred; they were drilling; they had pikes with them; Jeremiah Donovan and Dan M'Cartie were drill masters; Murty Moynahan and Patrick Downing were present. The fencing-masters had sticks in their hands like swords. I know Denis Sullivan of Bantry; was in his house the night after I left Skibbereen; he showed me a gun, which he said was an Enfield Rifle; he fixed a bayonet on the Enfield rifle, and showed me a pike head. It being now half-past six o'clock, the court ad-

journed until ten o'clock next morning. MARCH 9 .- Baron Greene sat at ten o'clock this

orning, and resumed the trial of Daniel Sullivan The court was greatly crowded and one of the gal-

leries was filled with ladies.

Cross-Examined by Mr. O'Hagan—The county of Kerry is my place of birth; I have been living for the last three months, a part of my time in Cork, and a part in the county of Dublin: Clontarf was the place in the county of Dublin where I was living: was very comfortable there, but I would like my own home as well: felt very jolly when I came on the table yesterday: don't know whether it was a good thing to come here as a witness for the crown : would not like to transport any of my friends: did not come here laughing yesterday : sure I can smile now.

Mr. O'Hagan-" A man may smile, and smile, and be a villain." Did you ever hear that?

The witness smiled, but gave no answer. Examination resumed-Took an oath of secrecy and brotherhood, and broke them: don't think it s good joke to come here: never broke another oath besides those two to my knowledge: never committed a forgery: If I did I would suffer for it; forgery "hanious" thing; saw that a reward of £100 was offered: there was a second reward of £50: it was not the £100 that first caught my attention : did not see the reward until I went over to read the proclamation : don't recollect having seen the proclamation in the county of Cork : won't swear that I did not see it there: never kept a copy of the oath that was given to me : got the first copy from Timothy Cotter : Hennessy wrote it on the day I got it: The second I wrote from Jeremiah Macarthy's dictation, and sent it to Mr. Curley, Sub-Inspector o constabulary : am not a good pensman : was not in the habit of drawing promissory notes: have endorsed a promissory note : it was in June last that I first hecame acquainted with Timothy Cotter: he was then master of the workhouse at Bantry : Cotter swore me in on the the 20th of August; don't recollect how long before I came to give evidence yester-day that I read a copy of the oath; saw it in the Cork Examiner : it was not given correctly : did not keep a copy of the paper: don't recollect having seen it in print later than when I saw it in the Cork Examiner: on my oath I never saw my informations ir, print in a newspaper or elsewhere; it was on the 20th of August that I went to Bantry to go to the Pricat's Lenp : we went on an outside car, provided with creature comforts : the Leap is about five miles from Bantry; five people besides myself went on the car; the two prisoners, John Connor and Patrick Hennessy, was also at the Leap: altogether there were eight people there; we arrived at the Leap at half-past one or two o'clock: we had some porter biscuit, and whiskey; I had a pair of pistols; no one had arms but me; don't know whether people generally go armed or not; we stopped at the Leap about two hours, eating the biscuits, drinking the whisker and speaking besides: did not make a speech on that occasion; we had not a fiddle with us: I sang song on that occasion, but cannot tell what song i was; other persons sang also; we were all very merry: the drilling that day lasted about ten minutes; we marched down the hill two deep; there were eight of us coming down the hill; in returning five of us got on the car; William Shea was one of them; don't know that some of the party had umbrellas to guard against the chances of the weather ; had a switch with me, and so had Denny Sullivan ; one of them had a bottle in his hand when the drill

down the bill we were drilled again on the high road, at Lord Bantry's gate at Glengariffe; this occurred in the evening about five or six o'clock; it was about half-a-mile from the cross of Glengariffe, on the coach road; don't think we were ten minutes drilling there: don't remember seeing an umbrella with any of them; Denny Sullivan often shouldered my switch on that day; the place where the drilling took place is half an English mile from the police station at Glengariffe; the drilling would have con-tinued longer only a woman passed, and we stopped; it was on a bye-place on the road.

Mr. O'Hagan-Did you not say it was on the coach road? Witness-Yes; but it was a hollow part of

Mr. O'Hagan-What do you mean, sir, by saying a bye part of the road? Witness-I swear to the jury that it took place in a hollow part of the road, but you may give it your "choice appellation: place where the drilling took place was about ten perches from Lord Bantry's lodge gate; on my second visit to the Priest's Leap there were about twenty persons there: we remained about four hours at the top of the Priest's Leap, for we waited a long time for the Bantry men to come; we had no violing that day; there was vocal music; Hennessy sang on that occasion, and I suppose he sang as well as he could; the only part of the song that I remember was, "we drive our lances through their hearts;" he told me it was his own composition; I gave a toast; it was after we left the Priest's Leap and were coming home that we began to drill on the Kerry side the drilling lasted about half an bour; we were going down the hill in disorder when Hennessy called us back, and gave the order "halt, forward, march; at the Priest's Leap on the second day, they were all members of the Phoenix Club except Leary, who had only taken the oath of secresy; I swore in my information that they all acknowledged themselves on that occasion to be members of the Phonix Club, and were angry with Leary for not taking the oath, and were afraid that he would inform on them; that is as true as everything else I have sworn; I swore in my information that to the best of my belief the meeting in Mucksnaw was in the latter end of September or the beginning of October; I swore that I never heard this society called the Phonix society until after the Mucksnaw meeting at the end of Sept. or beginning of October, when William O'Shea called it the Phonix Society: that is true.

Mr. O'Hagan-Then, sir, how did it come that in the first week of September they all acknowledged themselves to be members of the Phonix Club, and came there as such that day? Is that true? Witness—They acknowledged themselves to be members of the secret society that I was in : it was not called the Phonix Club at that time.

Mr. O'Hagan-Then it is not true, as you swore that they all acknowledged themselves to be members of the Phœnix Club, on that occasion? Witness

Cross-Examination resumed-I know that John D. Sullivan is in the dock, and be cannot speak in answer to me; don't remember when I first mentioned John D. Sullivan's name: believe I mentioned his name in my third deposition on the 7th of Dec.

Mr. O'Hagan-Do you swear that you mentioned his name at all in the third deposition? Witnessthink I did so.

Mr. O'Hagau-It so happens that you did not. I have your third deposition in my hands, and his name is not mentioned in it all. It was in your fourth deposition, on the 14th of December, that your first mentioned the name of John D. Sullivan. Now, sir, ask you was that that the first time you mentioned his name to a magistrate? ·

The witness provaricated greatly, and, finally, in answer to repeated questions from Mr. O'llagan, said that he might have mentioned John D. Sullivan's

name for the first time in his fourth information. Mr. O'Hagan-Before you swore the information in which for the first time you mentioned the name of J. D. Sullivan, had you heard that a letter was written signed " A Friend," which it was said had been tracted to John D. Sullivan? Witness-I had heard that a letter was written, but I did not bear that the letter was written by John Sullivan; heard that the letter was found at M'Sweeney's in Cork. The first information I had it in this way :- I was in Cork, and Mr. Brownrigg, sub-inspector, asked me if I knew a man named M'Sweeney in Kenmare. He then showed me the envelope of a letter, and asked me if I knew the handwriting. I did not know it : saw the letter afterwards, but I only got a sketch of it: had not time to read it; did not see the letter on the day stabulary office that I was shown the letter; cannot say that it was shown to by a constable or a magistrate, but it was by some person in connection with

the crown. Mr. O'Hagan then read the fourth information made by the approver on the 14th of December, and asked him whether before he swore Mr. Brownrigg had shown him the envelope of the letter in the constabulary office? Witness-He showed me the envelope before I swore that information: connot say when it was I saw the information : attended four or five meetings at John D. Sullivan's: they were all meetings of the society: saw the prisoner at the bar at John D. Sullivan's house on the night of the Mucksnaw meeting: have seen George Maybury, Humphrey, Leary, one Downing, and Denis Murney, with the prisoner at John D. Sullivan's house: Patk Hennessy was not present at any meeting at John D Sullivan's when the prisoner was there.

Mr. O'Hagan read an information made by the approver on the 18th Dec., in which he stated that l'atrick Hennessy, the prisoner at the bar, and others were present at a meeting at John D. Sullivan's, at Kenmare. He asked him to explain the discrepancy between his information and his evidence to-day .-Witness-I suppose it was a mistake; my memory was fresher when I gave that information. What interest have I in this case?

Mr. O'Hagan-Do you swear that you, the inform er, have no interest in this case ? Witness-Well, I am sorry that I have so much interest in it as I have I expect my living for it now, but I am sorry that expect it, for I would rather have my living at home. Mr. O'Hagan-Do you expect to get your living by it bereafter? Witness-Where hereafter?

Mr. O'Hagan-I don't know ; I am not the crown do you expect, on your oath, to be provided for by the crown? Witness-Well I don't know. Mr. O'Hagan-On your oath, don't you expect it?

Witness-Well, I may. Mr. O'Hagan-Don't you, sir? Witness-Well,

This answer elicited a cry of Ah! from several ersons in court.

The Attorney-General complained of these exclanations, and Mr. O'Hagan said that he equally obected to them, and hoped they would not be re-

nested. Cross-examination resumed - The witness was then questioned in reference to the room in which the alleged meetings of the Phonix Club were held in He said that it was in an upper room Skibbereen. He said that it was in an upper room in Murty Downing's house, and that the door was kept closed while the meetings were being held. It was before I gave any information that I had the conversation with the prisoner, when he showed me the letter of Florence Sullivan. I did not see that afterwards until I saw it in Tralec jail. It was shown to me by some gentlemen connected with the prosecution. I never spoke a word about that letter until mentioned it in Tralec jail; was asked if I knew Florence Sullivan, and I said that the prisoner had it was about twelve years since I went to school with hem; should say be is younger than I am; it is from one compact body to the same point of attack. The about the society in question; did not know at that pistol in one hand; Cullinane had the other pistol gar's shop that I saw of his writing at school and at Dr. Eineall its crushing power—not for any act of his cwillian bad the other pistol gar's shop that I saw of his writing at school and at Dr. Eineall its crushing power—not for any act of his cwillian bad the other pistol gar's shop that I saw of his writing at school and at Dr. Eineall its crushing power—not for any act of his cwillian bad the other pistol gar's shop that I saw of his writing at school and at Dr. Eineall its crushing power—not for any act of his cwillian bad the other pistol gar's shop that I saw of his writing at school and at Dr. Eineall its crushing power—not for any act of his cwillian bad the other pistol gar's shop that I saw of his writing at school and at Dr. Eineall its crushing power—not for any act of his cwillian bad the other pistol gar's shop that I saw of his writing at school and at Dr. Eineall its crushing power—not for any act of his cwillian bad the other pistol gar's shop that I saw of his writing at school and at Dr. Eineall its crushing power—not for the acts of others, for which, although the pistol in one hand; Cullinane had the other pistol gar's shop that I saw of his writing at school and at Dr. Eineall its crushing power—not for the crown, it will be given against the data. men who have volunturily quitted the quiet path of time that the prisoner Daniel Sullivan was a member and Denny Sullivan had my stick; when we came after I had been with the police that I went to Murty

Downing's at Skibbereen; went there for the purpose of getting information for the crown.

Mr. O'Hagan—Did you go there for the purpose of

betraying Murty Downing?
Witness-Not if he did not deserve it.

Mr. O'Hagan-Did you not go there for the purpose of hanging or transporting Murty Downing? Witness-I had no wish to transport him. I wen; there to give information of what I had seen concerning the society.

Mr. O'Hagan—Did you go there for the purpose of betraying Murty Downing?

Witness-I went to get information for the crown Witness—I went to get information for the crown. I did not know when I went there that Murty Downing was a member of the society. I may have nursed Murty Downing's child, and called it "my little Kerry pet." At that time I contemplated giving information to the police about Murty Downing,

Mr. O'Hagan—And you thought that fondling the child would help you to betray the father? Yes, sir; smile at that, Witness-I do not smile at it, sir.

Examination continued—My second visit to Ski-bereen was on the 5th of December. Murty Downing kept a public-house. The Phoenix-room was a front room looking out on the street. There were shutters on the windows, which were kept closed when the drilling was going on. Thirty persons were drilled in the room. It was on my first visit to Skibbereen that the drilling took place on the waste, about a mile from the town. It was the road leading to the place from which the car starts to Drimslee. I don't recollect passing over a bridge. It is my opinion that we did not pass up a hill. The drilling took place on the road. I walked to the place with Murty Downing. There were half screens to some of the windows of the Phonix-room in Downing's house. On the second night at Murty Downing's on the 6th of December, there was a conversation about American aid and foreign money. There was a con-

versation to this effect on every occasion,
Mr. O'Hogan—Did you, when you were before the
magistrates on the 21st of December, say that on the second meeting at Murty Downing's there was a great deal of conversation, but that you did not retain any of importance? Witness-I may have said that, but I forgot then; I remember it now.

Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., said—Gentlemen of the jury, I am counsel for the prisoner in this case. Coming to address a jury such as you after the exhaustion which no doubt you have sustained, and which I cannot say does not more or less press upon myself, and circumstanced as this case is, you may imagine that I do not approach it without considerable anxiety. I approach it, however, with the completest confidence at once in the tribunal I address and the case that I have to put before you. I believe that I address a jury in a criminal case, such as I should find it difficult indeed to encounter in any other county in this kingdom, and I do rejoice that I address gentlemen of station and of intelligence, because I believe that if this case be honestly, conscientiously, and intelligently considered the verdict must be for the prisoner. do not conceal from myself for one moment that there are circumstances connected with my position here, circumstances connected with the conduct of the case in this court and out of the court which may have affected the minds of many whom I address: but, if I am not utterly mistaken, when I present to you, as I mean to present to you, the charge against this man, the evidence against him, the way in which that evidence has been prepared, concocted, and managed, I do believe that the honest understandings of the jurors in that box will revolt, as their honest hearts will revolt, against the case in which the crown venture here to ask for a conviction. I have had large experience in criminal cases in other times; but in the whole course of that ex-

perience during the years when, as a junior coursel, I have been employed more or less in cases of a criminal kind, I do protest I never did encounter a case so covered as this is with every circumstance that ought to commend it to the disapproval, the emphatic disapproval of any bonest jury. The case is a very grave one. The prisoners at the bar is charged with a capital offence, as the Attorney-General told you; but I am here to defend him upon a charge which is all but capital-upon a charge, the establishment of which against him involves his fate and fortune for the period of his natural life. He is not to be consigned to the scaffold if you convict him : but he is to be sent from his home, and his country, and his family, and he is for the rest of his existence to be subjected to treatment which would make a man prefer, if he might be permitted to chose that Brownrigg first spoke to me about it; don't in such a matter, instant destruction to continuous know who showed me the letter; it was in the con- torture. I stand before you not to defend this man alone. He has been put upon his trial singly-we exercising the best discretion we could exercise on behalf of our clients, the crown exercising their best discretion for the prosecution. He stands alone in the dock to-day; but, gentlemen, I cannot concest from myself that in pleading his cause before you! plead the cause of many other men who will stand where he stands now, and whose fate for life will be affected finally, perhaps, for good or evil by the judgment that you shall pronounce in his particular case. It is, therefore, surely not a matter of wonder that I do now, after the crown has occupied some four days in offering evidence, implore your deliberate attention to the considerations which I shall press on you on behalf of the prisoner, with the hope with the confidence, that, according to the law of this land, upon the evidence presented to you, the prisoner will not be convicted if I can convey to you the impression which this case has made upon my own understanding. What is the charge against this man? It is a charge the greatest known to the law-a charge that he devised and intended to doprive and depose our Lady the Queen from the style, honor, and royal name of the Imperial crown of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and that his purpose of accomplishing that design was evidenced by acts which you are asked to find on your oaths were perpetrated by the prisoner. Acts of what description? Acts of a conspiracy to depose the Queen-to levy insurrection in this land-to gather arms and ammunition and all sorts of offensive and defensive weapons for this felonious and treasonable purpose. By and bye I shall call your attention to the miserable and most contemptible case which the crown, with all its power, has been able to present to you on this part of the subject .-I will ask you to contrast the case as proved with the case as stated in the indictment, and to say that there never was, since the world began, such s burlesque on a prosecution of this description as has been accomplished by the evidence offered in this trial by the crown itself. This man stands bere to answer for himself, and if I were only to speak to you on his behalf with reference to his own acts and to his own conduct in those matters, for which he is morally responsible, my difficulty would be slight indeed, for, as against the prisoner individually I will demonstrate that the evidence in this case weak and puny beyond description; and it is only by imputing to him the acts of others at times and places of which he knew nothing, that the crown seek to eke out a case against the prisoner, and to overbear him by a mass of testimony as to matters o which it is physically and morally impossible that h ever could have had the slightest knowledge. It is formidable thing, the law under which this man has been indicated. Before the God who made us we are each of us to answer for himself. The Orentor ofth universe condernus no man for the act of another. For the act of a man's brother no man is responsible unless he has been the author of the act-unless h has directed it, suggested it, or adopted it. But the case before you, human law, less merciful that I told the substance of the letter, and it was afterwards that the letter was shown to me. I went to the same school with Florence Sullivan, in Bonane; it was about twelve are substance of the letter was shown in Bonane; it was about twelve are substance of the letter, and it was after divine law, makes this poor man standing in that dock this day answerable for deeds done by the way about twelve are substance of the letter, and it was after divine law, makes this poor man standing in that dock this day answerable for deeds done by the way about twelve are substance of the letter, and it was after divine law, makes this poor man standing in that the letter was shown to me. 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of men interests, will be slow, and cautious, and jealous very much, in applying for the ruin of their fellow-men such a prinsiple as this. And I will say this to you, gentlemen, on my own responsibility—that dreadful as the law of onspiracy is in its general application, fearful as it conspiracy is a meshing up the innocent with the guilty, and making a man answerable for acts of which he never heard—yet in the course of my experience I can say I have never heard a prosecutor for the crown attempt to press the law so far and so the crown that law has been pressed in this prosecution. I do believe in my conscience that if jurors are to be found who, on evidence such as has been aggregated here, will condemn their fellow-beings, aggregated note; not condemn their fellow-beings, there is no safety for any mortal man in a comthere is the constitution of the list for me to multiply was compared to the law; it is for you, submit to the operation of the law; it is for you, submit when you come to consider the facts of however, to exercise your sound and honest judg-the case, to proceed with the granter the case, to proceed with the greatest caution and ments, and to proceed with the greatest caution and ments, and or Fyou coudemn a man for guilt which jealously, is own Cantlemon this jealously his own. Gentlemen, this case is, in other was not one of great importance. It is a case in respects, han I dissuct the evidence. respects, then I dissect the evidence, I will show you which, when I deep level evidence miss. which, with a long al evidence which ought to prethat there moment with a jury for the conviction of vail for a when I show well vail for a ... When I show you that the main witthe prisone. him is a person who at the instant ness against adjud in the indexes. stands discredited in the judgment of every honest stands discr I show you that he is uncorroborated by man-when whom you can place reliance-when I show this I shall ask yon to say that none of those show this 1 corroborated, and I will call on you to propounce your verdict only on such evidence as the pronounces to be that on which a jury can safely convict, and such evidence, I assert, exists not in this case. in this case. Sheet in which it ought to be considered assumes an ascential the strength to us considered by intelligent and honest men as touching in the closest and nearest way the purity of the administration of the law-touching in the nearest and closest way the honor and the safety of our common country. I do believe that there never was a case which, in that respect, more imperatively required the zealous and deliberate consideration of a jury of frishmen; and I shall be surprised, indeed, it, when this case goes to you with such direction as my lord may be pleased to give you, a jury of Irishmen shall be found by their verdict to affirm with the condemnation of the prisoner the practices which have been resorted to in this prosecution. I stund here at very great disadvantage indeed. This case has been greatly magnified-magnified by the organs of opinion in Ireland-magnified by public writers and speakers-magnified by those who are charged with the government of the country in a way wholly unwarranted by the facts; and I fully comprehend that in addressing you on behalf of the poor man at the bar I have to encounter that national revulsion of feeling which any jury must entertain against a reputed crime so vast, so enormous as that of treason; for less than treason this charge is not. Felony it is technically, but treason it is in reality, with all the incidents of treason save that of capital punishment. It is, in my opinion, a charge of treason that is made against this man, and it is charged against him in a way and upon evidence which has been always more or less abhorrent to a sense of fair and honest dealing. It is a charge of constructive treason-a charge of treason to be established against the prisoner, not, as I shall show you, by his own acis or his own language, upon any evidence on which you can safely rely—but a charge of treason to be established by inference and construction from facts for which the prisoner is in no way morally responsible. I do complain that throughout this trial the course has been to press upon the humble man at the bar with an acrimonious acerbity and a vehement energy which, in my experience, I have never seen equalled in a court of justice. I experienced it myif when I attempted, almost vainly, to get on with the cross-examination of that cool, and confident and smiling villian who sat upon that chair-when at every moment I was interrupted so soon as the case approached a point at which it was likely the prisoner would be benefitted and the case for the crown injured. So it has been throughout. How was this prosecution followed up? We have had, first, the spy and informer set loose on the land, and the vietime have been dealt with in a manner that was never before practised towards people in their condition. We have had these young men brought from their homes, manacled, and thrown into jail. The magistracy of the county are set aside, and the duty which they ought to discharge is entrusted to the stipendiaries of the government. How do they perform that duty? An inquiry is held in the jail, from which the public is excluded. And the prisoners were permitted, by way of favor, to have an advocate who is degraded by appearing within the walls of a prison when he ought to appear in a court of justice. You have the stipendiaries who took the informations at one time acting as petty sessions clerks, taking down the evidence; again as police officers hunting for testimony; and, lastly, as judges presiding to determine upon the liberty of their fellow-men. This being so, gentlemen, I ask you to consider jealously a case brought before you under these abnormal and extraordinary circumstances-a case conducted in a fashion which I believe in my conscience would not be tolerated in any other district of this empire.— Things have been proved in evidence which, if they had occurred in Italy, if they had occurred in the Roman or Neapolitan states, would have been the occasion for violent animadversion upon the governments of those countries, and glorying in the superiority of the constitution under which we live. Now, gentlemen, it is for you, I say it emphatically, having regard to these proceedings, to look at this case as one of vast importance, beyond even its importance to the prisoner at the bar. These poor men are upon their trial for everything dear to men in the world. Now, let me ask what is the case with which you have to deal under these extraordinary circumstances? It is alleged that a secret society exists in this county, and that the prisoner was a member of it.-First, you will ask yourselves if such a thing as a secret society has been shown to exist at all; and next, what is the evidence connecting the prisoners with it? They are two distinct questions, and I ask you to separate them in your minds, for you may, perhaps, come to the conclusion that there does exist in this country a secret society, and yet it may be a crime to humanity of the deepest dye to make the prisoner responsible for it. To not permit your minds to be terrified and alarmed by the able statement of the Attorney-General. In the name of common sense and justice, what right had he to tell you a word about the Ribbon Society? Does he mean to say that the confederacy with which you have to deal was such a confederacy as the Ribbon Society? He talked of 70,000 Ribbonmen congregated in the borth of Ireland, producing terror and destroying life. What was the object of that statement? As far as I can understand the matter, I believe that such a thing as Ribbonism has not existed in this hianswer for the acts of people in Cork, in Skibbereen, in Bantry, in Killarney, or in Tralee, of which he never heard; but it is a harder thing still to endeavor to make him amenable for Ribbonism in Ulster. In like manner, what right had the Attorney-General to dilate to you about the French in Bantry Bay, and about Theobald Wolf Tone imprisoned in a dungeon and dying by suicide? Those unhappy transactions are past and gone, and they should never have been introduced to inflame your minds. An attempt was even made to give in evidence transactions that occarred in '48, cleven years ago; but the learned judge would not allow it to be given, and I call on you not to allow yourseives to be influenced by topics so illegitimately and irrelevantly introduced. The in- to the accused persons, and those from them to him, dictment charges the prisoner with a number of overs

is may make him responsible, he is not morally acts. Conspiracy is the gist of the crime—conspi-enswerable; and a jury of honest men, regardful racy to compass the deposition of the Queen; but for of their own and their neighbours' interests, the purpose of making out that intention you have racy to compass the deposition of the Queen ; but for been told that it is necessary that there should be some overt acts proved against the prisoner from which you can infer his felonious design. Gentlemen, you will ask yourselves whether by faith-worthy testimony a single one of those overt acts has been proved home against the prisoner? The learned counsel then proceed to say that the prisoner was charged with conspiring with others to levy war and insurrection against our lady the Queen-with conspiring to subvert and destroy the constitution of the country-with conspiring to stir and move the American people with force to invade Ireland, and with being a member of an illegal confederacy, bound by an oath to renounce allegiance to the Queen, and to make Ireland an independent republic. Several other acts were imputed to him. These were all acts done by others, and he asked the jury to say whether, upon the evidence, a single one of those overt acts had been established against the prisoner? What was the nature of the evidence offered by the crown? It was said that in the year 1858 an illegal society existed in the County of Kerry. A magistrate named Robinson was called to prove that some time in the year 1858 he saw a number of men, amounting to about twenty or thirty, marching in, what he considered, military order, on the road near Skibbereen. He could not tell whether he saw this in the month of December, or November, or September, or August. No doubt these persons were on the road on the night in question; but it was not to be inferred, without any evidence, that they were there for an illegal purpose. They might have been coming from some wake or merry-making. The above is only an outline of the able and cloquent address of Mr. O'Hagan, which lasted nearly nine hours.

The court adjourned at seven o'clock to Monday morning.

On Monday, the trial was resumed at ten o'clock. Mr. O'Hagan announced that he would not call any evidence for the defence. The Solicitor-General then addressed the jury in

The jury had been locked up during the night, and both the High Sheriff and the Sub-Sheriff were up during the night in the discharge of their official The jury having now assembled in their box, duty.

and their names having been called over,
Baron Greene said—Have you agreed to your verdict, gentlemen?

Foreman-No, my lord. The foreman then handed down the issue-paper.

Baron Greene-You must keep that issue. Genlemen, I am sorry you have not been able to agree. The Court will adjourn, and when you are agreed I shall be sent for by the Sheriff. Retire to your room. The jury then retired, and six constables were worn to take charge of them.

At 10 minutes to 12 o'clock Baron Greene again took his sent on the bench. Counsel were in attendance as before.

The jury were again called in the usual form, and "Baron Greene said-I have sent for you, gentlenen, to know if you have agreed since?

Foreman-No, my lord, we have not. Baron Greene-You have not agreed ?

Foreman-No, my lord; we are ten to two. Baron Greene-Then I am sorry to say that I have nothing to say to you but to request you to retire. A Juror-We have no chance of agreeing.

Baron Greene-I cannot do anything at present. You must retire and re-consider. A Juror-We cannot re-consider anything. Foreman-We tried on several occasions, and

here is no chance whatever of our agreeing. Baron Greene-Well, you must only go back. Another Juror-There is not the slightest chance of our agreeing. Foreman (as we understood) - The Crown have to

blame themselves for putting people on it who are not much better than the prisoner. It is a great hardship on people who are inclined to do justice. Baron Greene-No one regrets more than I do the aconvenience you have been subjected to. If it depended on me I would soon put an end to it, but I

have not the power to do so, in point of law.

The Attorney General-My ford, perhaps your lordship will allow me to make an application. It does appear to be somewhat conditional in form, but yet we are so circumstanced that I feel perhaps that you will not consider it consurable. I shall not nostpone it any longer. I wish to ask your lordship, on the part of the Crown, in the event of this as we have just heard, slender minority of the jury not agreeing with their brethren, to adjourn the assizes, and to fix a day suitable and convenient to your lordship for the re-assembling of the county to proceed with the trial of the prisoners. I feel it to be my duty in this case, to the utmost of my power, to assert the law, and in that sense, if the prisoner is entitled to an acquittal, to let him get it at the carliest possible opportunity. With that view I shall respectfully call upon your lordship to fix the 30th of this mouth, (March) so that after the Cork assizes the jury may be summoned to attend, and the trial of the prisoners may be proceeded with.

The two young men named Daniel and Joseph Murphy who had refused to give evidence, were then put forward, and

Baron Greens, addressing them, said-You were guilty of a contempt of Court in not giving evidence us you had sworn to do at the table. I have made an order for your committal for this contempt for the space of six calendar months.

The jury were again called out at half-past 12.

Baron Greene said-Gentlemen, when I called you out last I told you it was not in my power, and that I greatly regretted it, to discharge you without a verdict. I perhaps should have added that the law does not empower me to discharge you without coming to some conclusion upon the case unless in the event of danger to your health or your lives. I shall adjourn the Court now generally, and communication which any of you have to make through the Sub-Sheriff will be conveyed to me. I suppose you have not yet agreed?

Foreman-No, my lord. Baron Greene therenpon discharged the jury and djourned the Court to Wednesday, the 30th of March, at 11 o'clock.

All the prisoners were removed to gaol.

THE PHŒNIX TRIALS IN CORK. POSTPONEMENT OF THE TRIALS.

CORE, MARCH 10 .- This evening the Attorney-Gen. postponed the trial of the Cork prisoners until next assizes. An application was made by the prisoners' counsel for the admission of their clients to bail, which was, however, refused.

THE STATE TRIALS-OPENING AND PURLOINING LETTERS .- There is no part of the British Constitution of which a greater boast is made than that of Trial by Jury. The privilege is a great and valuable therto peaceful and happy county. It does not touch one, we admit, when carried out in the spirit of its ed for the promotion of education, by establishing the or affect you, and why then should it terrify you?— framers. But, like all human institutions, it has its great sents and centres of learning throughout Italy, It is not fair to the man at the bar to call on him to imperfections; but irrespective of these there are stages in the legal process to which individuals accused of crimes and offences have to submit, that to that faith which many of her children malign; often go far to neutralise the advantages of trial by and her noblest universities had won for themselves jury; and this is more especially the case when the renown ere the so-called reformation was heard of ; offence is supposed to have been committed against and if the monuments raised by Catholic hands were the State. It is well known that Mr. M'Carthy swept away, but few, perhaps, of her boasted seats Downing, a solicitor of known intelligence and respectability, has been entrusted by the prisoners to be tried at the Assizes in Cork, for being members of history, which show how brightly the lamp of the Phoenix Society, with the conduct of their respective cases; and from the subjoined letter it will be seen that, in reference to his professional management of these cases, Mr. Downing prefers two distinct science than as sanctuaries of religion; and the our great battles, and more particularly at Fontency, charges-one alleging that the letters from himself

second charge asserts that papers of great importance as regards his clients have been unaccountably, but assuredly, purloined. Such is the purport

of the following letter:—
To the Editor of the Cork Constitution.
Skibbereen, March 5tb, 1859. Dear Sir-I will thank you to correct, in your next paper, the statement which I understand appeared in

your paper of this morning, to the effect "that I had abandoned the defence of the prisoners," for the causes therein alleged.

It is quite true that I have contemplated that course, in consequence of ascertaining the astounding fact my letters to the prisoners, and their replies to me in reference to the preparation of their defence, have been perused before delivery to either them or

Having communicated this extraordinary fact to the Government, I only await a reply to determine me in the course which I should take.

Although the public may feel surprise and judignation at hearing this circumstance, I am by no means astonished, for it is only in keeping with the conduct pursued towards me from the time of the arrest of those young men; for several of my private letters, and letters written to me, have been purloined.

Up to the present I have abstained from calling public attention to those facts; but I hope the time is not distant when an exposure will be made of a system as flagrant and indefensible as was ever pursued since the memorable year of Ninety-Eight .- I remain, dear Sir, faithfully yours,
M'CARTHY DOWNING.

Now, we ask, in the name of honor, honesty, and ustice, what is the use of trial by jury, when such means as are here described are resorted to in the preliminary stages of a State prosecution? Of what use is the Solicitor, what can Counsel do, when the seal of secresy and confidence is thus arbitrarily torn from their clients' communications - communications made in the belief of their sacred inviolability? Why put the friends of the accused to the expense of juristic aid and advice?—why delude them with the belief that such aid and advice may prove availing, when this belief and this confidence are made to minister to their betrayal and ruin? Truth may be converted into an enunciation of treason and treachery-falsehood into a proof of allegiance and loyalty. Out of their own mouths the most innocent, if they are at the same time the most confiding, may convict themselves. What can justify such a dernier ressort on the part of the Crown? There is more cruelty, more hardship, and more injustice in all this than in anything ever attributed, even in the most extravagant moments of exaggeration and of animosity, to the anointed Head of the Christian Church, -Dublin Telegraph.

Secret Societies .- The Right Rev. Dr. MacNally Bishop of Clogher, in a recent pastoral, observes, on this subject: -"It is to us, at this time, a source of the greatest consolation to know that, through the realous exertions of our beloved clergy, the great body of our faithful people have everywhere throughout this vast diocese been preserved from the contamination of secret societies and contaminations, bound together by unlawful oaths, which the laws of God and of the Church condemn. Unweary and upreflecting persons, and such as are unmindful of their religious duties, are most liable to be seduced by the wicked emissaries of these most mischievous societies, and if any deluded individuals of that sort be found among your people, you will, during this holy time of Lent, use all the means which your real and prudence will suggest to reclaim them. The piety, the good sense, and the strong religious feelings of the great body of our faithful people will aid you in bringing home to the minds of all a deep conviction that combinations opposed to the laws of God and of the Church, no matter what name they nay assume, so far from effecting any good, are always, wherever they exist, productive of the greatest evils to religion, to society, and to the unhappy individuals themselves. It is beyond all doubt that the wicked promoters of such societies are among the worst enemies of our hely religion, of our country, and our people, and that a I who connect themselves with them are disobedient children of the Catholic church, and as such, while that connexion exists, justly excluded from all participation of the

THE "STATE OF THE COUNTRY."-The assizes through the greater part of the country are now in progress, and where it may be asked are all the horrors which, if there were any truth in the represenists, they should reveal to us? The judges are everywhere, almost without exception, complimenting the counties in which they hold their courts on the lightness of their various calendars and the almost entire absence of serious crimes. Thus are the falsehoods of that brazen or cowardly elique which filled the columns of a congenial press with lies and clamor, pushed down their throats by an authority they cannot resist-such is the orderly and peaceable state of the country in which a brutal faction were crying out that there was no security for life or property, and advocating the formation of armed patrols of "sons of the gentry," the carrying about of loaded blunder-busses by landlords and land-agents "for protection," the employment of bloodhounds to hant down such of the peasantry as it may please them to make sport of, and various other propositions equally mild and proper, and equally calculated to produce peace after a curious fashion in Ireland, where perfect peace, according to the usual acceptation of the words, already existed. From these facts, persons who are upt to take their ideas of Ireland from the lips and the writing of a certain class in this country, may learn how much attention they should in future pay to the representation of those parties, and the unscrupulous and dishonorable organs which do their bidding .- Nation.

The calendar of prisoners, says the Tipperary Exuniner, for trial at the present assizes throughout Ireland present an admirable commentary upon the audacious and monstrously false assertions put forward by the extreme Tory Clique who presumed to call a meeting of the landlords of Ireland to endorse the barefaced calumnies against the people. The calendar for the great South Riding of Tipperary contains the enormous number of sixteen names!1 Of which six are charged with larceny; one with obtaining fish under false pretences; one with intent to steal; three with sheep stealing; three with felonious assault; one with shooting at; and one with manslaughter. There is a fearful state of crime and anarchy for you! There is a proof that no man's life is safe.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DURLIN'S PASTORAL.-We take this passage from His Grace's Lenton Pastoral:-The Catholic church is not the enemy of education and science; on the contrary, literature and the fine man mind, have ever flourished beneath the shade of her sanctuary. Even in those ages which are deemed the darkest in her history, see all that she achiev-Spain, France, Germany, and England. Yes, even of literature would now remain. In Ireland, too, we may point out with holy pride to the monuments of have been opened by the prison authorities. The fury in those whom destroyed them, proclaim, at the ry; they are the men who have been most distin- moving it

same time, the seal of our country for the cultivation | guished at the Alma and at lakermann. of learning and religion. But whilst our holy faith is ever the guardian of science, it will not allow us to be satisfied with a mere worldly education—a pagan education, such as would have been supplied by Greece or Rome ere they were as yet illumined by the rays of the Gospel of truth. Many such godless schemes of education have been put forward during the past years, and are still vauntingly held out to us as a boon—such are the Queen's Colleges, reiteratedly condemned by the Holy See; and such, too, are the mixed model schools, and other like institutions, in which masters and pupils of different religions are congregated together, and all exposed to the fatal ravages of indifferentism to every creed .-But, beloved brethren, we must ever reject with indignation every educational scheme, no matter from what scource it comes, unless it impart a truly Christian spirit, and preserve our youth from the religion. It would avail but little were our youth instructed in physical knowledge, and taught to trace the course of bygone ages, unless, at the same time, they were instructed in the science of faith: for. from it alone proceeds the knowledge of God : from it buds forth every virtue; and it alone can form good children and good parents, good servants and good masters; in a word, good Christians, true disciples of Christ, not denying by their deeds the holy profession of their lives.

THE ARCHDISHOP OF TUAM ON CATHOLIC EDUCA-TION.—The following passage is from Dr. McHale's Pastoral :- "On earth there is not a people more auxious to give their children a suitable education than the people of Ireland. That desire is only second to their solicitude to see them deeply imbued with the true faith. How fondly, how enthusiastically, pay, how desperately, the Irish loved learning may be gathered from the perils they encountered in the pur-suit of the idol of their affections which a brutal tyranny had exiled from their shores. And now, when they hoped they be permitted to unite the free profession of their faith with the free cultivation of knowledge which penal bigotry had so long kept asunder, what can be more galling to them than to find amid the boasted freedom of conscience (and it is but a bonst), that among the causes known to influence notices of evictions, there is none more frequent than the heroic fortitude with which parents refuse to send their children to schools that are nurseries of perversion. And what is still more deplorable, some of those schools called National Schools are now openly, as they were from the beginning more covertly and cautionsly, dangerous to the Catholic faith. Yet, administering this system that fos-ters, strengthens, and developes such bitter hostility to the Carbolic religion, there are Catholic commissioners, fully conscious of its expansion, without showing any solicitude to check it; nay, utterly regardless of the heavy responsibility of the Catholic episcopacy, to goard the faith of the little ones committed to their care. It is not long since the Catholie bishops of this province expressed themselves in language belitting their sacred station, regarding the growing evils of the national system, and particularly regarding those model schools, its natural offshoots, which, in defiance of the remonstrances of the bishers, are springing up, and some of them already, in several parts of Ireland, in as disastrons operation as the condemned colleges. All the effect this pastoral had on those few. Catholic commissioners was, it seems, to stimulate them to renewed efforts in the erection of those interdicted model schools to which particular allusion was made; and to a further manifestation of that disregard of ecclesinstical authority which, since their connection with that obnoxious board, they have taken little trouble to disguise."

Young Man's Society, WATERFORD .- We take the following from the last report of this society :-"Having completed the second year of our existence we beg to give a brief account of our progress. Since last report our numbers have increased ; we now count ten guilds, and about five hundred mem-The most important duties of the society, its religious obligations, have been most satisfactorily fulfilled. The evening school has been pretty well attended, but we trust, when its advantages are more generally known, the pupils will be more pamerous, as its hours so well adapt it to the convenience of those whose daily avocations prevent there attending the schools of the Christian Brothers. There is no charge at the school; being a member of the society is sufficient for admittance. Our library has afforded to the members much instruction and amusement. We have formed musical classes, vocal and instrumental; have occasional readings and lectures, and are adding other inducements to the pleasures of the reading room."

The venerable Bishop of Meath, the most Rev. Dr. Cantwell, has declared in favour of the Ballot. His fordship says, "Reform, if unaccompanied by the ballot for the protection of the voter in the present state of Ireland, will prove a calamity in- nation conducted secretly inside a gaol, in the prestend of a blessing.

St. Patrick's Day 1859, will see the peasantry of Ireland deceived and d'sappointed, with their just claims made the sport of English factions, and their first rights in the grasp of a dominant dishonest, but favoured class; it will dawn through the bars of a prison on young men accused of the crime of baving contemplated the freedom of their native land, it will see in a crowded courthouse the "informer" carning the gold held out by England as a reward for the betraval of Irish patriots; it will pass over the emigrant ship, now far off at sea, bearing away from Ireland the people of Gweeders, flying from legalised landlord oppression. It will light up in America another scene - there will Irishmen, loyally armed in the service of their adopted country, yet loving not the less the country from which they were forcibly torn by the hands of strangers greet the Day with music and parade; there will they be engaged in welcoming amongst them with enthusiasm one whose claims on their reverence and affection are, that he braved death and suffered exile for Ireland, and that neither danger nor suffering could quench one ray of patriot fire in noble heart. Everywhere-on sea and land, at home or abroad, far and near-the great Anniversary will be hailed with gladness. May it be spent in a manner worthy of the occasion, and may good therefrom accrue to the long afflicted but yet unsubdued Island and People of Ireland .- Nation -- March 12th.

An IRISH PAPAL BRIGADE .- The Ami de la Religion states that they have received the following intelligence, and as it is of very great importance they give it publicity without guaranteeing its correctness; but from the source whence they have derived the information, they have reason to believe it:"The Sovereign Pontiff has just confided to an English nobleman, profoundly devoted to the Holy See. a mission to recruit in Ireland five thousand men, to arts, and everything that tends to improve the hu- be promptly forwarded to Rome, and who will form a body guard for the Holy Father. This appeal of Pius the Ninth will be received in Ireland with cuthusiasm. We have no doubt that a few days only will be required to recruit the Brigade. It is not framers. But, like all human institutions, it has its great sents and centres of learning throughout Italy, merely five thousand, but ten or twenty thousand men, that the Holy Pontiff could raise in that Catho-England owes her noblest institutions for learning lic is and It would be quite possible to choose from among the numerous volunteers who would offer their services a body of picked men (hommes d'elite), sham Gregg. During his speech, Mr. Gregg main-who would be worthy of the confidence of the Fa- tained that Catholics should be told that they were their services a body of picked men (hommes d' elite), ther of all Christendom. If every year so many Irishmen emigrate to the United States of America in search of work, with what joy will they not embrace the opportunity of emigrating to Italy and Rome, there to fulfil and carry into execution the excluded from various high positions on the Bench duties so conformable to their well-known bravery and in the councils of the State, and in other respects science once shown throughout the land. The names duties so conformable to their well-known bravery of Lismore, Armagh, Emly, Ardagh, Bangor, Leigh- and their Catholic faith. France had in former lin, and Clonard, are not less famous as schools of times an Irish Brigade, which signalised itself in all venerable ruins which are scattered around us on where it was opposed to English troops. The Irish Protestants. Mr. Gregg, however, would improve every side, whilst they attest a worse than barbaric soldiers are the main strength of the British infant matters by increasing the inequality, not by

feel convinced that if a few generous hearts were to propose to Ireland not merely to send soldiers to the Holy Father, but to take upon herself the whole expense of supporting this little army, the country would reply with equal enthusiasm. There are more than six millions of Catholics in Ireland, and if each would only subscribe sixpence per week this would raise at least £150,000 per annum. It may, perhaps be permitted to us here to express a wish. Numbers of Frenchmen on reading these lines will envy the honour granted to Ireland, and we fully believe that if a like appeal had been made to the Catholics of France, it would have been responded to with equal devotedness. We have provinces, such as Brittany, which would be proud to give a battalion or a regiment for the defence of the common country of all the Catholic peoples."

THE HORSE-LECUES OF THE STATE CHURCH .-- A Protestant clergyman writing to the Northern Whig says :- " Whether under the influence of loyalty, royalty, or religion, the clerical pay in Derry is regulated after a fushion the most anomalous. Here are livings rather princely than priestly—the more easily distinguished from others, so poor that their occupants must have taken the vow of poverty.-Take a few examples of the former class, beginning with Dean Gough, who," in right of his dennery, and of the heuefices of Templemore, Glendermot, and Faughanvale, with cure, forming the corps thereof," has the enormous revenue of £2,684. If you can contrust that sum with the £35 or £75 falling to a curate share, and not feel indignant, we don't cuvy your obduracy. But this is the snuggary of a dignitary of the church ! Well, we will show you others almost as dignified. Charles Irving, Donnghmore, gets £1,669; Hon. D. Gordon, Donagheady, £1,535; Edward Bowen, Tanghboyne, £1,437; James S. Knox, Magbern, £1,413—he is also vicar general; James M'Ivor, Ardstraw, £1,374; James Byrne, Cappagh, £1,350; T. Lindesay, Upper Cumber, £1,225; William Atkins, Tullyagnish, £1,276; George Seatt, Banagher, £1,028; John B. Chapman, Demaragh, £1,010; Wm. Knox, Clonleigh, £990. Twelve successors of the Apostles, having among them an anunal income of £16,589. For what? Ministering in parishes whose church accommodation will not embrace 4,000 souls!"

The interest felt in the success of the Galway line of Transatlantic steamers continues unabated, and the judicious liberality evinced by the Government in the subsidy given is the subject of general commendation. The present fleet of ships will be supermided by new vesse, which, in point of size, speed, and internal arrangements, will rank with the first eccangoing steamers affort. The character of the contractors affords the fullest guarantee of this. The applicutions for shares throughout the week have been very numerous. - Daily Express.

A man named John Clarke, residing at Bishop's Place Dubtin, died suddenly from disease of the heart while sitting by his fireside, on the 1st of

A large body of Irish members have passed a solations strongly condemning the postponement of the brish Reform Bill, and demanding for Ireland more members, an extended franchise, and above all, the Ballot; declaring also "the main principles of the English Reform Bill to be most objectionable." On the whole, while deeply feeling that no man can calculate on the future course of the author of Visions Grey, we hardly see how any degree of unserupulous ingennity can get him out of the difficulty in which he is involved. If ever there was a crisis at which it was the duty of every have a figuresism and honor, and especially of every in a left heland, to be up and doing, it is the present in an ent. In Ireland the Orange Government is not going a course which, at such a crisis, is simple infituation. While its fate in in the balance, it is openly constituting a reign of terror. Whether any foolish love have been legally guilty of treason, or whether the whole has been a device of Government spice and informers, is really hardly worth discussing. No one suspects that any serious danger ever existed. Yet the instinctive have a of freland and the leish hours so furiously in the learns of Mr. Nagar, Mr. Whiteside, and their erow, that they have been betrayed into excesses which the extremest danger would not have institled. It is thus described, not by an Irish Catholic, but by our Protestant English contemporary, the Blur :-

"The administration of Crown Orininal Law is Iroland, as illustrated by the proceedings against the alleged Phonix Conspirators, is not a thing of which Englishmen can be proud. The practice may not be quite as bad as it is in Naples, but it borders close upon it, and is far removed indeed from the impartial modes of English law, and from the spirit of fair and just dealing which we are accustomed to associate with the trials of accused men. The arrests and imprisonment of the young men in Ireland, without investigation before the magistrates, or with the examisence only of police, turnkeys, and informers, have been already commented on. To-day another fact most damnatory of the conduct of the Irish Crowa Prosecutors has come to light, which, if the thing had occurred in England, would, we are entistied. have raised a universal shout of indignation from one end of the country to the other. As we announce to-day, the trial of the "conspirators" commenced on Tuesday at Tralee, but just before the cases came on Mr. M'Carthy Downing, the solicitor employed for the defence, and who has acted for the prisoners from the day of their arrest, suddenly abandoned his trust. Why? Let himself say. "It is in consequence," writes Mr. Downing, "of the astounding fact that my letters to the prisoners and their replies to me in reference to the proparation for their defence have been perused before any delivery to either them or me. Several private letters, and letters written to me have been published.'. This gentleman on ascertaining these disgraceful facts wrote to the Government, but up to the time the trials began he got ne answer. Is this not a system, as he with good right asks, as indefensible as was ever pursued in the momorable year of '98. Arbitrary imprisonment, recret examinations, espionage, and official violation of correspondence between attorney and accused-such is the practice of Irish Crown Criminal Law in the year 1859.

Men so clever must have been literally maddened by hatred against the Irish people, and their religion, or they would not have ventured on such outrages at such a moment. If they are allowed to retain the power they have abused, what have we to expect from them when Parliament shall have been prorogued and they can act for six months without restraint? Let the people of Ireland demand of att their representatives the immediate removal from office of this execrable Orange faction : and should any professed Liberal venture to connive at their crimes, let it be remembered against him at the next election .- Weekly Register.

THE "TRUE BLUES" OF DUBLIN .- A meeting of the Orange Protestants of Dublin, who still breathe the spirit of the legislation of the penal times, was held on Monday, to protest against the Oaths Bill which is now before Parliament, under the auspices of Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald and Lord John Russell. The fit exponent of the body was the famous Reverend Trenot wanted in the English army or navy-a statement to which General Peel and Sir John Pakington would we think strongly demur. He also truly added, that seeing that Catholics were still expressly laboured under great civil and social, as well as religious disadvantages, that it was all nonsense talking of equality as existing between Catholics and

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1859.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

By the steamer New York we have news from England to the 22d ult. Still the uncertainty as to whether Peace or War was to be the order of the day prevailed; but the rumor that the Great Powers had consented to a Congress to settle the affairs of Europe had caused a slight rise in the funds. Military preparations were still, however, being continued on a large scale; and again Cardinal Antonelli had requested the immediate evacuation of Rome by the French

From England we learn that the new Reform Bill was meeting with considerable opposition from the working classes. The Neapolitan exiles had arrived at Bristol, where they were received with great demonstrations of sympathy .-Apropos of these interesting exiles, we would direct attention to a letter from George Bowyer on our 7th page; in which is given an ample contradiction to the exaggerated reports as to the hardships inflicted upon them. They had been engaged in a treasonable conspiracy against the King of Naples; who again has the reputation of being a sincere and faithful Papist; and hence the sympathy that is manifested towards them by British Protestantdom. The story about chains, and dungeons is evidently all a lie.

The Muskrut-the first steamer of the season -arrived from Boucherville on Monday last.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

On Wednesday 30th ult. in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Orange Ferguson brought forward his motion against Freedom of Education, and for depriving Catholics of their Separate Schools; in order that their children might be subjected to the same brutal ill-usage as that under which the unhappy Catholics of the United States now groan. The motion was seconded by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. M'Cann moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. McMicken, that the Orange Bill be not read a second time; but that a committee of nine members be appointed to enquire into the working of the School Laws in both sections of the Province, and to suggest such amendments as to them might seem requisite.

Mr. M'Gee-whose speech has evidently been but poorly reported in the Protestant journals, and to whom but scant justice has been administered by the reporters for that section of the press -then addressed the House. We give his speech as we find it reported in the Toronto Colonist :-

Mr. McGee rose to say that a number of petitions had been presented, praying for reforms in the school law, and he thought it his duty to express his views, briefly, on the bill and on the amendment. No subject had been more agitated throughout the country, and if every member had his mind made up, it would be as well to give a silent vote. But, either there had been a vast amount of simulated orthodoxy on the part of hon, gentlemen opposite, and their organs, or they would be ready to take into consideration the means of remedying existing evils. If the present law were a finality; if there were no justice in any of the petitions presented; if unreal grievances and trumped up charges had been brought to the House, hon, gentlemen should sit still; but although he thought many of these petitions were overdrawn, nevertheless he cordially concurred in their general tenor, and thought the argument of the Superintendent of Schools should be shown false; that he granted separate schools as a sort of blow-pipe, a safety valve, not for the sake of education, but of preventing agitation. The duty of Parliament was to inquire into what means could best be adopted to relieve existing injustice. In the population of the country Catholics were at least one in five; although only represented by one in twenty members. It was, perhaps, not to be wondered at that he had taken an interest in the grievances of the Upper Canadian Catholics. The motion of the hon, member for Prescott, however, entirely removed any diffidence which he might have had. In reference to the motion, he might however say, that there was no difficulty in the working of the school system in Lower Canada, with but one exception. However, if the motion referred to Lower Canada only, he would vote for it; for, if the Protestant community in Lower Canada were not dissatisfied, why could we not take a lesson from them? Why need we go to Ireland or to Belgium to see how it worked there?

Mr. Alleyn-What difference is there between the law in Lower and Upper Canada? Mr. McGee-It did not suit his purpose to tell.

[Oh! oh!] There had never yet been a Parliamentary Committee of enquiry; we had allowed our own servants to tell us the story, and give us their own version of it. Yet this was a most important subject, costing very much indeed, and it was wrong to depend on external information only. [Hear, and oh!] Since 1831, in England, hardly a session had passed without the granting of committees of enquiry into the British School system, by both Houses or by one or other of them, and the best men had been glad to serve. During the present session of the Imperial Parliament, the Lords had granted a committee. The Imperial Government had very able employes and very able reports; they had Sir James K. Shuttleworth at the head of the Board, yet they had

of any of their own subalterns! He thought that, perhaps, during the present session little could be done in the matter, but an opportunity could be afforded of giving all parties and persons of all creeds the privilege of stating their views. Much might be done to remove this subject from the arena of party politics, and this would be a valuable result. For his part he would say that he thought the parental right to educate children as they might think fi was undoubted, and a separate school should be allowed to be supported by any class, however But let parents be examined before the Committee, let them, the principals be heard. One of the local superintendants who were, of course, more agents-56 from the were clergymen, mostly of the one denomination, the Wesleyan. These were not in a position to give a fair and broad report of the condition of the whole community any more than 56 doctors or 56 lawyers would be. He was quite willing to admit that no secular system was perfect, that much could be borrowed by every country from others, but this made for his view. Within the last century, many systems of public education had been in vogue in most countries, which had fallen and given way to others. So that any man who thought he had invented a perfect system, would be blessed with a wonderful amount of selfcomplacency. Dogmatizers were generally found the unsafest in the end; and in spite of all that had been said about the perfection of our system, he thought there was much for a committee to do. He might say, as a Catholic member, that it was the duty of the century-most onerous and most glori-ous-to spread education to the widest possible limit, and none would co-operate in this design more willingly than himself. The hon, member for Toronto had said, last session, that all Churches had been eficient in their endeavours to educate. He (Mr. McGee) disagreed with this. He thought even the hon, gentleman's own Church had done its utmost to educate the people. All Churches had been good educators. But this was the only age in which general education had been possible. The steam press had first made it possible. And, to aid it, he proposed to vote that a committee should be appointed. Surely, neither the gentlemen on one side, nor those on the other, were ready to vote down enquiry on this subject. Mr. Simard, seconded by Mr. Patrick then moved the adjournment of the House which was carried

Our readers will not fail to observe, and to bear n mind, that all the attacks upon our Catholic institutions-our Schools, Convents, and Asylums -proceed from the leading Orangemen, and not from the party usually designated " Clear Grits;" from Gowan, Ferguson, and other members of that 'secret' organization, for whose incorporation our Catholic Ministerialists deemed t their duty to vote. Not that we would insinuate even that the " Clear Grits" are favourably disposed towards us; for, if they are less obtrusive in their hostility than are the Orangemen, it is not because they love us more. But we allude to the circumstance as an ample refutation of the statement, that the Orangemen are less dangerous allies for Catholics, than are the followers of George Brown. The truth is that with neither can the honest Catholic form any kind of connection; and that if both-" Clear Grits" and Orangemen-are equally hostile towards us, the latter are by far the more dangerous; both because of their compact organization, which enables them to act with greater precision; and because of their occasional hypocritical profession of good will and liberality, by which some silly persons have allowed themselves to be duped. To dispel their hallucinations however upon this point, it should be sufficient to remind them that all the attacks upon our Catholic institutions during the present Session have proceeded from Kingston:he Orangemen; acting of course under the orders of the chiefs of their infamous, because secret and oath-hound, Society. The Bill for the Incorporation of another secret society-The Good Templars—was rejected by a majority of 59 against 17, on the 1st instant. This Society has we believe no political character whatever.

FACTS AND FIGURES ver. FANCIES AND 18th ult.; wherein we asked of our Protestant | following is the result :cotemporary, how we were to reconcile the theory that Protestantism tends to promote purity of morals, with the fact, established by Protestant statistics, that in the most Protestant country in Europe, "nearly every tenth Scotsman is a bastard?" Instead of attempting to reconcile that theory, with these facts, the Whig boldly asserts-without adducing however a shadow of evidence in support of his assertions-that "the most unchaste of woman-kind are the females of South America, and those of Spain, Portugal and Italy do not stand much higher in the scale of chastity; while the women of Greece, and of House of Industry! the Greek Islands especially, are proverbial for purity of life. Is it"-asks the Whig-" because the former are all Catholics, and the latter all Schismatics?"

Before attempting an explanation of the phenomenon, we must have proof of the truth of the facts as stated by the Whig; a proof of the same order as those which we have adduced in evidence of the moral condition of Protestant Scotland. The facts in the latter case are supnorted not by Catholic, but by Protestant testimony; not by hearsay, or a report of the casual impressions of Catholic tourists, but by the official statistics of a Protestant Government .-We require therefore, proof of precisely the same order and the same strength as to the immorality of the Catholics of South America, Spain, Portugal and Italy, before we will condescend even to take the question propounded to us by the Whig into consideration. When these proofs, when the official statistics of the last named countries shall be before us, then, but not before, will we attempt to give an explanacalls upon us to account for, but in whose existence we do not at present believe. It is for him however to prove his allegations against Catholic morality; and by proofs of the same nature and force as those by us adduced in support of our allegations against Protestant morality. We bave adduced official and exclusively Protestant proofs in support of our statements; we demand therefore from the Whig that he shall in like manner give us official and exclusively Catholic testimony-i.e., the testimony of Catholic writers and Catholic Governments—in support of his as-

We have the more right to insist upon this in the case of remote communities like those of South America, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, because we have it in our power to prove the unscrupulous mendacity of the Protestant press of Canada, when treating of the same subjectviz., the comparative morality of Catholic and Protestant communities-at home, and at their very doors. Thus last week we noticed a statement that appeared in the Montreal Witness, and has been reproduced by the British Whig and other Kingston journals; to the effect that since the 1st of January, 1859, to the month of March, there had been born within the Lying-in Wards of the Kingston Hospital, Seventy-seven -77-illegitimate children of Catholic mothers, against Twenty-one-21-illegitimate births during the same period amongst the Protestant inmates of the above named Asylum.

This statement has elicited from a gentleman of Kingston, who sends us his name, the following statistics of the Kingston Hospital; statistics which give the lie to the calumnies of the anonymous writer in the Montreal Witness; and which should warn us against ever placing any confidence in statements coming from mere Protestant sources. However, the letter of our Kingston correspondent will speak for itself; and we therefore invite our readers' careful attention to its contents :--

"FACTS AND PIGURES." To the Editor of the True Witness.

Kingston, 4th April, 1859. Sin-Last week there appeared a communication in the Daily News and Daily British Whig, taken from the Montreal Witness, and signed "M. D.," written for the purpose of casting aspersions on the Catholic population of this city. I cannot however allow it to pass without exposing the mis-statements with which it abounds. It is said that Dr. Horatio Yates is the author of the production; but it is indeed difficult to understand how it is that a member of a respectable profession could possibly lend himself to the perpetration of so ungenerous and unwarrantable an attack on the chastity of Catholic women. The Doctor has the reputation of being a zealous and devout Protestant; it is for the public to judge what claim "M. D." has to the character of a gentleman and a man of honor.

The following is an extract alleged by him to be taken from the Books of the Kingston Hospital, as an evidence of the immorality of the Catholic, as compared with that of the Protestant women of

EXTRACT .- No. of illegitimate births in the Lying-in Wards of the Kingston Hospital, from January 1859, to March 1859, with the mother's religion :-

	-5 · ·
Church of Rome	77
" England,	13
Methodist	5
Presbyterian,	2
Baptist	1

Upon reading the above pretended extract, and feeling convinced of its utter falsity, I at once applied to a respectable Physician of this city for s statement of the whole number of births by Catho-FICTIONS .- As we expected, the British Whig | lic mothers - legitimate and illegitimate - in the does not attempt an answer to the questions pro- Lying-in Wards of the Kingston Hospital, from the pounded to him by the TRUE WITNESS of the first day of January, 1856, to the present date; the

EXTRACT.—No. of Catholic women confined in the Lying-in Wards of the Kingston Hospital, from 1st January, 1856, to 2nd April, 1859, with their places

			.,	,		
	of residence:-					
i	-	1856.	'57,	'58,	'59.	Tota
	City of Kingston,	3	3	9	3	18
	Other places in Upper					
	Canada,		5	5	3	19
	Lower Canada		2	2	0	4
	United States,		0	1	0	3
	,					
i	Tota	1				44
ľ						

Making the total number Forty-four, extending over a period of THREE YEARS and THREE MONTHS; and of this number only sighteen were residents of Kingston, seven of the latter number being inmates of the

Now, Sir, take this statement and compare it with that of Doctor Horatio Yates, which places the number of births of illegitimate children by Catholic mothers at Seventy-Seven for three months, and you will at once see the unfairness of Dr. Horatio Yates' statement. Nor does it rest here; for I find on referring to the Books of the Hospital that no record, entry, statement, or classification of the illegitimate births in the Lying-in Wards, is made! Only the names, residences and religion of the patients are given. Judging from the names of the persons confined, and from a strict enquiry which I caused to be instituted, more than half of these Catholic women were married and their husbands alive, at the time of their acconchement! These are facts which cannot be gainsayed, and if necessary can be substantiated under oath. I enclose my card in the event of further proofs being required. VERITAS.

Here we have a plain statement of facts; which, if impugned, can be easily and speedily verified by application to the authorities of Kingston Hospital. We call therefore upon the writers in the Witness, the Whig, and Daily News, to meet these facts if they dare; or by their silence to admit, that they have been connot been content to legislate on the mere auggestions | tion of the moral phenomena, which the Whig victed as liars and slanderers. M. D., whose

real name our correspondent states to be Dr. Horatio Yates, of Kingston, is particularly interested in this matter; and in order that he may not plead ignorance of the serious imputations cast upon his honor and veracity, by our correspondent Veritas, we have taken the precaution of forwarding him a copy of this week's TRUE WITNESS.

To another writer in the British Whig, of the 4th instant, over the signature of " An Indignant Englishman," but whose proper title is "A Mendacious Slanderer of Irishwomen," we have two or three words to say respecting the superior morality of his brother and sister Protestants. In the first place, we would direct his attention to the abominable and immoral advertisements which disfigure the first and fourth pages of the selfsame Protestant journal as that in which his communication appears; advertisements which no editor, unless at heart a pimp or an agent for a brothel, would allow into his paper; and whose presence but too clearly indicates the very depraved tastes and practices of those to whom the paper in which they appear is addressed. Did we need any additional proof of the immorality of, and of the prevalence of child murder amongst, a large portion of our Protestant fellow citizens, we should find it in the infamous advertisements which fill the columns of so many of our Protestant cotemporaries; and in the alacrity with which, for a pecuniary consideration, the British Whig and others of his stamp, give their aid to circulate the vilest literature of the brothel.

And in the second place, we would call "An Indignant Englishman's" attention to a speech lately reported in the London Times, as having been delivered at one of the meetings of the " National Association of Social Science," held during the autumn of last year. The speaker was a Protestant clergyman—the Rev. T. P. Kirkman; and he asserted, as of his own knowledge, and as a fact of which he had had repeated experience, that, in the several districts of England with which he was familiar, "unmarried mothers" were not only not looked upon as degraded, but were actually in demand as wives. Here are his very words, as reported by the London Times:-

"So much was this the case, that if a young wonan happened to have had one or two children before marriage, it was actually an advantage to her in securing a match among many of the practical husbands of that district of Lancashire."

This is the testimony of an Englishman, a Protestant and a clergyman; and so bideous, so inconcervably beastly is the state of the morals amongst the laboring classes in Protestant England therein revealed, that we cannot presume to add one word thereunto. We would content ourselves by commending it to the serious attention of "An Indignant Englishman," when next he shall feel inclined to institute a comparison betwixt the morals of Protestant England, and those of Popish Ireland.

ters in the Whig, the Daily News and the Montreal Witness for the present; reminding them, however, that we have not yet done with the Kingston Hospital statistics; and that they are now bound, either to make good the truth of their assertions with respect to the number of illegitimate births in that institution since the first of January of the present year; or else to submit patiently to be publicly branded as convicted liars and slanderers.

DIVORCE .- A few weeks ago the Toronto Leader-a Ministerial journal of Upper Canada -threw out strong hints as to the probability of a change in the laws affecting the sexual unions of Her Majesty's subjects in Canada; and in a late issue of the Montreal Pilot, likewise a Ministerial organ, we find the same subject treated of again, with reference to the Bill now pending for legalising adultery in the case of Mr. John M'Lean :-

"We shall watch"—says the Pilot—"with much interest, the progress of the M'Lean Bill, as intending to use it as a first step to lead our readers up to an extended consideration of the general question of DIVORCE."-Pilot, 26th ult.

This Bill is, in short, to form a precedent ;and is intended to be used "as a first step" towards the introduction of the same anti-Christian system of legislation, as that which has long obtained in the United States, and which unfortunately of late years has been established in Great Britain. And in that it is so intended to be used, the Pilot should see a sufficient reason for the opposition offered by "Messrs. Cimon, Langevin, M'Gee and others" to the particular Divorce Bill now before Parliament. As citizens they have the right, and as Catholics it is their duty, to oppose the very "first step" in the down hill career which our Ministerial cotemporary seems so anxious to urge upon us. This much in explanation of the active interference of Catholic members in, what the Pilot pretends " is a matter of Protestant concernment only."-Pilot,

The Pilot goes on to say however, that he does not know in what light the heads of the Catholic Church view Protestant marriages; but-" if we may judge from the scoffs of the True Witness"-he concludes that:-

tholics looked upon as no better than so many forms of law-sanctioned concubinage."

Here our cotemporary is in error. The Catholic Church looks upon the marriages of Protestants as indissoluble unions; as indissoluble, because Christian unions; and as Christian, and therefore as holy, because contracted betwint baptised persons, in obedience to the laws of God. In that we contend for the indissolubility of those unions, we assert them to be valid and truly Christian marriages; for it is of that union of the sexes only, which God Himself instituted, which Christ Himself raised to the diguty of a Sacrament, and which the Church calls marriage, that the condition of indissolubility can be predicated. Marriage and concubinage differ from one another in this-That marriage is essentially indissoluble, and that the other is not .-A sexual union that upon any pretence whatever can be dissolved, is not Christian matrimony, but concubinage. Now we contend that the marriages of Protestants are indissoluble, no matter what Courts of Law, Acts of Parliament, Police Magistrates, or Bum-bailiffs may say to the contrary; we therefore cannot be justly accused of either scoiling at the "marital relationships" of our Protestant fellow-citizens, or of treating those unions as "so many forms of law-sanctioned concubinage."

No! it is not the TRUE WITNESS, but the Pilot who thus treats Protestant marriages; who seeks to degrade them to the level of mere civil contracts; and who by making complete elimnation of the divine or spiritual element therein, does his utmost to deprive them of that which alone distinguishes them from the sexual unions of the heathen-of that which alone renders them more worthy of respect than a contract for the delivery of a specified amount of dry goods or molasses. Thus the Pilot says in its article under review :--

"Among Catholics marriage is a Sacrament; with Protestants it is a civil contract, and nothing more.

Now a bargain for the delivery of so many barrels of Pork (Mess) is a civil contract; but with Protestants, marriage " is a civil contract, and nothing more;" therefore, in Protestant marriages there is nothing more holy, or consequently with more claims upon our reverence. than there is in a bargain for the delivery of so much Pork. How then, if the premises laid down by the Pilot, be true-(which we deny)can he expect that we should entertain any respect for Protestant marriages?

But it is not true as a general rule - and we thank God, and respect Protestants for it-that with them marriage "is a civil contract, and nothing more." With almost all the sects it is esteemed something more; and that "something more" is a divine or spiritual, and not a mere human or civil, element. There are still, we say, many Protestants who hold that in marriage the contracting parties are united by God; and With this we shall take our leave of the wri- that, as He has united them, so He only can put them asunder. What for instance—says the Church of England ?- one certaintly of the most numerous and respectable of the Protestant

> "Oh God"-says the Anglican Liturgy-" who did appoint that out of man, woman should take her beginning; and, knitting them together, didst teach that it should never be lawful to put asunder those whom by Matrimony thou hast made one: Oh God who has consecrated the State of Matrimony to such an excellent mystery that in it is signified and represented the spiritual marriage and unity betwixt Christ and His Church: Look mercifully, &c., &."

There are the words in which the Anglican minister invokes God's blessing upon the newly married couple before him; and from these words we may gather three things as to the doctrines of the Protestant Church of England as to Ma-

- 1. That it holds that matrimony is a divine, and not a mere civil, contract; and that it is God, and not man, who joins busband and wife together.
- 2. That it holds, with the Catholic Church, that matrimony so instituted and contracted is, by the express teachings of God Himself, indis-
- 3. That in substance, if not in name, it holds Matrimony to be a Christian Sacrament, or an outward and sensible sign of an inward and supersensible grace-i.e.-of Christ's mystical and spiritual union with His Church. With what face then does the Pilot assert that, " with Protestants, marriage is a civil contract and nothing more?" This much in our own defence; and in refutation of the charge of scoffing at, and speaking disrespectfully of the "marital relationships" of Protestants, " as no better than so many forms of law-sanctioned concubinage."

The truth is, that it is the Pilot who treats those unions with disrespect; it is the Pilot who brands them as concubinage—as indeed they would be, were it not for the divine or spiritual element therein, and which raises them above the level of mere civil contracts; whilst it is the TRUE WIT-NESS who respects those unions; who treats them as true and holy Marriages, and, therefore, as indissoluble, because made, not by man alone, but by God; and who would wish to exalt them in the opinion of the Protestant world, by impressing on it the divine command," whom God hath "Our marital relationships are by too many Ca- joined together, let no man put asunder." From

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL 8, 1859.

which text our corrollary is "whom man can put asunder, God hath not joined together;" and that the sexual unions, therefore, of such persons are, not holy or Christian marriages, but filthy and heathen concubinage.

But, asks the Pilot:-

"If Protestant gentlemen and ladies marry, have they not a right to dissolve their marriages, should they think it right to do it?"

No, certainly not. They have no such right, for they have no such might; and in their case might is the measure of their right. If they are married, and not living in a state of legalised concubinage, it is God who has united them; and He alone can dissolve the ties that bind them .--Besides, if as against God, Protestant husbands and Protestant wives " have the right to dissolve their marriages should they think it right to do so"-a fortiori must they have the same right as against the civil magistrate; unless indeed the Pilot contends that the civil magistrate is greater than and above God; and that mon has rights, as against the Creator, which he has not as against the creature.

But even the Pilot, sorry theologian though he be, will scarce undertake to defend so monstrous a thesis. Now by implication he admits that, as against the civil magistrate, Protestants have not "the right to dissolve their marriages should they think it right to do so"-or else why their applications to Parliament? He must, therefore, admit that, so neither as against God have Protestants, any "right" to dissolve their matrimonial unions; and this is the great truth for which we contend. But enough for the present; we shall return to the subject in a future number.

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN .- We are glad to see by the Toronto Freeman, that the St. Patrick's Association of that City have taken preliminary steps for giving a public reception to their distinguished fellow-countryman. In this they have well followed the example set them by the St. Patrick's Societies of Quebec and Monreal; which had the honor of being the first Irish Societies in Canada to tender this tribute of respect to a gallant gentleman; and of inaugurating a movement which has since been adopted in the capital of Western Canada, and which we hope may extend to every city in the Province. likely to be honored by a visit from Smith O'-Brien. There may be differences of opinion as to the soundness of that gentleman's political views; but as to his being a thoroughly brave and honest man, and a sincere patriot, there can be but one opinion. Even those who mistrust his judgment, must admit and admire his pluck, and high sense of honor; his honest scorn of all subterfuges; and the boldness with which, when his cause seemed desperate in Ireland, he refused to seek safety in flight, but stood his ground like a man, and, we may add, like a Christian gentleman. As one who scorned, either to save his life by running away from the post of danger, or to regain his liberty by tampering with his pledged honors that his countrymen can pay him.

From an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that a change in the personnel of the old, and highly esteemed firm of Frothingbam & Workman bas just taken place; Mr. Frothingham, sen., and Mr. W. Workman retiring therefrom. The business will be carried on by the two remaining partners-Mr. Thomas Workman and Mr. George Frothingham-the one a brother, the other a son of the retiring partners; and by Messrs. Henry Archbald and Edward Murphy. The many friends of the last named gentleman will, we are sure, unite with us in cordially wishing him every success; and if indefatigable energy, great talents, upremitting industry, and high Christian integrity, can ensure success, then with God's blessing upon his labors, the best wishes of Mr. Murphy's many friends will no doubt be abundantly realised. Of this we are certain, that the honorable reputation long enjoyed by the Firm of Frothingham and Workman, will not be lessened by those into whose hands its business has been committed.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR-Though I do not recognise, though I altogether deny, the right of Mr. M'Gee to demand the name of your correspondent "An Irish Catholic." whose letter you inscrted in your issue of the 25th ult-yet as I have no reasons for being ashamed of the expression of my sentiments therein contained, I feel no difficulty in acknowledging myself as its

I may add that after a careful perusal of Mr. M'-Gee's reply of the 28th ult., I am still of opinion that his language towards 'St. Patrick's Processions,' was uncalled for; and anything but complimentary towards the St. Patrick's Societies, and the Catholic Clergy, under whose auspices those Processions have hitherto been celebrated. In conclusion, should Mr. M'Gee desire to prolong the controversy, or to have my reasons for my opinions as to the merits of his language more fully set forth, I must beg of him to address himself for the future to-Dr. Sir, Your's truly,

BERNARD DEVLIN. Montreal, 7th April, 1859.

CHOLERA.-No medicine is more prompt in its action on this disease than Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is the acknowledged antidote which seldom fails if applied in its early symptoms. No family should be without a bottle always on hand. To the Editor of the True Witness.

Quebec, March 22d, 1859. Sin-I am sure your readers will derive unqualified pleasure from the news I hasten to give you of the arrival here, on Saturday last, of four Redemptorist Fathers, who are come for the purpose of opening a Mission in the Church of St. Patrick's, for the benefit of the English-speaking portion of our community.

We owe this great source of blessing to the zealous exertions of our excellent Priest Rev. Mr. Gauran; who, in addition to the most unwearied efforts he has used during this trying winter in behalf of our suffering poor; and the energy with which he has, in the midst of such long continued distress, succeeded in keeping up the valuable institution of St. Bridget's Asylum; has now procured for his people, one of the greatest spiritual blessings which can be conferred upon a Catholic community, and for which our poor Irish, with their usual devotion and piety, had so long felt both the necessity and desire.

Assured that many of your readers will feel interested by a short account of the proceedings of the Mission, I resolved to trouble you with it.

It was opened on Sunday morning at High Mass, when a large black Cross, about twenty feet high, was placed at the lower end of the Sanctuary, over the arms of which was suspended a long white shroud. The good Father-who in a short and impressive address pointed out the aim and object of the mission—proceeded to give the order of exercises which consist of two morning instructions, preceded and followed by Mass; and an evening sermon, preceded by the Rosary, and followed by the Bene-diction of the Blessed Sacrament. The two morning instructions were alike; and they are only repeated in order to enable every individual of the congregation to benefit thereby. The first is at half-past five, the second at nine o'clock in the morning; so you may judge that even the lukewarm, should there be any, (which I almost doubt) can have no excuse for absence. These instructions, ostensibly on the subject of confession, are given in such an admirable style of simplicity as to be understood by the lowest capacity; although containing at the same time, every most minute point capable of rectifying the judgment or impressing the heart.

During Low Mass, the Litany of the Blessed Virgin was sweetly sung by the Choir; and few can hear the soft rich voices rising in praise of the Queen of Angels and of men, without acknowledging the power of music to elevate the mind and raise the heart.

As evening approaches, you would be delighted to see the auxious crowds gathering in from the far Coves, (for the greater part of our poor Irish, as you must know, live miles away from St. Patrick's Church); and could you but see the Church, at the hour when the good Priest ascends the pulpit, and behold the mighty mass of human beings there assembled, their upturned eyes and anxious faces, your Catholic heart would truly rejoice at a sight that

portended such a good result. He then proceeds to explain, in the simplest and most beautiful words, one of the great mysteries of our redemption, after which all unite in making the responses of the Rosary; and surely you could hardly witness a more touching scene than so many countless thousands, young and old, men and women, responding in a clearfull voice to the good missionary's "Holy Mary, Mother of God pray for us." Then follows the sermon, not glittering so much with rothoric as truth; not adorned so much with eloquence as earnestness; but carrying with it the conviction that a blessing will follow such labors, and a rich harvest to the Church reward their pious zeal. The "Stabat Mater" is next sung by the choir; and afterwards the 'Tantum ergo" during the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, which is given by the Grand Vicar M. Cazeau, or some other Priest present. It adds no little to the impressiveness of the scene, to behold the sanctuary filled with Priests belonging to the different religious establishments in Quebec. Two plenary indulgences can be gained during the Mission. First, by those who regularly attend the instructions and go to Confession and Communion. Secondly, by those who having fulfilled these conditions shall, at the close of the Mission, be present to receive the Pa-

pal Benediction. It is hardly possible that the fame of a great name in literature can add to the merit of a Redemptorist Father; but it may be interesting to you to know that one of our good missionaries is Rev. Mr. Hacket the author of the great work entitled "Questions of the Soul;" and that he as well as the others are all converts to the Catholic Faith. Rev Mr. Hacket was word. Smith O'Brien well deserves the highest only six months ago in Rome, when he received the blessing of the Holy Pontiff, with the injunctions to bestow it on all who attended the missions. These admirable Missionaries belong to the Order of the Most Holy Redeemer, which was founded by Saint Alphonsus Liguori, about the middle of the last

century.

It is, therefore, about a hundred years since these pious laborers commenced; since they first set forth on their mission of love; since they first began to win souls to heaven by their simple eloquence, their holy example, their tender charity! May the spirit of their Blessed Founder hover over them! and may their success be equal to their fervor and ther zeal. I remain, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant.

The Mission above described by our correspondent, has been by the blessing of God crowned with signal success; and was brought to a close on Sunday last the 3rd inst., by a solemn renewal, on the part of all present, of their Baptismal vows, after which was given the Papal Benediction. No less than seven thousand persons approached the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Communion during the Mission of the Redemptorist Fathers; whose efforts have been moreover signally blessed by several conversions from amongst the Protestants, who were first attracted by curiosity to listen to them; and ultimately induced by Divine Grace to renounce the errors of heresy, and to submit themselves to the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church. We heartily congratulate our Quebec friends upon these glorious results, for which also we give

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, for the election of office-bearers, and the transaction of general business, was held, according to previous notice, in the St. Patrick's Hall, on Monday evening last, when the following Report was read, and adopted :-

TO THE SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

Mr. President and Gentlemen-Your Committee respectfully beg leave to Report, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, the proceedings of the Society, and results of their efforts in its behalf during the year about to close; and nothing of an unusual character having transpired, they will proceed directly with a statement of the facts in the following order.

By a reference to the list of members at the close of last year, it appears that the Society consisted of Five hundred and Sixty-three members; which number has been reduced during the year, by deaths, resignations, and the expulsion of Sixty-two members for non-payment of monthly and other dues, by Seventy members, five of whom only tendered their resignations; thus leaving the number of members Five hundred and nine at this date.

By the Books of last year it will be seen that the Balance of Funds in the hands of the Treasurer at its close was \$205.43; against which there were outstanding liabilities to the amount of \$76.64; thus leaving a nett balance of \$128.79.

Your Committee are happy to be enabled to report year of remarkable prosperity, in so far as the reccipts of money are concerned; as shown by a balance now on hand, as per Treasurer's Report, of \$834.20, including \$15.62, amount of Fines collected from officers for absence from monthly and other meetings of the Society—(this is, as you will perceive, exclusive of the property of the Society). This balance is large as compared with that of the last year; but a greater degree of punctuality in the payment by members, many of whom are still in arrears, would have enabled your Committee to report a still larger sum in the Treasury of the Society. It is with great reluctance that your Committee make reference to the default of members in this respect; but are constrained so to do in the interest of the Society; and in hopes that their so doing will be properly appreciated by those to whom the reference applies. In connection with this part of the Report, a list of the names of members in arrears is herewith produced, with the several amounts due by each, amounting to \$1,140.

The demands upon the Charitable Fund have been fewer than during the previous year; from which your Committee infer that want and destitution have been less prevalent; and during the time your Committee have acted as the dispenser of your charity, they have been enabled to give immediate, though moderate relief, to all applicants deemed fitting objects

This consideration alone should, in the opinion of your Committee, induce our fellow-countrymen in Montreal generally to join in the efforts of the Society, and thus give it a position and influence of wider range and still more extensive utility.

Your Committee have great pleasure in further reporting, that the Annual Pic-Nic was the most successful ever held by the Society, and realised \$591.83; which sum has been set aside as the basis of a St. Patrick's Hall Fund, with a view of ultimately realising the provisions of the Constitution in reference to acquiring property, and building a St. Patrick's Hall.

Your Committee however, unwilling to depart from the charitable custom of making some provision for the Orphan Asylum, and encouraged by the unprecedented success of the Pic-Nic just referred to, provided for, in connection with the St. Patrick's Temperance Society-held a second Pic-Nic; again realising thereby the munificent sum of \$500.90, which was hauded over to the Rev. Mr. Dowd for the benefit of the Asylum.

The Annual Soirce of the Society was as usual successful; realising the sum of \$109.37, which was placed to the credit of the Charitable Fund of the Society.

Your Committee have much pleasure in being able further to report that a new step has been taken during the year towards more fully carrying out the provisions of the Constitution; by the organisation of a Debating Class, composed of volunteer members of the Society, whose exercises have been rigorously, and your Committee hopes beneficially, carried on during the winter. In connection with this Class, monthly essays have been read by different members of the Society; and your Committee venture to hope that exercises so valuable, not only to those immediately engaged in them, but to the Society generally, will be continued by those who may succeed them in office, as one of the most valuable exercises in connection with the Society.

The Celebration of St. Patrick's Day (a Day ever fresh and dear to the Irish people) was both successful and creditable to the Society, as well as to the Irish citizens generally. This is, of course, as usual, and as your Committee believe it ever shall be, so long as the honor and memory of the Patron Saint of Ireland is the object of celebration by the Irish

The Society held its Annual Dinner at the St. Lawrence Hall, where a large number of the members and their guests spent the evening, in commemorating the great and good of whom our native land, has furnished so many worthy of the respect and admiration of the members of this Society, and ever

to be remembered by Irishmen on St. Patrick's Day. Your Committee, in conclusion, would suggest, as the result of their experience, that the successful working of the Society in a great measure depends upon the efficiency and intelligence of the Committee of Management; indeed; more upon this Committee than upon any other officer or officers; and your Committee would express the hope that special attention may be given to this suggestion in conducting the approaching election.

The whole respectfully submitted.

RICHARD M'SHANE, Rec. Sec. THE SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF

MONTREAL; IN ACCOUNT WITH J. E. MULLIN, TREASURER.

General Fund. By Balance from last year,....
" Cash received for admission \$101 05 Fees, Monthly Dues, &c. 448 75 Nett proceeds of Annual Pic-Nic, Nett proceeds of Soirce, Do. Dinner 6 60

Paid appropriation (being nett proceeds of Soiree) to the Charita-109 37 ble Fund,.... Paid for Printing, Newspapers, advertising, &c., Paid for Rent of Hall, 180 00 Do. for Salary to Jas. M'Grath Paid sundry other ex-152 43 90 33- 1257 60 By Cash brought down,.....

District Savings Bank .. \$600 00

To Cash Deposited in City and

Interest on money in Bank.....

J. E. MULLIN, Treasurer. Montreal, 4th April, 1859.

THE SAME IS ACCOUNT WITH J. B. MULLIN, TREASURER.

Charitable Fund. By Cash from last year,..... **3**104 38 " Nett proceeds of Pic-Nic ap-109 37 Officers 15 62 \$229 37

To Cash paid, as per orders, from Charitable Committee, \$99 50 " Balance on hands,...... 129 87-229 37 By Balance on hands,.....

J. E. Mullin, Treasurer. Montreal, 4th April, 1859.

At the election of officers of the St. Patrick's Society for the ensuing year, held on Monday evening, the 4th instant, M. Doherty, Esq., having declined re-election as President, called C. W. Sharpley, Esq., 1st Vice-President, to the

chair, and nominated B. Devlin, Esq., for that By office furniture,... office, whereupon the latter gentleman was unanimously elected President.

1st Vice-President-Thos. Healy, Esq., do.

2nd Do.—Neil Shannon, Esq., do.
Treasurer—J. E. Mullin, Esq., do.
Corresponding Secretary—R. M'Shane, Esq., do.
Recording Secretary—Edward Woods, Esq., do. Wm. Boothe, Esq.—Assisting Rec. Secretary, do. Committee of Management—Messrs. E. Murphy, D. Shannon, T. Keane, P. Kearney, T. Patton, Wm. Butler, J. M'Elroy, T. M'Kenna, Thos. M'Cready, John Outler, Ed. M'Keon, J. M'Cann, J. O'Brien, W. P. Bartley, W. P. Maguire, J. M'Clusky, P. M'Keon, and B. Tansey.

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The Annual General Meeting of the Patron and Honorary Directors of this Bank was held at its O!fice, No. 8 Great St. James' Street, on Monday, the 4th day of April, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Managing-Directors, and for the election of a new Board of Management for the cusuing year. Alexis Laframboise, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Mr. Barbeau, the Actuary, requested to act as

Before proceeding with his report, the Vice-President read the following letter from his Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal, in answer to that addressed to him by the Actuary, inviting his Lordship to at-tend this meeting. The letter, which responds so generously to the sentiments of the meeting, was unanimously ordered to be printed along with the re-

port, as forming part of the proceedings. It is as

BISHOPRIC OF MONTREAL, ? 2d April, 1859.

E. J. BARBEAU, Esq., Actuary, &c.

Sir,-In answer to your letter of the 30th March, inviting his Lorsdhip, the Bishop of Montreal, to be present at the Annual Meeting of the City and District Savings Bank, to be held on the 4th April, I am instructed by his Lordship to convey his heartfelt thanks to the Directors for their courteous invitation, and to say that his Lordship will ever remember the considerate attention with which he has been honored by the gentlemen forming the Board of Management. His Lordship has no doubt that the prosperity of the Bank is due entirely to the singularly good management which has constantly presided over its operations. The very passive part which he has been happy to take in its general welfare can have contributed but little to so happy a result; but his Lordship would take this opportunity to assure the Managing-Directors that his sympathies, as well as any effort on his part, shall not be wanting to promote the interests of an institution whose influence over the classes for which it is specially adapted tends so much to foster those habits of order and economy which are ever essential to their welfare.

His Lordship regrets to be unable to respond by his presence to the courteous invitation which he has received. He thinks that, in the interests of the Bank, (to which he is more than ever alive) it were better for him to deny himself the pleasure which his Lordship knows he would feel, were he to be present at such a meeting,

I have the honor to be. Sir Your humble and obedient servant.

J. O. PARE Canon and Secretary. Mr. Atwater then went on by reading the follow-

The Managing-Directors now submit the Thirteenth

Annual Report of the affairs of this institution for the information of the Patron, Honorary Directors and Depositors, and have much pleasure in stating that continued prosperity has attended their operations during the past year. The statement herewith submitted shows a hand-

some addition to the surplus fund, which is now above Sixty Thousand Dollars, after paying all current expenses of the Bank, and giving Two Thousand Dollars, in each of the last three years, to chartered charitable institutions.

This large surplus, equal to ten per cent. on the Deposits, is ample security to depositors; but when combined with a strict adherence to the rules and regulations governing the management, which bind the Directors to invest only in first class Stocks and Bonds, and to make no loans without similar securities as collateral, in addition to good endorsed notes; and with a large amount of cash deposited at call in the chartered Banks; the security is beyond any contingent risk, which is most important to that class of the community for whose benefit Savings Banks are more particularly adapted.

The number of accounts standing open on the 31st December last, was 2244, classed as follows, viz:

			, 01443304	MO AUALU IT D, T	4
oni	\$ I	to	\$40	G 19	
	40		80	383	
	80		100	136	
	100		200	416	
	200		400	315	
	400		600	143	
	600		800	63	
	800		1200	75	
	1200		1600	39	
1	1600	and 1	pwards	55	

against 2054, last year. It will be observed that the number of Depositors is gradually and largely increasing, (more than nine per cent. during the year) which is a good indication of the confidence the public have in the institution

and its management. In consideration of the prosperity of the Bank, and the desirability of its being made a more fixed and permanent Institution, the Directors have made arrangements to erect a building on the property acquired by them for that rurpose from the estate Orr, on the corner of Place d'Armes and Great St. James Street; contracts have been given out and the building is to be ready for occupation before the 1st of May, 1860. This will make a safe investment for a part of the surplus fund, and a much more convenient place of business for the Bank; and the building, in conjunction with that of the Liverpool and London Insurance Company, (both buildings being on a uniform plan) will add much to the improvement of that part of the City where it is to be located.

The property previously purchased on the corner of Little St. James Street and Place d'Armes has been re-sold without loss.

It is much to be regreted that this Institution has lost a much and deservedly esteemed President by the death of the Hon. Joseph Bourret. His connection with the Bank dates from its establishment, and his efficiency has been highly appreciated. The whole, nevertheless, submitted.

EDWIN ATWATER. Vice-President. City and District Savings Bank, Montreal, 4th April, 1859.

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

Statement submitted at the Annual Meeting, 4th April, 1859. Dr.

To Balance due Depositors,.....\$572,670 51 To Balance at credit of Interest, after paying all expenses..... 60,576 21 \$633,246 72

By amount invested in Bank Stocks,..... \$71,242 92 By public Debentures.. 319,865 96 By loans on public Securities, with endors-

ed promissory notes, . 123,413 06 By landed property, be-longing to the Bank, 14,828 83

500 00 By cash in City Bank

and other Banks,

bearing interest,... 103,395 95-\$633,246 72 E. J. BARBEAU, Actuary.

Montreal, 31st December, 1858. It was then moved by Theodore Hart, Esq., seconded by Edward Murphy, Esq., and unanimously re-

That the Report now read and submitted, is very satisfactory, and that it be received, adopted and published.

Moved by W. P. Bartley Esq., seconded by Hubert Pare Esq., and resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Meeting are justly due to the Managing Directors and Actuary, for their able

management of the affairs of the Bank for the past Messrs. Edward Murphy and A. Watson having been requested to act as scrutineers, the election by ballot of the new Board was proceeded with, when the following gentlemen were declared duly elect-

Edwin Atwater, Henry Starnes, L. H. Holton, W. Nelson, M.D., A. M. Delisle, Henry Judah, Norb. Dumas, Henry Mulholland, A. Larocque, and W. P.

Bartley.

A. Laframboise, Esq., the Chairman, having vacated the chair, W. P. Bartley Esq., was called thereto, when it was moved by William Bristow, Esq., seconded by A. M. Delisle, Esq., and unani-mously resolved :—That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to A. Laframboise, Esq., for his able conduct in the Chair.

E. J. BARBEAU.

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

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Napanec, R Rennie, 15s; Trois Pistoles, Rev L Roy, £1 5s; St Columban, J Murray, 10s; L'Assomption, P Flanagan, 5s; Grand Pabos, N Walsh, 5s; Pannure, P. Whelan, 55; Hamilton, J. M'Gann, Ll. 58; Laprairie, E. Spelman, 108; Bromley, B. Reynolds, £1 15s; East Tilbury, W J Coutts, £1 5s; St Andrews, Rev. Mr Thibnudin, 11s 3d; Durham M Brady, 12s 6d; Pointe Claire, J Shannon, £1; Rawdon, J Carroll 7s 6d; Pierreville, J Gill, £2 6s 3d; Amherstburg, L Robidoud, 5s; Harwood, C Reynolds, 5s; Cornwall, J Flanagan, £1 5s; Errol, D F Hegerty, 10s; Rawdon, L Dupuis, £1 2s 9d; Winchester, J Byrne, 10s; Ottawa City, A Duf, 12s 6d; Vankleek Hill, J A M'Donald, 10s; St Raphael, Rov N Gingras, 10s; Halifax N S, R. C. Y. M. Christian Association, 10s; New Glasgow, P Shovlin, 10s; Three Rivers, Very Rev C O'Caron, 12s 6d; Erinsville, Rev B J Higgins, 10s; Hinchinbrook, J Flynn, 10s; London, J Kearns, 6s 3d; Perth, A M'Donald, 10s; Dalhousie Mills, H M'Donald, £1 5s; O O'Reilly, 10s; Ottawa City, J F Caldwell, 10s; Fort Bridger, U.S., T Lawlor, 12s 6d; Lancaster, L M'Lachlan, 10s; Barrie, S Baxter, 10s; Merrickville, M Kelly, 5s.

Per J Doran, Perth-M Doyle 10s. Per P T M'Manus, Odessa-W Keon, 5s. Per J Shannon, Pointe Chire--P Lambert, 5s. Per J Collins, St Johns, C E-T Maguire, 10s. Per A McPhee, Alexandria-D McPhee, 10a. Per Rev J Farrelly, Downeyville-E Pigott, £1 5s. Per J Ryan, Barriefield—J McCollum, 5s. Per Rev J J Chisholm Alexandria—A McKinnon,

Per Rev J Quinn, Rawdon-A Nulty, 5s; J Oahill, £1; H Cassidy, 10s.

Per M Tunmey, Maidstone-Self, 10s; L Kain, 10s. Per Rev J B Proulx, Greenwood-J Carollan, 10s; Oshawa, M Murphy, £1.

Per P Furlong, Brockville-P Marron, 12s 6d; T Braniff, 12s 6d; J Gallaher, 5s; J Brady, 6s 3d; B leary, 5s; Toledo, D. O'Connor, 10s. Per A McDonald, Sandfield-H J McDonald, 6s 3d.

Per Rev M Byrne, Burnstown-M Allen, 58. Per A Donnelly, Richmond-Self, 15s; P Riely,

Per Rev J R Lee, Brock-Self, 12s Gd; Thorab, D McRae, 12s 6d; Reach, J O Leary, £1 5s. Per M Hennessy, Stratford-Miss Hennessy, 10s. Per M Kelly, Merrickville-J O'Neill, 10s; P Kyle,

5s; J Roche, 5s. Per T Donegan, Tingwich-J Gleeson, £1 2s 6d; M Synnot, 5s; R Brosnan, 10s; M Foy, 10s; W Ivers, 7s Cd; J Williams, 10s; E Power, 12s Gd; S Cody,

15s; J Gorman, 12s 6d; J Touhey, 12s 6d; J O'Mara, 5s; T Donegan, 2s 6d. Per J Levy, Pakenham Mills-Self, 15s; H O'Riley,

Per Rev H Girroir, Arichat—Self, 12s 6d; Anto-gonish, Rev J J McDonnell, 12s 6d; Rear Long Point, Rev J McDonnell, 12s 6d; Sydney, Rev J

Quinan, 12s Cd. Per J King, St Therese-J Lonergan, 10s. Per M Heophy, Kemptville-M O'Connor, 10s; P

Mallon, 10s; J Deighan, 5s.

Per P S McKenny, Hamilton — Self, 3s 9d; T
Donavin, 6s 3d; M Boland, 10s; M Mahony, £1.

Per R McCorkle, Farnham West—T McGovern,

Per Rev J J M'Carthy, Williamstown-Mrs D Fraser, £1.

Per P Curran, Kenyon—A M'Donald, 10s. Per Rev J Walsh, Toronto—Self, 10s; Mooncorn, Walsh, 10s.

Per T'W Morrin, Amherstburg-Mrs. Beeman, 10s. Per J M'Gill, Norton Creek-Self, 10s; St Remi, Sloan, £1.

Per M O'Leary, Quebec—W Dineen, 15s; K Temple 7s 6d; T M'Laughlin, 15s; P Lawlor, 15s; Mrs J Murphy, 15s; T Pope, 15s; Mrs Downes, 15s; J Burroughs, 15s; Hubertville, Rev Mr Hudon, 12s 6d; Stoneham, R Coady, 6s 3d; Valcartier, J Griffin, 10s.

Per P Keon, Cobourg-J Dolan 10s. Birth,

In this city, on the 31st ultimo, Mrs. B. Tansey, of

In North Lancaster, C. W, on the 30th March, Donald McDonald, tailor, a native of Cnoidart, Invernesshire, Scotland, aged 102 years.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the COPARTNER-SHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned,

under the name and style of FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, in Montreal, has been Dissolved this day by mutual consent. JOHN FROTHINGHAM and WILLIAM WORKMAN retiring from the same.

JOHN FROTHINGHAM, WILLIAM WORKMAN, THOMAS WORKMAN, GEORGE H. FROTHINGHAM.

Montreal, March 31, 1859.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned hereby give Notice, that they have this day entered into Copartnership as IRON, STEEL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS, and will continue the Business of the late Firm of FROTH-INGHAM & WORKMAN, under the same name, and: on the premises heretofore occupied by the late Firm.

late Firm of FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, and will pay all liabilities due by them.

THOMAS WORKMAN,

GEORGE H. FROTHINGHAM, HENRY AROHBALD,

They are authorized to collect all debts due to the

Montreal, April 1, 1859.

EDWARD MURPHY.

PORRIGN INTELL GENCE FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 14 .- It is reported that the so much talked of note for the Moniteur will be pacific instead of warlike. If I am asked whether I attach credit to the story I should say, quite as much as if I were told it would be warhand that pens those notes, knows exactly what he had best say. We have seen so many conl'Italie:-

" Nevertheless, Piedmont cannot remain without great peril at the point she now is at. She cannot in vain have taken the lead in the Italian is absolutely necessary that she shall find means of giving satisfaction to the hopes she has excited, under pain of losing all influence in Italy, and of being herself outstripped by the passions which her present popularity only restrains."

Nothing can be clearer. The condition in which Piedmont is renders it impossible that she however, this statement about the perilous con-Moniteur only a week ago :--

" In the presence of disquietudes which are act on the part of Austria. He has promised

word." In truth, matters are in a bad condition. The Emperor evidently had not sufficiently taken into account the feelings of the French people, or did not understand the change effected for some time past in their character. He did not dream of the opposition that would be offered to the grand scheme of territorial aggrandizement for Piedmont by the blood and treasures of France. He did not make sure of his ground before he entered into these engagements. It is only now he sees that the sole result produced by the Minister of the Interior and the Prefects by his orders to get up a show of enthusiasm has been a still people and their representatives. The people, on whom the burden of the war will fall, begin to ask, was it for these things that they named Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte Emperor ?-Was it to repair the injury inflicted by the revolution, or to urge them to a wild chase after adventures? Was it to do battle for oppressed nationalities, and against their wishes and their wants embroil them with all Europe for a cause which is not theirs, with the barren assurance that he will only (to repeat the last words of the speech from the Throne) "render an account of his acts to God, to his conscience, and to posterity?" They naturally think that the present generation have some dam to His Majesty's consideration, and are quite as much interested in these matters as their posterity can be .-When these things are heard you may suppose that discontent is becoming general. I believe that M. Cavour's, or rather Victor Emmanuel's, position in Italy is critical indeed. The thouthe ambitious King a good deal of trouble. How hand force. This aim has been nearly attained. are they to be got rid of? For nearly three else, and the future is still more clouded and cheerless ?" People ask each other, Whither are we driven? They only against whom we have been always told the coup d'etat of December was executed are full of exultation, and of hope which is not limited to triumphs over the Austrians. The zealous Conservative and the devoted Imperialist, who have ever undervalued appears some slight disadvantages. They say that, perhaps, it is not always for the happiness of mankind that absolute power should be centred in one individual, even though be be responsible to his "conscience and posterity." They think, and repeat, that a press not wholly gagged, a somewhat independent Tribune, and a fair expression of opinion are not the most terrible calamities for a country; that, with all the vices of 1848, public opinion made itself heard; and that, whatever absurdities or mis-statements filled the organs of that Government, the organs of public opinion could, without fear of punishment, be as absurd as they chose, and might even venture on the bolder step of checking the follies of rulers. They say that no head, however strong, is equal to the task of sense-carrier for 36 millions; and that, however philanthropic and beneficent to a would not be fatal to its interests if that nation were honored by being now and then consulted upon them, if it were only to avoid the chance that one man communing with himself alone These things are freely discussed in societydiscussed among persons who but three short idolized. Such a symptom merits attention .-

Among the partisans of peace and war here it is

openly said that the object is merely to obtain

the neutrality of the German people in the war

undertaken to drive the Austrians out of Italy.

But, suppose the Emperor to be successful, what

guarantee have they that the French army, vic-

those who are bound by duty, if not devotion, not fail to do mischief, as is is a direct attack on the to the Imperial Government, declare, before all who care to listen to them, that they regard those promises and those assurances as illusory; and when the party who boast of high protection speak of tearing in fragments the treaties of 1815, remodelling the map of Europe, and that like, because I am not quite sure that, as matters all the elements of revolutions will be employed stand at this moment, the mysterious personage in a general war! Who, they ask, has excited who inspires the Monteur, and who guides the the ambitious hopes of Piedmont, which now summons to her standard the exalted patriots of every nation, and gives high command to Garitradictions in the semi-official effusions that have baldi, who fought against the French army on by turns puzzled and irritated the public, that the walls of Rome in 1849? Is it likely that one does not know what to believe. For in- the Emperor of the French, after having beaten stance, here is the solemn declaration put forth the Austrians-which is not a business to be dein the celebrated pamphlet, Napoleon III. et spatched in a few months, I apprehend, as some flatter themselves-will be able, even if he wished it, to direct the tempest that success will have evoked? However disposed to use his victory with moderation, could be consistently with his movement in order to draw back afterwards. It personal interests refuse to satisfy the passions of a triumphant multitude, eager to wreak vengeance on Germany for the disasters of the would be towards England I need not say. He would have no alternative but to follow on the perilous path on which he entered. I suppose his career to be successful; but, if disaster and shall not declare war against Austria. Compare, defeat, instead of victory, attended his arms, what would be the consequence? The French dition of Piedmont with the famous note in the people keenly feel the peril which menaces them and all Europe in the struggle on which they are invited to enter. It is with the full knowledge without foundation (mul fondee), as we like to of the prospect before them that the good sense believe, and which have agitated the public mind of the public scouts the very idea of war, in in Piedmont, the Emperor promised the King of spite of all the efforts of those writers in the Sardinia to defend him against any aggressive press, who boast of their participation in State secrets and of the inspirations they receive from nothing more, and it is known he will keep his high quarters. The notes in the Moniteur, they inflict severe punishment on them if he could posisay, and I repeat it with regret, are only meant to delude Europe, to mask the real projects which the revolutionary party believe themselves Times Correspondent.

> SOMETHING LAKE A CAN'RD .- The following extraordinary canard has been published in a good ship the Petite Marseilles, which has just destroyed! All the prisoners of the Bastille (?) have perished beneath the ruins of that ancient land." edilice! The Barriers of St. Antoine, St. poleon and all his suite, who had arrived a few at the disposal of the German Diet. I days before in the capital, have been buried beneath the ruins of the Louvre! The number of victims is estimated at 750,000, among whom of the present state of political addits. The following are the first journalists of the French capital, and the notabilities of the empire! The details doubt that it will be able, in concert with England of the disaster fill us with dismay. Who can to procure due respect to existing treaties. England have been the authors of such a scene of destruc- and Prussia are in this favourable position, that they tion—of such a crime? In England it is said are able to place themselves with impartiality bethat they were members of secret societies, but tween the two autagonistic Powers, Austria and some persons say they were bandits, as mentioned."-Express.

The Presse observes, in the course of an article on the rapid development of the French navy :-

sands of revolutionists of every colour and deno- ten repeat, is not the presage of an immediate war, former times. but is a prudent measure taken with regard to the minution, the free lances and soldiers of fortune future. War may not break out for a long time, but that have gathered in Piedmont from every quar-ter at the signs of coming war, are likely, if they are baulked, to give the imprudent Minister and land; finally, her navy must be as efficient as her During 14 years, that is, from 1858 to 1871, the State lought to consecrate a supplementary sum of 234,months past all the elements of industrial and 1992,000f. to naval works. 48,000,000 would suffice commercial activity have been paratyzed on the each year to meet the wear and tear, and the repair continent, and in France more than anywhere of the existing fleets, while new vessels would absorb from 15,000,000, to 17,000,000. Thanks to this outlay, a steam fleet of 150 war vessels would be creat-

AUSTRIA.

VIENEA, MARCH 15 .- Although the state of the Italian question has undergone no change, the impression that peace will not long be maintained is stronger than ever. Austria is fully prepared for war, but she will faithfully keep the promise given to the British Government not to act aggressively .-Parliamentary government, now confess that The armaments of Austria are of such magnieven in the regime prevailing in France there tude that it is evident the Emperor Francis Joseph is firmly resolved to maintain his position in Italy intact. It is still generally believed that Lord Cowley's mission was successful, but I have received authentic information this morning that his Lordship had very little reason to congratulate himself on in its result. The British Ambassador Extraordinary came here " to feel the pulse" of Aus-tria, and to learn what concessions she was likely to make for the sake of peace, but not to urge her to any step which she might consider derogatory to her honor and dignity. The British Government wishes to bring about a rapprochement between France and Austria, and it is therefore probable that Lord Cowley has hinted at the advisability of making alterations in treaties which must necessarily excite the jealousy of Sardinia and France, but he certainly has not gone so far as to say that a change in them is absolutely necessary to the maintenance of peace. As has already been said Austria may perhaps consent to repeal her military conventions with the Italian Duchies, if any other means can be found by the Powers for keeping down the revolutionary nation be the projects of one mind, yet that it | party; but she will not yield one jot or little of her reversionary claims on Tuscany and Modena unless literally forced to do so. Statesman and diplomatists nationality? They assume as certain the success of are of opinion that that secret treaty between Austria all their plans, the prompt and unerring realization and Naples has ceased to be valid, "as it was violat- of the bright vision their ardent but unpractical imaed by the King of Naples when he gave a constitumight take the satisfaction of his own tastes and tion in 1848;" but it appears to me that the concluhis own desires for the aspirations of the people. sion is not quite correct. The King of Naples was pledged not to introduce into his States a form of by the devotion of volunteers from all parts of the government "which was not in keeping with that, peninsula; they see the Pope expelled, or stripped discussed among persons who but three short given by the Emperor to the Lombardo-Venetian of all temporal authority, the King of Naples demonths ago would hardly have allowed you to kingdom." In April, 1848, the ex-Emperor gave posed, a strong kingdom established in Northern hint at the existence of a flaw in the system they a constitution to the Austrian empire, and consequently the form of Government in Naples and in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom was the same .-The constitutional form of government has since of all countries, who have never yet been able to been abolished in Austria and Naples, and it may agree, dwelling together in unity and harmony, a reasonably be supposed that the two Sovereigns perfect happy family. And they also see (not the acted in concert in the matter. Would it not be more satisfactory to Europe at large if the secret treaty were officially declared to be until and void? If Lord Cowley should now return to Vienna torious in Italy, will not march on and invade he would find things greatly changed. While he for her toils and sacrifices by the laurels she has won, Germany? We hear a great deal about the sagacity and moderation of the Emperor Napoleon, and up to a comparatively recent date few, perhaps, would call in question those high qualities;

but confidence is grievously shaken when we hear entitled "Austria will remain in Italy," which can-Emperor Napoleon. After talking about the "juggilag" (escanotage) practised by France, the Vienna publicist says,

"It is not the French nation which now disturbs the public peace. By a great sacrifice of blood and money for a long series of years France has acquired so many laurels that few of her sons covet fresh ones. The French wish to enjoy the blessings of peace, and to make intellectual and material conquests at home. At present it is the Government, at whose head is the elect of the people, and in whom all power is vested, which keeps Europe in a state of disquiet, and that in spite of the assurance," L'Empire

c'est la vaix." It is my wish to avoid creating unnecessary alarm, but I feel bound to state that recent conversations with highly placed military men have produced an impression on my mind that Austria would be greatly disappointed if the definitive settlement of the Italian question should be postponed. "We are now fully propared for war," say the Viennese, "and, as it must ultimately come to a conflict, we are of opinion that the sooner the dance of death begins the better." As the very same language is used in the highest circles, there is reason to fear that the War Farty will persuade the Emperor to take steps which will be advantageous neither to himself nor to his subjects. The Austrians firmly believe that they can depend on the French army in 1813-1814? What the feeling active support of England and Prussia, and take offence if it is suggested that they may be deceiving themselves. A day or two since Prussia agreed to send a supply of provisions and ammunition into some of the federal fortresses, and to reinforce their garrisons, and consequently she is in good odour here. Those persons who best know the pecuharities of the Austrian Government are of opinion that if it should wage warsuccessfully in Italy it will hold the reins of government with a heavier hand than ever .- Correspondent of Times.

The Austrian Government professes to be well satisfied with the policy of the Prussian Cabinet, but its reserved attitude gives great annoyance to the war party in this city, which is much more numerous and powerful than is generally supposed. The Emperor Francis Joseph is so irritated by the provoking behaviour of the Sardinians that he would probably tively reckon on the active support of the whole of Germany in the event of a war with France. In the Ost-Deutsche Post of yesterday is a short article, in which it is positively affirmed that the Austrian note authorized to disclose to all the world.—Paris of the 5th of February was communicated to Prussia as soon as it was to the other German States. The last part of the article, which is evidently from an official source, runs as follows :-

"The whole of Germany expresses the conviction supplement to a journal of Buenos Ayres :- that Prussia would consider an attack on the pos-"Paris destroyed; 750,000 victims. By the session, rights and position of Austria and Italy as a wanton breach of the peace, and would make common cause with the other German Governments in arrived, we receive the disastrous news that a opposing it. We share this opinion, as we do not great part of the city of Paris has been blown doubt that when the time for action comes Prussia up. This terrible catastrophe was caused by a will act as becomes her. Whether there should or large gang of infamous bandits, who, by means should not be a war in Italy, the banner of Austria more decided opposition to the war from the of mines, have blown into the air the capital of many, should she require them. Her troops will be the civilized world! The Louvre is completely prepared to act with the other federal forces in defence of any of the frontiers of the common father-

> The meaning of the last two sentences is, that the Austrian Government has ordered its representative Honore (?) and St. Denis, and the superb theatre at the Band to inform the Military Commission that of the Opera, are in ruins! The Emperor Na- it is prepared to place three complete corps d'armee

The Minister for Foreign Affairs gave a description

France. Up to the present time there has been only moderate hones of success, but the grounds for hope

have increased during the last few days. The Ministerial speech lays peculiar stress upon he rapid development of the French navy:- Prussia's mission in Germany, and says that the "This development of our navy, we cannot too of- future will prove Prussia still to be the Prussia of

SARDINIA .- The step just taken of summoning to their colours the men on leave of absence -or, in other words, of calling out the centingents-will, I am by very competent persons informed, more than double the force at present in Austrian Italy. Regiments now little more than 2,500 strong will be raised to nearly 5,000 bayonets; so that if there were lately 75,000 or 80,000 men in Lombardo-Venetia, there will presently be 160,000, or thereabouts. A military friend, who has just arrived from Lombardy, tells me that the preparations there are prodigious, that the country swarms with troops, whose move-ments are frequent, and that fortification is going on upon all sides. When we think of the impoverished state of Austria's treasury, and of the vast expense she is going to, it is difficult to doubt that she means to fight, and that at no distant period. My informant, who contemplated her cohorts with a critical and discerning eye, is of opinion that against a Franco-Piedmontese army in the open field they must inevitably and speedily be routed. He bases this view on the vast proportion of very young soldiers he remarked. He argues, not without some appearance of reason, that, in default of enthusiasin, the Austrian soldier doubly needs long and thorough discipline; and he does not share the general opinthat the Imperial army has greatly improved in efficiency since 1848-9. Not having seen it at the latter period, I am unable to establish a comparison, but what I saw of the Austrian troops in January hast and also on previous visits to Lombardy, gave me a better opinion of them than is entertained by my friend.

Of the disposition of the people of Sardinia, the

same authority says: -"You may perhaps not be satisfied that such is the case, but you will find it useless to reason with people who are blinded by passion and steeled by selfishness. What is is to them that an European war should occur, that hundreds of thousands should be maimed and slain, and millions of families impoverished, whole countries plunged into difficulty and distress, and the moral and material progress of Europe incalculably retarded, so long as the strife and misery are to lead, as they hope, to the vindication of Italian ginations have conjured up. They see, in their day dreams, Austria quickly driven forth from Italy by the combined arms of France and Piedmont, aid d of all temporal authority, the King of Naples de-Italy under the illustrious and constitutional sceptre of King Victor Emmanuel, a powerful federation speedily formed of all the Italian States, and Italians least surprising portion of their visionary fabric) despotic France, flushed with rapid and complete victory, modestly and disinterestedly retiring within her boundaries, holding herself amply compensated

judge by their depreciation of the Austrians and confidence in themselves (especially when backed by a French army) one would imagine that a campaign is all that is required. So impatient and unreasonable is your true Italian patriot, that he will brook no delay when he deems the power in his hands. As I lately heard remarked by one who knows him well, he plants his stick at night, and pulls it up in the morning to see if it has taken root. When unfavorable facts are presented to him, he either will not see them, or meets them with stubborn denial."

The popularity of the King of Sardinia is grounded on the hostility of the Cavour Ministry to the Church -its confiscation of Church property and its measures against the clergy. And the attacks which we constantly hear and read on the King of Naples are always interspersed and seasoned with sneers at the Catholic religion. The Protestant world have never forgiven him for affording hospitality to the Holy Father at Gaeta, nor for his attachment to the Catholic religion. If he confiscated Church property, and insulted the Holy See, he would be at once popular in England. Under these circumstance, it would be cowardly in those Catholics whose position requires from them a public expression of opinion to shrink from answering calumnies against a Government which is unpopular here because it is Catholic. For this reason I have felt it to be my duty to defend the King of Naples from unjust attacks. I say nothing of Mr. Gladstone, who was worked upon by dishonest men; but I never will remain silent when I find men making political capital by abusing Catholic Governments, because I know that those Governments are abused merely because they are Catholic. I make these observations now because the arrival of Poerio and his friends seems to me to require them for the guidance of my Catholic fellowcountrymen. Those men will probably enjoy an ovation. They will duly appear at public meetings, dinners, and other celebrations. They will be exhibited, not only as victims of the harshness of the Neapolitan Government, but as examples of all the tyranny and cruelty which Protestants commonly attribute to the Catholic Church. Let Catholics declare that, though the Church is not in any way responsible for the acts of the Neapolitan Government, be they right or wrong, yet they will set their faces against any attempt to abuse the Church, or agitate against the Church, by raising a cry against the King of Naples because he is a dutiful son of the Holy See and a man of pure and high religious character. And for the same reasons they ought to receive with distrust the statements of those refugees, which will be merely ex-parte and without proof. Whatever those men may say will be greedily swallowed by the Protestant public. John Bull ought, surely, to hesitate before he condemns a man unheard. He ought to give to the King of Naples-a man blameless as a husband, a father, and a member of society -- the benefit of that presumption with which the law of England shield even the man against whom an indictment has been found by a grand inquest at the assizes. But John Bull will believe without proof anything that is said against a Catholic Prince who pro-tects the Catholic Church! It is for Catholics to assert truth and justice honestly, and to meet boildy the agitation which these refugees will raise. Let them say that the whole question is a question of fact; that it involves, if fairly considered, nothing in own votavies did. Their only anxiety was to induce any way affecting the Catholic religion; but that the natives to show them what they should honor, they are not prepared to submit to an attack made on the Catholic religion by means of unproved accusations against a Catholic Sovereign promoted by his bitterest enemies .- Cor. Tablet.

Lord Malmesbury that they would give no assistance spect. to Piedmont, except in case of aggression on the part of Austria, people smiled at Turin and in Paris at the simplicity that would receive it without re-Of course Piedmont is doing her best, and striction. will continue to do so, to provoke aggression. Austria, knowing as she does the plan concocted between Paris and Turin, to tear Lombardy from her, should prepare armaments is by no means extraor-Armaments on one side produce armaments on the other, and irritation begets irritation, until a collision becomes inevitable. Ambition and bad faith

will ever be obstacles to negotiation. ROME.-M. Veuillot, the Editor of the Univers, takes his departure this week, charged, it is said, with much valuable information, ecclesiastical and political. We shall be curious to observe how far his opinions on Imperial policy have been modified by the survey of his subject from this elevation. The fate of his relative, the Count M., will have no terrors for im, if editorial duty demand a career of danger.

The brooding storm in France continues to agitate the waters here. We hear of additional quarters for troops being demanded, and the Carmelite Convent and the Teresian nuns are ordered to surrender those cells for barracks. People naturally inquire why those huge palaces of a pauperised nobinty be not preferred, as the foreign legions are here to do the work of a degenerate aristocracy, who fiddle when Rome's on fire. Surveying their past conduct and present apathy, one recals O'Connell's favourite quotation as not inapplicable them. "Slaves I may, the bondsmen e'en of slaves, - and callous save to crime.' As suggestive of preparation, it is said that a staff of eighty bakers came in last week; and that twenty thousand troops are available from Algeria, and expect a campaign in Italy. Military exercises and reviews are unceasing and not attractive, except to British critics, who smile at defective shots, unguinly exhibitions on horseback, and general irregularity of movement in infantry.—Corr. Tablet.

The account given of a modification in the conditions of the evacuation of Rome is confirmed; and it is said that, in accordance with the wishes of His Holiness, the French troops are to prolong their stay in the Roman States.

The Pope has announced before the Consistory that he did not claim the fulfilment of the demand for the evacuation of the Papal States. His only intention was to prevent a collision of the two Catholic Empires of his own dominions. The Pope also said that he had intrusted his destiny to Providence, and that orders have been given for public prayers

for the maintenance of peace.

The readers of the Tublet may probably have ex perienced surprise that no intimation of Miss Cavendish's conversion was conveyed at the period of the event, in anticipation of the offensive paragraph since put into into circulation by the Protestant party. 1 abstained from all reference to it out of delicacy to parties concerned, as well as through motives of personal repugnance to the public exhibition of a convert. Circumstances, however, have arisen that justify research into this history; and by inquiry from those on the spot it will be readily ascertained that the published statement of the case is most unjust .-It is not true that the young lady was the victim of a conspiracy. She had been engaged for many months in the study of her adopted faith. It is not true that she effected her object without previous appeal to her parents-nor was the ceremony of initiation covertly conducted as described; but especially it is false that prevarication was resorted to by the inmates of the convent, when interrogated as to the circumstances of their participation. I am requested to state this on their behalf; and evidence to attest | end to this evil? It can put an end to it by prohithe actual conversation and occurences exists, and is available. A French ecclesiastic chanced to become a party to the scene created by the violence of Admiral C. and his friends, when the very extreme terms of thieves and liars were enforced with a clenched fist thrust into the face of the lady who moral state of imperfectly educated minds, and such was doomed to confront them! This unmanly exhibition was meritedly denounced by the priest present as unbelitting a gentleman, in these words-Mats, moncieur, vous agissez comme bourgeois, sans education. A menace was thrown out at the time to these ladies, and subsequently repeated in society, that the affair should go forth to the world; and thus you have it in all home and some foreign journals, redolent of fulsebood in every statement. Monsignore Talbot must have smiled to find himself proclaimed by the

on the part of the Catholies concerned, thing we know that he disapproved and not with out distinct expression of his opinion to the parties themselves namely, of the cruel confinement to her room of the poor persecuted daughter, who, up to the moment that we write, has been debarred the exercise of religious duties, and is cut off from all intercourse with her sisters, it is alleged, for fear of contamination. Monsignore Talbot, in person, has remonstrated with the parents, as have other friends, but in vain; and Miss Cavendish is called upon to emulate in heroism the deeds of early sufferers in the Church, as we believe, but to confirm her in the faith. She claims our sympathy and may need our prayers. -Cor. of London Tablet.

RUSSIA.

I see a great deal in your columns and elsewhere about the honors paid and amity testified to the Grand Duke Constantine at Malta. Of course, these are mere matters of form and courtesy, and are not to be taken as the indication of a belief, on the part of Englishmen and their Government, that Russia is pursuing a foreign policy which can possible be agreeable to Great Britain. Depend upon my poettive assurance, that Russia has greatly contributed to spur Sardinia on the war path, and that the Grand Duke Constantine has been a prime agent and mover in the incitement. He has been mixed on, there is strong reason to believe, in the whole of the intrigues that have been for some time going on, including the affair of the marriage. I told you, some time ago, of reports of incognito visits paid by him to Turin, which I was, however, unable to confirm.—Circumstances that have since come to my knowledge induce me to think that those reports were prohably well founded. This, however, is a mere detail: but rely upon it that he has made and meddled to great extent in the political affairs of Sardinia. He seems an exceedingly active and stirring person, and well suited to further the designs of the Russian Government. What these may be can be but matter of conjecture. It is no easy matter to fathom the secret plans of a Power which is "aye fair and false," and to decide whether it has been actuated lately by its old grudge against Austria or by a desire to cm-bark the Sovereigns of France and Piedmont in a course which it hopes may ultimately lead to the rain of both. The Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia would do well to remember that, wide though they may believe the chasm to be that separates Russia from Austria, it would take no great deal to narrow it almost to nothing. Two men chiefly keep it from closing. Remove Counts Buol and Gortschakoff, and how long a time would be needed for the gulf to contract into a mere fissure, such as circumstances and mutual interest might close in a day ?- Correspondent

INDIA.

of Times.

Speaking of Protestant policy in India, the Times correspondent say frankly :-

We have always run into excess in our dealings with the natives. The Company, weak in their commeacement, seem to have thought that they held their position in India upon much the same terms as the Dutch held their footing in Japan-by tenure of trainpling on the Cross. Practically, they worshipped those ugly Indian delties more servilely than their ly. Of course, they were provided with plenty of objects of veneration, and the Bealimin naturally pre-When the French Government gave assurances to sented himself as the first and highest claimant to re-

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Army Estimates for the ensuing year amount to the large sum of £12,668,060.

The discussion upon the affairs of Portugal and France proved only what we said last week. Franca was wrong and Portugal right. Lord Malmesbury saw this, and shuffled and evaded till Portugal had to give way to force. Why, it may be asked, was this a disgrace to England any more than to Austria. or the United States? Obviously because Rugland has sent up to be "a first class European " power," and has bound itself to defend Portugal, Nothing can be more absurd or inconsistent than to make such pretensions, and then allow the French fleet to outnumber our own. The real duty of a British Government is to reverse both parts of this insane policy .-To refuse to intermix itself with continental politics, to purrantee continental states, and navy sufficient to complete the isolation which is among the best gifts we have received from nature .--Weekly Register.

The Times contains a letter from the Emperor Napoleon, dated from the Teilleries, March 1st, and addressed to his friend Sir F. B. Head. Sir Francis had forwarded to the Emperor his three letters to the Times and now publishes the reply. The Emperor complains of being "misunderstood and misjudged," and says " he cannot tell why the public mind in England should be so excited against France. (says the Emperor) "I chose to act in this manner, it would be impossible for me afterwards to restrain the passions which I should have let loose," A CLERGYMAN PRAYING FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.

-The Rev. E. L. Ward, rector of Blendworth, Hordean, Hants, announces, through the columns of a Protestant contemporary, that he is using a special form of prayer on behalf of the Prince of Wales, to shield him from the influences which are supposed to surround him at Roine. Mr. Ward says :deeply the extreme imprudence, of which Lord Derby has been guilty, in permitting the Prince of Wales to visit and reside for a time at Rome (for I consider such a step fraught with peril to the cause of Protestant truth), I have adopted a suggestion which I found in the last number of the Protestant Magazine,' and have made this visit of his Royal Highness to Rome a subject of prayer in my church for the last three Sundays, in the following manner, before the Litany and before the collect for the Royal family in the afternoon service :- "The prayers of this congregation are earnestly desired for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, that it may please Almighty God of His great mercy to preserve him from the dangers to which he will be exposed during his residence at Rome, the head-quarters of Popish error superstition and idolatry' !"-Morning

TEMPERANCE BY BRUTE FORCE .- We copy the foilowing sensible remarks on the new agitation in England for an act of parliament to make testotalism compulsory, from the Loudon Saturday Review:-

No doubt much of popularity of the Maine Liquor Law, and of the attempts to put down moral offences by mere statute and police machinery, is to be attributed to this character of middle-class English thought. There is throughout a misconception of the province of government, because there is an imperfect conception of personal duty. The argument is this: - Drunkenness is a great evil - it creates all sorts of domestic and personal misery and poverty; what's the use of a government if it cannot put an biting the sale of intexicating liquors-therefore a prohibitory law against intoxicating liquors is the right thing. It is useless to argue that all prohibitory laws imply and encourage a lax and feeble state of the individual conscience; for this is exactly the minds are not likely to realize, still less to admit, their own moral incapacity. Few people can really form opinions, because few people are really capable of thought. It is a trouble, and therefore an affront, to make a man see difficulties—thought is a difficulty -welcome, then, everything which saves the trouble. A probibition of orunkenness seems to save troubleit is a short cut, a compendious solution, and therefore it is popular. The Maine Liquor Law boasts as its chief triumph, ' that at Rochfort, Massachussetts, Herald newspaper as disapproving of the proceedings two hundred women entered a liquor shop by force

and destroyed the liquors on the premises." This event is proclaimed as a beautiful exemplification of the me principle of dealing with a particular grievance or nuisance. The act was that of women; and it is not in the way of disparagement of the sex that we say that the Excler-hall English mind is of an essentially feminine character. It has the feminine defect of incapacity for reasoning—the preference for material over moral considerations, the leaning upon external authority, the distrust of its own strength, and the vague and imperfect grasp of personal responsibility which characterizes women.

mean at taken

DEFEAT OF SCOTCH SABBATARIANS.—The Sabbatarians suffered a signal and, we trust, final defeat in their renewed attempt against Christian liberty, at their renewed assembly against Curistian moerty, at the half yearly meeting of the Edinburgh, Perth and Dundee Ruilway, on Friday. The perpetual agita-tion on the subject of Sunday Trains, kept up by Mr. James Balfour and a small tail of which Mr. Brown Douglass is a conspicuous joint, having been felt as an excessive annoyance at these meetings, it was resolved to issue proxies to the entire body of shareholders, so that the seuse of the company might be fairly and fully taken, once for all, on this subject. Mr. James Balfour, in a speech of the sunject. ample in assertion, but neither convincing in argument nor correct in fact -- moved the discontinuance of the Sunday morning and evening passenger trains. His motion was simply met by the chairman moving the previous question, without repeating refutations of what has been refuted, again and again, any time those ten years. The vote being taken, there appeared for Mr. Balfour's motion, 31 votes, and 3,010 proxies; for the amendment, 238 votes, and 7,541 proxies; the total majority for the continuance of the trains being thus 4,678; the amount of capital represented being—for the motion, £283,000; for the amendment, £747,119. Thoroughly beaten on every mode of viewing the division even Mr. James Balfour was so far humbled as to confess that he would not trouble the company again for a year at least .- Scotsmen.

RDABTING A MAN ALIVE.—On Tuesday, the 8th March, in the Liverpoul Police Court, John Buchanse, chief engineer, and Archibald Mitchell, second engineer, of the steamer Bogota, employed in the mail service between Rio and Panama, were brought up before Mr. Mansfield, charged with having caused the dentit of Thomas Landon, one of the "coal passers" on board the same vessel.— The evidence went to show that Landon was sick and unable to work. The chief engineer went up to him, kicked him, and asked him why he was " loafing' about. The man said he could not work, and the chief engineer ordered a tackle to lower him down. He was then by the second engineer tied with his face to the ladder, within the distance of two or three feet from the doors of the furnace. He remajued in that fearful place for about half an hour. being literally reasted alive, while his prayers and extreaties for release were unavailing. At length he was cut down almost lifeless, and died a few minutes afterwards. The prisoners were remanded till Sawrday.

NOTORIOUS CRIMINALS IN AUSTRALIA. -- Advices have been received from the Rev. Joseph Johnson, sent out to minister to the convicts in Fremantle Wostern Australia, by the Colonial Missionary Sosiety. The communication announces the arrival of the notorious convict forgers Robson and Redoath, and the great gold-dust robbers Agar and Tester, and the bank forger barrister Saward, alias Jem the Pouman. The writer says :- "They are all engaged on the public works, making roads, &c., Redpath and Robson are engaged, as I am writing, wheeling stones near my house, with shackles upon their persons. Their health appears to be good, but they seem wretched and dejected, and weary of their lives. The celebrated Rev. Dr. Beresford, who is related to a noble marquis, and who, with a living of £1,009 aalso arrived out in the colony, and is now employed sweeping the wards in the new convict prison, which has just been completed."

Sin John Dhan Paul .- The Times says it has been intimated that, looking to the fact that by the Fradulent Trustees Act lately passed, the offence for which Mr. Strahan and Sir John Paul were sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment would now be visited by a punishment limited to three years, the infliction in their case will be commuted to a period of four years. Their liberation will, consequently, take place in

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FLEETS .- The Saturday Review has the of the French fleet and the superior vigor of the French administration :- "It is only common justice to Sir John Pakington to admit that he has performed with courage and candour the most humiliating task that ever fell to the lot of a British minister .-For the first time in the history of this country it has been officially proclaimed that the navy of Eugland is inferior to that of France. It was time indeed, that the truth should be confessed, and it is not too late, we trust to puly an offectual remedy. Here is the substance of the sketch which the chief of the British navy gave ut its progress under himself and his predacessors :- In 1812, England had 245 lineof-battle-ships, while France had 113. We had then 273 frigates, and France had 72. In 1820, England possessed 146 liners and 164 frigates, and France 58 liners and 39 frigates. in 1840, England bad 89 line-of-battle-chine and France 44. We had 180 frigates and France had 50. In 1850, England had 86 line-of-battle ships and France 44; England 104 frigates, France 56. At this rate of comparative progress, the eventual superiority of France was assured, and Sir John Pakington tells us that last summer the Admirality took measures to ascertain what were the facts, and found that each country had 29 line-of-battle ships capable of service, while France had 46 frigates against 34 of ours. These numbers, however, do not express the whole truth; for nine of our lines are, it appears, inferior to the worst of the French ships, and are fit only to replace the block-Shipe, which are already condemued as utterly use-In line-of-battle ships there was, to use Sir John Pakington's own words, nominal equality, but real inferiority. In frigates, France has the superiority by no less than 12. Our inferiority was in-freasing every day, and at the rate of progress then contemplated, France would, by the end of 1859, have had an advantage measured by 4 line-of-battle ships, 300 guns and 8,000 horse power, besides a great superiority in frigates. This state of things is perilous, humiliating, and disgraceful. If we could find stronger torms, we would use them, to describe the scandalous neglect by which the once predominent may of England has been suffered to sink to the condition which Sir John Pakington described. Practically, the Board of Admirality have had the command of unlimited funds. They had only to ask and to obtain what they required. In point of fact they have taken votes for double the amount expended by France or any other country, and the result is what Sir John Pakington told us. But this is only half the tale. Not only are our ships less numerous than those of France, but we cannot even man those which we possess without a delay of from four to six months for each; while the French Government can bring together crews sufficient for their whole fleet by a merc stroke of a pon. If, moreover, the demands which distant duties make upon our force are taken into consideration, Sir Charles Napier's assertion that the French at this moment have the command both of the Mediterranean and the Channel cannot be very far from the truth, notwithstanding Bir John Pakington's disclaimer of such a belief as derogatory to the reputation of England. To us it seems derogatory enough that there should be any possible question as to the command of the Channel But Sir John Pakington does not tell us by what

amazing mal-administration this humiliation has been

been the constant topic of remark for years - everywhere, that is, except among the guardians of the British fleet. The figures now produced show that our inferiority is the result of a steady gain on the part of France for many years. There was no disguise about the matter. . In 1850 a public commission propounded its scheme for increasing the French steam navy to 45, and ultimately to 50 line-of-battle ships, with at least a proportionate increase of frigates. -The work was steadily pursued in the face of the world, from that time to the present, and when it is almost completed, our Board of Admirality discover, for the first time, in the summer of 1858, that France has outstripped us in the race of ship-building. The country was somewhat blinded during the Russian war by the appearance of some slight numerical superiority in our fleet; but the Admiralty must have known then, as well as now, that the advantage was only apparent, inasmuch as a large portion of our fleet consisted of block-ships which were worthless, and of converted 80-gun ships which were little bet-

THE ITALIAN EXILES.—We (Weekly Register) have been favored with the following important letter from a gentleman, whose intimate knowledge of Italy enables him to correct with authority the strange bluuders into which our countrymen are naturally betrayed by their unhappy anti-Catholic prejudices :-

"My Dear Sir,—Some of your readers may perhaps desire information regarding Poerio and his friends, who have just landed at Cork, and I am therefore induced to write you a few lines on that subject.

In the first place, as Catholics, we have nothing whatever to do with the merits of their case, viewed as a mere question of law and politics; but, at the same time, no one can doubt that the strong prejudice entertained in this country against the King of Naples arises from his having given an asylum to the Holy Father at Gaeta, and from the zeal which he has shown for the Holy See and the Catholic religion.
Thus Poerio and the other will no doubt be paraded before the British public as living proofs of the favourite theory that Catholic sovereigns are necessarily cruel and tyrannical; and they will be made use of according; by the enemies of the Catholic re-ligion to confirm all the prejudices of Englishmen against the true Faith of the Gospel. It behoves us therefore as Catholics-while we repudiate the notion that our religion is in any way involved in the acts of any civil government-to set our faces honestly and boldly against calumnies which spring from religious ignorance, prejudice, and bigotry. Let us therefore look at the facts of the case of Poerio.

In the first place I must correct a mistake of identity. There was a person of the name of Poerio, a respectable lawyer and a clever man, who figured in the Neapolitan Parliament in 1821. He has been dead, I believe, 20 years. But people here have given the benefit of his reputation to Poerio, the refugee, who has just landed at Cork—who is his son, and a very different sort of person from Poeric, the lawyer and orator. The present Poerio was forced upon the King at a time of disturbance, and held for two months the office of director of police at Naples. Afterwards he was tried and convicted of conspiracy. This is the whole history of the person who has been magnified into a statesman, and a patriot of the first class-by being confounded with the deceased Poerio, the orator of the Parliament of I821 I entirely disbelieve the stories of the cruelties inflicted on him, because I have the evidence of trustworthy persons that those stories are untrue. And I know that Montesarchio-of which we have heard so muchwhere Poerio, Settembrini, &c., were confined, is not a 'louthsome dungeon," but a house belonging to the Marquis del Vasto, and sold by him to the Government. But at any rate those men were convicted of treason, and we must remember that the English Goverument showed no tenderness to Mr. Smith O'Brien, and that in the Ionian Islands, under the Lord High Commissioner Ward, that Government flogged, shot, year, committed forgery to an enormous extent, has and hanged numbers of Greek patriots for resisting its authority.

I must add a few words about the untimely end of the Neapolitan Constitution. The fact is, that it was destroyed, not by the King, but by the revolutionary party, who had got the upper hand in the Chamber of Deputies. On the day before the meeting of Parliament the Deputies met, and demanded the abolition of the Upper House. The King refused to accede to their demand, and then barricades were raised in the streets, Deputies declared themselves permanent, the clubs assembled, and a revolution would have taken place, if the King had not ordered the troops to clear the streets. It was not to be expected that the King should submit quietly to be dethroned. He threw himself on his army, and acted | confirmed with each renewed trial. Please send me with the same courage and presence of mind which he showed when Milano attempted to assassinate him. Of course it would have been a mere farce to go on with the 'Constitution,' which had committed suicide, and the King very wisely did not attempt it. The experiment had failed. This is in substance the true story of the extinction of the Neapolitan Constitution, which has been so stangely misrepresented in England. But in all probability John Bull will persist in believing that the King overturned the liberties of his country, and that Poerio and Co. are great patriots, the victims of a tyrant, and sufferers in the cause of constitutional liberty—Yours faithfully, GRORGE BOWYER.

THE POOR LAWS IN SCOTLAND .- The thirtcenth annual report of the Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland, just issued in the form of a neat blue-book, shows that the sum expended for the relief and management of the poor in the year cuded 14th of May, 1858, was £640,700 against £630,372 in the preceding year. This was at the rate of 4s 5d per head of population—the number of registered poor on 14th of May, 1858, was 79,169.— The number of casual or unregistered poor was 44,817. The number of adult casual poor relieved on 1st of January, 1858, was 4,832. The whole number of registered and casual poor relieved during the year, was 144,464. Considering the difference between the Irish and Scotch system of poor relief, the board are not of opinion that the introduction of the former into any part of Scotland would be found necessary or practicable, but they cannot doubt that the extension, to all parts of the Highlands, of the legitimate check afforded by the proper application of the poor house test, as used in Scotland, has become necessary to correct the existing evils. It is shown, in fact, that in 1857 Ireland expended in provisions, clothing, necessaries, and out relief, for the poor of a population of 6,552,385, no more than £295,096 while in the year ended the 14th of May, 1857, Scotland, with far less than one moiety of the population, expended for the same purposes £512,988. The inspectors of poor appear to be very negligent of their duty in Scotland; charges were adduced against 21 of them, and six were dismissed by the Board for neglect or failure to perform their duties.

THE NEW ARCHISHOP OF HALIFAX .- We under stand that reliable information was received in this city, on Thursday last, to the effect that Dr. Conolly Catholic Bishop of St. John, has been elevated to the archiepiscopal see of Halifax, made vacant by the recent decease of Archbishop Walsh .- Recorder.

A CHINA GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE.-He first took us to his country house, now uninhabited. It was the perfect residence of a Chinese gentleman. There was a very large garden, with bamboo hedges and large fish tanks, edged with walls of blue bricks and perforated tiles. His pigs were in admirable condi-tion, and as beautifully kept as the Prince Consort's at Windsor. About the grounds were nutmegs, mangosteens, plantains, cocoanuts, dariens, and small creepers, trained into baskets and pagodas. Inside the house the drawing-rooms had doors sliding across circular openings. We then went on to this good braight upon us. The Admirality could not have gentleman's private residence, entering by a Chinese been taken exactly by surprise, for ships are not built triumphal gate. He tells me he has 10 miles of road in a day, and the progress of the French navy has round his estate. It is on a fine undulating tract of

land, reclaimed from the jungle and laid out with rare taste. In the outskirts a tiger killed a man the other day. In his garden I found Jacko, living in a cane cage, next door to a porcupine; there were also some rare birds. Further on some very small Brahmin bulls, a cashmere goat, and a family of young kangaroos. There were all sorts of unknown beautiflowers placed about in enormous China vases .-Here I first saw the tea plant growing. It is of the camella tribe, three or four feet high, perhaps, and bears a small white flower, like the open dog-rose; also I was shown the "moon-flower," a kind of rounded convolvulus, that only opens at night --There was a bower of "monkey-cups"-the pitcher flower, which collects water, and from which Jacko refreshes himself in the jungles. The fan palm-a beautiful tree on the lawn-produced water of a clear cold quality by being pierced with a penknife. Several minute creepers were trained over wire forms, to imitate dragons, with egg-shells for their eves; and there were many of the celebrated dwarf tees-the first I had seen-little oaks and clms bout 18 inches high, like small withered old men .-The house here was superbly furnished in the English style, but with lanterns all about it. At 6 o'clock the guests arrived-mostly English-all dressed in short white jackets and trousers. The dinner was admirably served, in good London style, and all the appointments, as regarded plate, glass, wines, and dishes, perfect. The quiet attentive waiting of the little China boys deserved all praise. After dinner we lounged through the rooms, decorated with English prints of the Royal family, statuettes, " curios," from every part of the world, and rare objects in jade-stone and crackle china, also a portrait of our host's son, who is being educated in Edinburgh. He was in English dress.—Albert Smith's To China

SLICK AND THE LADIES .- "Cousin John, how did your wife hurt her back so? I declare it makes me feel awfully to see what a great hump she's got a-growing since she cum away from Connecticut."
With that cousin John looked at her and larfed a little, but I could see he didn't feel just right, and arter minit he said, sez he, "Hush, cousin, you must not speak so loud ; it's true Mary has put on rather too much bustle, but it's the fashion, you see.' I looked round, and as true as you live there warn't a gal in the room that hadn't her back a-sticking out jest the same way. Such a set of hump-backed critters I never did put my eyes on, and yit they all stood about a smiling and a talking to the fellers as if nothing ailed them, poor things. I never see a set of folks dressed out so much, and so awfully stuck up as they were. Some of the gale had feathers in their hair, and some had flowers or gold chains twisted among their curls, and I didn't see one there that wasn't dressed up in her silks and satins as crank as could be. As for the men, I thought I should have haw-hawed right out a larlin to see some of 'em; there was one chap talking to Miss Beebe, with his hair parted from the top of his head down each side of his face, and it hung down behind all over his coat collar like a young gal's just be-fore she begins to wear a comb; and there was two bunches of hair stuck out on his upper lip right under his nose, like a cat's whiskers when she begins to get her back up. Every time he spoke the hair kinder riz up and moved about till it was enough to make a feller crawl all over to look at him. Think sez I, if it wouldn't be fun to see that varmint try to eat. If he didn't get his victuals tangled up in that bunch of hair, he must know how to aim all-fired straight with his knife and fork .- Slick's " High life in New York."

P. K.

METHUEN, Mass., Aug. 26, 1857. Mesers. P. Davis & Son-Dear Sirs : I have had occasion to use your PAIN KILLER very frequently during my residence in Burmab, and have found it a very useful medicine. In cases of colic, diarrhea and cholera, the Pain Killer gives speedy relief, and for many other ailments I have found it beneficial. It is becoming popular in Burmah among the natives as well Europeans. I always carry it with me for my own benefit and the good of the peo-

ple where I go. Sincerely yours, M. H. BIXBY.
The Rev. H. L. Van Meter, writing from Bussein, Burmah, says :- "The Karens praise it very highly indeed. I cannot conceive how a single medicine could better meet their peculiar ailments and habits than does your Pain Killer We are now using it freely in our family and find its excellent qualities 400 bottles by first opportunity." Sold by all medicine dealers.

The following from one of our agents, who is too well known in his own State to need endorsing by ns, will be read with interest by Dyspeptics:-

LEBANON, N. H., Feb. 29, 1856.
MESSES SETH W. FOWLE & Co., — Gentlemen: Please send by Express, another Box of Oxygenated Bitters, as we are nearly out. These Sitters have recently been used with unusual benefit by a member of my family, who has derived more advantage from it than from all other medicines, which fact being known, greatly influences the demand for the Bitters. There is no profession, in which a reputation for truth and sincerity is more desirable, than in that of an Apothecary; and for this reason, I have always been careful in recommending remedies. But I feel perfectly safe in advising all who are troubled with Dyspepsia, to resort at once to the Oxygenated Bitters.

Yours truly, &c., GEO. S. KENDRICK. For sale in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lymans, Savage & Co., 226 St. Paul Street; also by Carter, Kerry

& Co., 184 St. Paul Street; by Johnston, Beers & Co. Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Ly man, Place de Armes.

WM. PRICE.

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

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

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

Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c. The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold at the lowest prices.

March 3, 1859.

J. PHELAN.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES appointed to transact the EREC-TION of a NEW CHUROH and SACRISTY, required to be Built in the Parish of St. JEAN CHRYSOS-TOME, shall receive TENDERS for the Work to be done, until the FIRST of APRIL NEXT; on which day the Contract shall be given to the successful competitor.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the Tenders of the lowest bidder.

The Signatures of two good and sufficient Securi ties shall be made known in each Tender.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Priest's house, in said Parish.

IMMIGRATION.

St. Jean Chrysostome, Feb. 28, 1859.

PASSAGE CERTIFICATES.

PER SABEL & SEARLE'S FIRST CLASS LINE of Packet Ships, from LIVERPOOL to QUEBEC, NEW YORK, OR BOSTON,

and also by STEAMSHIP from GALWAY, are now issued by the undersigned. Rates and information will be furnished on appli-

cation. All letters must be pre-paid. HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Agenta, Montreal.

January 1859.

Dist. of Mass.

COLUS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT WHOOPING COUGH, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

COPYRIGHT SECURED. Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, by Jonn I. Brown & Son, Chemists, Boston, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the

Coucus.-The great and sudden changes of our climate, are fruitful sources of Pulmonry and Bronchial affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, recourse should at once be had to " Brown's Broncial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Cures Cough, Cold, Hourseness and Influenza Cures any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat. Relieves the Hucking Cough in Consumption. Relieves Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh. Clears and gives strength to the voice of SINGARS. Indispensable to Public Speakers.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has used the Troches five years.]—"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began in thinking well of. In all my lecturing tours, I put ' Troches' into my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen. I do not hesitate to say that in so far as I have had an opportunity of comparison, your Troches are pre-eminently the best, and the first, of the great Lozenge School."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. [From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D, New York.] "I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for

their purpose, and recommend their use to Public Speakers. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the

Rutger's Female Institute, New York.]-" I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Truches." BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

For children laboring from Cough, Whooping Cough, or Hoarseness, are particularly adapted, on account of their soothing and demulcent properties. Assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm.

Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box. For sale, at wholesale, in Montreal, by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; also, at retail, by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Gt. St. James

Two young ladies named Julia Hall and Mary Davis, from New York, came to Boston during the past week, took rooms at the United States Hotel, visited several dry goods stores, walked off with goods to the value in all of \$1,200, were "spotted" were ar-rested at the Worcester Depot, were arrainged, and were held in \$4,500 for trial,

P. P. P.

PARK'S P. ICKLY PLASTERS.

They south pain; protect the chest; they extract the congulated impurities and soreness from the system, and impart strength. They are divided into sections, and yield to the motion of the body. Being porous, all impure excretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence can be worn four times longer than any other phaters, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 10. Where these Plusters are pain cannot exist. Weak persons, public speakers delicate females, or any affected with side, chest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other. Each Piaster bears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature.

> BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.

Also Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

bored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints: -

SCROPULA AND SCROPULOUS COMPLAINTS, BRUPTIONS AND EROPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUNORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AF-PECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEU-BALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYS-PRESIA AND INDIORSTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR Sr. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Incomity or

THE BLOOD. This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulccrous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, it not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is ob-structed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown. Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the

reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla or any thing else.

During late years the public have been mis-led by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparills, but often no curative properties wherever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have grow a sor believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle. PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS.
Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Discases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Ball Rhoum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as &

Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed. complaints, and the treatment that should be fol-

lowed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should

All our Remedies are for sale by

Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Reail; and by all the Draggists in Montreal, and broughout Upper and Lower Canada. And the second s

Brockville-P. Furlong. Brantford-W. M'Manamy. Cobourg-M. M'Kenny. Cavanville—I Knowlson. Chambly—J. Hackett. Connuali—Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton—Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy. Dewittville—J. M'Iver. Dundas—J. M'Gerrald.
Egansville—J. Bonfield.
Eastern Townships—P. Hacket.

Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville-J. Flood. Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter. Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon—C. M'Faul. Ingersoll-Rev. R. Keleher. Kemptville-M. Heaphy. Kingston-M. M'Namara. London-Rev. E. Bayard.

Lochiel-O. Quigley. Loborough-T. Daley. Lindsay—Rev. J. Farrelly. Lacolle—W. Harty. Merrickville—M. Kelly. Millbrooke-P. Maguire. Niagura-Rev. Mr. Wardy. Oshawa-Rev. Mr. Proulx. Orillia-Rev. J. Synnott. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran.

Peterboro-T. M'Cabe. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon-Rev. J. Quinn. Renfrew-Rev. M. Byrne. Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Richmond-A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. Summerstown-D. M'Donald.

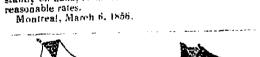
St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athunesc-T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett. St. Columbun-Rev. Mr. Fulvay. St. Raphael-A. M'Donald. St. Remi-H. M'Gill.

St. Romuald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax. Thoroid—John Heenan. Tingwick—T. Donegan. Toronto--P. Doyle. Templeton-J. Hagan. West Osgoode-M. M'Mroy. Windsor-C. A. M'Intyre. York Grand River-A. Lamond.

PATTON & BROTHER. NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,

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

MONTREAL. Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shorest notice at





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

Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same, which he will sell at a moderate price.

MOUNT HOPE

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART,

LONDON, C. W.

THIS institution, situated in a healthy and agreea-ble location, and favored by the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of London, will be opened on the first Monday of September, 1857.

In its plan of Literary and Scientific Studies, it will combine every advantage that can be derived from an intelligent and conscientious instruction in

the various branches of learning becoming their sex. Facility will be offered for the acquisition of those Ornamental Arts and Sciences, which are con-sidered requisite in a finished education; while propriety of Deportment, Personal Neatness, and the principles of Morality will form subjects of particular assiduity. The Health of the Pupils will also be an object of peculiar vigilance, and in case of sickness,

they will be treated with maternal solicitude.

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

TERMS PER ANNUM. Board and Tuition, including the French \$25 00 2 50 5 00 0 50 Physicians' Fees (medicines charged at

each,.....
Instrumental Music, 5 00 8 00 Use of Instrument,.... 3 00 10 00

Drawing and Painting,....

Needle Work Taught Free of Churge.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The Annual Vacation will commence the second week in July, and scholastic duties resumed on the

first Monday of September. There will be an extra charge of \$15 for Pupils remaining during the Vacation.

Besides the "Uniform Dress," which will be black,

Besides the "Uniform Dress," which will be black, each Pupil should be provided with six regular changes of Linen, six Table Napkins, two pairs of blankets, three pairs of Shoets, one Counterpane, &c., one white and one black bobinet Veil, a Spoon and Goblet, Knife and Fork, Work Box, Dressing Box, Combs, Brushes, &c.

Complete Course or Education in the ENGLISH and FRENCH Languages will be given by Mr. and Mrs. H. CLARKE, and M'lle. LACOMBRE, from London and Paris.

MUSIC, DRAWING, ITALIAN, and other accomplishments, by competent Masters.

A few Pupils can be received as Boarders, on reaand Goblet, Knife and Fork, Work Box, Dressing
Box, Combs, Brushes, &c.
Parents residing at a distance will deposit suffi-

cient funds to meet any unforeseen exigency. Pupils will be received at any time of the year.

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL ADVOCATES,

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

The second of the second

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE, No. 7, Little St. James Street,

> MONTREAL M. DOHERTY.

ADVOCATE, No. 59. Little St. James Street. Montreal.

REMOVAL.

JOHN PHELAN, GROCER,

HAS REMOVED to 43 NOTRE DAME STREET, the Store lately occupied by Mr. Berthelot, and opposite to Dr. Picault, where he will keep a Stock of the best Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Wines, Brandy, &c., and all other articles [required] at the lowest prices. JOHN PHELAN.

JONAS WHITCOME'S REMEDY FOR

ASTHMA, CATARRH, ROSE COLD, HAY FEVER, &c.

PREPARED from a German recipe, obtained by the late Jonas Whitcomb, in Europe. It is well known to have alleviated this disorder in his case, when all other appliances of medical skill had been abandoned by him in despair. In no case of purely Ashma-tic character, has it failed to give immediate relief, and it has effected many permanent cures. Within the past two years this remedy has been used in thousands of cases, with astonishing and uniform success. It contains no poisonous or injurious properties whatever, an infant may take it with perfec safety.

[Letter from a Methodist Clergyman.]

WARDSBORO', Vt., May 12, 1857. Mr. Burnett—I take great pleasure in briefly stating the wonderful effects of "Whitcome's Remedy for the Asthma," on my wife. She had suffered for years more than my pen can describe with the Spasmodic form of that terrible disease. I consulted numerous physicians of the highest celebrity to very little or no purpose As often as ten or twelve times in a year, she was brought to the very gates of death -requiring two or three watchers sometimes, for several days and nights in succession. At times, for hours, it would seem as if every breath must be the last. We were obliged to open doors and windows in mid-winter, and resort to every expedient that affection could devise to keep her alive. At one time she was so far gone, that her physician could not count the pulse. At length I heard of your "Remedy"—it acted like a charm; it enabled her to sleep quietly in a few minutes, and nearly broke up the disease. I keep it constantly on hand-and though it has not cured her, it has done wonders in the way of relief. I have never known it fail in more than one or two instances of affording immediate relief .-I am a Methodist clergyman, stationed here. I shall be happy to answer any enquiries respecting her case, and you are at liberty to make any use of the foregoing facts that will benefit the afflicted .-- Yours KIMBALL HADLEY. truly,

Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy is Prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., 27 Central Street, Bos-ton, and Sold by all Druggists. One Dollar per Bottle.

For Sale in Montreal, at Wholesale, by Carter Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; also, at Medical Hall, Greet St. James Street.

BUY THE BEST: THE ONLY COMPLETE CATHOLIC ALMANAC

PUBLISHED IN AMERICA, NOW READY;

DUNIGAN'S AMERICAN CATHOLIC ALMANAC FOR 1859.

CONTAINING the CLERGY LIST for the BRITISH PROVINCES, and British West Indies, unusually Complete and Correct.

TT PRICE 25 CENTS. Containing double the matter of any other at the same price.

1. A full Calendar, important events, &c

 Sketches of the Religious Orders.
 Sketches of Pishop Loras, Archbishop Walsh, and Mother Catharine Spalding.
 List of the Sees and Provinces, with the date of erection.

5. All the Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy in the United States, from official sources, in a much fuller form than heretofore given. All the Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy in the British Provinces in North America, in

the British West Indies, and the Sandwich 7. Alphabetical Lists of the Clergy in the United States and the British Possessions.

8. List of Priests Ordained in 1858.

9. An Obituary.
10. Prospectuses of Catholic Colleges and Academies at home and abroad, &c., &c. BUY DUNIGAN'S COMPLETE ALMANAC.

Orders should be sent early to E. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, 371 Broadway, New York.

To be had at all the Catholic Bookstores through-

out the country.

JUST PUBLISHED.

EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, 371 Broadway, New York, have now ready MARIAN ELWOOD;

> HOW GIRLS LIVE. BY

ONE OF THEMSELVES. most interesting, lively and agreeable Tale of American Social Life. Send Orders to

EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, (JAMES B. KIRKER) 371 Broadway, New York.

AN ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

WILL be OPENED on the FIRST of DECEMBER. at No. 16, CRAIG STREET, Montreal; in which a Complete Course of Education in the ENGLISH and

sonable terms. An EVENING CLASS for Adults.

will be received at any time of she year.

For further particulars, (if required,) apply to His Lordship, the Bishop of London, or to the Lady Superior, Mount Hops, London, C. W.

References are permitted to the Rev. Canon V. any person prefers them.

A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE lace; and to J. L. Brault, P. Moreau, F. Doucet, and just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace References are permitted to the Rev. Canon V.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

MFA compound of Oocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without a rival.

It prevents the hair from falling off. It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth. It is not greasy or sticky.

It leaves no disagreeable ordor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry. It soothes the irritated scalp skin. It affords the richest lustre It remains longest in effect.

It costs fifty cents for a half-pint bottle. BURNETT'S COCOAINE. TESTIMONIAL.

Boston, July 19, 1857.

Messrs. J. BURNETT & Co.-I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—(Coccaine.)

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised bair washes, which I have since been told contained camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted will be induced to try the same remedy.
Yours very truly, SUSAN R. POPE.

Yours very truly, A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston. For sale by all druggists.

For sale, at wholesale, in Montreal, by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; also, at retail, by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Gt. St. James Street.

D. O'GORMON.

BOAT BUILDER, BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W.

Skiffs made to Order Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province.

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

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826.]

The Subscribers have constantly for sale an assorthers have constantly for sale boat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-House and other Rells, mounted in the most approved and durable manner. For full particulars as to many recent improve-BELLS. BELLS. BELLS. ments, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space BELLS. occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, BELLS. &c., send for a circular.* Address

A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents, West Trov, N. Y

CHEAP READING FOR THE MILLIONS.

UPWARDS of TWO THOUSAND VOLUMES on Religion, History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Tales, and Novels, by Standard Authors, to which Constant Additions are making at J. FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, NEWSPAPER and REGISTRY OFFICE, No. 105 M'GILL STREET, Four Doors from Corner of Great St. James Street. Hours of Attendance - From 7 to 11, AM, and

from 2 to 4, and wou 8 to 8, P.M.
N.B.—Subscribers, whose terms of subscription have expired, are requested to return the books in their possession to the Library, without further notice Montreal, September 16, 1858.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

JOHN MICLOSKY.

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer.

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

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

ments with punctuality.

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

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

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-RACE.)



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PLECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned articles that may want will be furnished. mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition, N.B.—W.O. manufactures the Montreal stone, if

N.B.—W.O. manuactures

any person prefers them.

A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE dress as above for terms.

Price 25 cents per hox, five boxes will be sent on receipt of \$1, postage paid.

FALL AND WINTER PLOTHING.

GREAT ATTRACTION !!! GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE,

M'GILL STREET.



DONNELLY & O'BRIEN

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have now on hand, and are prepared to offer for Sale, their

Fall and Winter Stock of Clothing and Outfitting,

Being the Largest, Cheapest, and Best ever offered for Sale in this City.

Their immense Stock of Heavy Winter Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, Water-proof Coats, Scotch Plaids, White, Regatta, and Scotch Wool Shirts, and Drawers, Collars, Umbrellas, Mufflers, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, &c., having been

Carefully Selected in the English Markets.

And their Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, consisting of Talmas, Sack and Surtout Over-Coats, Dress, Frock, Morning, Sack, Shooting and Business Coats, Pants, Vests, Caps, &c.-Also, a Large Assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING, of every style and quality suitable for the Fall and Winter seasons, having been carefully manufactured under their own inspection, buyers, before making their purchases elsewhere, will find it much to their advantage to give them a call.

The order Department being under the manage-ment of experienced Cutters, Customers can rely on having their orders promptly and carefully executed.

The Liberal Patronage which they have received since their commencement in Business, encourages them in the belief that their Goods have given unqualified satisfaction. Montreal, Oct. 9, 1853.

DR. MORSE'S

INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

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

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

conveyed off in great quantities by the howels.

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

and clear. The reason why people are so distressed when sick and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory up-on victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames, have been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your days.

CAUTION.—Beware of a counterfeit signed A. B. Moore. All genuine have the name of A. J. White & Co. on each box. Also the signature of A. J. White & Co. All others are spurious.

A. J. WRITE, & CO., Sole Proprietors,
50 Leonard Street, New York.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all deal-

ers in Medicines.

Agents wanted in every town, village, and hamlet in the land: Parties desiring the agency will ad-

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL,.....\$500,000.

FIRE, OCEAN, AND INLAND MARINE.

Office-No. 11, Lemoine Street.

THE undersigned Agent for the above Company is prepared to receive applications, and grant Policies.

The Company Insures all description of Buildings, Mills, and Manufactories, and Goods, Wares, and Mer-

chandize contained therein.

Mr. Thomas M'Grath has been appointed Surveyor to the Company. All applications made to him will be duly attended to.

AUSTIN OUVILLIER, Agent.

Montreal, October 8, 1858.

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, COLDS, INFLUEN-ZA, ASTHMA, CATARRH, any irritation or Soreness of the Throat, in-BTANTLY RELIEVED by Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges .-To Public Sprakers and Singers, they are effectual

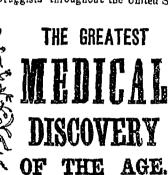
in clearing and giving strength to the voice. in clearing and giving strongen to voice.

If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritotion, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief."— CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

"Indispensable to public speakers."—Zion's Herald.
"An excellent article."—National Era, Washing-

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NATI. "A most admirable remedy."—Boston Journal. "Sure remedy for throat affections."—TRANSCRIPT "Efficacious and pleasant."—TRAVELLER. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

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

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

worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure nunning of the

ears and blotches among the hair.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

vorst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight buttles will cure the worst case of Directions for Use .-- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases

of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE

MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag

when going to bed.

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wighing well to the inventor. For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-face; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some

are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

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

skin gets its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

Price, 2s 6d per Box.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.
For Sale by every Druggist in the United States

and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-

ST. VINCENT'S ASTLUM,

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

scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

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

Sigrams or St. Joseph.

Hamilton C. W.