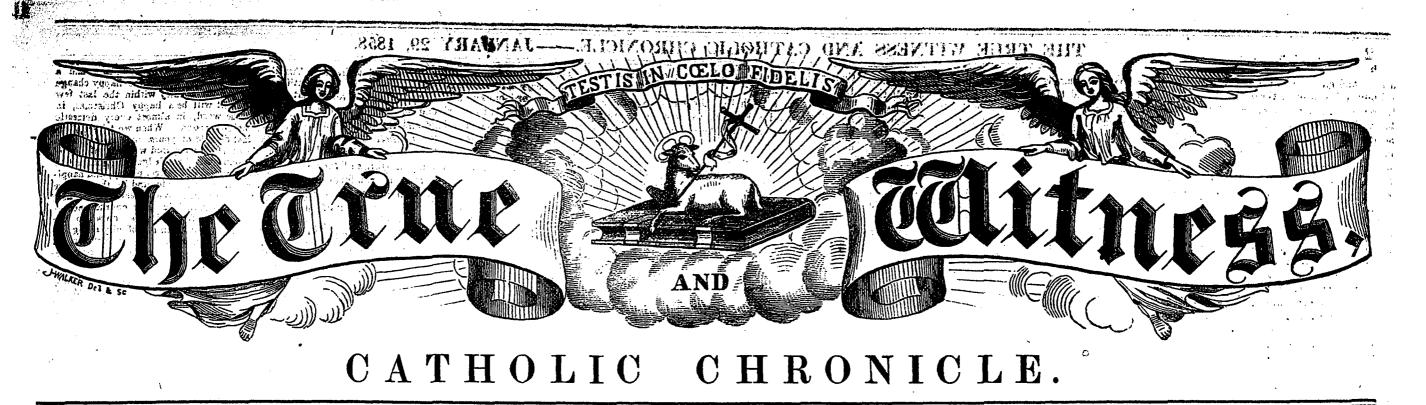
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VOL. VIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1858.

No. 25.

THE DUKE'S DILEMMA.

A CHRONICLE OF NIESENSTEIN. The close of the theatrical year, which in France occurs in early spring, annually brings to Paris a throng of actors and actresses, the disorganized elements of provincial companies, who repair to the capital to contract engagements for the new season. Paris is the grand centre to which all dramatic stars converge-the great bazaar where managers recruit their troops for the summer campaign. In bad weather the mart for this human merchandise is at an obscure coffeehouse near the Rue St. Honore; when the sun shines, the place of meeting is in the Palais Roy-al. There, pacing to and iro beneath the limetrees, the high contracting parties pursue their negotiations and make their bargains. It is the theatrical exchange, the histrionic Bourse .-There the conversation and the company are alike curious. Many are the strange discussions and original anecdotes that there are heard ;many the odd figures there paraded. Tragedians, comedians, singers, men and women, young and old, flock thither in quest of fortune and a good engagement. The threadbare coats of some say little in favor of recent success or present prosperity; but only hear them speak, and you are at once convinced that they have no need of broadcloth who are so amply covered with laurels. It is delightful to hear them talk of their triumphs, of the storms of applause, the rapturous bravos, the boundless enthusiasm, of the audiences they lately delighted. Their brows are oppressed with the weight of their bays .--The south mourns their loss; if they go west, the north will be envious and inconsolable. As to themselves-north, south, east or west-they care little to which point of the compass the breeze of their destiny may waft them. Tho-rough gipsies in their habits, accustomed to make the best of the passing hour, and to take small care for the future so long as the present is provided for, like soldiers, they heed not the name of the town so long as the quarters be good. It was a fine morning in April. The sun

shone brightly, and, amongst the numerous loun-gers in the garden of the Palais Royal were several groups of actors. The season was already far advanced ; all the companies were formed, and those players who had not secured an engement had but a poor chance of finding one Their anxiety was legible on their countenances. A man of about fifty years of age walked to and fro, a newspaper in his hand, and to him, when he passed near them, the actors bowed-respectfully and hopefully. A quick glance was his acknowledgment of their salutation, and then his eyes reverted to his paper, as if it deeply interested him. When he was out of hearing, the actors, who had assumed their most picturesque attitudes to attract his attention, and who beheld their labor lost, vented their ill-humor. "Balthasar is mighty proud," said one; "he has not a word to say to us."

ders with princes, and trod upon highnesses' toes one could not walk twenty yards without meeting a sovereign. All these crowned heads, kings, grand dukes, electors, mingled easily and affably with the throng of visitors. Etiquette is banish-ed from the baths of Baden, where, without laying aside their titles, great personages enjoy the liberty and advantages of an incognito. At the time of my visit, a company of very indifferent German actors were playing, two or three times a week, in the little theatre. They played to empty benches, and must have starved but for the assistance afforded them by the directors of the gambling tables. I often went to their performances, and, amongst the scanty speciators, I soon remarked one who was as assiduous as myself-a gentleman, very plainly dressed, but of agreeable countenance and aristocratic appearance, invariably occupied the same stall, and seemed to enjoy the performances, which proved that he was easily pleased. One night he addressed to me some remark with respect to the play then acting; we got into conversation on the subject of dramatic art; he saw that I was specially competent on that topic, and after the theatre he asked me to take refreshment with him. I accepted. At midnight we parted, and, as I was going home, I met a gambler whom I slightly knew. 'I congratulate you,' he said; 'you have friends in high places!' He alluded to the gentleman with whom I had passed the evening, and whom I now learned was no less a personage than his Serene Highness Prince Leo-pold, sovereign ruler of the Grand Duchy of Niesenstein. I had had the honor of passing a whole evening in familiar intercourse with a crowned head. Next day, walking in the park, crowned head. Next day, walking in the park, I met his highness. I made a low bow, and kept at a respectful distance, but the Grand up their minds to the wearisome delay were Delia Duke came up to me and asked me to walk with him. Before accepting, I thought it right to in-form him who I was. 'I guessed as much,' said the Prince. 'From one or two things that last night escaped you, I made no doubt you were a theatrical manager.' And by a gesture he renewed his invitation to accompany him. In a long conversation he informed me of his intention to establish a French theatre in his capital, for the

A

comedies, and eccentric low comedy characters. Anselme was the walking gentleman. Lebel led the band.

Miss Delia was to display her charms and ta-lents as prima donna, and in genteel comedy. Miss Foligny was the singing chambermaid. Miss Alice was the walking lady, and made herself generally useful.

Finally, Madame Pastorale, the duenna of the company, was to perform the old women, and look after the young ones. Although so few, the company trusted to atone

by zeal and industry for numerical deficiency .-It would be easy to find, in the capital of the Grand Duchy, persons capable of filling mute parts, and, in most plays, a few unimportant characters might be suppressed.

The travellers reached Strasburg without ad-venture worthy of note. There Balthasar allowed them six-and-thirty hours' repose, and took advantage of the halt to write to the Grand Duke Leopold, and inform him of his approaching arrival; then they again started, crossed the Rhine at Kehl, and in thirty days, after traversing several small German States, reached the frontier of the Grand Duchy of Niesenstein, and stopped at a little village called Krusthal. From this village to the capital the distance was only four leagues, but means of conveyance were wanting. There was but a single stage-coach on that line of road; it would not leave Krusthal for two days, and it held but six persons .-No other vehicles were to be had; it was necessary to wait, and the necessity was anything but pleasant. The actors made wry faces at the

and Florival. The first singer was desperately in love, and the prima donna was not insensible to his delicate attentions and tender, discourse. Balthasar, the most impatient and persevering of all, went out to explore the village. In an hour's time he returned in triumph to his friends, in a light cart drawn by a strong horse. Unfor-tunately the cart held but two persons.

"I will set out alone," said Balthasar. "On reaching Karlstadt, I will go to the Grand Duke,

Similer was to perform the valets in Moltere's | thrice, as if he had been advancing to the foot lights to address the public; then he stood still and silent, awaiting the prince's pleasure. But, although he said nothing, his countenance was so expressive that the Grand Duke answered him.

agreement. But you come at a very unfortunate moment, my dear sir !"

chosen an improper hour to seek an audience," replied Balthazar with another bow.

"It is not the hour that I am thinking of," answered the prince quickly. "Would that of other dangers. As the diplomatists say, clouds were all! See, here is your letter; I was just are at the political horizon. Poverty alone now reading it, and regretting that, instead of writing to me only three days ago, when you men who are as greedy of honors as they are of were half way here, you had not done so two or three weeks before starting." "1 did wrong."

journey." "Useless!" exclaimed Balthazar aghast .-"Has your Highness changed your mind?"

"Nothing at all; I am still passionately fond of the drama, and should be delighted to have a French theatre here. As far as that goes, my ideas and tastes are in no way altered since last summer; but, unfortunately, I am unable to sa-tisfy them. Look here," continued the prince, rising from his arm chair. He took Balthazar's arm and led him to a window : "I told you, last year, that I was building a magnificent theatre in my capital."

"Your Highness did tell me so."

"Well, look yonder, on the other side of the square; there the theatre is !"

"Your Highness, I see nothing but an open space; a building commenced, and, as yet, scarcely risen above the foundation." " Precisely so ; that is the theatre."

"Your Highness told me it would be com-

pleted before the end of winter."

"I did not then foresee that I should have to stop the works for want of cash to pay the workreaching Karlstadt, I will go to the Grand Duke, take you and your company into my pay, it is explain our position, and I have no doubt he will because I have not the means. The coffers of immediately send carriages to convey you to his the state and my privy purse are alike empty.

The cheerful frankness of the Grand Duke's manner forbade doubt of his sincerity. Balthasar congratulated him on his courage. " I need it more than you think !" replied Leo-

pold, "and I cannot answer for having enough "Yes," he said, "here you are. I recollect to support the blows that threaten me. The you perfectly, and I have not forgotten our desertion of my courtiers would be nothing, did I owe it only to the bad state of my finances; as soon as I found myself in funds again I could "I crave your Highness's pardon, if I have buy others or take back the old ones, and amuse myself by putting my foot upon their servile necks. Then they would be as humble as now they are insolent. But heir detection is an omen would not have sufficed to clear my palace of money; they would have waited for better days; their vanity would have consoled their avarice. If they fled, it was because they felt the ground "More so than you think, for, had you sooner shake beneath their feet, and because they are warned me, I would have spared you a useless in league with my enemies. I cannot shut my eyes to impending dangers. I am on bad terms with Austria; Metternich looks askance at me; at Vienna I am considered too liberal, too popular; they say that I set a bad example; they reproach me with cheap government, and with not making my subjects sufficiently feel the yoke.-Thus do they accumulate pretexts for playing me a scurvy trick. One of my cousins, a colonel in the Austrian service, covets my Grand Duchy. Although I say grand, it is but ten leagues long and eight leagues broad; but, such as it is, it suits me; I am accustomed to it, I have the habit of ruling it, and I should miss it were I deprived of it. My cousin has the audacity to dispute my incontestible rights; this is a mere pretext for litigation, but he has carried the case before the Aulic Council, and notwithstanding the excellence of my right, I still may loose my cause, for I have no money wherewith to enlighten my judges. My enemies are powerful, treason surrounds me; they try to take advantage of my financial embarrassments, first to make me bankrupt and then to depose me. In this critical conjecture, I should be only too delighted to stop the works for want of cash to pay the norm men. Such is my present position. If I have no theatre ready to receive you, and if I cannot it is money. So it is impossible for me to keep you, my dear manager, and, believe me, I am as grieved at it as you can be. All I can do is to give you, out of the little I have left, a small indemnity to cover your travelling expenses and take you back to France. Come and see me to-morrow morning ; we will settle this matter, and you shall take your leave. Balthasar's attention and sympathy had been so completely engrossed by the Grand Duke's misfortunes, and by his revelations of his political and financial difficulties, that his own troubles had quite gone out of his thoughts. When he quitted the palace they came back upon him like a thunder cloud. How was he to satisfy the actors, whom he had brought two hundred leagues away from Paris? What could he say to them, how appease them! The unhappy manager passed a miscrable night. At daybreak he rose and went out into the open air to calm his agitation and seek a mode of extrication from his difficulties. During a two hours' walk he had abundant time to visit every corner of Karlstadt, and to admire the beauties of that celebrated capital. He found it an elegant town, with wide straight streets cutting completely across it, so that he could see through it at a glance .---The houses were pretty and uniform, and the windows were provided with small indiscreet mirrors, which reflected the passers-by and transported the street into the drawing-room, so that the worthy Karlstadters could satisfy their cumay occur in other states, but they shall not oc- riosity without quitting their easy chairs-an innocent recreation much affected by German burfer enduring my difficulties to making my subjects ghers. As regarded trade and manufacture, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Niesenstein did not seem to be very much occupied with either. touched by the generous sentiments. The Grand It was anything but a bustling city; luxury had made but little progress there ; and its prosperity was due chiefly to the moderate desires, and In such a country a company of actors had after making the circuit of the city; then he entered with as little ceremony as upon the preceding evening. The faithful Sigismund doing servants are all that remain, and the most impor- old acquaintance, and forthwith ushered him into the Grand Duke's presence. His Highness seemed more depressed than upon the previous day. These last words were spoken in a melancholy He was pacing the room with long strides, his that had thus discomposed him. For some moments he said nothing; then he suddenly stopped before Balthasar. "You find me less calm," he said, " than I of spies and hypocrites, by whom I was formerly | was last night. I have just received unpleasant news. I am heartily sick of these perpetual vex-

"Perhaps he does not want anybody," remarked another; " I think he has no theatre this year." "That would be odd. They say he is a clever

manager."

"He may best prove his cleverness by keeping aloof. It is so difficult nowadays to do good in the provinces. The public is so fastidious !-the authorities are so shabby, so unwilling to put their hands in their pockets. Ah, my dear fel-low, our art is sadly fallen !"

Whilst the discontented actors bemoaned themselves, Balthasar eagerly accosted a young man who just then entered the garden by the passage of the Perron. The coffee-house keeners had already begun to put out tables under the tender foliage. The two men sat down at one of them.

"Well, Florival," said the manager, "does my offer suit you? Will you make one of us? Delia is still without an engagement. And I I was glad to hear you had broken off with Ricardin. With your qualifications you ought to self to her steps; where she goes, I go; I will have an engagement in Paris, or at least in a first-rate provincial theatre. But you are young, and, as you know, managers prefer actors of my wife." greater experience and established reputation .---Your parts are generally taken by youths of five-and-forty, with wrinkles and grey hairs, but well I run, I fly, I make every sacrifice; and we will versed in the traditions of the stage—with da-start to-morrow." maged voices but an excellent style. My brother managers are greedy of great names ; yours | sar was a clever manager. None better knew still has to become known; as yet, you have but your talent to recommend you. I will content difficult to guide. He possessed skill, taste and gan to doubt the success of his audacity, when myself with that; content yourself with what I tact. One hour after the conversation in the he heard the Grand Duke's voice, saying, 'Show offer you. Times are bad, the season is advanced, garden of the Palais Royal, he had obtained the engagements are hard to find. Many of your comrades have gone to try their luck beyond seas. We have not so far to go: we shall Germany. That night his little company was scarcely overstep the boundaries of our ungrate- | complete, and the next day, after a good dinner, tul country. Germany invites us; it is a plea- it started for Strasburg. It was composed as sant land, and Rhine wine is not to be disdained. | follows : I will tell you how the thing came about. For | Balthasar, manager, was to play the old men, many years past I have managed theatres in the eastern departments, in Alsatia and Lorraine.

"Last summer, having a little leisure, I made | the first singer. an excursion to Baden-Baden. As usual, it was Rigolet was the low comedian, and took the crowded with fashionables. One rubbed shoul- parts usually played by Arnal and Bouffe.

winter, and he offered me the management on very advantageous terms. I had no plans in France for the present year, and the offer was too good to be refused. The Grand Duke guaranteed my expenses and a gratuity, and there was a chance of very large profits. I hesitated not a moment; we exchanged promises, and the affair was concluded.

performance of comedy, drama, vandeville and

comic operas. He was then building a large

theatre, which would be ready by the end of the

"According to our agreement, I am to be at Karlstadt, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Niesenstein, in the first week in May. There over in something less than three hours, which is is no time to lose. My company is almost complete, but there are still some important gaps to fill. Amongst others, I want a lover, a light comedian, and a first singer. I reckon upon you | in the streets; people are early in their habits in to fill these important posts."

"I am quite willing," replied the actor, " but there is an obstacle. You must know, my dear Balthazar, that I am deeply in love-seriously, this time-and I broke off with Ricardin solely because he would not engage her to whom I am attached."

"Oho! she is an actress?"

"Two years upon the stage : a lovely girl, full of grace and talent, and with a charming voice. The Opera Comique has not a singer to compare with her."

"And she is disengaged ?" "Yes, my dear fellow; strange though it seems, and by a combination of circumstances which it were tedious to detail, the fascinating give you notice that henceforward I attach myperform upon no boards which she does not tread. I am determined to win her heart, and make her

" Very good !" cried Balthasar, rising from

People were quite right in saying that Balthahow to deal with actors, often capricious and signatures of Delia and Florival, two excellent acquisitions, destined to do him infinite honor in

and take the heavy business.

Florival was the leading man, the lover, and

capital."

These consolatory words were received with loud cheers by the actors. The driver, a peasant lad, cracked bis whip, and the stout Mecklenburg horse set out at a small trot. Upon the way, Balthasar questioned his guide as to the extent, resources, and prosperity of the Grand Duchy, but could obtain no satisfactory reply; the young peasant was profoundly ignorant upon all these subjects. The four leagues were got rather rapid travelling for Germany. It was nearly dark when Balthasar entered Karlstadt. The shops were shut, and there were few persons the happy lands on the Rhine's right bank. Presently the cart stopped before a good-sized house. "You told me to take you to our prince's palace," said the driver, " and here it is." Balthasar alighted and entered the dwelling, unchallenged and unimpeded by the sentry who passed lazily up and down in its front. In the entrance hall the manager met a porter, who bowed gravely | mented, and now I am ruined, loaded with debts. to him as he passed; he walked on and passed through an empty anteroom. In the first apartment, appropriated to gentlemen-in-waiting, aidesde-camp, equerries, and other dignitaries of various degree, he found nobody; in a second sa-loon, lighted by a dim and smoky lamp, was an old gentleman, dressed in black, with powdered hair, who rose slowly at his entrance, looked at

him with surprise, and inquired his pleasure. "I wish to see his Serene Highness, the Grand Duke Leopold," replied Balthasar.

"The Prince does not grant audiences at this hour," the old gentleman drily answered.

"His Highness expects me," was the confident reply of Balthazar.

"That is another thing. I will inquire if it be his Highness's pleasure to receive you .--Whom shall I announce ?"

"The manager of the Court theatre." The gentleman bowed, and left Balthazar The pertinacious manager already bealone. him in.'

He entered. The sovereign of Niesenstein was alone, seated in a large arm-chair, at a table covered with a green cloth, upon which were a confused medly of letters and newspapers, an ink-stand, a tobacco bag, two wax-lights, a su-

gar-basin, a sword, a plate, gloves, a bottle, books, and a goblet of Bohemian glass artisti-

cally engraved. His Highness was engrossed in a thoroughly national occupation-he was smoklay aside, except to eat or sleep.

The manager of the Court theatre bowed from morning till night beset."

You are astounded ! Adversity respects nobody -not even grand dukes. But I support its assaults with philosophy ; try to follow my example; and, by the way of a beginning, take a chair and a pipe, fill yourself a glass of wine, and drink to the return of my prosperity. Since you suffer for my misfortunes, I owe you an explanation. Although I never had much order in my expenditure, I had every reason, at the time I first met with you, to believe my finances in a flourishing condition. It was not until the commencement of the present year that I found the contrary to be the case. Last year was a bad one; hall ruined our crops, and money was hard to get in. The salaries of my household were in arrear, and my officers murmured. For the first time I ordered a statement of my affairs to be laid before me, and I found that ever since my accession I had been exceeding my revenue. My first act of sovereignty had been a considerable diminution of the taxes paid to my predecessors. Hence the evil which had annually augand without means of repairing the disaster .---My privy counsellors certainly proposed a way : it was to double the taxes, raise extraordinary contributions, to squeeze my subjects, in short. A fine plan, indeed ! to make the poor pay for my improvidence and disorder! Such things cur in mine. Justice before everything. I presuffer."

"Excellent prince !" exclaimed Balthazar, Duke smiled.

"Do you turn flatterer ?" he said. "Beware ! it is an arduous post, and you will have none to phlegmatic philosophy of its inhabitants. help you. I have no longer wherewith to pay flatterers; my courtiers have fled. You have no chance of a livelihood. There is nothing for seen the emptiness of my antercoms; you met it but to return to France, thought Balthasar, neither chamberlain nor equerry upon your entrance. All those gentlemen have given in their looked at his watch, and deeming the hour suitresignations. The civil and military officers of able, he took the road to the palace, which he my home, secretaries, aides-de-camp, and others, left me, because I could no longer pay them their wages. I am alone; a few faithful and patient duty as gentleman-in-waiting, received him as an tant personage of my court is now honest Sigis mund, my old valet-de-chambre."

tone, which pained Balthasar. The eyes of the eyes cast down, his arms folded. In his hand honest manager glistened. The Grand Duke he held papers, whose perusal it apparently was

detected his sympathy. "Do not pity me," he said with a smile. " It is no sorrow to me to have got rid of a weariing one of those long pipes which Germans rarely some etiquette, and, at the same time, of a pack

JANUARY 29, /1858. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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to the last my legitimate rights. Yes," veheyear."

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"I believe so, indeed," cried Balthasar, who, aspire so high. His artless exclamation made the prince smile. It needed but a triffe to dissipate his vexation, and to restore that upper current of easy good temper which usually float- | shame !" ed upon the surface of his character.

"You think," he gaily replied, " that some, in my place, would be satisfied with less, and that thirty thousand francs a year, with independence and the pleasures of Paris, compose a lot more enviable than the government of all the Grand me that you are right; for, ten years ago, when I was but hereditary prince, 1 passed six months at Paris, rich, independent, careless ; and memory declares those to have been the happiest days of my life.

"Well! if you were to sell all you have, could you realize that fortune? Besides, the cousin, of whom you did me the bonor to speak to me yesterday, would probably gladly insure you an income if you yielded him your place here. But will your Highness permit me to speak plainly?"

" By all means."

" The tranquil existence of a private gentleman would doubtless have many charms for you, and you say so in all sincerity of heart; but, upon the other hand, you set store by your crown, though you may not admit it to yourself. In a moment of annoyance it is easy to exaggerate the charms of tranquillity, and the pleasures of private life; but a throne, however rickety, is a seat which none willingly quit. That is my opinion, formed at the dramatic school ; it is, perhaps, a reminiscence of some old part, but truth is sometimes found upon the stage. Since, therefore, all things considered, to stay where you are is that which best becomes you, you ought -. But I crave your Highness's pardon, 1 am perhaps speaking too freely-

"Speak on, my dear manager, freely and fearlessly; I listen to you with pleasure. I ought -you were about to say ?----- "

"Instead of abandoning yourself to despair and poetry-instead of contenting yourself with succumbing nobly, like some ancient Romanyou ought holdly to combat the peril. Circumstances are favorable ; you have neither ministors nor state-councillors to mislead you and embarrass your plans. Strong in your good right, and in your subjects' love it is impossible you should not find means of retrieving your finances and strengthening your position."

"There is but one means, and that is-a good marriage."

"Excellent! I had not thought of it. You are a bachelor. A good marriage is salvation. It is thus that great houses, menaced with ruin. regain their former splendor. You must marry an beiress, the only daughter of some rich banker."

"You forget-it would be derogatory. I am free from such prejudices, but what would Austria say if I thus condescend ? It would be anmyself with a powerful family, whose influence will strengthen mine. Only a few days ago, I thought such an alliance within my grasp. A is in high favor at Vienna, has a sister to marry. The Princess Wilhelmina is young, handsome, amiable, and rich; I have already entered upon the preliminaries of a matrimonial negotiation, but two despatches, received this morning, destroyed all my hopes. Hence the low spirits in which you find me.'

ations, and gladly would I main this poor sove-reignty, this crown of thorns they seek to snatch from me, did not honor command me to maintain to the last my legitimate rights. Yes, vehe-seems, will satury him! He has just sent me mently exclaimed the Grand Duke, "at this mo- an ambassador, Baron Pippinstir, deputed, he ment a tranquil existence is all I covet, and I writes, to conclude a commercial treaty which would willingly give up my Grand Duchy, my will be extremely advantageous to me. The title, my crown, to live quietly at Paris, as a treaty is but a pretext. The Baron's true mis-private gentleman; upon thirty thousand francs a sion is to the Prince of Hanau. The meeting is skilfully contrived, for the secret and unostentatious conclusion of the matrimonial treaty. This in his wildest dreams of fortune, had never dared | is what I am condemned to witness! I must endure this outrage and mortification, and display, before the Prince and his sister, my misery and poverty. I would do anything to avoid such

property of the second second

"Means might, perhaps, be found, said Balthasar, after a moment's reflection.

"Means? Speak, and whatever they be, I adopt them."

"The plan is a bold one !" continued Balthasar, speaking half to the Grand Duke, and half Duchies in the world. My own experience tells to himself, as if pondering and weighing a proiect.

"No matter ! I will risk everything."

"You would like to conceal your real position, to re-people this palace, to have a court?" " Yes."

" Do you think the courtiers who have deserted you would return?"

"Never. Did I not tell you they are sold to my enemies."

" Could you not select others from the higher class of your subjects ?"

"Impossible! There are very few gentlemen amongst my subjects. All! if a court could be got up at a day's notice ! though it were to be dian opponent of Catholic orphans-of little composed of the humblest citizens of Karl- Catholic children, and of poor Catholic soldiers stadt-

"I have better than that to offer you." " You have? And whom do you offer?"

cried Duke Leopold, greatly astonished. " My actors."

"What! you would have me make up a court of your actors ?"

"Yes, your Highness, and you could not do better. Observe that my actors are accustomed to play all manner of parts, and that they will be perfectly at their case when performing those of noblemen and high officials. I answer for their talent, discretion and probity. As soon as your illustrious guests have departed, and you no in that country. These places being in the gift longer need their services, they shall resign their of a clique of English merchants, all public posts. Bear in mind that you have no other al- offices and places of trust have been filled by ternative. Time is short, danger at your door, hesitation is destruction."

"But if such a trick were discovered !-"A mere supposition, a chimerical fear. On the other hand, if you do not run the risk I propose, your ruin is certain."

(To be concluded in our next.)

REV. DR. CAHILL

TO THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT PALMERSTON. (From the Dublin Cutholic Telegraph.)

My Lord-Since the Queen's advisers have decided on abolishing the administration of the East India Company in our Eastern Empire, your lordship must feel rather obliged by every communication which goes to expose the utter incompetency of the Indian Government. The mere mention of your distinguished name at the head of this letter will attract to it a public attention, which the writer himself could not have possibly secured, while he undertakes to prove other charge to bring against me. And then a by incontrovertible documents, that the Indian banker's millions would not suffice; I must ally legislature and executive have not been surpassed in any age of English intolerance for reckless religious bigotry, and for the grinding persecution of the native and European Catholic popuneighboring prince, Maximilian of Hanau, who lation. The mind becomes exhausted and the heart grows sick, when one reads on every inch of the universal English empire, the selfsame in- printer of the paper have rendered themselves liable appeasable rancor, the same inextinguishable bos- to heavy penalties. tility, the same unendurable souperism, fomented. encouraged by Government, and executed in vengeance at home and abroad, by an organization of misrepresentation, insult, and torture, of which there is no parallel in the history of the lows :--whole world. Go where you will through the entire territory of England's rule, you read the lying English pamphlet on Catholicity; you meet everywhere the lank, shabby Bibleman, you solidly established in his little electorate than behold at every corner the black, sulky official souper, and you hear on all sides the loud complaint of the Catholic priest and people, over the eternal wrongs inflicted by the insatiable Baden, and, without flattery, he cannot for an | fury of their sectarian enemies. Commence the painful experiment-of this undying souperism in Skibbereen, and travel cast, west, north, and south of the vast English dominion, and you will made; your countenance is noble and agreeable, learn that the same perversion of the gospel is his common and displeasing; your hair is light practised in Toronto as in Belfast; and that the same religious hatred of Catholics is taught in the Fort of St. George at Madras as on the platform of Exeter Hall. This is a grievous the power of her august brother, who will marry national misfortune; it is a terrific persecution; suffer a defeat, it is a disastrous social infliction, and sooner or later it will work the disorganization and the ruin of England. If this melancholy confederacy of wicked governments and of had men advanced the State religion, or promoted the social progress of the parties engaged, there would be in such a case, at least, a wordly motive for its plan and development: bnt since daily experience incontestibly proves, that this combination ends in Deism, encourages rebellion, and endangers monarchy, it ought to be the interest, as well as the diers :--"Why not make the attempt? If I dared duty of statesmen to crush any movement so much opposed to social harmony, to sound Chris-tianity, and to the stability of kingly govern-Your Lordship will, I doubt not, agree in these views of mine, when, amongst many other reasons, you will have read the minutes of Lord return from a journey into Prussia they pass | Harris, the Governor of Madras, in reference to through my territories, and pause in my capital, the liberty of the Indian press, and to his unprovoked insult towards the Catholics of his presi-Perhaps you are not aware that at Madras in my empty palace ? Do you suppose the prin- the children of the Catholic soldiers darc not cess will be tempted to share my dismal solitude ? | frequent the Catholic schools there, except under Last year she went to Saxe-Tolpelhausen. The a penalty of having the allowance of five shil-Elector entertained her well, and made his court lings a month withdrawn from each child. The agreeable. He could place chamberlains and single corps of the Fusiliers have been punished aides-de-camp at her orders, could give concerts, in the annual sum of £296, for having, against

their children (pith: Catholic schools/there, as Dr. Rennelly states. Again, these Catholic children are sometimes forced to attend, schools of avowed proselytism, by the rigorous order of the Governor, or of the military commandant.

The very orphans of the Catholic soldiers are seduced by bribery, or entrapped by intrigue, or forced by official bigotry to give up their religion, as a condition of being received into the orphanages.

The promotions in the army, too, are so shamefully partial, that the Catholics, who number the two-thirds of the resident Indian European army. have less than one-fifth of the promotions: that is to say, in thirty cases of promotion, the Catholics, in place of having twenty such appointments conferred on them, have only six !

The most unendurable part of these flagrant injustices is, that parchment laws put forth clauses of the strictest impartiality, of perfect equality in all classes; while in practice the notorious slight on Catholics in every department engenders a feeling of irrepressible indignation among the soldiers, seeing that the mockery of law is added to the insult on their religion, and to the injustice of their treatment.

The Madras Examiner, in the discharge of its duty, published on some few occasions these grievances of the Catholics. That journal likewise stated that Lord Harris, the Governor, was likely to be removed to Canada, to the inexpressible joy of the entire European Catholic population of Madras.

For thus daring to express, to breathe an idea against the immeasurable mightness of this In--this same Lord Harris has evoked a storm on the heads of the entire Indian Catholic editors, but more especially on the head of the proprietor, the editor, and the very printers of the Madrus Examiner. I shall, my Lord, furnish this, my proof of this point, in Lord Harris's own words. When the whole truth will have been discovered in reference to the dissatisfaction, the military insults, and the mutinies of this empire, it will be discovered, beyond all contradiction, that the various misfortunes felt in Hindoostan may be traced to the low class of officials placed in high civil and military command their retainers and friends, taken from the counting house, the farmyard of England: and the education, the training, the connexions, the bigotry of this class is of the lowest caste of the Excter-hall moulding. Your Lordship has, therefore, in India, the most appropriate materials for military incapacity, vulgar assumption, mean principles, and incurable bigotry. But, my lord, we must hear Lord Harris himself on these topics.

· Permit me to direct your Lordship's attention to the fact, namely, that the license of the Examiner, the journal of the Catholic Bishop, has been withdrawn, because the Catholic printer has resigned his place :---

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council observes that on the 9th instant Mr. William Collins made before the Commissioner of Police a declaration that he had ceased to be the printer and pub-lisher of the Madras Examiner. The license granted under date 13th July, 1857, to the Right Rev. J. Fennelly thereby became void.

Nevertheless, on the following day, or on the 10th instant the Examiner newspaper appeared with a foot note at the end of the last column in the fourth page to the effect that its printer and publish-er was Mr. Robert Galway.

dian Empire. They were the four-fifths of the entire army before the arrival of reinforcements; and the list of the dead, the fallen brave before the walls of Delhi, presents in the vast majority the well-known names of the poor faithful fellows who spilled their blood for England: but who are now foully slandered in the ungrateful minutes of the Indian Governor.

My Lord-I have been favoured with the correspondence of a nobleman, your equal in station and talent, who has assured the humble person who now addresses you that your Cabinet will immediately redress the grievances of the Catholics in the East; and that the Queen's Government will put an end to the low sectarianism which in that country maligns our faith, insults the soldiery, punishes the children, persecutes the priest, and robs the aspirant to militory promotion of his just merit and hard earned rewards. If, as is thus reported, you will execute (as you are able to do) this desirable act of public justice, you will earn our gratitude, make thousands, millions of human beings happy, and you will add strength to the foundation of the English throne. One man like Governor Harris can do more mischief than millions of money can repair; and when we shall have recovered our own dominions from the possession of the brutal Sepoys we shall have gained nothing ! we shall still have but our own former territory; while we shall have suffered in this struggle for our ascendancy in the East the loss of some of our best generals, together with millions of money. And if it be true that this mutiny had arisen in part from the incapacity, the immorality, or the bigotry of the officials there, it will follow that the horrors of the Cawnpore massacre, the sufferings of the survivors, and entire expenses of the campaign are justly to be attributed more to the ill-conduct and the criminal incapacity of these officials there than to the treacheries, the cruelties, and the atrocities of the inhuman Sepoys. Posterity will yet judge this case; and if England be found guilty, she will by this, her reckless bigotry and her rancorous misrule, more prestige and character than she can ever (without doubt) recover in the memory of the present generation .--- I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant,

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

December 23.

REV. FATHERS CONWAY AND RYAN'S DEFENCE FUND IN EDENDEBRY.

We copy the following from the Leinster Journal: " Edenderry, Dec. 14th, 1857.

"My Lord Archbishop-In common with the generality of my countrymen, I have witnessed with indignation and regret the insidious attempts that have been made on the Pastors of our holy religion. and through them, on our very limited franchise, by the 'base Whigs,' in connexion with a disappointed and vindictive place-hunter.

"This persecution (for I don't know by what other name it can be called) is an affair not of mere loca' importance, but of general interest. It is easy to perceive in it an endeavor to deprive the Priest of his salutary influence, and of his privilege of citizenship, and, in consequence, the poor Catholic freeholder of his faithful and intelligent guide, and thereby leave him exposed to the tender mercies of send their children to his school. The religious prin-039 who have never evinced a wish to promote his ciples of this educational institution were indicat

ness now reign at every freside, and in the cottage of the humblest peasant. We observe it in their dress, in their bearing, and in their countenance :---There will be always a few in distress, on whom the rich are bound to look with an eye of pity, and generosity. It is their duty, out of their superfluity, to gladden the Christmas hearths of their poorest brethren .- Tuam Herald.

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TEMPERANCE IN DUBLIN .- The friends of sobriety among the people will be gratified to learn that the good work is progressing well in this city, and no stronger evidence of this can be adduced than the fact that during the bolidays, which in former years were made painfully remarkable by the extent of drunkenness, very few persons have been seen intoxicated in our streets. The entire community, especially the working people, have reason to be proud of this, and to congratulate themselves on their freedom from the disgrace which scenes of intemperance and riot entail. To the Very Rev. Dr. Spratt great credit is due for his zealous and unwearied exertions to promote habits of sobriety and order. He has kept alive the movement in Dublin, and still labors to do so. He regularly attends meetings held every Sunday evening in the Temperance Hall, Cuffe-lane, to advocate temperance and administer the pledge. On last Sunday evening upwards of five hundred persons took the pledge at his hands against this vice, and on Monday morning about six hundred more in the schoolhouse, Whitefriar street.

LANDLORD DOINGS IN DONEGAL .- We (Nation) publish to-day a number of articles and letters taken from some of the northern papers, relative to the state of the poor people in Donegal. The case is pithily stated by a correspondent of the Derry Jour-nal, as we have already told it, and as it was more fully set forth in a petition some time since presented to Parliament by Mr. M'Mahon. Numbers of those honest, industrious, and innocent people are undergoing a slow process of starvation, many of them are so nearly paked as to be offensive unless to the eye of charity; beds they have none, and some have not even a roof to shelter them. They have been driven from their holdings by a rent put on for that purpose, a rent that their successors cannot pay and will not be asked to pay. One of these northern landlords has placed on a piece of land, valued by the Government valuators at £24 2s, a rent of £2004 The usual course was to take away the mountain ranges from the tenants, and then double, treble, or quadruple the rents on the arable portion. The proceedings of the Donegal landlords in the collection of rents and taxes were not always legal, though some of those gentlemen are justices of the peace, but they protected themselves by intimidating the tenants and threating any who should be found collecting money to fee counsel or attorney. The petition to Parliament concluded with a prayer that if no other relief could be afforded, the petitioners, about 300 in number, might be transported to Canada or Australia. We regret to say that in consequence of an informality in the signing of the petition, most of the names having been written down by one person without taking the "marks" of the parties, the document proved valueless; but it should be egain brought forward and in the proper manner. If the House of Commons will not stiend to it, the Irish people in Ireland, in America, and in Australia, will not allow it to pass unbeeded.

A SAD TRUTH .- There are fourteen ejectment cases, on Lord Leitrim's estate, to be tried at Lifford on Friday next.-Londonderry Journal.

The case of Colonel Lewis and his Inniskeen tenantry is, perhaps, somewhat outre and exceptional in its details; but in principle it clearly and forcibly illustrates the position of Irish Catholic tenantry under Irish Protestant landlords. Colonel Lewis two years ago purchased an estate, and, as he seems to think, the souls and bodies of the tenantry on it, in the Encumbered Estates Court. His first act was to build a schoolhouse on his newly acquired property, and then, to call on his sixty-five Catholic tenants to happiness or sympathize with his feelings, religious by a single phrase-neither "Pricet, Minister nor Devil," was to be admitted into it; a truly comprebensive rule, but in one respect not in the nower of out the other member of the triad which he designated in so gentlemanly a manner. Well, the Rev. Mr. Beggan, Catholic Curate of Inniskeen, was dis-satisfied with this singular rule of religious equality by which "Priest and Devil" were placed on so impartial a footing, and he advised and carnestly urged his flock not to send their children to the Colonel's solved to resist this new attempt at proselytism, and a great Catholic meeting, attended by thousands from all the surrounding districts, was held solemnly to confirm and ratify that resolve. The colonel, however, was not to be so easily diverted from his pet project of proselytism. He continued to send his Bible-readers, and his balliffs amongst the tenantry, insisting on attendance at his school as his ultimatum, and threatening legal war should his terms be obstinately refused. In the words of Wallace, the Bible-reader, sworn to by John Byrne, he "should have children for his school, or his land." The upshot of all this is, that two of the tenants, selected, we suppose, as examples and a warning to the others, have had eviction notices served upon them, and the cases are expected to come before the assistant-barvere, which we earnestly trust he may not. It will only remain then for public opinion and the public press to speak out upon this glaring case of attempted proselytism and most grevious religious persecution. We understand it is the intention of the Rev. Mr. Beggan, and the parties immediately interested, to bring the matter formally, by deputation, under the notice of the Irish Executive, not with any hope of obtaining direct redress, but to make the Government and the country clearly aware of proceedings which threaten the destruction of social peace and order in a hitherto most peaceable district. We approve of this step ; and though not over sanguine in our expectations, we cannot believe that the Karl of Carlisle will turn a deaf or unwilling car to such a case as that of the Inpiskeen tenautry .--- Tablel.

D. W. C.

"Perhaps," said Balthasar, "your Highness too easily gives way to discouragement."

"Judge for yourself. I have a rival, the Elector of Saxe-Tolpelhausen; his territories are less considerable than mine, but he is more I am in my grand-duchy."

"Pardon me, your Highness ; I saw the Elector of Saxe-Tolpelhausen last year at Badeninstant be compared with your Highness. You are hardly thirty, and he is more than forty ; you have a good figure, he is heavy, clumsy and illbrown, his bright red. The Princess Wilhelmina is sure to prefer you."

" Perhaps so, if she were asked; but she is in her to whom he pleases."

"That must be prevented."

" How ?"

"By winning the young lady's affections .--Love has so many resources. Every day one sees marriages for money broken off, and replaced by marriages for love."

"Yes, one sees that in plays-

"Which afford excellent lessons."

"For people of a certain class, but not for princes."

advised you, it would be to set out to-morrow. and pay a visit to the Princes of Hanau."

"Unnecessary. To see the prince and his ment. sister, I need not stir hence. One of these despatches announces their early arrival at Karlstadt. They are on their way hither. On their inviting themselves as my guests for two or three days. Their visit is my ruin. What will they dency. think of me when they find me alone, deserted balls and lestivals. But I-what can I do ?- the will of the Governor, sent twenty-two of circulation of them is rapidly increasing.

There can be no doubt, the Government apprehended, that in thus continuing the issue of the paper when the original license had determined and when no new one had been granted both the Right Rev. J. Fennelly and Mr. Galway the proprietor and

The Governor sent his minutes to the Board of Directors to London in reference to the Examiner, so that the proprietor for the first time saw these minutes in a London paper as fol-

In support of the statements which I have lately made respecting the tenor of the press and its effect on the army, I now circulate two copies of the Eraminer newspaper of the 18th instant, one to be sent to the Honorable Court, and one to the Government of India, which contains an article full of seditious matter, and addressed in the most open manner to the soldiery.

The governor acknowledges that if he prosecuted the Ezaminer he would suffer defcat. This statement proves that public opinion is against him, and against his bigotry in India, viz :---

I at once referred this, in order to save time, for legal opinion, and the answer was as I anticipated, that though the article was highly seditious, yet that the risks were so great, or rather, that the chances of success in the courts were so small, that it would better to allow such poison to be disseminated, than to offer an opportunity where Government might

Next he owns that he cannot repress sedition and the rebellion of his Presidency, either by the civil or the military law : a sad case this for a governor : an awful condition this, of the Presidency, viz :---

So that the preaching of sedition and of in fact, rebellion, must be allowed to run in its full course. In the following extract of the minutes of the Governor, your lordship will learn the tendencies of the Indian Commander of the Catholic sol-

I have already stated that this newspaper is the monthpiece of the Roman Catholic priests, and is probably mainly supported by the money paid to them by government.

The next quotation will inform the people of Canada, as well as the poor Irish recruits at home, what manner of a man is Lord Harris :---It is circulated at so cheap a rate that it cannot be remunerative ; and lately, since enlarged allowances have been granted to the Bishop, it has been issued on three days in the week instead of, as previously, on two.

The next extract will prove two thingsnamely, that the Sepoys were tending to sedition at Madras; and, secondly, that, like the Gunpowder Plct, Lord Harris would fain ascribe the acknowledged fact to the Catholics :---

. I am informed also, that arrangements have been made by which these seditious articles are immediately translated into the native languages, and that the

or political. I have, however, no fears for the safety of the deep interest at stake. My experience of the past assures me that wiscr heads and more in-fluential politicians than the present Whig officials might be excluded, but we doubt his ability to shut have failed in their efforts to outrage the religion of the Irish people. By the arguments of your Grace, equally remarkable for their eloquence and vigour, though anticipating a favourable, nay, a triumphant result, from the holiness of our cause and the efficiency of its advocates-still the Catholics of Ireland are bound to afford such necuniary assistance as shall place beyond doubt, and put to shame, the school. The tenantry, we believe to a man, recontrivances of this disreputable and damaging scheme. I feel, therefore, highly honoured in being the medium of transmitting to your Grace the enclosed sum of five pounds, as a mark of our sympathy and respect for the Reverend gentlemen who are passing through the ordeal and expiring effort by the successors of the men who enacted the penal ode, and carried it out in an article and carried it obedient servant, -Your Grace's most obedient servant, "MYLNS KEON." code, and carried it out in all its atrocious rigours.

"To his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Tuam."

The following is the reply received by Mr. Keon from his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Tuam :---"Tuam, 23nd Dec., 1857.

"My dear Sir-I am in receipt of your very kind letter enclosing half-note £5 towards the fund for rister at Carrickmacross about 28th. Of course the re-defending the Clergy on the occasion of the coming sult cannot be doubtful should Colonel Lewis perseprosecution. To you and all the generous subscribers we feel much indebted for such sympathy. An occasion will soon be taken of acknowledging pubicly your pious and patrictic communication.-I re-

main, my dear Sir, yours very faithfully, "† Јони М'Нагв, Archbishop of Tuam. " To Myles Keon, Esq., Edonderry."

THE VACANT JUDGEBHIP-THE BOROUGH OF ENNIS.-Among the latest rumours are reports that one of the judges in the Court of Exchequer, either Baron Richards or Baron Greene will be moved into Judge Jackson's seat, so as to avoid having all Catholic judges in the Court of Common Pleas, and that the acancy will be given to the Attorney-General. It is also said that the Solicitor-General, from delicacy of health, is disinclined to incur the labours and responsibilities of the first law officership, and that the new Attorney-General will be Mr. Denzy. Besides the candidates already mentioned for Ennis. Captain Stackpool, Mr. Hughes, Q. C., and Mr. John Ball, and Mr. Macdonagh, Q.C., as likely to enter the lists.-Cork Reporter.

o have to state that a most shumeful and disgrace- being, apparently, only a few months old, applied to ful outrage was perpetrated on the person of the the presiding magistrates for relief. She was ignor-Rev. Michael M'Quade, for many years Parish Priest, ant, she said, of the place of her birth, but during of Lromore, in this county, on the night of the 5th | the last thirty two years-or, since the time she had ult. It appears that he was on his way into the been nine months old-she had resided in London, town of Dromore about eight o'clock that evening, and had been married there. Her husband, who was when he was set upon on the public road, in the townland of Shanmullagh, by three cowardly ruf- months ago he died, and some time afterwards, not fians, and severely beaten with sticks on the head, having any means of support, she was compelled to shoulders, and back, after which he made his way in- seek relief for herself and family at St. James's Workto the town. As it was dark he could not recognise house. Admission was given them to the house, and any of his assailants, who, we sincerely hope, will two step children, the issue of her husband's first yet be brought to justice, and convicted of the un- marriage, were also allowed to enter with them. provoked and unmanly assault. The respectable in- The poor woman remained in the house until Wedyet be brought to justice, and convicted of the unhabitants of the town and neighborhood, of all de- nesday week, when, without any notice, she and her nominations, have offered a reward for their discovery three children were taken and put on board the

The Cork Examiner has the following :- An instance of the unjust spirit in which the Poor Removal Act is administrated towards untives of this country, came under the observation of our Local bench on Tuesday. A poor woman named Anne Cody, and who was accompanied by three children OUTRAGE ON A CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN .-- We regret called John, William, and Emma Cody, the youngest a tailor, had been born in Manchester. About eight and conviction .- Tyrone Constitution (Protestant.) Preussischer Aldor, in which vessel they arrived in

THE FRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ----- JANUARY 29, 1858.

- Obrit 26 Thel step thildren, bowever, wele permitted tebraemain in the house, sherr mother haying, fortan-ately for them, been born in Old England. In an-swer to M. Humphreys, secretary to the magistrates, the applicant stated that she had not been taken be fore any police magistrate in London, previous to be-ing conducted on board the vessel, and that the party whichad charge of her removal was at person named Frest, the general conductor for deporting Irish pau-The treatment which these miserable creatures rederve at the hands of Frost is well known from several cases tried in our local police court in which his " agents" have been concerned. His conduct in the present instance has been uniform with that in all his acts. From the statement of the widow Cody. it sppcars that he compelled her to go on board the twessel at half-past seven o'clock on Wednesday night. The following morning the vessel departed, and she and her helpless children, insufficiently clothed and fed as they were, had to endure all the misery of a ... deck passage, and that, too, on a night which, for another reason than its inclemency, might have in-duced him to treat them with humanity. The statement of the poor woman having; been taken down, the magistrates-Mr. Donegan and Sir William Hackett-directed her and her children to be removed to the workhouse and lodged there for the present. Two other women named Margaret Sullivan and Mary Anne Smith, the former a native of Tipperary, the latter an Englishwoman by birth, stated that they had been over in the same boat with Mrs. Cody, and under similar circumstances. The bench ordered Sullivan to be sent to Tipperary, and Smith to be removed to the workhouse, with the view of having her case and that of Mrs. Cody enquired into.

A BIBLE READER .- BELFAST POLICE COURT .- DEC., 24 .--- A man named Robert Solomon Kane, dressed in a rusty ragged black coat, with a large cravat or muffling kerchief round his neck, and presenting a Lord Lovel sort of tout ensemble, was placed before their worships.

Mr Tracy-Thero are two charges against this man one for begging and-

The Chief Constable-The other for being drunk and using party expressions.. Constable Neil sworn-About half past six o'clock

yestorday evening, this man was coming up Great Victoria Street, drunk, and cursing by his Saviour, that he was a Protestant and a Presbyterian, and regarded neither man nor Pope' (laughter). I arrested him and brought him to the office; there's his Bible. [The book handed in.]

Mr Tracy-Why, was this man possessed of a Bible 1

Oonstable—Yes; he preaches (laughter) Mr Coates, solicitor—I heard him preaching at the quay, yesterday (laughter). He had a very large congregation; he is a clever fellow and preaches every Sunday, (laughter). Mr Tracy-Oh, this is, indeed very abocking.

Prisoner-I will toll your worship the truth of it; I own I was guilty; I happened to meet a friend from the Scotch Greys, and when we came to the railway terminus he took me in and treated me. I was for a short while in the asylum, and when I get a glass of whiskey it affects my head, as Arthur Hill Thornton can tell you (loud laughter) ; I don't drink whiskey ; I am well known about this place since '41.

Mr. Tracy-And what have you been doing about this place since 1841?

Prisoner-I was a Scripture Reader under the King's system.

Mr. Tracy—The what system? Prisoner—The Baptist system.

Mr. Tracy-You're a disgrace to any sect or calling, You must be a very great impostor and a hypocrite. You were heard blaspheming Him whose servant you profess to be.

Constable Morton-Between three and four o'clock he was preaching at the quay with a large crowd round him; after he had finished, he called on the people to allow him something, as he had no other way to live ; he got a good deal of money.

Mr Tracy-Was he drunk at the time? Constable-No. Sir, he was quite sober.

Prisoner-I did not taste whiskey until six weeks ago, for the last fourteen months. From that time to this I have not drunk four glasses of whiskey. Mr Tracy (to Mr Coates)-Was he drunk when

you heard him preach? Mr Contes-No, Sir; he had a very respectable congregation around him; he is a clever fellow.

Prisoner-I have a hand that is disabled, and a leg, Sir. Thornton is here, and will tell you my character.

Mr Tracy-On my word I have heard enough of your character. Prisoner-I own I was guilty.

The Belfast Newsletter announces, with an apparent air of authority; that the report of the Endowed Schools Commission, which will be made public in a few days, will advocate the opening of all school endowments to persons of all religious denominations

REARCLIOUS SEAMEN, -- A number of rebellious iverpool seamen, have been punished by Irish magistrates. Fiftcen seamen belonging to the barque Constitution, bound for New York, were taken to the Belfast Police-court, on Saturday the 26th, and charged by the master of the vessel with having refused to work the ship. The charge was proved, four of the ringleaders were sentenced to be imprisoned for 12 weeks each, and the remaining 11 for four weeks each, at hard labor, and to forfeit their wages.

COUNTY DOWN RAILWAY .- We (Downshire Proteslant) understand that it is the intention of the directors; to open the railway throughout between Downpatrick and Belfast, in the month of June or July next. It is stated that the late propitious weathe has saved the contractor a very considerable sum of money-so much, it is alleged, as £10,000.

The Kilkenny Moderator says that numbers of mechanics who had gone to England from that locality have returned, owing to the scarcity of employment in the former country, consequent on the commercial crisis.

A private subscription, amounting to £750, has been got up for the purpose of discovering the perpetrators of the Kilskyre homicide, for which there are now twelve persons in custody. No new evidence seems to have turned up, although it is said Miss Connell has identified one of the prisoners by a mark on his wrist. On Sunday, Dec. 13th, in Cavan cathedral, the Rev. John M'Enroe, C. C., referred to the outrage in a most feeling discourse, and took occasion to denounce Ribbonism as the source from whence it sprung. It is said that one of the men in jail is inclined to turn approver, and that the Attorncy General, we are informed, has declared, that when he has before him evidence to justify him in doing so, he will issue a special commission, if the assizes were only a fortnight away.

CHRIBTMAS CURIOSITIES OF THE "BALLYMENA OB SERVER."-" As we write," says the Ballymena Ob-server, "on this Christmas Eve, a full-grown and very beautiful butterfly is flying vigorously about our office. It was caught in the open air by Mr. Joseph M'Auley, of Mill-street, on Wednesday. A pair of sparrows are busily engaged in the construction of a nest at no great distance from our premises, and a pair of magpies are employed in like manner in a neighbouring townlaud. A stalk of wheat, the second crop this season, and now in full ear, may be seen in the garden of Mr. Henry York, of Tamlaght O'Crilly; and a swallow was observed in flight over Shane's Castle nursery grounds on Tucsday last. These facts are ample proof of the unusual mildness of the season, which for uniformity of temperature is without precedent in the memory of any resident of this locality."

Our readers will remember our giving the coarse, insolent letter of the Rev. Arthur J. Preston, who rushed into print the other day to claim the soldier's orphan's-the young Kirleys-as Protestants. One result of this conduct of Mr. Preston has been to expose his connection with a systematic scheme of proselytism. The Rev. J. M'Hugh, a Catholic clergyman, has reproduced a report of a case in the Rolls Court in 1841, in which it came out that Mr. A. Preston became virtually possessed of an estate belonging to Gaptain Richardson, and when he had re-presented the advantages of having a colony of Protenants on the estate, the result being to seriously embarrass Captain Richardson by the diminution of his income in letting the farms to Protestants at a lower rental than to Catholics. It was alleged that he had mismanaged the estate, and the object of the application to the Court was to compel the Rev. Arthur Preston to render an account. Mr. Lilton for the plaintiff, Captain Richardson, insisted that the Rev. defendant had induced the plaintiff to change his tenants (the Catholics), and substitute Protestants in their places; and that he (the Rev. Mr. Preston) had always represented the Protestant tenants as well able to pay their rents; and he (Mr. Litton) read a passage from a letter of the defendant (the Rev. Mr. Preston) to the plaintiff, describing the substituted tenants as "very industrious," and, above all, as "pious, good Protestants." These exposures produced, however, no effect upon the Rev. Mr. Preston, for, in a characteristic reply to the Rev. Mr. M⁴ their most appalling developments? Description-be Hugh, he neither admits nor denies his identity with it never so laboured-could not convey to those who the case alluded to, and cannot discover what the have not visited its wards, even a faint idea of the historic recollections" have to do with his proselytising predilections. At length, however, the Rev. Rector and Prebendary (for he is a pluralist) has confessed that he is the individual who has carned such notoriety. The Rev. Mr. Preston thus refers to that litigation :- "A Chancery suit of fifteen years' standing, in which I was one of the defendants, and which, if it proved anything bearing on the present case, would most distinctly negative Archbishop Cullen's charge of prosely tism against me." The Rev. gen-tleman, says the Dublin Evening Post, must have unbounded confidence in public gullibility when he reasons in this fashion. What he says, in effect, is this, that his being concerned as defendant in a Chancery suit of fifteen years' standing, the plaintiff in the suit being the landlord ruined by the "Protestant Colony," negatives a charge of proselytism against him! Anything so ludicrous in the shape of logic has not for a long time fallen under our notice. To any person of common sense and impartial judgment, it would appear that Mr. Preston's connection with the "Protestant Colony" in his parish rather was a proof, and a very strong one, of his proneness to proselytism, and his total unfitness for the office of spiritual guardian for the children of a Roman Catholic soldier-a post for which he had been selected by those discreet agents of the Patriotic Commission, whose "impartial conduct" was recently lauded in the official reply of the Honorary Secretary, Captain Fishborne .- Weekly Register. SIR JAMES OUTRAM.-So much complaint has been justly made as to the treatment of Catholics in India that we are sure our readers will be interested at hearing that whilst this distinguished officer, the companion of Havelock and Sir Henry Lawrence, has carned for himself a high reputation among his Protestaut co-religionists, "the kindness and protection which he has invariably afforded to the too-often neglected members of the Roman Catholic communion reached the ears and obtained the thanks of the present Pope, who caused a gold medal to be struck and transmitted to him a few years since, as a testimonial of gratitude for the kinduces displayed by him to poor Catholics under his command, or stationed within his residency" (Scinde). We extract the above from an (unpublished) narrative of that distinguished officer's services, which has been submitted to us, and we are glad to place on record in the pages of the Tublet the good deeds of one of another communion. The Dublin morning organ of the Irish Derbyites exclaims vehemently against the appointment of Lord Clanricarde to a post in the Ministry of Lord Palmerston. It is charged against the noble Marquis that while holding the office of Post-master General but eight Protestants were recipients of his bounty. The Evening Post doubts the truth of this statement, but remarks that, if even well founded, the objection " comes with a very bad grace from a journal which has been the organ of the Derby Government, which during the whole period of its existence never had appointed a Roman Catholic to any office of emolument under the Crown."

that Vincent de Paul resolved on sending his first the enthusiasm of leachers and the chriosity and Missioners to this country. It was a period of Jubilation in Ireland, and Rinuccini imagined that the victory on the Black-water should necessarily restore to the Catholics their forfeited estates, and the cathe drais and churches to their rightful inheritors. O'Neill was proclaimed the Judas Maccabeus of his nation, Rinuccini, in his buileting to Rome, described him as the saviour of his religion and race, and the gallant French, who sympathised with the Irish in their grandest struggle for the 'dominion of hearth and shrine,' chivalrously applauded the victor of Benburb, whom they had learnt to respect for his protracted defence of Arras. What myriad hopes and interests crowded that year 16461 The Irish people were then in possession of nearly the whole island, and their religion, for which they had suffered so much during the dynasties of Tudors and Stuarts, was about to raise her head once more, still radiant and beautiful, natheless the crown of thorns with which the persecutor had encircled it. Sharing the general enthusiasm of the hour, Vincent de Paul, at the command of Innocent X, sent eight of his priestly confreres (five of whom were Irish) to assist the native clergy in re-cultivating this portion of the Lord's vineyard, so long laid waste by the swords and torches of English and Scotch undertakers; and they accordingly repaired, at the solicitation of O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, to that old city, which was the first scene of their evangelical labours in Ireland. For fully six years they toiled zealously side by side with the native clergy, secular and regular ; nor did they falter for a moment in their labour of love, till Linerick, despite the brave efforts of its garrison, thinned and stricken down by plague and famine, fell into the hands of Ircton, after sustaining a siege of five months. The 'curse of Cromwell' had then come upon wretched Ireland, her last hope seemed to have been blasted for ever, and no alternative presented itself to the remnant of the people save that of taking service under the banners of France and Spain. Vincent de Paul's missioners, with one exception, succeeded in effecting their escape to France, where they related to their father and founder the sad overthrow of the Catholics, and the heroic death of Terence Albert O'Brien, Bishop of Emly, who perished on the gibbet, because he had exhorted the gallant garrison to hold the city till their magazine had furnished them with its last cartridge. Notwithstand-ing this sad and unexpected overcasting of his hopes Vincent did not despair of the future success of his missioners in Ireland ; and, in the meantime, we find him comforting and relieving the Irish exiles who thronged the streets of Paris in want and misery, after having escaped from the vengeance of Ireton, of whom Ludlow, his friend and historiographer, relates one or two facts, not distanced in atrocity by those attributed to Nana Sahib. Vincent did not despair of Ireland; and, as though the spirit of prophecy had been bestowed upon him. he foretold that the blood of the martyred Irish would not be forgotten before God, and, that sooner or later it would produce a new harvest of Catholicity.' That prediction has been realised to the letter in every province of Ireland; but the harvest of Catholicity, ripening for a term of over two centuries, has nowhere grown more healthfully and abundantly than in the city of

Dublin. Wonderful as that 'harvest' has been, one may question whether Vincent de Paul ever anticipated that his institutions would strike such deep root in Irish soil. Was it revealed to him that an outpost of his Lazarists would one day be established under the shadow of that rifted castle still haunted by memories of Strongbow and the Bruce ? Had he any foresight of the beneficial influence which his Irish branch of the 'Congregation of the Missions' was destined to exercise in city and hamlet; as well as on the ripening intellect of youth, who come from the 'ends of the earth' to the school of Castlenock? Can anything on this earth be more grateful to his sainted soul than the holy philanthropy of his ' Bro-therhood,' the lay apostles of mercy to the poor and infirm, who but for them might perish unvisited by a single ray of hope, divine or human, in the noisome garret or cellar? How incontestible are his claims to the respectful love of mankind; and how numerously multiplied are those claims! For every phase of human suffering he has bequeathed some anodyne ; and generation after generation has justly hailed him as the best and truest philanthropist this world has ever seen. What words of ours could adequately describe the holy labours of his daughters, the Sisters of Charity, in the wretched cellars and garrets of this city, for many a year, when they alone had to encounter sickness, famine, pestilence, and death in

eagerness of students ; or, if these causes still wore in operation, they had been directed and flowed upon seats of learning alrendy existing in other countries. It was the age of national 'schools, of 'colleges and endowments; and, though the civil power appeared willing to take its part in foundations of this nature in behalf of the new undertaking, it did not go much further than to enrich it now and then with a stray lectureship; and wealthy prelates and nobles were not forthcoming in that age, capable of conceiving and executing works in the spirit of Ximones two

conturies afterwards in Spain. A further attempt in behalf of a University was made a century later. In 1465, the Irish Parliament, under the presidency of Thomas Geraldine, Earl of Desmond Vicegerant of George, Duke of Clarence, Licutenant of the English King, had orected a University at Drogheda, and endowed it with the privileges of the University of Oxford. This attempt, however, in like manner was rendered abortive by the want of funds; but it seems to have suggested a new effort in favour of the elder institution at Dublin, which at this time could scarcely be said to exist. Ten years after the parliament in question, the Dominican and other Friars preferred a supplication to Pope Sixtua the Fourth in which they represent that in Ircland there is no University to which Masters, Doctors of Law, and Scholars may resort ; that it is necessary to go to England at a great expense and peril; and consequently they ask for leave to erect a University in the metropolitan city. The Pope granted their request, and, though nothing followed, the attempt is so far satisfactory, as evidencing the perseverance of the Irish clergy in aiming at what they felt to be a benefit of supreme importance to their country. Nor was this the last of such attempts, nor were the secular behind the regular clergy in zeal for a University. As late as the reign of Henry the Seventh, in the year 1496. Walter Fitzsimon, Archbishop of Dublin, in provincial Synod, settled an annual contribution to be levied for seven years in order to provide salaries for the Lecturers. And, though we have no record, I believe, of the effect of this measure, yet, when the chapter was reestablished in the reign of Phillip and Mary, the allusion made in the legal instrument to the loss which the youthful members of society had sustained in its suppression, may be taken to show, that certain benefits had resulted from its chairs, though the education which they gave was not of that character which the name of a University demanded.

A private malt house, in full work, was discovered lately, in Kilkenny, by the constabulary.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSION IN NEWCASTLE.-Mrs. Margaret O'Don-nell, widow of the late J. O'Donnell, Esq., of Kilbreedy, daughter of the late Cant. Thomas Hobson, of Her Majesty's 34th Regiment of Foot, and niece of Samuel Hobson, Esq., L.L.D., has been received into the Roman Catholic Church by the Very Rev. John Brahan, P.P., and V.G. of Newcastle .- Munster News.

A SUITOR FOR THE PRINCESS ALICE .- Although no official intimation of the views of the Dutch Court has as yet been conveyed to this country, we believe there is no doubt as to the intention of the King of Holland to demand the hand of the Princess Alice for the young Prince of Orange. Neither of their Royal Highnesses has arrived at a marriageable age, it is true; but that circumstace is no bar to such a proposal as that to which we allude; and if the idea should hereafter become a reality the match is one which must be considered as in every respect suitable. That the idea of an English matrimonial alliance is seriously entertained at the Hague we are assured upon the authority of those who are in a position to be well informed as to what is passing in the Dutch Court : and we have been told that if the contemplated proposal, when made, shall be acceded to by Her Majesty it is intended to send the Prince of Orange to this country to complete his studies, as his grandsire did, at one of the English Universities -Cambridge most probably - and to mature his intimacy with the Royal family.-Court Circular.

An important work remains to be done in the tew weeks before the meeting of Parliament-to prepare the means for a united and, therefore, successful attack upon the managers of the Patriotic Fund. The tactics of the enemy are abundantly evident. They refuse to answer alike the questions of their own subscribers, and the grave charges of men of the highest dignity and station. Their reason is that they have no answer to give; their pretext is that a Commission appointed by Her Majesty can reply to no one, out only report to Her. The advantage which they hope to derive from this is that they will avoid all cross-examination ; they will present to Her Majesty a calm, dignified, and plausible statement, putting forward only what suits their purpose and suppressing everything unsafe; and we must prepare ourselves beforehand to see, as the immediate result of that policy, a statement such as will enable the Protestant world, which hears only one side, and wishes to think all Catholic complaints groundless, to raise a cry of triumph, and proclaim that the administration of the Fund has been uniformly just and fair. Our policy is as plain as theirs. Darkness and evasion is their only hope ; ours is in light and publicity. Were it any other than a Catholic grievance, there would be no cause for anxiety. A Parliamentary return would at once be granted. which would lay bare the disgraceful conduct which Lord Colchester, Captain Fishbourn, and the rest, are labouring, by means utterly without precedent in England, to conceal. Was it ever heard of before that men in the position of gentlemen, and otherwise men of honour, who would shrink from any dishonourable act in private life, as from a pollution, should undertake the management of a charitable fund, and then refuse to tell, even to the subscribers whose money they are administering, what they have done with it? This is, at this instant, the case with Lord Colchester and Captain Fishbourne. They have been formally asked, and refuse to say, what children they are paying for ; where these children were placed ; what were names, regiments, and rank, in the service of their fathers, and the place and date of their death. Upon these points subscribers to the Fund have sought and have been refused information .- Weekly Register ... THE INDIAN GOVENNMENT BILL .- The Sunday Obscover contains the following announcement :---'The bill of Lord Palmerston will, in the first place, abolish the East India Company as a controlling body altogether, and vests the power in a board es-pecially to be formed for that purpose, which will net directly under the crown, and be responsible to parliament. There will be a new Secretary of State for India, who will be assisted by a board constituted somewhat similarly to the Beard of Admiralty. The great difficulty, however, will be in finding a man of sufficiently high political standing to take the office for the first time. That the bill will meet with great opposition there can be but little doubt : but that it will eventually pass there can be no question, although, perhaps, not this session. The East India Company is a body of immonse power and influence. Many of the high aristocratic families of this country are intimately mixed up with it, and would deprecate any alteration of a system which affords so convenient a provision for the junior branches of their families. At the same time those constituting what is called the Manchester School are, to a man, in favour of a radical Indian reform. At the same time it must not be forgotten that such a measure as an Indian Reform Bill is fraught with considerable danger to any government. The opposition to the government in the present House of Commons is comparatively insignificant, and Lord Polmerston can always command an overwhelming majority. If, however, the Conservative party make up their minds to oppose the bill, their rank will be considerably swelled by those who are interested in the affairs of the East India Company."

Our new year opens with revenue tables, that make one fear that the progress of this great coun-try has been arreated; Both upon the year's and upon the quarter's revenue has there been a decrease -the quarter's decrease some £800,000, and the year's £1,800,000. Decrease in the customs, decrease in the excise, decrease in the property tar, and de-crease in the stamps, are facts which the Legislature must discuss when the Parliament meets in February. The miscellaneous items of income, however, as well as the postal, seem to be in a healthy state.- Weekly Register.

The Daily News this morning expresses great dissatisfaction with the Acts of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Cowper with regard to the abuse of patronage, &c. It says the public must not believe in the permanence of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet. The House of Commons has hitherto been tame and characterless, but the Palmerston cry is on the wane, and the maintenance of Lord Palmerston in power will no longer be regarded as a primary duty or a political obligation .- Weekly Register.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES BY THE INDIAN MUTINY. -We believe we may state with confidence that the Government of India have received instructions from nome to grant compensation to all persons who have lost property through the mutinice. We have not heard the precise nature of the arrangement, which we believe is to be settled by a committee; but we have heard that the compensation is to be awarded upon a certain regulated scale, according to the rank of the person. Of course, by this means some persons might receive less and others more than they lost; but the plan has the advantage of being simple and speedy in operation.

ANGLICAN CONSISTENCY .- More than seven years ago, Dr. Philpotts of Exeter used the following solemn language in addressing the Archbishop of Canterbury on the Gorham case :-" I have to protest, not only against the judgment pronounced in this cause, but also against the regular consequences of that judgment. I have to protest against your Grace's doing what you will be speedily called to do, either in person or by some other exercising your authority. I have to protest, and I do hereby solemnly protest before the Church of England, before the Holy Oatholic Church, before him who is its Divine Head, against your giving mission to exercise cure of souls within my diocese, to a Clergyman who proclaims himself to hold the heresies which Mr. Gorham holds. I protest that any one who gives mission to him, till he retract, is a favourer and supporter of those heresics. I protest, in conclusion, that I cannot, without sin-and by God's grace I will not-hold communion with him, be he who he may, who shall so abuse the high commission which he bears."-(Letter, &c., p. 90.) These are noble words, uttered with the solemnity and sanction of an oath. The Archbishop of Canterbury did give Mr. Gorham mission in Dr. Philpott's diocese ; and yet Dr. Philpotts communicated with Mr. Gorham as long as he lived, and does communicate to Dr. Summer; and is yet in possession of the See of Excter, and of a Golden Stall at Durham. About the same time, Dr. Pasey, Mr. Keble, Mr Thorp (Archdeacon of Bristol,) and Mr. Bennett of Frome, in a protest declared, "that any portion of the Church which does not abandon [as in the Gorham case] the essential meaning of one article of the Greed, forfeits not only the Catholic doctrine in that article, but also the office and authority to witness and teach as a member of the Universal Church." This declaration, made seven years ago, they have neither retracted nor acted upon. Dr. Pusey and Messrs. Keble, Thorp, and Bennett still belong to "a Church" which they themselves have declared to have forfeited all claim to be a part of the "Universal Ohurch." -Weekly Register.

THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND MULOTED IN £2,000 .--- WO understand that an action of damages for defamation was recently raised in the Court of Session by the Rev. Mr. Mackellur, of the Established Uhurch of Clyne, against His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, the damages claimed being £2,000, and that a decree for that sum has been obtained, his Grace having failed to enter appearance. The ground of the action is said to be founded on a letter written by one of the Dake's agents containing defauatory statements regarding Mr. Mackellar .- Northern Ensign.

IMPORTANT TO THE ARISTOCRACY .- Noble families, who support Lord Palmerston, or feel disposed to desert Lord Derby, are most respectfully and humbly informed that two Cathedral Stalls, one of Bristol, the other at Gloucester, have (D.V.) just become

Mr Tracy-You are a gross hypocrite. One of the worst of men. You went out preaching and begging and then got drunk, and acted in a manner disgrace-ful to any man, and particularly disgraceful and disgusting in a person who professes to be a teacher. You are to pay a fine of 10s and costs, or to be imdisorderly conduct you are to be imprisoned for one month.

A PROTESTANT PROTEST AGAINET SOUPERISM .- The respectable Protestant inhabitants of Kilkenny have presented a memorial to their Bishop against the continuauce of the Souper crusade in that city. They

We, the undersigned Protestants of Kilkenny. beg leave to lay before you the following remonstrance against the further continuance of 'the Irish Church Mission' in Kilkenny, and respectfully solicit your assistance in their removal on the following grounds :---

"We have long anxiously watched the progress of the mission. Any opinion we may offer cannot be deemed immature or precipitate.

"We believe the good results we would all desire to see realised have not attended on its labors, while much unchristian feeling and Ill-will have arisen from them.

"We believe the class of men employed as 'Seripture-readers' by the society are not possessed of such tact, judgment. and forbearance as would be requisite in a locality constituted as Kilkenny is. This conclusion is founded on facts known to many of us by personal observation, and we would implore of your Lordship to use the same means in forming your estimate of this case.

"It is to this we would refer, in a great measure, the inadequate success of the mission in Kilkenny. Angry passions and exasperated feelings are not favourable to cool judgment or calm conviction, and it appears to many of us, as a matter of regret, that duties so well worthy of the educated and ordained Minister should have been delegated to parties not so well fitted for them by education, social position, or controversial aptitude. Whether this conclusion be just or not, it is certain that great offence has been taken by our Roman Catholic brethren at what they consider to be insults offered to their creed and religious prejudices; and while this state of feeling exists, it is our belief that no good can result from the operations of the present mission in Kilkenny."

The Kilkenny Journal says :

"On Monday the Protestant Bishop, living in this city, issued his reply to the Protestant memorial requesting the discontinuance and removal of the Soupers from Kilkenny. Dr. O'Brien has declared Souper-war against the Catholics of this city, in his reply. He sides with the Jumpers, and believes they are doing a great deal of good !"

THE MOORE TEA FRAUDS .- It is stated in one of the local papers that Belfast is not yet done with the disreputable revelations in connexion with John James Moore's ingenious frauds on the Customs. It is deemed prudent for the present to withhold particulars, but there is a strong rumour that a very patient investigation has enabled the Customs' officials to trace tea on which no duty has been paid to several other houses in the town, and the loss to persons is expected to be very great.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL .-- Catholie Ireland will always cherish a grateful remembrance of Vincent de Paul. It was in the year 1646-that memorable year when Owen O'Neill routed the Scotch Puritans at Benburb, and when Rinuccini, the Nuncio, sent when other similar institutions already existed. The their captured banners as votive offerings to Rome- time had passed when Universities grew up out of

many blessings which suffering humanity is hourly receiving in that Hospital consecrated to his name, of which not alone Dublin but all Ireland has reason to be proud. Reader, if you would desire to see a sight calculated to heighten your gratitude and respect for Vincent de Paul, visit his Hospital in Ste phen's-Green. Contemplate the devoted labours of his daughters-the Sisters of Charity-ministering, as none but they can minister, to the weary soul and agonized body, cheering the disconsolute, and kindling hope in hearts from which this world and its mockeries had banished all hope of amelioration here or hereafter. 'The charity of Christ doth urge us,' is their device, and their whole life is a practical commentary on the inspired words -- Nation.

THE ANCIENT UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN-BY DR. NEW-MAN - At the end of the thirteenth century, the question of a University in Ireland had been mooted, and its establishment was commenced in the first years of the fourtcenth. This was the date of the foundstion of the Universities of Avignon and Perugia, which was followed by that of Cahors, Grenoble, Pisa, and Prague. It was the date at which Oxford in consequence lost its especial preeminence in Science; and it was the date, I say, at which the University of Dublin was projected and begun. In 1311 or 1312, John Lech or Leach Archbishop of Dublin, obtained of Clement the Fifth a brief for the undertaking; in which, as is usual in such documents, the Pope gives the reasons which have in-duced him to decide upon it. He begins by setting forth the manifold, or rather complex, benefits of which a Uuniversity is the instrument; as father of the faithful, he recognises it as his office to narture learned sons, who, by the illumination of their knowledge, may investigate the divine law, protect instice and truth, illustrate the faith, promote good government, teach the ignorant, confirm the weak, and reparties, who had originated the undertaking, had also to carry it out; and at the moment of which I am speaking, by the fault neither of Prelate nor laity nor by division, nor by intemperance or jealousy, nor by wrong headedness within the fold, nor by malignant interference from without, but by the will of heaven and the course of nature, the work was suspended :-- for John de Lecke fell ill and died the next year, and his successor, Alexander de Hicknor, was not in circumstances to take up his plans at the moment, where de Lecke had left them. Seven years passed ; and then he turned his mind to their prosecution. Acting under the authority of the brief of Clement, and with the sanction and confirmation of the reigning Pontiff, John the Twenty second, he published an instrument, in which he tays down on his own authority the provisions and dispositions which he had determined for the asscent University. However, ic soon appeared

that there was somewhere a hitch, and the work did not make progress. It has been supposed with reason, that under the unhappy circumstances of the time, the University could not make head against the necessary difficulties of a commencement. Another and more definite cause which is assigned for the failure, is the want of funds. The Irish people were poor, and unable to meet the expenses involved in the establishment of a great scat of learning, at a time

vacant. The stipend of each is £500 a year, with a prebendal house in a healthy southern climate. The duty is easy, light, and agreeable, the Minor Canons undertaking the harder work, and being always ready to act as substitutes in the pulpit. Residence is only required for three mouths in each year. These stalls are consequently very admirably snited for the younger sons of great houses, who may at present he kept, inconveniently and inconsiderately, waiting for family livings to fall in, especially as they can be held with the cure of souls claewhere. " Honourable and Reverend gentlemen" 'vho are powerful on the fallen nature of man, are requested to send their applications to the Honourable William Cowper, M.P. Those who are vehement on the authority of the Church will be pleased to forward their solicitations in the ordinary way to the Lord Chancellor's secretary. No testimonials are required. Reclesiastics not aristocratically begotten or connected will be good enough to abstain from troubling Lord Palmerston and the Lord Chancellor. Such persons are referred to the Bishops of their respective dioceses and the authorities of the universities and their colleges. And it is announced for future guidance that the closer relations which were formed at the last general election between the government of the Ducen and the aristocracy of the land has rendered it absolutely necessary to appropriate all crown benefices to Clergymen of superior birth. Applications from the lower classes cannot be attended to. -Daily News.

A SCOTCHMAN'S ADVICE TO REV. C. H. SPURGEON. -John Glen Parker residing near Kilmarnock, Scotland, having recently visited London by an "excursion train," went to bear the Rev. O. H. Spurgeon, to whom he tenders the following morsel of admonition : "There is no denying, sir, that you are a clever lad, and I have little doubt but that your piety is of the right stamp. At the same time, you must excuse me for saying that the fewer you print of your sermons the better. George Whitefield (to whom you have been likened) fell ninety degrees in the public esteem after a volume of his discourses was published. Folks wondered that words which had made them half crazy when they heard them spoken, were so tume when read in a book. There is something in the way you comb your hair, and in the appearance of your uncommon mouth bristling with buck teeth, which leads people captive whether they will or not. This cannot be put in print, and consequently what seemed gold when coming from the pulpit, is dull in a volume. If still a bachelor, take a plain man's advice, and do not he in a hurry to wed. Young women are the best feeders of a congregation, and their enthusiasm cools down, like oatment porridge in a keen cutting March northerly wind, when the minister they ran after gets-a wife."

The cost of attempting to launch the Leviathan has already exceeded the entire amount (£81,000) paid by the Government to the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the Himalaya.

There are no less than thirty three Mormon meetng houses in London and its suburbs.

THE HEIGHT OF ASSURANCE .-- At the meeting of the Chambers of Commerce, which took place in Glasgow, one of the members complained in strong terms of the want of accommodation in Glasgow, whilst that gentleman had been allowed to overdraw his account in the Western Bank by £6,000 .- Ocol. that.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIG CHBONICLE. JANUA BY 429, 1858.

THE TRUE WITNESS -mana isota esti Sa esperatitata esti (CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY J. GILLIES FOR GEORGE S. CLERE, BDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes. 14). T.BRMS: Town Subscribers......\$ 3 per aunum. Country do Payable Half-Yearly in Advance. Single Copies, 3d. The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1858.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE death of General Havelock, who after having saved the Empire of India to Great Britain, has at length succumbed to disease, will be looked upon as a national misfortune. The disasters of General Windham were in a few days succeeded by the total defeat of the Gwalior mutineers by Sir Colin Campbell, who, utterly routing them, captured their guns, amunition, and baggage. But where shall we find one to replace the gallant Havelock?

Much remains to be done in India, though the mutiny properly speaking is repressed. We are now it seems about to undertake a struggle, not with our own mutinous soldiers only, as has hitherto been the case, but with the warlike people of Oude, who have been but very recently brought under British rule, and who still retain a traditional attachment to their native princes. British troops were however, daily arriving at Calcutta, and were being hurried up the country to join Sir Colin Campbell. The attack on Canton was to take place early in the month of December.

The European news is uninteresting. The launch of the Leviathan was progressing slowly, but steadily; and in due time, spite of the forebodings of the evangelical Record, the monster will be fairly afloat.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

The many flattering notices, and other still more substantial testimonials, which we have within the last fortnight received from the friends and supporters of the TRUE WITNESS, demand our warmest acknowledgments; and are to us a satisfactory proof that our feeble efforts in behalf of the cause of civil and religious liberty are not unacceptable to a large portion of our Canadian Catholic fellow citizens. From many quarters we have been encouraged to persevere in the course that we have hitherto pursued; whilst the handsome remittances which we have received, and the active exertions of our kind friends, have put it in our power to continue the publication of the TRUE WITNESS, in the hopes that in our humble sphere we may be of service to the cause of religion, and may approve our-

join together heart and hand in one common league "against the foe who menaces both alike. Having said this much for ourselves, we seize the present opportunity of returning our sincere thanks to our kind friends throughout the Province-and in Montreal and Kingston, in particular-for the very flattering marks of regard that we have received from them, and of which any man might well feel proud. Of the proceedings in Montreal we give a report below, which we copy from the New Era; whilst the generous contributions of our Kingston friends-whose names shall be published in our next-call for our immediate acknowledgment, as having materially helped to relieve the TRUE WITNESS from the pecuniary embarrassments under which it had long labored, owing to the hardness of the times, and the dilatoriness of some of our country subscribers. In justice to our Montreal \$500.

friends we should however remark, that spite of the numerous and heavy demands upon them, they have always, as have also our Kingston subscribers, distinguished themselves by their warm support of the TRUE WITNESS and their punctuality in the payment of their subscriptions .----Their action therefore, on the evening of Monday last, has taken us entirely by surprise; although in our many years's acquaintance with our Irish Catholic friends, we ought to have learnt that there is no effort or sacrifice which they are not ready to make at a moment's notice, if they deem that the honor of their Church or of their country requires it of them. Of this high mark of our fellow-citizens' approbation we trust that in time we may in some degree approve ourselves worthy: and if we are not profuse in fine words, it is because we know that they prefer faithful deeds; and because we flatter ourselves that they will accept our past, as a sufficient guarantee for our future.

And in conclusion, we trust that those who still remain indebted to us, will make it a point to remit without delay, some portion at least of the sums which stand against their respective names in our books. A very triffing exertion on the part of delinquents will enable them to do this; and having done it, they will we are certain, find the act as satisfactory to themselves, as, we can assure them, it will be to us.

EETING OF THE FRIENDS AND SUBSCRIB-ERS OF THE "TRUE WITNESS."

Pursuant to public notice, and in consequence of the announcement referred to in the first resolution, a numerous meeting of the friends of, and subscribers to, the True Witness, took place at Odd Fellow's Hall last Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

T. D. M'Gee, Esq., M.P.P., was called to the Chair, and J. Donnelly, Esq., requested to act as Secretary. The following letter from the clergy of St. Patrick's Church was read, and very warmly applauded :---

Seminary, Montreal, Jan. 25, 1858. To the Chairman of the Meeting of the Subscribers and Friends of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR,-The Clergymen of St. Patrick's Church, esiring to express their warm sympathy in the object of your meeting, and to aid, as far as their means permit, in carrying it out, beg to place their names at your disposal for the small sum attached to each. They feel that the suspension of the True Witness selves not altogether unworthy of the confidence would be a grievous calamity to the Church in Canada, and that the cause of that suspension-the absence of the necessary support-would justly expose the Catholics of the Province to the charge of a highly culpable indifference to their own most vital interests. Passing over the invaluable services rendered by the True Wilness to religion and society during the past eight years-services so inadequately requitedat this moment in particular, when questions of the greatest importance affecting the religious and social conditions of the Catholics of the Province are on the eve of engaging public attention, your priests would deplore that our long tried, most able and most incorruptible advocate should be reduced to silence, by sheer want. This would be something worse than ingratitude, and consequently cannot be permitted to take place. Under these painful circumstances your clergy trust, with reason, that your action on this occasion will fully vindicate the character of Montreal, and that it will as usual set a worthy example to our fellow-countrymen throughout the Province. We have the honor to remain, Dear Sir, Your obedient servants, The Clergymen of the St. Patrick's Church. J. CONNOLLY,..... \$5,00 J. TOUPIN...... 5,00 P. Dowd..... 5,00 M. O'BRIEN. 5,00 MICHAEL J. O'FARREL. 5,00 J. HOGAN..... 5,00

Hoved by J. Donnelly, Esq., seconded by Mr. Boncher : Resolved-That we invite the early and earnest cooperation in this good work of every Catholic Society in Canada.

Recooled—That a subscription list, in pursuance of the above resolutions, be now opened for Montreal and vicinity, and that Mr. C. W. Sharpley be appointed Treasurer.

Resolved,-That the following gentlemen be a Committee to procure additional subscriptions in the city and to report the same to an adjourned meeting, Viz. :—

Messrs. Devlin, Sharpley, Cuddy, Spring, Donovan, C. Walsh, N. Shannon, J. E. Mullin, Wm. Butler, Boucher, Thos. Patton, M. Morley, J. McCready, Owen C. Foley, J. Cloran, and the Chairman.

Resolved, --- That this meeting now adjourn to meet on Tuesday, Feb. 16th, at St. Patrick's Hall. Resolved,-That the Catholic press throughout the Province are hereby respectfully requested to give these resolutions the benefit of their several circulations.

The total subscribed in the Hall was then an nounced by the Treasurer to have reached the sum of

B. Devlin, Esq., was then called to the Chair, and the thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. McGee for his conduct in presiding over the meeting. Adjourned with three cheers for the True Witness.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN FAVOR OF THE TRUE WITNESS. Kingston, 22nd January, 1858.

A large and influential meeting of the Catholics of the City of Kingston was held on Thursday last, the 21st January, at the Rooms of the Catholic School Trustees, attached to the Cathedral. The object of the meeting being to take immediate steps to aid George E. Clerk, Esq., to continue the publication of the TRUE WITNESS, the English organ of Catholic opinion in Canada.

Upon the motion of Mr. J. O'Reilly, Barrister, the Very Reverend P. Dollard, Administrator of the Diocese, was called to the Chair. Mr. O'Reilly was requested to act as Secretary.

The Very Reverend Chairman explained the object of the meeting; and called upon the people in earnest and eloquent language to maintain the TRUE WITxESS, the able and unflinching advocate of Catholic rights and principles; and not to suffer the enemies of their faith to reproach them with having failed to sustain the ablest Catholic journal in the Province. The following resolutions were submitted to the meeting, and were adopted by acclamation; the greatest enthusiasm being evinced by those present : Moved by J. Hickey, Esq. ; seconded by Mr. Alderman Harty—

"That this meeting has learned with surprise and regret of the possible discontinuance of the TRUE WITNESS, the English organ of the Church in Cana-da, for want of sufficient support at the hands of the Catholic body.

Moved by J. O'Reilly, Esq.; seconded by Mr. Councillor Campbell-

" That this meeting having full confidence in the TRUE WITNESS, and in its present Editor, George, E. Clerk, Esq., and being of opinion that it is the interest of every Catholic in this Province to extend to it a generous support—it is therefore expedient tha immediate steps be taken to carry out the object of the meeting, by the appointment of a Special Com-mittee for that purpose."

Moved by Mr. Councillor Hyland; seconded by Mr. Hugh Cummins-

"That the following gentlemen be a Special Com-mittee to carry out the object of the foregoing Reso-lutions, in addition to the Catholic Board of School Trustees, who are hereby requested to act in concert with them-viz., Alderman Harty, J. Sullivan, T. Ahern, John Smith, J. Lovitt, Captain Fitzgibbon, Rolland Kane, William Winters, J. Murphy, Bobert Cunningham, Garrett Brock, Joseph Doyle, D. Lynch, Jos. Norris, and Cornelius Donaughue-with power

the Catholic Church upon the State is most powerfully exercised, will always be the most proserous, even in a material point of view.

The Pays will therefore clearly understand why we do not attempt to defend our Canadian Catholic clergy from the attacks made in its columns against them. The priests, it says, have interfered in the late elections, and exercised their influence to procure the defeat of one, or the return of another, of the different candidates. Well ! and if they have-what then ? They had the right to do so as citizens ; and as ministers of religion it was their duty to interfere in all questions affecting, directly or indirectly, the religious interests of society. Ere the Pays can conclude from the mere fact of the political interference of the Catholic clergy, to their improper conduct, he must prove one at least of two things. Either that the interests of religion are not, and can in nowise be, affected by the acts of the Legislature; or, that the influence of the bleeds. Clergy has been exercised in an improper manner, or with an improper object. The mere fact of interference in political matters proves nothing; for that interference is good or evil, according as it is exercised in a legitimate or illegitimate manner, and for or against a proper ob-

That priests are but men, we admit; that priests, like other men, have erred, and may err again, no one will deny. They may err, both as to the object to be attained, and as to the manner of attaining it; but in spite of all these liabilities to error, which they share in common with the laity, so long as they keep themselves aloof from the angry strife of parties-which in Canada they invariably do-the political influence they exercise is, and must on the whole, be

ject.

salutary. It is, for instance, salutary to the individual, salutary to the State, that the former should be reminded that in the exercise of his civic rights, he is discharging a sacred trust, for which God will one day call him to account ;it is well that from the chair of truth the great truth be proclaimed, that a vote is not the voter's private property, which he has the right to bestow how, or where he will; but a deposit which he is bound to exercise, not for his own personal advantage, but for the general good of the community, and the greater glory of God.

It is good in fine-in spite of the occasional mistakes to which even priests are liable—that from time to time a solemn protest be entered against political atheism-the crying sin of the XIX century. It is good that from time to time a voice should be heard crying out that God is not dead; that He still lives; and is still the Supreme Lord both of the material and moral order. We are not of those who would blot out the name of God from our statute book. or who would altogether ignore His existence in our legislation. We cannot therefore deny to His duly appointed ministers the right to speak in His Name; and though we do not claim for them any infallibility, yet we contend that even the errors which they may sometimes commit in their advocacy of a particular candidate, are not so injurious to society, to civil liberty, and the great spiritual interests of the community, as would be their total abandonment of all political action, and their constant silence upon the great politico-religious questions of the day. Forand this is the point which we would desire to impress upon the Pays-as there is no man who is either pure animal or pure spirit, so there is scarcely a single question with which the statesman has to deal, which has not a spiritual, as well as a secular side, and into which the religious element does not largely enter. Does the Pays seriously mean to contend that with such questions the minister of religion has no right to interfere ?---or is it only as to the manner of that interference-to the modus operandi-that he objects ? If it is only to the latter that he objects, he has yet to show that in any single instance a Catholic priest in Canada has exercised his influence in an improper manner; and we think too highly of his intellectual abilities to suppose for one moment that he will attempt to defend the monstrous thesis-" That when the State interferes with the Church, the Church has no right to interfere with the State."

corners of the streets, heralds its approach, neither is it greeted with salutations in the market places. Humbly and noiselessly it goeth about among the lanes, and purlieus of the great cities, seeking after those little ones whom Christ loves, and whom it would fain make members of His Kingdom. Of a truth, a very childish, cheap and unpretending affair is this same Holy Childhood; and so brother Aminidab, giving a groan over the errors of Romanism, and gracefully adjusting the folds of his white-choker, banishes the affair from his mind, as altogether unworthy of the attention of such a profound theologian, and such a mature Christian as one of the ruling elders of "Our Zion;" and with much sweetness, gives God thanks that there is nothing cheap or childish about his religion. Why ! his pew rent alone, would form a very considerable Item in the annual housekeeping expences of many a poor besotted Romanist-for whom his heart

But perhaps, brother Aminidab, you mean that the belief of Catholics in the salutary effects of Infant Baptism-that the spiritual status of the recipient is thereby changed-and that he is thereby made a child of God, and an inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven-is a very childish affair, which you, in the strength of your manly reason reject. Well, brother, we will not deny the soft impeachment. The truth is, that we Papists are childish, very childish in our faith; like little children, we rely with implicit confidence in the promises of our Father who is in Heaven, and having the words of Jesus we are quite content therewith. We ask, we seek for no better security. Of a truth, the Papist's faith is a very childish affair indeed, from beginning to end.

But then, good brother Aminidab, you who are so strong, so wise,-you who have attained to the full stature of a Saint, and acquired the orthodox and virile snuffle,-you should not be so severe on your weaker brethren. You should remember that the childish belief in the efficacy of Infant Baptism is not confined to Papists, but is asserted even by intelligent Protestants-as for instance by the Anglican sect, in the Rubric to their Baptismal Office. And you should remember, too, that the Sacramental system as it is called, though to you apparently unreasonable because inconsistent with your sour Calvinism, is in perfect harmony with Catholicity, and has been received since the earliest days of the Church by all Christians who acknowledge "one baptism for the remission of sins." Why, your own little sect, brother Aminidab, unless we be misinformed, still retains the custom, even if it has lost the belief in the efficacy, of Infant Baptism. Whether, then, is it the more childish to baptise little children in the belief that, in accordance with the teachings of revelation, they are thereby regenerated ?---or to baptise them in the belief that it is after all perfectly immaterial in so far as the spiritual interests of the children are concerned, whether they be baptised or not ? Vaccination most Protestants believe in, and we see therefore, why Protestant parents have their children vaccinated ; but if they do not believe that Baptism confers upon their little ones any spiritual benefits, we do not see why they should go to the trouble of having them baptised. Methinks, good brother, with your opinions about Baptism and Sacramental Grace, you should content yourself with the administrations of the surgeon with his lancet and vaccine matter ; you should take your place in the conventicle of the Anabaptists, and there raise your voice against the Popish rite of " baby-sprinkling," and the enormity of bringing little children into the fold of Christ ; there, and with better grace, you will be able to sneer at the "childishness" of Papists, and the simple, economic manner in which the Church goes about her daily work.

and continued support of our Catholic friends.

Our principles are too well known by this time for it to be necessary that we should say many words on that subject. They consist, in the first place, in humble submission in all things to the expressed wishes of the divinely appointed rulers of the Church; to whom, and not to any layman no matter what his position, has God entrusted the charge of feeding His flock; and in the second place, in maintaining our entire independence of all other influences whatsoever. In all questions that directly or indirectly affect the honor of the Catholic Church, or the interests of her children, we deem it our right and our duty to take an active share, but without allying ourselves with any party in the State. The Church alone is the mistress of our affections; her friends are our friends, her enemies our enemies; and our highest ambition is to labor in her service with our whole heart, with all our soul, and with all our strength.

And by this policy we believe that we shall best subserve even the material interests of our Catholic friends. The nationality of the French Canadian, and the nationality of the Irishman, are so inseparably connected with their common religion, that it is in the integrity of the latter only that we must trust for the maintenance of the former. In Canada, as in Ireland, the priest is the true patriot, the best conservator of the distinctive nationality, the liberties, the laws, and language of his fellow citizens; and so long as the French Canadians shall, like the people of Ireland, remain faithful to their Church, so long will it be impossible for their adversaries -no matter how numerous or how wealthy -to prevail against them. This explains why the " Soupers" of Ireland and the "Swaddlers" of the French Canadian Missionary Society in this country are so anxious for the conversion of Romanists. It is a purely secular or political object that these gentry have in view ; for they know that so long as Ireland and Lower Canada remain Catholic, there will still be an Irish, and a French Canadian nation. Would to God that both Irish and French Canadian Catholics could understand this; and understanding it, would advance; 2ndly, by each subscriber getting at least

Our space, and the hour at which we go to press, only enables us to insert the resolutions, which were briefly and appropriately spoken to by the several movers and seconders. They are as follows :---

Moved by B. Devlin, Esq., and seconded by F. Cas-sidy, Esq:

Resolved,-That this meeting have read with the utmost regret, the notice contained in the True Witness of the 15th inst., that in consequence of the culpable negligence of a portion of its subscribers, and the consequent embarassment in the business department of that invaluable Catholic journal, its gifted high-minded and honorable editor would be obliged to suspend its publication, within one month from that date.

Moved by C. W. Sharpley, Esq., seconded by J. Mc-Shane, Senr, Esq.:

Resolved-That we have unbounded confidence in the ability, integrity, and disinterested devotion to principle of George E. Clerk, and that we should regard the discontinuance of the True Wilness, under any circumstances, as an immense misfortune to the whole Catholic Public of Canada.

Moved by P. Donevan, Esq., seconded by M. O'Mcara Esq:

Resolved .- That in the opinion of this meeting it is duty incumbent on the Catholics throughout the Province to sustain the True Witness, and to this end that we respectfully urge upon them the necessity of giving at once true practical proofs of their determination to do so; 1st, by each individual subscrib-ing orpaying up all arrears, and one year more in · lay aside their little causes of difference, and vance.

to add to their numbers.'

A subscription was then opened, when a handsome sum was subscribed, and the list handed over to the Special Committee, who are to canvass the City without delay.

Upon the motion of Mr. Councillor Bowes, Alderman Harty was called to the Chair; and a vote of thanks being given to the Reverend Chairman, the meeting broke up.

J. O'REILLY, Secretary.

PRIESTS AND POLITICS .- A rather warm discussion, as to whether Priests should interfere in politics, is still being carried on by several of our French cotemporaries. There is however a previous question, which it would be well for them to settle-and that is-Does the State, or Civil Power interfere in any manuer with, the Church, or exercise any influence upon the morals of the people ?-For, if it does, there then can be no doubt that it is often, not only the right, but that it becomes the bounden duty, of the priest to interfere with politics, and to bring his peculiar influence to bear upon the State, or Civil Power. With matters purely secular, no one contends that ecclesiastics should interfere. As citizens, they have the same right to do so as have the members of any other class in society; but, for their own sakes, for the sake of the dignity of their sacred order, every one will agree that, with purely secular politics, it is well that the priest should not meddle. But how rare are these purely secular politics. Where, amongst all those great questions which agitate society, and occupy the minds of men, shall we find one that is purely secular ?---one into which the religious element does not largely enter, and which does not affect the moral and spiritual, as well as the material and animal well being, of the community? Now, in all matters which directly, or indirectly, affect the moral and religious interests of the community, we assert that it is the bounden duty of the priest actively to interfere. We are Papists, and are neither afraid nor ashamed of the epithet "priest-ridden." We would responding Secretaries, Treasurers, and Subthen neither deny, nor apologise for the interference of our priests in politics ; because we be-

"Of a truth, a rather childish aflair is this Holy Childhood."-Montreal Witness, Jan. 23rd, 1858.

Yes, good brother Aminidab! a very childish affair indeed; its object being to fulfil the injunctions of Him Whose tends, heart burns with love unspeakable for little children; Who Himself, when on earth, took them up in His arms, and blessing them, declared that " of such is the Kingdom of heaven."-ST. MAT. xix, 14. Of a truth, a rather childish affair is this same Kingdom of heaven. Eh-brother Aminidab? It is not only childish, but as our Protestant cotemporary objects, a very " cheap" affair .--It yields no profit to its managers; it entertains no Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, Cor-Treasurers, with handsome salaries for themselves, and families. It has no Anniversary lieve that it is often their duty so to interfere; | Meetings; its business is not announced in plaand we are prepared to delend the thesis-that cards, gorgeous in many colored letters, and magthat country in which the political influence of inficent in capitals. No trumpet, blown at the be in harmony with God, who is the author of

MR. GILES' LECTURES.—We see by the Quebec Morning Chronicle that the St. Patrick's Catholic Institute of that City are about to invite Mr. Giles to lecture before them during the present season. This shows the good taste of our Quebec friends ; for Mr. Giles, as a lecturer upon secular subjects, and as an illustrator of the great poet of human nature, is worthy of all praise. We would advise him however, to stick to the drama, and to eschew theology. He has read his Shakspeare more attentively than the writings of the Christian Fathers, or those of the modern Protestant Doctors ; and his just appreciation of the humor of honest Jack, by no means qualifies him to sit in judgment upon the merits or demerits of Marin Luther, the theological Falstaff of the XVIth century. To this conclusion we have arrived, after a careful perusal of the report of Mr. Giles* lecture on Protestantism, given on Sunday last in connection with the Services of the Unitarian congregation of this city; just as on the otherdays of the week he lectures, and lectures admirably, upon the genius of Shakspeare.

Not but what Mr. Giles, even in his Sunday lecture, gave utterance to several highly important truths. It is perfectly true that " Protestant ideas do sometimes disagree with the finer feelings of nature," and cannot, therefore,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JANUARY, 29, 1858.

to the natural as well, as the supernatural order. "It is perfectly, true that "Protestantism has no Tasts, no Saint's days, no holydays, no sombre -jervices to depress, no, ritual observances to adazzle, and all that it demands is strict obser-Kance of, the Sabbath." Protestantism, of Scourse, has none of these ; cold and lifeless in its services, it cannot speak to us of better things to come ; and unable to appeal to the "finer feelings" of our nature with which it has naught in sympathy, it cannot be supposed capable as a citizen. either of stirring our fears, or of exciting our "hopes. It is also true that " it attaches no peculiar sanctity to poverty, and believes it always to be a misfortune, and sometimes a crime," -forgetting, of course, the words of him who said, "Blessed are the poor," and taught that it was a hard thing for a rich man to enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. It is true that Protestantism is of the earth, earthy,---that " it considers the wanderer a vagrant, and pauperism a social curse, and that in its desire for the welfare of society, it forgets the individual," and is therefore eminently hostile to civil liberty. All these things are true ; but we see not why Protestants should boast of them-for they prove conclusively that Protestantism is not Christianity, but merely modern heathenism-seeking always those things after which the heathen sought, and which our Lord taught His Disciples to despise. " Seek first the Kingdom of God and His justice" says the word of God. Nay ! says Protestantism, seek first the things of this world and its pleasures ; and having provided abundantly for the body, then will it be time to seek after the affairs of the soul. It begins by making provision for time, not for eternity. "It builds," says Mr. Giles truly, " the school before the college, the college before the temple ;" and to comfort its votaries, bids them as did good Dame Quickly when ministering to poor Jack upon his death-bed-"not to think of God, as there is no need for them to trouble themselves with such thoughts." It has been supposed by many students of Shakspeare that he was himself a Catholic; but there can be no doubt about the sound Protestant principles of "mine hostess Quickly."

But where in the name of all that is wonderful did Mr. Giles learn that Protestantism " without revenues, the aid of armies, or the assistance of kings, but with toils self imposed had created a system of amelioration which might well give the world a glad surprise in its wonder?" "Without revenues" indeed ! when from its origin Protestantism has been supported by the revenues which it stole from the Catholic Church. "Without the aid of armies !" when if Protestant history lies not, it was by the aid of foreign mercenaries that Protestantism was established in England. "Without the assistance of kings! -when Protestantism owes its origin in every country in Europe to the sword of the civil magistrate-when profligate kings have been its fathers, and the lewd mistresses of crowned tyrants its nursing mothers. And as in England so in America. Imported together with its sanguinary penal laws, it flourished for a season without a rival; but those penal laws having been repealed, Protestantism in America is but the synonym of infidelity. Turn to the records whereon are traced the history of the moral and religious progress of the United States, wherein according to Mr. Giles "Protestantism has shown most of its genius"-and what find we therein? Like the book that was spread before the eves of the seer by the river Chebar, these are written within and without " and therein is lamentations and mourning and woe." Because year : and though the number of arrests has inof its iniquities the whole land is desolate. But Mr. Giles is himself the witness as to the amount of "amelioration" for which we are indebted to Protestantism. "It," he says, " forgets the individual," in its " desire for the welfare of society." But society as distinguished from the individuals of which it is composed, is but an abstraction ; and therefore in sacrificing the welfare of the individual to that of an abstraction, Protestantism has, even in this world, | contested electoral contest which has just consacrificed the substance for the shadow; and has cluded was not attended with any amount of proved itself opposed to the fundamental principles of Christianity, which always deals with individuals who have souls to be saved, and seeks the welfare of society indeed-but that only by promoting the welfare of each individual of whom society is composed.

GRAND MILITARY SOIREE .- We would remind our readers of the Soiree to be given on Monday evening next at the City Concert Hall, by Major Devlin's Company, No. 4, Montreal Rifles. No pains have been spared to promote the success of this Soiree; and we trust that the attendance will be such as to convince the nublic of the high opinion which the Irish of Montreal entertain of Major Devlin's abilities as a professional man-and of his many excellent qualities

At the Annual Meeting of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, held in St. Patrick's House 24th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Office-Bearers for the ensuing year :--

President-Rev. P. Dowd. 1st Vice President-Christopher M, Cormick. 2nd Vice President-Edward Skiddy. Treasurer-P. J. Durack.

Secretary-Edward Murphy.

Executive Conmittee.—Dennis Downey, Michael Morley, William Kiernan, Martin Price, Michael Burke, Charles Moffatt, John Kelly, Daniel Lyons, Thomas Brennan, Daniel Martin, Patrick Lynch, Patrick De-

Vigilance Committee .- Dennis Barron, for the Centre Ward; Michael Bergin, West Ward; Richard O'Hara. East Ward; Timothy O'Connor, St. Ann's Ward; Daniel Davis, St. Antoine Ward; James Meary, St. Lawrence Ward; Daniel M'Manomy, St. Louis Ward; Michael Harrison, St. James Ward; Andrew Clarkin, St. Mary's Ward. Grand Marschal-Michael Bergin.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT .- It is now officially announced that the City of Ottawa is the spot selected for the future political capital of Canada. This announcement has provoked the angry comments of several of our city cotemporaries ; and the Herald is of opinion that the Provincial Legislature may even yet refuse to be bound by the decision of the authorities at home. There is little doubt but that Quebec, Montreal, and Kingston have been cleverly "humbugged."

We have received the first number of the Western Star, a new Catholic paper published at Dubuque, Iowa, U.S., and heartily wish our cotemporary a long and successful career. The Western Star " will be Catholic in the strictest dogmatic meaning of the term, and in its broadest range of unlimited universality.

J. C. Becket's Calendar for 1858, is a very handsome specimen of the typographic art, and will be found a useful companion in the store and Counting-room.

We have received from the Chief of Police the annual reports of the Statistics of crime in Montreal during the past year ; from which it appears that the total number of arrests for all causes was 4,394. Of these offenders, a considerable number seem to have been guilty of nothing more heinous than poverty and destitution-offences upon which Protestantism is apt to look with a severe eye. The total number of persons arrested as homeless vagrants, and for protection, is put down at 1,839, of whom about one half were females. for protection, is put down at 1,839, of whom about one half were females. Of the remainder, it does not appear that

many were arrested on very serious charges. | men were observed walking along the road leading There have been 1,842 arrests for intemperance, but under this head there are but 356 females. The total number of discharged is put down at 2,852: of those committed for trial at 91; and of those summarily dealt with by short sentences of imprisonment, varying from fifteen days to two months, at 1,461. The national origins of the persons arrested are given as follows :-- Irish, 2,401; British, 956; French Canadian, 898; United States, 63; other countries, 76. Upon the whole we have good cause to congratulate ourselves upon the rarity of serious crime in our midst. We have had, in spite of the excitement of a general election, fewer cases of drunkenness than we had during the previous creased by 259, this must be attributed to the effects of the commercial crisis upon the poorer members of society. Thus we find that the persons arrested for the crime of poverty were last year 456 in excess of 1856, whilst under almost every other head we find a considerable decrease in the number of arrests made by the Police. This is highly gratifying, and shows that for orderly conduct the citizens of Montreal may compare favorably with those of any city on this Continent ; and that even the severely drunkenness, or characterized by any acts of violence. This fact, we say, connected with the election is amply proved by the statistics before us, and is one of which the citizens of Montreal may well feel proud.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Cobourg, C.W., Jan. 15, 1858.

DELE SIR-The sectarian storm having somewhat subsided for the time being in this country, occasioned by the election of a member to serve in the ensuing Parliament, I beg to claim a small space in your va-luable journal to make a few remarks in reference thereto. In the first place, I have to state that it would be worse than useless to pretend to ignore the steady growth and increasing strength of Orangeism in Upper Canada, and the baneful influence it already exercises, in conjunction with Puritanism, over those who offer themselves, in the time of election, to represent the people in Parliament. Under the combined and blasting influences of Orangeism, and "Praise-God-Barebonism," sound principles and far-sighted policy fall to the ground, and everything that is noble in humanity seems to wither. This pernicious combination was brought to bear upon the voters and candidates at the late election

here ; and miscrable dictu men, became perfectly frantic for the moment, and lost, as it were, the affairs of this world entirely; whilst all their intellectual powers, physical energies, and mutual resources were concentrated, and exerted to the utmost, in the hope of crushing for ever and annihilating every trait of Catholicity within their reach. The rowdies of the conventicle led the candidates by the nose, and compelled them to declare that not another iota of jus tice should be granted to Catholics on the subject of Separate Schools; whilst Orangeism extorted from them, explicit promises to use all their influence in Parliament to procure the passing of a Bill, giving its votaries a legal existence. It was a humiliating sight to behold a politician degraded to the ignomi-nious position of occupying the "tub," and reduced to snivel about, what is called in the Puritan camp, the "Sabbath," and turn up the whites of his eyes towards the stars as a pious manifestation of his profound horror for tobacco, coffee, &c.; and then wind up his antics by attempting the loathsome, but hopeless task of whitewashing the blood-stained banner of Orangeism. However, it would be a great pity to pass over in silence a dogmatical decision pronounced by the honorable member for West Northumberland relating to Orangeism. In the course of his address delivered on the 12th ult., he underlook to define that the Orange combination was a religious society, a benevolent institution. Ah! what a bitter irony and cruel insult it was to humanity, to dignify that abominable scum of ruthless fanaticism, that vile instrument of tyranny, oppression, violence, and fomenter of rebellions-a system restrained by no laws, human or divine-as a benevolent society.-Instead of this barefaced attempt to cloak Orangeism with the garb of religion or charity, it would be more manly on the part of the Orange representa-tives to declare that their fixed determination is, that their Protestant victories shall be celebrated in bitter tears by the faithful and loyal Catholics, subjects of Queen Victoria in this Province; that there shall be a recommencement of those foul murders, unrelenting persecutions, destructions of property, and ail the horrors which have ever been the inseparable attendants of Orangeism since Satan in person first planted it on the Irish soil, to the present time; that the properties, liberties, and lives of Catholics shall be placed at the disposal of that murderous gang, whose sanguinary proceedings compelled, not many months since, the Lord Lieutenant and Chancellor of Ireland to have recourse to extraordinary measures, in order to protect the property and lives of inoffen-sive people in Belfast. Yes, Sir, many of our representatives instead of doing their part in maintaining civil and religious liberty, and in promoting the happiness of the Canadian people, are preparing horrible machinations against our social existence, and for their own moral ruin. They may be as virulent, they may laugh and sneer as they please; the un-alterable decrees of justice will not acquit them of

the awful guilt of compassing the death of innocent men, women and children, which must follow the incorporation of Orangeism. Are we to suppose that they are ignorant of the state of society, when and where Orangeism predominates? What are those social blessings which they are so anxious to draw down upon the people of this Province, and more particularly upon Catholics? Let the following extracts show the ferocious nature of Orangeism, and the ordinary works of tender mercy as under-" CORNEEANY, DEC. 30, 1841.-About nine o'clock.

on the night of Monday last, a number of Orangefrom Lurgan to Bleary, with guns in their hands, singing Orange songs. When they arrived at the residence of a man named Owen M'Nierney, they fired three shots at his house, and struck the door violently with the butts of their guns, shouting ferociously, 'To hell with the Pope !' After they had wreaked their wrath sufficiently upon this family, they withdrew, cheering in a most frightful manner." "KILLYMAN.—On Christmas evening, a number of Orangemen committed a most savage outrage in that locality. As two men, named Kennedy, were returning home, after accompanying the Catholic clergyman to his own house-the Reverend gentleman having had a sick-call from their sister-in-law-they were attacked at a place called Longhey's Corner, by a party of vagabonds, who commenced shoating, 'To hell with the Pope l' and throwing stones at them in such a violent manner, that the poor men were compelled to fiv for refuge to the house of a Protestant named Fulton. Here the Kennedys did not remain long, on account of the riotous conduct of their opponents, who swore that if Fulton did not turn them out, they would pull his house about his cars. Fulton not being able to protect them, the persecuted men took flight for the house of their brother, when they were again hotly pursued. They reached the place in safety; but the ruffians coming up immediately, commenced yelling hidcously, throwing volley after volley of stones through the windows and against the door, until the latter was forced open .-They then rushed in, and tore down the shelves and every other moveable article they could lay their hands upon ; never ceasing until they left the place an entire wreck. In the room lay the dying woman, mother of seven children, who were all with their parent at the time. Hearing the noise, the little creatures hid themselves under the bedding, thinking that thus they would be safer; but one of the ruffians, hearing their cries, went up to the spot, and thrust a bayonet into the coverlet, plunging it into the head of a boy nine years of age." About the same time, another gang of Orangemen celebrated the Christmas Festival as follows :--"A more cold-blooded or atrocious murder than that of M'Ardle, was never perpetrated. Recollect, there was no rioi, no drunken broil, no provocation whatsoever. The facts are these :- The Orangemen of Shanaghan and others from the townlands of Moncysland, Crosskilt, Drunnadonald, and the neighboring haunts, retired after the shooting match to a public-house on the road leading to Ratesbridge .--Four Catholic boys, some of them sons of most respectable farmers in the neighborhood, passed by where the Orangemen had assembled; and after passing quietly and peaceably down the road, went into another public-house kept also by a Protestant. They had scarcely entered, when word was brought to the landlord of the house, that the Orangemen were coming to murder them, and that their vengeance was particularly directed against one of the M'Ardles, son of Brian M'Ardle—a youth about nineteen years old, of most gigantic strength..... It is said that he never was heard of as being engaged in a quarrel. The landlord humanely warned him against his danger, and sent him through a back window. He ran to the house of a Catholic, named Murphy. The Orangemen, when they did not find him, assaulted those in the house, and afterwards pursued him in force into the house where he took refuge. After rendering him nearly senseless, they a little girl who was killed. The damages awarded dragged him outside the doors of the house. Two him were £150.—Montreal Herald.

of the heartless murderers held him, whilst a third, placing the muzzle of a musket loaded with ball close to his heart, literally split his heart in two!! Three more came up, and stabbed and mangled the corpse

with gr spes !" Such are the fruits of that benevolent society which is to be legalised in the next session of the Canadian Parliament-when Canada is to be given over to a malevolent faction, which, like a raging lion, goeth about seeking whom it may devour; which not only preys, but gorges on its victims; -- a faction against which innocence is no protection, and the laws of the land but a feeble shield.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

At a meeting of the Council of St. Patrick's Ca-tholic Institute, Quebec, held 20th iust., the following gentlemen were elected Office-bearers for the ensuing Butt Butte Eggs Fres

John O'Leary, President. John Lilly, 1st Vice President. Thos. McGreavey, 2nd Vice President. John Lane, Juni, Treasurer. G. W. Colfer, Recording Secretary. Jas. O'Leary Assistant do. M.F. Walsh, Corresponding do. M.J. O'Docherty, Assistant do.

THE HIGH SCHOOL .- We have received a note from the Rector of the High School in consequence of a paragraph that appeared in our last, from which we take the liberty of making the following extract :-"We do all in our power to make our boys conduct themselves properly at all times, especially in the streets, and I think with some success. It was not last week, but some weeks since that I had occasion to punish the nine boys for snowballing near our own doors. This seems to have been attended with good effect, for I am able to state, with certainty that the snowballing on the occasion complained of by the Minerve was not the act of any pupil of the High School."

Dr. Dawson adds :-- " That the only persons con-nected with the institution likely to have given cause for the complaint, arc some of the young men attending the lectures in the Faculty of Arts, who have been cautioned against giving any reason for such charges in future."-Montreal Witness.

Married.

At Rawdon, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Quinn, Mr. Thomas Keough, to Miss Isabella Daly, daughter of Alexander Daly, Esq., Crown Land Agent.

A great Medicine .- No medicine ever offered to the public has met with such universal and signal success as Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. Itisa sure cure for all kinds of pain. Try it and thank us for the suggestion.

The Hair .--- The "Persian Balm" is a most valuable addition to the toilet, as a Hair Tonic. It nourishes and invigorates the hair, and imparts to it a beautiful gloss : effectually removes all dandruff and diseases from the scalp, and as a Champoo, is positive-ly unequalled. Apply to the head clear, rub thoroughly, and add a little soft water. Persons dressing the hair with the Pesian Balm, will require no oils or pomades.

A WOMAN FROZEN TO DRATH.-A woman named Margaret Sharp was found at the point of death from cold, on the field of St. Eustache street, early yesterday morning. She had partaken too freely of intoxisating liquors, and died soon after being taken to the Verdict, death from exposure .- Quebce Merjail. cury, 20th inst.

OUTCRY FOR PAP .- The Colonist which was bought over, at the sacrifice of its late editor Mr. Hogan, to serve the ministry during the election, is beginning to cry out for spoils. Spoils and the necessity of paying the Colonist out of the public purse, was the only subject its editors could find to write about on Monday last. Accordingly we have the best part of a column devoted to that highly interesting public matter. At the head of the article we find the fol-lowing paragraph. "The advertisement of the Post Office Department,

for proposals for carrying the mails in fourteen States and Two Territories, occupies one hundred and twenty-seven columns of the Washington Union.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.										
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MILITARY BALL.

No. 4 (MAJOR DEVLIN'S COMPANY,) WILL GIVE THEIR

SECOND ANNUAL BALL,

Monday Evening, the 1st of February Next. AT TIME

CITY CONCERT HALL:

FOR which occasion the Company beg to say that they have made every arrangement necessary for the comfort and pleasure of the friends who will honor them by their presence.

Refreshments of the choicest description will be supplied by ALEXANDER.

The Splendid Brass Band of the Volunteer Rifles will be in attendance Also, MAFERE'S Quadrille Band has been engaged for the occasion.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION .- Gentlemen's, 6s 3d; Ladies', 3s 9d-including refreshments ; can be obtained at Messrs. Sadlier & Co.'s; C. Alexander's; C. W. Sharpley's; H. Prince's, and J. W. Herbert's Music Store, Notre Dame Street ; Plantagenet Water Depot, Place d'Armes ; J. Phelan's, Dalhousie Square ; Patton & Bros., Donnelly & Co.'s, Mullins & Healy's, McGill Street; T. McCready's, M. Dowling's, Moun-tain Street; T. Hanley's, Common Street; T. D. Quinn's, Chaboillez Square; and at the door on the evening of the Ball.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the St. Patrick's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 1st prox., at SEVEN o'clock precisely. 17 A full and punctual attendance is requested.

By Order, WM. WALLACE O'BRIEN, Jan. 28. Rec. Sec.

A LUXURY FOR HOME.

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

No Traveller should be without this beautiful preparation; as it soothes the Burning sensation of the Skin while Travelling, and renders it soft. No person can have Sore or Chapped Hands, or Face, and use the "Persian Balm" at their Toilet

We hope Mr. Giles will not be offended at the freedom of our remarks. As a lecturer on the characters of Shakespeare we esteem him highly, and can listen to him with pleasure and with profit; but his Sabbath lectures are, it must be confessed, abominable twaddle, and his theology and philosophy are naught.

LICENSE TO COMMIT ADULTERY-The Official Gazette of the 23rd inst., contains a notice from a Mr. Donald Ross, of Beaverton, that he intends to apply to the Legislative Council, during the next Session of Parliament, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife. We are anxious to moters. "Houses of refuge," rent free and the see how our Catholic members, "les gens de inmates found in tea and sugar, may do very well bons principes," will entertain this application laws.

SWADDLING ON A LARGE SCALE .- The Berlin correspondent of the Times mentions that, in order to encourage apostacies from the Catholic Church, it has been determined to erect "houses of refuge" for the special accommodation of all apostates who are too lazy to maintain themselves. The sum of £500 for these Swaddling establishments has already been subscribed, chiefly through Sir Culling Eardley, a notorious "Souper;" and "consuderable activity is being developed to obtain farther subscrip-tions." The scheme is an ingenious one no doubt; but as it has been already tried, and been attended by signal failure, even during the famine years in Catholic Ireland, it is to be expected that so also on the Continent of Europe, it will prove more expensive than honorable to its profor this world; but where shall the miserable hireling apostate, who has sold his soul for a mess for a legal sanction for the violation of God's of pottage, flee for refuge from the wrath to come ?

Think of that, my masters-one hundred and twenty-seven columns of advertisements paid for out of the Treasury without any grumbling, as one meets with ordinarily when he presents his little bill, but instead of that more politeness on the part of him who pays than of him who takes. How the Colonist in its capacity of organist must have gloated over this conception of whole miles of corruption. With what unction does he pen the next paragraph.

And this, be it remembered, is but one of a serious of good things extended by the United States Government to the recognised exponent of its policy. The Senate printing, a magnificent souvenir, falls to the lot of the same lucky journal.

We are afraid that the term souvenir is here rather misapplied, unless the writer in the Colonist means to say that he remembers he did not get the prize when he wrote for it at Washington, in consequence of the same little mishap of being in a minority, which has just befallen him in Upper Canada. However, he goes on to show the perfect propriety of these handsome arrangements-how there is in them nothing deregatory to any one concerned, and how hard it is for faithful partizan prints like the Colonist, to feed upon hope, because the public wont contribute anything more solid. In the concluding paragraph the editor distinctly calls for more pap. Here is his ultimatum.

The time has come, however, when this question of costly party journalism shuld be understood on all sides. It must be held to imply reciprocal obligations, or none at all. There must be an acknowledgement of indebtedness, or the indebtedness must cease. And the near approach of a parliamentary session affords the best opportunity for bringing the matter to an issue. Let newspaper people for once feel their feet upon solid ground. The owe something to themselves, as well as to their respective parties; and all things considered, this is a very suitable time for a settlement.

This is the conscientious gentleman, whom our neighbor of the Gazette recently supposed to have taken Mr. Hogan's place only to propagate his own long and dearly-cherished notions of public truth.-Montreal Herald.

MORE VERDICTS AGAINST THE GREAT WESTERN

RAILWAY FOR THE DESGARDINS BRIDGE ACCIDENT,-

The Toronto papers of Saturday, bring us accounts

of two trials which have just taken place in that

city, of suits brought by sufferers by the Desgerdins

Canal accident. The first case tried was an action brought by the representatives of the late Mr. Thomas

Benson, of Port Hope, who lost his life on that fatal

occasion. It was proved that the deceased was an

able, energetic business man, in the receipt of £400

per annum from the Port Hope Railway, and capable

of adding to this income by independent exertions in

other directions. Moreover, that he possessed pro-

perty, the value of which depended greatly on his

the plaintiff, Mr. Clare, had been in the cars at the

time of the accident, and sustained severe and per-

manent personal injury, besides losing his daughter,

Try this great "Home Luxury." S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietor, Ogdensburg, N.Y. LAMPLAGH & CAMPBELL, (Wholesale Agents), Montreal.

SAVE YOUR DOCTOR BILLS AND TIME. MR. SAVAGE, Mn., July 7, 1856.

DEAR SIR :- In consequence of taking cold after a bad attack of the measels, some eleven years since, I have from that time suffered greatly with a disordered liver and stomach. I have been at times so bad that my life was despaired of. I was induced some time ago, through the persuasion of a friend, Mr. Henry Shafer, to try a bottle of Hooffand's Ger-man Bitters, thinking if it done no good it could do me no harm, and knowing Mr. Shafer to be a gentleman who would not recommend anything to me, that he did not have confidence in. Before I had taken one-third of the bottle, my bowels became regular and I had a fine appetite. When I had used two-thirds of it I considered my health as good as ever it was, and could eat anything, without its disagreeing with me in the least. I now keep a bottle of the Bitters in the bouse continually, and in case I take cold, or I feel unwell, I take one or two doses, and it makes a change in my bowels which is all I need, wherefore, for the past eleven years, my doctor bill has been from \$10 to \$20 per year, besides loss time and severe illness.

Yours, truly, P. J. THRASHER.

P. J. THRASHER. To Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask for *Hoofand's German Bitters*. Take nothing else, and see that the signature of C. M. Jackson, is on the wrapper of each bottle. They can be had of druggists and storekeepers in every town and vil-lage in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. Principal Office, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. For Sale by all the Druggists in Montreal.

ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.

THE PAIN KILLER.-Rev. T. Allen, writing from Tavoy, Burmah, Jan. 5th, 1857, says: within the past four years I have used and disposed of above five hundred bottles, but am now out. Please send me a fresh supply (through the Mission Rooms) as soon as you can, say two hundred bottles. I dare not be without it myself, and there are endless calls for it, both by Burmans and Karens. I aways take it with me into the jungles, and have frequent occasions to use it, both on myself and others. One night, while sleeping in an open Zayate, I was awoke by a most excruciating pain in my foot. On my examination, I found I had been bitten by a Centipede. I immediately applied the Pain Killer, and found instant relief. In less than one hour I management; that his widow was fifty years of age, but strong and likely to live long; and that he had several children, varying in age from twenty-seven to ten years. The family claimed £10,000 as com-pensation. The jury gave £2000. In the other case, was again asleep.

Rev. Mr. Hibbard, writing from Burmah to his fa-ther, says: I have used Perry Davis' Pain Killer for coughs, colds, summer complaints, burns, and for the sting of scorpions, with uniform success. We always keep it where we can put our hand on it in the dark, if need be. For sale by all the druggists in Montreal.

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

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FREE MASONRY .- " The Emperor Alexan this piece of news the Univers has an apt comment in the following extract from a Masonic paper; which summarises the proceedings of the Masonic workshops :-- " The Council of the Che-valiers Kadochs' had given for study for October 28th this question to be discussed : 'Up to what point does the Masonic oath bind (in relation to their brethren) magistrates, public functionaries, or ministerial officers who are Masons ?' This question, stated by the Grand Master of the Council of Boune Foi, could not be solved, and was referred back for study to the first Wednesday of January, 1858." The Univers also gives the following precious proclamation of the 'Grand Master of the Union of Swiss Lodges to all Freemasons over the surface of the globe' :-

" Very Respectable, Worthy, and Well-Loved Bro-thers—The Brother Masons of the Orient of Geneva, hitherto separated by differences of rule and of obedience, have united for the purpose of edifying a tomple worthy of the sublime Gr. A. de L. U. (Grand Architect of the Universe), worthy of the admiration of all those who render to the Being of Beings the same pure homage whatever may other-wise be the diversity of their beliefs. The Council of State and the Grand Council of Geneva, sentinelles avancees de tous les progres, have generously lent themselves to the realisation of this project by means of a law which accords to Masonry the concession of a plot of ground by the same title as to other religions (cultes) which had already obtained a similar concession. This concession is certainly the largest known co-operation on the part of a sovereign State with liberty of conscience, as well as with the immutable and sacred principles of Freemasonry. On the ground conceded is about to rise the edifice which, under the denomination of ' The Unique Temple,' will give an asylum to our civilising labors. and to the numerous brothers from all parts of the globe who come to visit the free city of Geneva. In order to realise this eminently Masonic work, the commission of the foundation of the 'Unique Temple,' starting from the fundamental idea that Freemasonry effaces frontiers, confounds races and nationalities. and that each particular lodge is only an image, a reflex, a fraction of the Universal Lodge, &c., &c., &c., in short sends round the hat."

There is, we trust, no need to resume the old work of the *Tablet*, which years and years ago, had to combat the fatile pretence that Freemasonry in England was not the guilty and condemned Freemasonry in which no Oatholic can share. It is said that its attacks abroad are directed against the Catholic religion, but in England "its attacks are chiefly against the national roast beef." Still Freemasonry is everywhere fundamentally the same. It is a religion, and it claims to be a religion-a religion of nature-a natural worship separate from all recognised religions and all positive dogma. It boasts of its being recognised as such in Switzerland, where the State grants a site for their "Unique Temple" to the Freemasons by the same title as that by which lands are granted to other recognised religions as sites for their churches. The Grand Master of the Swiss Union asks all to respond to his appeal who have faith in 'Masonry as "an emanation from the true light," and who desire to concur in the "pacific and progressive transformation of humanity." This is the universal object of Masonry, but it will not be attained till, in the words of a great Mason, "the en-trails of the last Pricat have strangled the last King."-Tablet.

THE REVOLUTION OF 1793 .- A number of caricatares struck off during the Reign of Terror were sold, full of character, and spoke volumes of that paroxysm in humanity. A map of Paris (1793) the only one extant, as such hand-guides are most perishable, exhibits the Palais Royal as "Palais Egalite," la rue de Bourbon as " Rue de Lucrece Vengee,' the Faubourg Montmartre as "Faubourg Mont Marat," and so forth ; but the gem was a solitary pack of cards, the only survivor of hundreds of sets which graced the gloveless hands of sansculottes. No kings or queens or valets (knaves) could be tole-A geni replaced the first. of Liberty the second, and a series of Egalites the third. Loi stood for ace. Thus there was for King of Hearts, &c., Genie de la Guerre, Genie des Arts, Genie de la Paix, Genie de l'Industrie ; Liberte des Cultes, Liberte de la Presse, Liberte des Mariages. Liberte des Professions ; equality of ranks, equality of duties, equality of skin, equality of rights; the knave of spades was a young workman waving the tricolor, and his foot on a stone of the Bastille. I doubt whether Croker's collection has anything more typical of the period .- Globe. The Moniteur de l'Armee explains the reason of the late suppression of the small military posts in Paris. It states that the departure of the soldiers of the class of 1850 and the delivery of renewable forloughs having sensibly reduced the effective strength of the army of Paris, the suppression has become necessary. The National Guards since 1852 had only night duty to perform at three posts-the headquarters in the Place Vendome, the Hotel de Ville, and the mairie to the 1st arrondissement. This service has also been just put an end to, so that the National Guards have no longer any night duty.

the breast of bla son flarcia, the frateloide million and bla bollow was accompanied with a madal, and ticketed and labelled with the most business like precision Grand dukes and duchesses, princes and princesses ware all arrayed in the state costume of their day .-Giovanni, the father of Cosimo, was the only one covered with a belmet. Gaston, the last of the house, closes the series. The earthquake in the kingdom of Naples proves to have been a calamity terrible beyond even the worst anticipations that were felt when the news first ar rived. The inhabitants of whole towns and villages have been buried in the ruins of their habitations, and the loss of life is something really awful, being varionsly estimated as from five to ten thousand sonls. The lowest estimate shows a calamity fearful to contemplate, as so vast a number of deaths must have a dreadful accompaniment of maimed, ac. The destruction of property must also have been immense, and the mental sufferings of the unfortunate population exposed to so imminent a peril boyond anything we can readily conceive. We trust that means will be found to relieve the poor sufferers, and we rejoice to observe that the so-much-maligned King is exerting himself nobly in the truly Christian work of succouring the victims of this terrible calamity.

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland has this week afforded us another exemplification of Protostant toleration. A Catholic, a native of Strasburg, has obtained the rights of citizenship in Zurich on condition that his children shall be educated as Protestants. We have here another example of the system now adopted by Protestant Propagandists in all parts of the world. They have almost abandoned attempts upon adults, but spare no exertions-money, fraud, or force-to procure the Protestant education of Oatholic children. Our readers must excuse us if we recur to this subject till they are inclined to be weary of it. It is at this moment the one point of contest between the Church and her enemies. In argument with those who are old enough to understand it, they have found that the result is sure to be against them; but they have all this world on their side, and all this world, it scems, may do something in poisoning the minds of the young. Lord Colchester and Captain Fishbourne are but doing among us what the Protestant State of Zurich does in its own way. Liberalism in Switzerland, as elsewhere, is co-operating with Protestantism; and the Government of the Canton of Ticino has just suppressed the Augustine Convent of Mount Carasso. It is lucky for us that the power of such men as Lord Colchester is limited by the British Constitution .- Weekly Register.

BELGIUN.

It has been our duty to lay before our readers the views of different correspondents upon the late events in Belgium. The result is clear enough. The Ca-tholic cause has suffered for the moment a severe defeat; but it has resulted solely from the mismanagement of those who, owing to circumstances, were for the moment its leaders. Defeat has already done something towards stimulating its energies; and if it is true to itself, the defeat can be temporary only. There are, no doubt, unpleasant features enough in the state of Belgium. The spirit of the age; the abuse of the unbridled liberty of the press; the large influx of foreign influences, of French republicans, and, we are sorry to add, of English raffs, bringing with them profiligacy and latitudiniarianism? the daily increasing habit of visiting other countries, and especially England ; all these have produced their fruits in the increase of crime, and the diminution of reverence for God's Church and ministers. As to the late political events, it has been, both in England and elsewhere, a fruitful source of misunderstanding that the Catholic party has been identi-fied far too intimately with M. Dedecker, the late Prime Minister, and with his proceedings. Malou, Dechamps, Dumortier, De Theux, De Meulenaerethese are the chief names of the real Catholic party. Had any of these acted as M. Dedecker unfortunately did, we might be tempted to despond as to Belgian politics. Not one of these distinguished men were ir office. The Administration of M. Dedecker was ostensibly and professedly one of compromise, just the most dangerous to the Catholic cause in days like these. In his own person he is an excellent Catholic, but, unhappily, to well known for a vacil-lating disposition. In his youth be wore the soutane, as a pupil in the Episcopal Seminary of Ghent, and has never ceased to love his religion and his Church; but his character and his principles have all through life partaken of that hesitation and love of compro-mise which his early change of life led many of his associates to predict. The sad blunders into which this infirmity led him and his Government, to the incalculable damage of the Catholic cause, is too well known to all the world, and the mistaken notion which identified him with that cause made the matter worse .- Weekly Register.

ly routed, and the enemy continued to hover around the camp for some time without our daring to molest them, and ultimately they retired in good order, and with very trifling loss." Don't be alarmed or in-dignant, good reader ; imagine what you would ourself have done if attacked by a swarm of bees! While the force was returning from the Alumbagh to camp one of the Lancers was tempted to poke his spear, into a bee's nest and the result is above deseribed.-Bombay Gazette, Dec. 4.

whom we govern in India, there certainly are not 10 who would not comprehend the possibility of a man concerning himself for the good of the country at large, or extending his regards beyond the circle of his kindred or friends. And yet, after all, the in-gratitude and the cruelties which horrify humanity, and put the cannibal to shame, are plants of Oriental growth, and which have always flourished in the East. The natives treat each other just as they have treated the English who have recently fallen into their hands. They have no idea of captivity, unless associated with torture or extermination. To burn or punch out the eyes, or burn the bowels out, are matters of every day occurrence, from the carliest periods of their history down to the present time. The interposition of the British Government is being perpetually called upon to shield the native subject from the inflictions of his sovereign or chief. We have had within the past five years before us memorisis from Baroda, from Kattiawar, from Ajmere, Kotah, and other places in Rajpootana, all to the same effect; and if monstrous tyranny fell short of bodily torture or capital infliction it was to the British Government that even this much of mercy was to be ascribed. The eyes of Europe have now for the first time been opened to the condition of India and the character of its people; and such things as those that until now have been of constant occurrence must never again be suffered to appear. A stern, iron despotism, never stooping from its dignity or flinching from its duty, must take the place of that good-natured and well-intentioned combination of compromises, coercions, checks, and temporisings hitherto looked upon as the masterpieces of an Eastern administration. Brooking resistance on the part of those we rule, it will be the first duty of the rulers to provoke none; and exacting propriety in others, to show an example of unbending rectitude in ourselves. The time will come, but not now, when public employment and emoluments may be reopened to the native ; when it does arrive, the first test of his deserving the countenance of the civilized is the renunciation of the badges of barbarism. There can hereafter be no communion betwixt light and darkness, and he who claims the privilege of being guided by "native custom" must renounce the hope of European countenance or sympathy. The Bengal mutineers have done nothing more than indulge in the customs of their caste and country and nothing beyond what was sanctioned by custom and by creed. With men who think such things permissible did opportunity occur we can have no intercommunion whatever. From the perfect facility with which infanticide, suttee, slavery, and thugge-all great institutions of whatever that half the other privileges and usages we fear to meddle with would vanish were we only bold enough to face them. The use of greased cartridges and the readiness with which all castes travel together by rail add to our convictions on the subjects. A caste man and a native custom man-adverse as both must needs be to progress and to the advancement of the great human family

-are the enemies of the commonwealth, and ought to be made to contribute many times more to its government than those who are its friends. Were the highly orthodox and triple-taxed struck from the list of justices and of Government house visitors and assured that public employment was not to be looked for by them, we should find caste vanish like smoke ; the Brahmins most probably discovering, as in the case of suttee, that the Vedas and Shasters were never in reality meant to have been interpreted as they have hitherto been .- Bombay Telegraph and Courier.

THE KING OF DRAM'S MODE OF EXECUTION .- The following has been communicated to the Poona Obappears from a journal traveller that a new and fearful mode of execution had been adopted by the King of Delhi. The instrument and process are thus described :- A box, each side of which is 15 feet square, is constructed of timber 18 inches thick, dovetailed together, and braced with iron rode. The outside of the bottom of the box is covered with a plate of beaten iron, one inch in thickness. The interior is filled with perfect cubes of granite, weighing in the aggregate several thousand tons. A machine is crected after the manner of an ordinary pile-driver, but of course on an enormous scale, and of tremendous strength. The mass is raised by powerful machinery cast in Birmingham for the express purpose, though it is to be presumed that the machinist by whom the work was furnished had no idea of the horrid purpose for which it was intended. The human victim is placed upon a block of granite, of a corresponding surface, buried in the carth immediately beneath the enormous mass, and covered with a plate of iron. At a signal given by the vicramadack, the executioner touches a spring, the mass falls, and the victim, crushed at once, is suddenly annihilated, and spread out like a sheet of pasteboard! The huge weight being again raised, the flattened body is withdrawn and dried in the sun When completely prepared, it is hung over the wall of a public building, there to serve as a warning to the multitude.

rades, though I confess, hat being less protected they in the annals of Hallarat occurred yesterday. Three suffered more. The sallors of the Naval Brigade in the annals of Hallarat occurred yesterday. Three also, strange to say, showed the white frather, and 'topped'their booms' with the stremity of their terror. There is no mislake about fill one fill with the stremity of their terror. There is no mislake about fill one without device work on the old shallow ground on the sallors of the stremity of the terror. and want to work on the old shallow ground on the Black-hill Fist. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon they 'camb'upon a large quantity of small gold, and a beautifully woined specimen weighing 125, ounces which, from its small size, is cridently nearly all gold. This is another proof of the unexhausted state of our ground, and a well-deserved reward to these persevering men, who for nine long months have battled with extreme poverty, and five minutes before they came upon these riches did not know where to procure their evening meal."

UNITED STATES.

Frauds of a very stapendous nature against the public are now engrossing the attention of the House of Representatives at Washington. A letter in the New York Herald gives a very interesting history of them, of which the following is the list :- First, the charge against Mr. Cullom, late clerk to the House, for defrauding the Treasury of some \$25,000 in the distribution of books to members; next, the indefinite charge, or rather suspicion of bribes against certain members of the last Congress, arising out of the small item of \$87,000 on the books of Lawrence, Stone, & Co., of Boston, "for passing the amended tariff act;" the private sale of the Fort Snelling reservation by the government at a price which some black republican growlers allege to be far less than could have been got for it; and lastly, the move-ment for the expulsion of G. B. Matteson from the House.

The New Jersey Lunatic Asylum has received 1,230 patients since it was opened, 429 of whom were treated last year. Of the whole number, 750 have been discharged cured or improved.

MRS. LUCY STONE'S APPLICATION OF THE MAXIM TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION IS TYRANNY .----The Orange, New Jersey, Journal, of the 16th inst., says :-- Mrs. Lucy Stone, a resident of this place, and owner of real estate here, was assessed the usual per centage on her property, and the Township Collector, Abraham Mandeville, Esq., in due course of time, forwarded Mrs. Stone her tax bill. This Mrs. S. received, and before the time had expired for the receipt of taxes, returned it to the Collector, accompanied by the letter which we publish below. The law of New Jersey requires in cases of delinquents, that, if tax-monies shall not be paid within a limited period, a list of such delinquents shall be delivered by the Collector to a Justice of the Peace, whose duty it shall be within five days thereafter, "to make out and deliver to the Constable or Constables a warrant or warrants, requiring him or them to levy the tax so in arrear, with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the delinquent, giving at least four days' notice of such sale, and, if sufficient goods and chattels of the delinquent cannot be found the Constable shall take his or her body, if it be found in the country, and deliver the same to the Sheriff of the county or his jailor, to be kept in close and safe custody until payment be made of the said tax, with costs." The following is Mrs. Stone's let-

Orange, N.J., Dec. 18, 1857. Mr. Mandeville—Sir: Enclosed I return my tax bill, without paying it.

"My reason for doing so is that women suffer taxtion and yet have no representation, which is not only unjust to one-half of the adult population, but

is contrary to our theory of government. "For years some women have been paying their taxes under protest, but still taxes are imposed, and representation is not granted.

"The only course now left us, is to refuse to pay the tax. We know well what the immediate result of this refusal must be.

"But we believe that when the attention of men is called to the wide difference between their theory of government and its practice, in this particular, that they cannot fail to see the mistake they now make by imposing taxes on women, while they refuse them the right of suffrage, and that the sense of justice which is in all good men, will lead them to correct it. Then we will all cheerfully pay our taxes : not till then. "Respectfully "LUCY STONE."

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH-ALMOST.-An unusual has been abolished by act of the British Parliament.

THE DIVOROS BURINESS IN ORIO. -In the Court of Common Pleas Cincinia tip on the Bth, there were be the docket no former than one handred; and lifty-saves applications for divorce. 'The newspaper reporter says):""""Karly) in the morning?the court was thronged with those ill-matched pairs, who looked anything else but lovingly toward one another. Frowns dis-figured the faces where smilles should have been, and (hose who should have, walked, hand in hand along the path-way of life until they reached the shores of avoid by took deats as far removed from each other as possible. They, thought it contamination even to sit in the same room together, and whenever their over chanced to meet they flashed not forth the fre of love, but that of hate, deep and lasting."

ATTEMPTED MORDER BY A BIGAMIST .- The Southbridge Press states that Dr. Gillet, a phrenological lecturer had been arrested in Spencer on the charge of attempting to take the life of his wife ... It appears that on New Year's ever Gillet was married to a daughter of Mr. Wm. Sampson, after an acquaintance of about two weeks, and without the parents of the girl knowing anything of his previous history.-Oa Thursday last a brother of the girl returned home, after a short absence, and upon hearing of his sister's marriage, charged Gillet with having a wife in New York, and told him he must leave his sister and quit the house .- Gillet at first very indignantly denied having another wife; but finally acknowledged that he had been married, but had been divorced. He could not produce a bill of divorce; however, and was refused shelter in the house.-He then informed them that if he could not live with his wife, " there would be blood shed before morning;" finally, he asked to see his wife in private a moment, which request was granted him, and with his wife entered an adjoining room, when he drew a dirk knife and attempted to stab her in the breast. - She escaped to the other room, and her brother than secured Gillet and locked him into a chamber. On Friday morning he was arrested, and put under \$2000 bonds, and failing to get bail was remanded to jail at Worcester.

GRETNA GREEN IN NEW YORK .-- Clandestine marlages are of such common occurrence that the facility with which a clerical accomplice can in all such cases be procured, seems to have escaped without comment from the Press, though it can hardly have been unnoticed by the public. No matter what the circumstances of any particular match may be, nobody who is planning it seems to be staggered in the least by any difficulty in finding a clergyman ready to lend his aid to the consummation of the plot. A case is now before our Courts in which the sacred functionary concerned plays, however, a more than usually complaisant part. . A young gentleman and lady who had made up their minds to link their fortunes together in spite of parental opposition, found an ally who ventured over into the "City of Churches," and brought away from his parish the Rev. Fred. Hemming, to a safe place of concealment, probably some " priest's chamber" in the house of still a third conspirator of Oupid. There the Divine lay lodged and perdu for fortyeight hours, as a filibustering steamer might lie off and on in a questionable harbor, ready, we are to presume, at a moment's notice, to apply the sanction of the law and the solemnities of his own sacred calling to a union of which he can hardly have known more than that it was to be effected under circumstances always suspicions, and presumably unworthy the countenance of a responsible officer of the social order. The Romeo and Juliet of the story at last contrived to give the slip to the lady-mother of the bride at Wallack's Theatre, and hurrying with all speed into the presence of this most obliging Friar Lawrence were forthwith made husband and wife of course with all the rites of religion as well as with all the forms of law. Into the merits of this specific connubial improvisation we do not care to enter. They are to be passed upon by judicial authority, and they concern neither us nor our readers at all. But whether we consider the objects for which the clergy have been invested with a right to execute the most serious and important contract which can pass between two members of society, or the decencies and decorum of religion itself, we must confess ourselves to be not a little confounded by the jaunty and accommodating good nature with which gentlemen of the sacred cloth can permit themselves to be seduced by their sympathics or by their necessities into such a surreptitious exercise of their prerogatives. The Blacksmith of Gretna Green

The following is from the Times' Paris correspondent, dated yesterday, (Thursday), the 7th inst :--

"It is said that a communication has taken place between the French Ambassador in London and the English Government, on the immigration into the French colonies of free negroes ; that several facts which are stated to have taken place on the West Coast of Africa, and disapproved by the local anthorities, were mentioned, and a request made that similar things shoule not in fature be permitted. A writer in the Pays takes the trouble to declare that there is no truth in the statement of yone of our morning contemporaries about the capture of a French slaver on the coast of Madagascar."

The French papers have discovered a secret Treaty between Austria and England. Russia and Prussia are to accede to it, and the result will be that France is to be isolated. This is a mere Orleanist mare's-nest, but has been discussed so seriously and so much at length as to be contradicted by the English Ministerial papers. Lord Palmerston, we imagine, is little likely to attract to England the sympathics either of Austria or any other foreign Power .- Weekly Kegister.

The Ments Journal states that Pope Pius IX. has just sent to the Bishop of that city a sum of 1,200 floring, for the relief of the sufferers by the late explosion.

ITALY.

DISINTERMENT OF THE MEDICI .- The following is a remarkable account of the disinterment of about sixty members of the Medici family, including seven sovereigns, who have been buried in the crypt of the stately pile of San Lorenzo, at Florence. The wooden coffins in the vaults having been found mouldering away, orders were given to have them replaced, and consequently all the bodies, with the exception of two, were transferred into new receptacles. During these operations, the remains of the famous Giovanni delle Bande Neri and his son Cosimo, the first Grand Duke of Tuscany, were once more exposed to mortal gaze. The bodies of Eleanora di Toledo, wife of the latter, and her son Francis the First were found to be as fresh as to appear only recently laid in the sepulchre; that of Francis especially warranted the supposition of having died from some strong arsenical poison. By the side of Cosimo lay his dugger, possibly the one which he plunged into enemy with more agility than their breeched com-

INDIA.

The Labore papers contain some interesting points about Delhi. We read :---

"We have received a list of Roman Catholic Christians found safe in Delhi on the capture of that place :---Mr. and Mrs. Holguette and one child ; Mrs. Channell and two children; Mr. Alexander and one child; Mrs. Elias and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Domingo D'Rozario and two children; Mrs. Paolina Jacob and three children; Mrs. D'Rozo, Catherina Michael, Joomaria Showell and one child; Mrs. Rozo Hamilton, Mrs. Louisa Formatin, Mrs. Leonard, Mr. Perets and wife ; Mary Everest, buried two days ago. Total, twenty-nine sould. The Roman Catholic chaplain, Father Zacharius, was butchered at the foot of the altar of his chapel."

EAST INDIAN STATISTICS .- We extract the following statistical details from a blue book (just issued), containing a mass of tabular information relating to the colonial, &c., possessions of the British em-pire (part 2). The total population of the British and other States in India amounted at the last returns to 180,367,148 souls, including 97,763,562 in the government of Bengal, 22,437,297 in Madras, 11,790,042 in Bombay. Thus the population of the British States was 131,990,901 souls. The popula-tion of the native States included 38,702,206 in Bengal, 5,213,671 in Madras, and 4,460,370 in Bombay, making a total of 48,376,247 souls. In the French and Portuguese territories there were 517,149 souls. The total area of the territorics thus peopled was 1,465,322 square miles. In 1854 there were apprehended for offences in Bengal 101,781 persons; in the North-Western Provinces, 104,196; in Madras, 207,890; and in Bombay, 73,262 persons. The total number of British troops employed in India (British) in 1855-56 amounted to 279,148 (including 25,825 Royal and 253,528 Company's troops) against 280,-633 in 1854-55 and 282,230 in 1853-54. The number employed in Bengal (1855-56) was 167,796: in Madras, 63,241; and in Rombay, 48,111. The 279,-148 soldiers employed in the last named year, (1855-56) included only 47,872 Europeans against 231,276 natives, and the same alarming disproportion is no-

ticeable in former years. A FORMIDABLE ENEMY .--- A correspondent of the Mofussilite, writing from Oude on the 6th ult., makes the following report of a strange affair in which our troops had been concerned :-- " The troops, however, encountered a much more formidable and enterprising enemy on their way back to camp, and I am ashamed to say the 9th Lancers turned tail; both officers and men fled in utter confusion, while the artillery drivers abandoned their guns, and bolted like mad, but without avail, for the energy pursued them to camp, which friend and foe entered at the same time, the latter getting among the tents, and having the audacity to attack our whole force, which turned out in great alarm to cover the retreat of the Lancers and the others when they were seen running in such wild despair ! The kilted Highlanders did not on this occasion display the courage for which they are famed, for, if anything, the 93rd sought shelter from the attacks of the victorious

Advices from India had been telegraphed from Suez to London, but the exact dates were not given. General Havelock died at Lucknow, on the 25th of Dec., from dysentery, induced by mental anxiety and exposure.

General Windham, with his division of 2000 men, was attacked by about 8000 of the Gwalior Mutineers on the 27th November. The rebels were marching from Calpee towards Cawnpore, and fought desperately, causing the English troops to retreat with the loss of nearly the whole of the 64th regiment. Sir Colin Campbell, however, completely routed this body of mutineers on the 7th December, destroying all their ammunition, bullocks and grain, and capturing 16 of their guns.

These Gwalior mutineers were the great obstacle to the tranquillity of Central India.

AUSTRALIA.

We (Times) have received files of papers from Melbourne to the 16th November inclusive.

"The district around Mount Ararat, the most westward and the newest gold field, is extending its lines daily, and a field for the employment of mining labour and enterprise as extensive as the far-famed and still flourishing Bendigo is being opened up. From thence to Beechworth the reports are alike The yield is steadily maintained, and the population is employed.' Instances of individual success have not been wanting this month. A nugget of solid gold 2ft. 4in. in length by 10in. at its widest point, and weighing 1,743 oz. 13 dwts., or 146lb., has been brought down from Kingower by four men named Robert and James Ambroso and Samuel and Charles Nanier. The treasure was discovered in 13 feet sinking embedded in sand. It is perfectly free from extrancous matter. The lucky owners have been above four years engaged in gold-digging during which they have acquired a competence for life, irrespective of this their last and best hole. A gold-field contemporary mentions the following case, which is interesting as showing the fluctuations that beset a digger's career : --

"' An instance of luck scarcely paralleled even

and ludicrous instance of the effect of fear on the imagination was exhibited in New York early on Friday morning. A German at 179 Bowery went into the street about I A.M., for the purpose of discharging some old loads from the barrel of his revolver. He fired two, accidentally shooting off the end of his thumb with the second, when he heard a man fall and cry murder on the opposite pavement. A policeman came up and assisted the fallen man who apparently was in dying agonies, to the Station House, and subsequently arrested the German. A physician being called it was found that the dying nan was without a wound of any kind, and being thus informed he went on his way rejoicing, amids roars of laughter from all by-standers.

An "original" genius, who hails from " Varmount." communicates to the New York Daily Times the bright suggestion of inflating the Leviathan with gas, probably by way of "poking fun" at the would-be launchers of this great steamer :-- " Dear Sir-It is with the profoundest interest that I have read in your excellent paper the attempts to launch the great Leviathan, which have hitherto proved unsuccessful. I suppose she is built with her decks all in, and is water-tight, consequently she would be gastight. Therefore, please tell the noble Brunel to turn the city gas into her, fill her up like a balloon, and her weight will be lessoned nearly one-halfthen with her present appliances, she can be launched with perfect case .- Yours truly,

"SIDNEY MONDY.

"Middlebury, Addison Co., Vt."

PROTESTANT SECTS IN AMERICA.-- A gentleman informs us that, travelling in the West a few years since, he saw on one occasion a thousand men and women in a grove rolling hoops, flying kites, playing ball, shooting marbles, leaping, running, wrestling, boxing, rolling and tumbling in the grass, the women carcssing dolls, and the men astride of sticks, for horses, and the whole company intently engaged in all the sports of childhoud. At last he ventured to ask what it meant. They told him that they were the little children to whom the Lord had promised His kingdom, and effected some surprise that he seemed not to have known that it was written - "Except ye be converted and become as little children," &c. Such are the little children Baptists! Not very long ago two clergymen of the Episcopal Church travelling in Kentucky, called at a furmer's house and not finding him at home, waited a while for his return, as night was near and they had occasion to claim his hospi-By and bye the farmer came home, and as tality. he rode into the yard, or rather after he dismounted, sung out to a man in a most extraordinary tone-

Go, give that horse some cars of corn, He hasn't had any since I've been gone, Glory Alleluia I

Then leading the two gentlemen into the house, he Бaid

Come in, my friends, and take something to cat; Go, Katy, go, cook them a partion of ment; Glory Alleluia I

These are the Glory-Allelnia Baptists, whose special doctrine is " that they are inspired like the prophets with the language of poetry !"-A Presbyterian looking for a Church.

PRICE OF SLAVES .- A South Carolina paper says :- "At the sale of Mrs. Bobo's estate hast week, fortyone negroes, old and young, brought forty-one thousand dollars. Some of them were more infants, and some old negroes brought only five cents apioce.

The Fleet-street parsons, who lived in taverns and "touted" for customers at a shilling a couple, have been consigned to everlasting infamy by the burning pen of a Macaulay. And surely it is neither agreen-ble to our law, nor becoming to our churches, that the ministers of religion should divest themselves, in the discharge of a function at once magisterial and religious, alike of the caution of the magistrate and of the dignity of the clergyman .- Times.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS .--- The editor of the Banner of the Cross sums up some ideas on Public Schools, in the

political security or morality in a community | Why, it takes some smartness, some educational capacity, to make a devil. Education will ever in its unsanctified processes make more dignitaries in crime than ignorance can. As to human nature, mere school ight does not of itself improve it at all. It makes it inventive in evil, and shrewd in avoiding detection. It simply endows it to take criminal risks. It is a perfectly stupid appreheusion legislators have, that they can secure our free institutions by any measure of a merely mental education. So that if this is all public schools propose to do, let us own our well meaning error-and let the Ohristian inslincts of the country have full scope and encouragement in the education of the young. The people will tax themselves in this matter better than legislators can tax them. There is much pride about a public school system. Well, it is something pretty to romance about. Politicians and teachers can sometimes make something out of it, but we honestly believe that is about all that can be made of it. Public morals are certainly not improving under the system, and never can he, so long as religious and moral dulies receive no more attention. What is to be done?"

We incline to the opinion that, in a few years, such opinions will be much more generally expressed .---They are now more generally held than many peoplo suppose. When a Roman Catholic prefers his parish school to the public school he is said to be bigoted, and even hostile to education; but if Protestants enough join the cry to ensure a reformation in the system of instruction, it will be of little consequence to us what is said against us. Let only the good he done that we seek to promote, and we shall be content. But, in general, God works by His own means and instruments .- Philadelphia Catholic Herald.

A "SLAVE PEN" IN THE WEST .- The Jamestown (Wis.) Independent thus describes the manner in which a party of poor sewing girls, sent out from New York hy the Children's Aid Society," were disposed of in that village .- A charge of tea dollars to pay their travelling expenses, we suppose, was made for each person, the money to be paid by the employer, and to be deducted from the future earnings of the young women. The free church was thrown open, the young women occupying the scats in rows, some of them crying. Customers then walked along the ranks with perfect coolness, examining their condition one by one, and as they found one, suitable they planked the cash and carried off their prize.

THE WAY HE DIED .- The ne plus ultra of Indicrons epitaphs is to be found on a grave-stone in Oxford,

A more sudden death was never knew, As I was leading the old mare to drink. She kicked and killed me quicker'n a wink."

JANUARY 29: 1858: THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHORIC CHRONICSE.

Failure of a century since the farst the large of a guarter of a century since the farst emancipation of the Negro i we eaght to find ourselves in a position to speak with some confidence on the several points connected with that in postent dission. The fasts, indeed, are clear enough but the conclusion, is not satisfation nor the second very easy to find. The philantic difference of the black has been complete installified, fand : permanent : All the cruel-tice or milities which may have accompanied the in-stitution of Sizvery in our colonies, whether avoida-ble or otherwise, have absolutely coased; no British planter any longer pessession human property, nor can it be said that any versing of the old system is now discernible. What the Anti-slavery agitators sought FAILURE OF ANOLITIONEN After the Laple of a discernible. What the Anti-slavery agitators sought to abolish they, have abolished utterly, and the shame and the scandal have disappeared from our territories as entirely as if they had never been known. With this admission, however, we fear the approval of our policy must be terminated. On every other point predictions have been fulsified and expectations disappointed. The Negro himself, though he has become free, has not become wise or industrious. Our planters have not found that free blacks make good labourers. Our colonies have not risen in prosperity and affinence above the slaveholding colonies of other. States, and, though the trade in slaves has de-croased upon the whole, its vitality is so plain and strong that at this very moment we are making a considerable addition to the force of our African squadron. Everything, in short, has failed except emancipation itself. Negroes are free, but they are also brutalized; the West Indies have been ruined; immense tracts of the most productive soil in the world are left uncultivated for the want of labour, and other nations, discerning in our policy a waruing rather than an example, are pushing the opportanities of Slavery to the utmost, and making fortanes over the beads of British colonists .- London Times.

A military officer in Texas boasts, through the papers, that his men " would rally at the tap of the drum." Perhaps they would rally still more promptly at the tapping of a keg.

A paper, giving an account of Toulouse, in France says :- "It is a large town, containing sixty thou-sand inhabitants built entirely of brick!" This is equalled only by a known description of Albany, which runs thus :--" Albany is a city of eight thouand houses, and twenty-five thousand inhabitants with most of their gable ends to the street !"

INFLUENZA, AND COMMON COLD.

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