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### CATHOLIC HRONICLE.

### VOL. X.

### THE VILLAGE MAYOR. From the German.

VI.-THE BEGINNING OF THE REPORMATION.

As soon as I had settled myself comfortably. in my own pretty abode, I turned my attention to the school children. These were more like a herd of swine than like rational creatures. began by accustoming them to shake hands with me when they entered the schoolroom; and whoever came unwashed was sent to the brook ; for I insisted upon their feet, as well as their hands and face, being clean, and also upon their hair being combed. They laughed at me; but I begged the cure to stand by me, and I asked him to preach a sermon on the advantages of cleanliness. 'That does not belong to religion, Mr. Schoolmaster,' said be ; 'go and attend to your business.' However, by dint of perseverance, I succeeded in my efforts.

"The clothing was next to be attended to .--The children were dressed in ragged garments ; this I could not change, but I was determined that they should be clean; and I promised a reward to those whose clothes were the cleanest at the end of the week. I distributed needles, pins, pocket-knives, scissors, and other triffes, which I bought wholesale at the yearly fair m the neighboring town, and each received some ceward for heing tidy and clean. The cure and mayor, and in fact all the villages, laughed at me; but I resolutely prosecuted my plans. We must first civilize the habits of men before we can succeed in educating them. With the help of these rewards I succeeded; and before a year passed, the children were cleaner that their parents. Then the elder people began to be ashuned, for their children's neatness was a reproach to them. When I went through the village, the young ones would leave their games in order to greet me. All lored me. They feared my censure, liked my gifts to them, and above all, were pleased with the stories I related for their amusement.

" All the village talked of my generosity ;-and certainly I had spent much more than my fifty guldens during my first year at Hard. Two of the poorest little children were clothed at my expense; and all this was thought by the people to be done by unnatural means. A schoolmaster in the country was generally the poorest amongst many poor ; no man with any property would have become a schoolmaster.

and that the cure and mayor fostered the dislike of the people-the former because I was not sufficiently submissive to his will; and the latter because I never spent a groschen at his ian, and because I amused the young men on a Sunday, instead of letting them drink at his ale-house .---Perhaps I should have been even more disliked, had not the youths, maidens, and children shown great affection for me; these hindered many properties of the waters, the beauty of the neighfrom injuring me, and from them I received warning when anything was designed against me.

A rumor was now spread by the women of Hard, which everywhere found credence, and which caused me to be feared by all. They said that I was a sorcerer, or something of that kind. When a cow gave blue milk, or when anything was stolen or lost, people came to me, and begged me to tell them, by means of the cards, who or what had caused these events .---They attributed the good condition of my three acres to supernatural means, though they saw me weeding and digging the land. I saw that the old people were not to be disabused of this idea; my only hope rested in the children, when who had begun to value the trouble I had taken with them. About five years after I came to Hard, to cure, who had always opposed me in everything, came to me one morning, and, after flattering me, offered me his cook in marriage. I refused, perhaps too indignantly; and he, in in revenge, wrote to the president, accusing me of practices of the worst kind. I defended myself, and with such success, that the cure's conduct was inquired into, and he was found guilty of the very crimes he had imputed to me. He was dismissed, and another cure, of the name of Bode, took his place. He was quite a different man to his predecessor ; pious, gentle, and charitable. He supported me in all my efforts, and and tried to improve his flock; but his sermons were not liked. The people said he was not of the true religion ; for he did not preach incomprehensibilities, as the cure Pflock had done .---They praised the latter, lamented his loss, and said that there would never be such another man in Hard.

### VIIL-THE COLONY.

" Just at this time a certain Baron Zebra arrived at Hard. He had just come into possession of a large and beautiful wood, consisting of Bode and the schoolmaster Lebrecht. I conbeech, oak, and birch-trees, which lay in the tinued my conversations with the youths of the money from the parents; I gave more away than all the parents put together. They knew not what to make of me. They said that I was a third, who had some to live here. cause he lived at a great distance. The govern- all the sources of evil in the place, and I navigable river near by which timber could be their attorney. I examined all the claims of the contentedly say that all I done was good ; there me he here," said she ; "I have often wished to conveyed to a distance. The baron offered it peasants, put an end to their quarrels by means was something wanting-the consecration of thank my benefactor." to the people of Hard, as the wood lay very conveniently for them; but they were very poor, and had wood enough ; besides, if by any chance their stock failed, they made no scruple of stealing it from the baron. They therefore refused to buy it, unless he would lower the price from nine to five thousand guidens. classes, and made the elder ones teachers to the | and the cure recommended him to speak to me, as I understood the affairs of the village better brain, and put all plans of reformation out of my bought yarn and knitting-needles for the little than any one else. He came to me; and it head. girls, raught them to knit, and gave them what- suddenly occurred to me to buy it myself. My suddenly occurred to me to buy it myself. My I was going one day with a load of potash to plan was ready directly. The baron said he Berg, a market-town, about six miles distant. would take six thousand guldens for it, if I could and where my agent lived. I had laid a sack of you?" procure purchasers. I explained to him that I beans on the top of the load, and just as I enwished to buy the wood upon speculation, and tered Berg, it fell off. A boy who was passing that I would pay him half the sum down, if saw the sack lying on the road, told me of my he would allow the other half to remain, for loss, and I took it upon my back, in order to the love of dirtiness, inherited from their parents, which I would pay interest. He looked round carry it to the wagon. Just at that moment, a my schoolroom, and then stared at me with sur-Meanwhile the young men rapidly improved. prise: he, however, agreed to my proposition, I read sloud to them, and related stories ; and and the terms of purchase were legally drawn up. an hour spent in this way was the reward for all 1 took the eight thousand guldens from the bank, who had been diligent. It is incredible with the interest of which the orphan daughter of my saw my dilemma, and kindly taking it up, gave what curiosity they all pressed around me when, guardian had hitherto received, paid for her edu- it me. Whether I thanked her or not, I do not on a Sunday afternoon, I appointed them to cation out of my income, and gave the baron the The people talked loudly enough now. No smile. who had long ago left school, repaired thither. one doubted my being in possession of unheard-I gave them a moral enveloped in a story; and of riches; but the old people laughed at my spewhile they thought they were simply amusing culation. I let them laugh. I procured the remain all night at Berg. This day, however, themselves, I undermined their prejudices, wak- necessary implements, built a large kiln, had the I had finished my business early, and had intenwood cut down, and every piece converted into a-hes. I had meditated great designs. My best friend in Hard was a young and poor ment. There were many of my pupils who had peasant, named Lebrecht, whom I had often asgood voices. The singing-master in the next sisted in the management his children, and I hantown assisted me, and they speedily improved. - ded over my school to him. He was confirmed at table, I found the maiden there. I sat in the the beautiful, and crowns him with the victor's But I could do nothing with regard to the sing- in the situation by the school commission; and ing at church, for all the elders of the congre- I, only reserving to myself the privilege of re- me. I could not eat. I saw only her black gation delighted in singing as loud as possible. lating stories as formerly, left the school-house, eyes instead of my food. I begged the cure to tell his flock that it would and built myself a hut in the wood, in order to be be much more agreeable if they did not roar at near my workmen. They also built huts there ;- after she was gone. my foolish undertaking. One acre of wood after |" My brother-in-law is just dead, and as my another of wood was changed into ashes; and in sister is going to leave the vicarage, she sent He told the peasants and their wives of my a twelvemonth some hundred acres were laid this girl to me for a short time." unchristian request, and they sang louder than bare. The potash thus procured found a ready without the possibility of avoiding such unies to make me happy. I will do without them, and represented the possibility of avoiding such ever. I now felt that I must be more circum- sale, and was sent far and wide. From the pro- it more than the word poor. "Then I may in order to have enough to give to those who misfortunes in future, by obliging each landowner

### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1860.

ing, were looked upon as pernicious innovations ; and besides possessing the land, I had now a was a potash manufacturer, and she an elegant a wonderful man !" large capital in my hands.

I built a small bouse upon my land, with staand published in all the newspapers the medicinal borhood, and the accommodation for visitors .---Many people came; and in a year or two I was obliged to add a wing to the hotel.

I gave the management of the baths to an honest and diligent family. My capital increas several parts, and built dwellings; for I had countryman. wood and limestone in abundance; and as soon as a house was ready, I placed a farmer therein. I chose those who were skilful in their business, and made the leases as advantageous to my tenants as possible. I became in fact, the lawwould not willingly disobey me; and my unyielding severity towards certain faults soon banished them from my empire, for all feared my displeasure. Look there, dear Rodern ; all those buildings behind us on the hill, fourteen m number, are the extent of my colony.

#### IX.--ELEVALION OF RANK.

Among the strangers who yearly visited the baths were many of high rank with whom I became acquainted. Had I been dressed as they any attention; but in my peasant's frock, I apand, after the death of the old village mayor, was named his successor. In fact, my elevation of rank gave me as much joy as being chosen former days. Now I had attained my purpose, and my wishes were accomplished. I knew the ingratitude of the inhabitants of Hard. What else could be expected from such idle, meanspirited ignorant people? 1 must have made them human, before I could expect noble feelings from them.

I carried on my design, assisted by the cure village. I knew, from eight years' experience, day, and left, reproaching myself that I had "I am Engelbert, and your lather was my of friendly advice, and from that time all the law- my work by beauty and love. loving peasants came to me as judge. I was now so placed as to adjust all matters, and to frustrate all the endeavors of the country lawyers to produce quarrels. This was an unspeakmidst of all this, something happened of which I " The baron wished for advice on the subject ; had often thought, but had never yet experienced | that she was lonely there ; and found no sympa--something which for some time turned my pretty, town-clad maiden passed me, and as I looked at her, a strange feeling came over me. My hat had fallen off, and having the sack on my back, I could not stoop to pick it up. She

and that the washing, sewing, knitting, and sing- to pay the remainder of the purchase-money; ugly, and only two-and-thirty years old; but I city maiden. My spirit was troubled.

Soon after, in passing by the kitchen, I saw bling and barns, bought cattle, laid out the land the maiden busy at the fire. Her kitchen apron "Who wants luxuries where perfect neatness in fields and meadows, and carried on farming as made her more lovely than ever. My courage well as my potash manufactory. I discovered returned. In the evening I heard the sound of mahogany tables, china cups, or silver spoons, not far from my house a mineral spring; and as music as I sat in my own room: it was she play- add one mite to our happiness?" there were no baths near Hard, I built an inn, ing on a raiserable pianoforte. I entered the room whence the sounds came: she was alone, and her face became crimson when she saw me. I begged leave to tune the plano lor her; and after I had done this, she played to me. Never had music so delighted me. She showed great taste and capability, and I felt as if in heaven. She was surprised that I knew anything of music, ed rapidly. I divided three hundred acres into and that my language was not that of a common

> "Are all the peasants in your neighborhood she looked at me. "Stay," re as educated as yourself, sir?" asked she, smilng- without you I cannot be happy." ly; at which I smiled in return.

I proposed a walk, and she consented. She looked more beautiful now; for the air changed piness!" giver to my colonists. These found so much | the paleness and sorrowful expression of her feaadvantage in settling on my land, that they tures into cheerfulness, and almost merriment .----We sat together at supper, and afterwards spent an hour pleasantly at the piano.

mained the next day at Berg. I fell confused take no important step without the consent of and embarrassed: my heart ached: and the my kind foster-mother, and also of one man third day, when I returned to Hard, I was really whom I honor above all on the earth." ill.

### X .- THE SANCTIFICATION OF THE WORK.

my zeal was gone, for 1 thought of nothing but this man unhappy. I was forsaken by all, but were, my knowledge would not have attracted adorning my house. I hought an excellent piano, this young man took pity on me. He chose me and made many additions to my furniture. The a guardian, and spent the little he had upon my peared to them a very clever and admirable next week, when I went with my potash to man. I was supposed to be enormously rich; Berg, I dressed myself more carefully; and Berg, I dressed myself more carefully; and his residence secret from me, but my guardian when I saw the church spire of the town, my heart beat violently. My agent and his wife thank him for all he had done, but I have rereceived me kindly, as usual, and the maiden governor or minister of state would have done in greeted me as an old acquaintance; from her blushes I thought she was glad to see me. The piano was opened, and I whispered to her that I if he be in America." had bought an excellent one, and should like much to hear her play upon it. I dared not say more. We walked together, and talked upon every subject but one. I passed another sleepless night, stayed the next day, and when I bade her adieu, she said, " Shall we see you again next week ?"

" I promised to visit Berg the following Thurs- asked.

not had courage to say more. I wandered thro' guardian," I replied.

No. 34.

My agent shook his head, and said, " You are

The maiden looked at me with sympathizing eyes, and was the only one who defended me. reigns?" said she. " Does the possession of

I led my defender to the plano; I showed her various valuab'e little trifles ; and at last conducted her into my garden. She looked round with delight, and exclaimed,

"How benutiful it is here !"

"And will you leave all this?" said I. " Do you think it will be as beautiful when you are gone ?" She was silent. " Stay here," continued I; "you are loved here more than you will be anywhere else." Tears filled her eyes : she looked at me. " Stay," repeated I; "for

She saw my agitation, and auswered, "I would willingly remain here. Here is true hap-

"Share it, then, with me," cried 1. "You are an orphan, and there is no one to oppose your giving your hand and heart to me."

"Truly, I have no parents; I am very poor; I could not close my eyes that night. I re- but what I have promised I will falh!. I will

"Who is that man ?" asked 1, anxiously.

The noblest in the world. My father dued All my business was now at a stand ; at least miserably, and had, by his indiscretion, made education. I honor him as a father. He kept knew where he way. I wrote two letters to ceived no answer. I will do nothing without his consent.

" What is his name ? I will seek him, even

" Engelbert ?" she replied.

I lost my speech; but at last I stammared, are you Augusta Lenz ?" "Yes," she replied, with much surprise.

a took her hand, led her to my desk, and showed her her two letters.

"How did you obtain these letters?" she

a thief, who had come to live here upon stolen money. Meanwhile, the cure gave the president the ingliest certificate of me, annexing some remarks on my presents to the scholars ; but as to give is not forbidden in the ten commandments. nothing was said, and I was at last elected schoolmaster for life.

VIL --- PROGRESS OF THE REFORMATION.

Now that I was settled in office, my work became lighter to me. I divide my pupils into younger; and thus all improved quickly. I ever they made for themselves. The parents were pleased with us; and I paid a poor woman in the village half my salary for instructing the girls in all kinds of female, work. Before another year had passed, rags had disoppeared from the school room; though in some of the children seemed unconquerable.

meet at my house, in the wood, or in the mea- sum agreed upon. dows; all quitted their games; and even those ened their moral feelings, and increased their knowledge of the world.

The singing lessons did not cause less enjoychurch.

every one to cry to God as loud as he likes :lukewarm singing makes lukewarm religion."

spect, for 1 saw plainly that I was not liked; duce of balf the forest I gained enough money hope," thought 1. I was not poor, nor very want."

even know, but I followed my wagon into the

ded to return home; but I could not resist remaining at Berg, in the hope of seeing the mai-

place of honor, as usual, and she was opposite wreath of domestic happiness.

"Who is your visitor ?" said I to my friend

ment refused to buy it, because no wood was to stay them. One of the most important was my colony at Hard; I considered all 1 had required in the neighborhood, and there was no the love of going to law. I made made myself done; but nothing pleased me. I could not

> I went to Berg as I had promised, and the kindness of my reception gave me courage .--During our walk, I told her how long the time had appeared since my last visit, and how much ably great advantage to the village. But, in the I had longed to see her again. She answered, you leave me ?" innocently, that she was always glad to see me; thy from those around her. I drew her arm within mine, and there was a long silence : for I had overstepped the boundaries of custom. She withdrew her arm; and I said, tremblingly.

" How can people be unsympathizing towards

I could say no more; we returned to the house ; and I invited my agent and his family to pass a day at Hard.

"Mademoiselle Augusta must also go with us," said he ; "she goes back next week to my sister-in-law." He showed me the letter, in which the day for her return was fixed. My happiness was gone.

said,

" Do you really leave us !"

town as if in a dream; I could not forget her in the affirmative. I was gloomy and miserable; and when I bade her good-night, I kissed her I had a little bedroom at my agent's house | hand, and the tears came into my eyes. I realways ready for me, for I was often obliged to mained at Berg till Saturday, when the whole ing. She had laid aside her city elegancies, and family accompanied me back to Hard.

When the beautiful girl sprang from the coach, and trod my land, then a change came over me, and I felt that my work was sanctified by beauty den again. I could not quit the window, and and love. The strength and energy of man can stood gazing into the street, until I was called to | do much in the world. Woman sanctifies all his dinner. To my surprise, on joining the family efforts by love. She wakes in him the sense of the village. We had been married about two

XI .--- THE GREAT DAY OF REJOICING.

My guests took up their abode in the new hotel, and I gave orders that they should be made as comfortable as possible. The agent's our aid. wife made many comments on my house, and wanted to know why I did not live more luxuriously.

She sank on her knees at my leet, kissed my hand, and would not let me raise her up. " Let

" Will you leave me ?" soul 1.

"Nobody but you has a right to control me." she replied. " What you command is my will." "And it I command nothing--if I were not Engelbert, and if Engelbert opposed us, would

"She turned her face to mine. It was the happiest moment of my life, for we were now betrothed.

"The agent and his wife were astonished when they heard all this. 'There is more than one Engelbert in the world,' said they : 'we should never have dreamt of this.'

"If I had heard your name at Borg,' said Augusta, "I should have discovered you long ago ; but you were only called ' Mayor' there.' "I took her through my colony, I related the history of my life, explained to her all my intentions, and confided to her all my thoughts. I declared she should not again leave flard : and the cure Bode published the banns in the church next day. Augusta wrote to the cure's widow In the evening, as I sat by her at the piano, [ who had brought her up; and I added a few lines to her letter, saying that the sum should be paid as usual till her death. Augusta remained Her hands fell from the keys as she answered at the hotel. There was much to be done in my house, and she arranged everything according to her own taste. The following Sunday she entered my room, dressed in peasant's clothappeared in the costume of a country maiden .----

A fortnight after, the cure joined our hands at the altar.

XII.--- A FORTUNATE MISFORTUNE.

Augusta now relieved me of my household cares, and I devoted my time to the business of years, when one night, arising from carelessness in a house, the whole village fell a prey to the flames. All help was vain. The peasants stood looking on, stupelied and unable to more, while people from the neighboring villages hastened to

Only a few buildings remained. It was a great misfortune. The government hardly belp-ed us at all; but still I hoped that good would "I could do so as well as others," said I, not arise out of this evil. I wrote to the governwithout a little vanity ; " but I do not want lux- ment respecting the re-building of the village, to build his house in the centre of his property.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .---- APRIL 6, 1860.

· ;

amine the case, and my proposition met with idea of the beauty of which can be gatherd from their approbation. But these exchanges were the annexed condensed report with which the not made without trouble ; and, after all was arranged, wood for building was wanting. There tent. He said :-was none to be had for many miles; and now every one grumbled at not having bought the baron's wood ten years ago. I let what wood remained be cut down, and sold it at a very low price. I did not require ready money, but alsame; and I collected subscriptions from the hathing visitors for the poorest of the peasants.

In a twelvemonth the village was rebuilt, the houses apart, from, each other as you see; the bakehouses were geparated from the dwellings; and close to every house is a well. I had a canal dug, and turned the waters of the various brooks therein, and thereby watered the waste turage. The gardens and fields were well manured and aftended to; for the owners were

ways on the spot, and did not need; going here obliged to be economical, and the village inn was ished. ""Mors pana pecuta"-death is the but little frequented. I forbade the landlord of Punishment of sin, is the beautiful language of my hotel to let the peasants have either wine or beer. The widow of the mayor, who still kept the old alchouse, was more angry with me than ever; but I attained my end. Had she followed my advice, she might have done well in the eleven hundred millions on, the earth of human world; for my hotel was generally so full that many guests had to seek rooms elsewhere and 1 would have assisted her, had she not continued violent in her wrath against me.

Now, certainly, a great number of the inhabitants are in debt to me, but still they have paid off many of their old debts to each other. Our village is now the most flourishing one in the whole country. We have no more lawsnits .-Many of my former pupils are now fathers and Mothers, and order and neatness reign in every house. I assemble all the peasants yearly; and those who have kept their houses, stables, clothes, &c., in the greatest order, and who have been most diligent in their husbandry, and most correct in their conduct, I release from the interest of the money I lent them. The three first peasants who could pay their debt to me I exensed entirely.

### XIII-SUNDAY IN HARD.

Augusta interrupted us just here. She was blooming as a rose, her baby lay on her arin, another little one held her hand, and the elder ones followed her. The church bells sounded through the valley; we went together to the service of (iod; the gentle, soft singing of the congrega- | nary to death-sickness, diseases-everything tion was uncommonly pleasing to me, and the emotion which it caused was increased by the adver-haired cure who prayed at the altar, and afterwards, with a true knowledge of mankind, to be hated and abhorred by our nearest friends, preached on the relation of this life to that hereafter.

After Mass was over, the people collected under the lime-trees. The mayor spoke kindly to all, and, standing upon a bench, read and explained some government decrees, and obviated The woman that loves her daughter most hates the objections which some raised to them. He then laid his hand upon me and said :---

" An old and dear friend of my youth is come to visit me; and as I wish to give him pleasure, and to show him those young people who have particularly distinguished themselves by their

pressure on our columns obliges us to rest con-

Dearest Brethren-Mankind, since the beginning of the world, never saw such a day as the anniversary we are now met to celebrate. Chis is the 25th of March the day of the annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, the festival being sum upon every house; the government dul the put off till to-morrow; but we meet to celebrate it on this day. God the Father in a week painted the skies in the glorions colors which we now see there. But the day that the 'second person of the Trinity, the Son of God, deigned to unite himself with our nature-God descending from his throne, as it were, to unite himself with man, and lift man to heaven, above the angels-is, without exception, the greatest and most glorious lands and meadows, and thus increased the pas- event that mankind ever met to celebrate. Dr. first parents, and the consequent introduction of sin and death into the world. If man had not fallen he could have no sin and could not be punthe Church. Without sin man would have finished his course upon the earth, and when the time that had been alloted to him expired, he would rise like a spark to the skies. There are beings, and 640,000 die every day. More than half a million appear every day before the tribunal of God. What an awful idea that is !-If man had not sinned, the same number-perhaps less, for these are accidents - would appear every day in the presence of God. Would that not have been an easier plan than for Omnipotence to call all men in the twinkling of an eye on the day of the last judgment ?---all the bodies buried in the waters; the countless millions buried in the earth, whose dust is perhaps fifteen feet thick over the whole surface. At the twinkling of an eye all mankind shall stand forth, in heaven or hell, to receive their last judgment. Would it not have been a much easier plan, if man had not sinned, but, as he finished his career, rise like a spark to the skies ? That was God's intention. And if you take away sin and death from the earth, what a beautiful territory it would be! Standing upon the earth and looking upon

the blue vault over our heads, we could every day admire the gorgeous picture written upon that page by the right hand of God himself .--Every day a largemanufactory turning out everything for our necessities and luxuries. But death is the punishment of sin, and everything preluniprevious to it, everything that accompanies it .--And what a terrific punishment it is ! To lose one's senses, to have our eyes glazed in death, put iato the coffin, nailed up and put into the earth, eaten by worms; and who ever heard anything like the clay falling upon the coffin lid ?-What tongue can tell that punishment-the punishment-the punishment of death in this world? her when she is dead; she would not stay in the

room with her in the dark, would not sleep with her for all the world. Because death is opposed to life, the person in life abhors the individual in death. It is the same in Heaven; the fondest mother saved will abhor the daughter damned .-- | occasionally flashes, hear of some beautiful good conduct, I invite them to a dance and sup- Why is it, fond inother, that you cannot flower of glory and virtue above the angels and it? Is it not as old as the creation? Gas did per at my house this evening." He then read a long list of names from a sheet of paper. why is it, four inother, that you cannot nower of glory and virtue above the angels and cause she is in opposition to me—m death. And race, descended from a race of kings; a royal cause she is in opposition to me-m death. And A general smile appeared on the faces of the when you are at the throne of God you love virgin, the glory of her race. We see they are everything He toves; His mind is your mind; foretelling something very extraordinary. And His will pierces you as sunlight pierces the glass Mary was a descendant of David, a royal virin the day; you are filled with His essence ;- gin, of royal extraction. And before we go any His mind is infinite, yours linite, and so far as further we say she answers exactly the descripfinity can assimilate with infinity you think with tion given of her. At about the age of 15 or Him. You are in immortal, eternal life, and 16-the age of perfect maturity with her sex your daughter in immortal, eternal death, and where she was born-the archangel Gabriel met your abhorrence of that child rises in proportion her, the bighest minister of heaven met her-no, as eternity is above this world; and the saved but was sent to her ;- sent from whom? The mother must abhor with all the powers of her same God the Father, who said, four thousand soul, the lost, the damaed daughter. What a years before, that the seed of the woman should terrific thing sin is, to be the cause of this death. crush the serpent's head. He suluted her-And we have death everywhere-death in the "Hail Mary." The highest word of salutation air, death in the water, death in the fire, death we have in the Hebrew language is " hall," and in our food, death in every pore of the body .--You might propose the question-When Christ died, did he atone for all man's transgressions? He did ; He made not only sufficient atonement, Grace !" Just what we would expect. When but one drop of his blood would have saved all the worlds that could be placed in the blue vault any other. St. Paul calls Grace the emanation over our heads. He paid an infinity of debt of the spirit of God. In another place he calls more than was necessary. A dam's sin is more than atoned for; then why is not death removed. God has forgiven crime, as to its eternal fault, but leaves a temporal punishment to warn the sinner not to commit it again. There is atonement infinitely beyond what was necessary; forgiven we are and more than forgiven; but when And the poor Catholic people-I call them poor we see a fresh grave dug, there is the temporal to express their affections, and not any want of penalty. And, therefore, when you see a little baby coffin carried to the church-yard, alter be- than " Hail Mary, full of Grace !" " The Lord down to supper as chance directed; a young ing baptized --- a little child, spotless as the orna- is with thee." God is not only her companion, ments of the altar,-and when I meet a man of this world I say, " Sir, stand if you please ;-let us accompany this little funeral, until 1 speak one men? Those of the present generation? No, sentence in your ear. Had that child any per-sonal crune of its own?" "No." "Why is it is a Hebrew expression, but we have equivalent killed?" "Because it is the descendant of ones in our own language. Thus we say, brave Adam, the original rebel." " Punished for his amongst the brave, meaning braver than the forgiven ?" " No coubt." And it has no personal sin; and still the imperial lash is lifted over its head and, like the flood of time, it spares nobody, neither the king nor the beggar, the samt nor the sinner; and the little baptized baby is to die under the lash as the result of original sin. Now sir, will you answer this question-If you now commit a new mortal sin of your own, have you to perform no penance for it? If the baby that committed no personal sin, and merely bemost interesting discourse on the above subject, longs to the race of the rebel, and though that sacred edifice was thronged in every part by an must bear the punishment of the grave, if you that would suit the case? No. But does not well know what an implacable bostility has been immense congregation, by whom the preacher's commit a new sin are you not to perform pe- St. Paul say we are all children of wrath ?words were drank in with unabated eagerness nance for it? I think you say you are bound to Yes, all except the cases God does not include.

the Father. I therefore take advantage of this just now. John the Baptist was sanctified in his day to bring before your attention the Immaculate Conception in connection with Adam's fall and man's penance. You ask me what is the made the law. And we only ask for Mary about Immaculate Conception? It is that the Blessed Virgin was not only free from personal and original sin in this world, but was free from the stain of original sin when conceived in her mother's womb. You immediately call upon me to say how it is possible for any theologian to state that fact. I state it and shall proceed to the proof of it. Without personal sist and without original sm! What an idea that is! She did not begin to be without sin at 16, or 15, or 12, or 10, or at the hour of her birth ; but, I repeat it again, at the the very first moment of her living existence. Dr. Cahill here repeated the story of the fail of Adam, and the cursing of the earth, which should bring forth but thorns and thistles, and the man should eat his bread in the the unfortunate ..... And .. what signifies any ... one sweat of his brow, and the woman be subjected to the man-a hard purishment-and the serpent condemned to walk on its breast and the seed of the woman should crush its head. And this promise of redemption, through the seed of the woman, was given four thousand years before Mary was born. What did it mean? It meant that a day should come when the seed of the woman. should crush the serpent's head. Who is the woman ? Clearly, Mary. God the Father foretold this in Paradise the very moment Adam fell. 'You are cursed but I hold out a hope to you." He did not wait, but gave the hope out on the spot, that the seed of the woman should crush the serpent. This was telling him of a future Saviour : and all who believed in that future Saviour then, and kept the Commandments were saved. We believe in the Sariour that is come -past tense; they believed in the Saviour that was to come-future tense ; and surely the rules of English grammar cannot alter the mercy of God. And who was the woman foretold to be the mother of the Saviour? What sort of woman, I ask you, ought she to be ? A sinner ?-Oh, I should say, I think not. I could not think that God the Father would name, four thousand years before her birth, a sinner to carry the Saviour in her womb. I think she ought to be the most perfect creature that ever lived to be the mother of the Saviour. It would be a terrible thing that a woman, giving scandal to man and insulting the majesty of God, was to be the mo- tained in it? There is nothing in the text of ther of His son. It would be canonising inquity f He did that, and putting a premium on vice, from it. In the creed we say we believe "our conferring the highest honor on a creature in possession of the devil. She aught to be the most perfect creature that ever escaped from the finger of Creation, because all the angels, archangels, and cherubim and seraphim veil their faces in His presence : they are afraid to look at Him; they are only creatures made by God the mon, and they all answered that they believed Father, and they are not His relatives; but His mother is His nearest relative; and I can scarcely fancy that the pure spirits should cover | faith. Our enemies may say, therefore, we have their faces with their wings afraid to look into a new faith. No, it was always our faith. We his face, so pure is He, if a sinner, in the power | believed in the Son of God " conceived by the of the devil, and lood for hell, had been selected Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary;" It was for His mother.

We come all along the old law ;-Adam, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses lived, and for 2436 years not a word of Mary, exceptwhen the old law comes to be written-we see means as if we said " may you be in health of a superior description, in proportion to the eleva-tion of your rank !" "Hail Mary, full of anything is full of one thing it cannot contain it the charity of God poured out upon the soul. So Mary completely meets our anticipations. Full of the emanation of the spirit of God .--From that very word I would conclude that Mary had neither personal nor original sin, for if she had any sin how could she be full of Grace? prosperity - they do not want any anything more but He is with her, He is in her, and she in Hun. " Blessed art thou among women." What wocrime ?" "Decidedly." "Is his eternal guilt brave; learned amongst the learned. "And forgiven ?" "No coubt." And it has no per- blessed is the fruit of thy womb." The same blessedness-freedom from sin is ascribed to Mary as to the fruit of her womb-Christ .--She was not and could not be equal to Him, but in freedom from sin she was as blessed. The same word is applied to both in regard to freedom from sin. Had Christ any original sin ?-Certainly not. No personal sin ? No; and Mary was equal to Him in this freedom from sin. Would God the Father send His highest minister condition of Mary except this freedom from sin Yes, all except the cases God does not include. men, who, by every variety of dangerous error, by that object. The Rev. J. P. Leahy, one of the Or-And are there cases that God does not include every form of wicked intrigue, and by every species der of St. Dominick, then attached to the church of

This could easily be done; and it was defined her Dr. Longhly, and most of the clergy of that significants day this is, the beginning of in St. Paula mores. There are it So that we have the sanctuary. The Ber. Dr. occupied seats within the sanctuary. The Ber. Dr. occupied seats within the sanctuary. The Ber. Dr. occupied over an hour and a beaven to sit by His own side on the throne of And he has done so, and I will read you the case mother's womb three months before he was born -an exception to the law made by the king who three months beyond John the Baptist-about six months before she was born. The rev. gentleman then read from the first chapter of St. Luke the interview between the Virgin Mary and St. Elizabeth, and the statement of the latter that the child m her womb leaped for joy .----Elizabeth was filled with the Holy Ghost and John was sanctified in his mother's womb.

Would you not think every scholar would say, decideally I will pay honor to the memory of Mary ? I pay honour to the patriot, to the benevolent man whose heart is open as day to charity, who dries the tear of the orphan and consoles the broken heart of the widow, whose looks and kindness spread sunshine before the path of who ever lived to this woman, Mary? I do not wonder at bigotry, but I wonder at a scholar being bigoted. I used to say in England. because we put crosses on our churches they would put none on theirs; because we put holy water on our foreheads they won't have holy water ; because we have seven sacraments they will have no sacraments at all; because we honor the Blessed Virgin they hate her, and hecause we pray upon our knees they will come. in the end, to pray upon horseback. The infant John three months before he was born, felt the feelings of a grown man-of joy, and nobody feels joy or fear but a grown man. A little child on the bosom does not know fear. He felt a mature sensation before he was born at the approach of Mary. What do you, think of the grown man who does not feel joy at her name? And Mary said " from henceforth all generations shall call me blessed." She is the ever blessed Virgin Mary. As an ecclesiastical scholar I so write her name. When did God pass the de-cree to except Mary from original sin? He called her blessed as His Son in her womb; and He passed the decree the day He spoke of her name in the Garden of Eden. It was a long time debated in the Catholic Church; all the bishops in the world were written to in order to discover what was their opinion. The word "Immaculate Conception" is not in the text; but. don't you think from all the reasonings it is conthe sanctification of John, but it is a deduction Lord was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary." That is the first principle. She must be immaculate. Out of that first principle in connection with what I have read I take she was immaculate in her conception. And always contained in that. It is not a new arti-We may take an illustration from astronomy. We always saw the planets move, but we did not know what made them move in the manner they did. Sir Isaac Newton discovered gravi-

not light up our streets and edifices until recently; but it was in coal since coal was made. fairs in this country. Steam, as now applied, is new, but water always but it was in the year 1825, when Dr. Blake went a had that property. There is nothing new about third time to Rome, that he evinced the extraordithis dogma except the penalty attached to him his character. During the occupation of Rome by who now refuse to believe it. Heretofore, if a man did not believe it we would not punish or sive vineyards and other property bequeathed by the excommunicate him; but now that we have pro- piety of rich residents in Rome for the support of nounced it formally, there is a penalty attached to those who do not believe it. Several articles the frish College, had been confiscated by the usurp-those who do not believe it. of faith had not been pronounced for several hun- Blake brought this injustice under the notice of the dred years after Christ was born-such, for instance, as the two natures in Christ-the human nature and the divine nature. Dr. Cabill concluded by thanking the audience for attending in such large numbers out of respect to the Sisters, to aid whose enterprise the proceeds were intended. It is the Christian mother's lap which is the seminary where we all receive our earliest lessons ; and nothing but nurity should rest on her lip, nothing but good doc-trine escape from her tongue. These poor Sisters educated the female orphans, and thus preserved the purity of the source from which all that is sound and pure in society must be derived They invest in this work their talents and education, and frequently their fortunes, and deserved the highest gratitude of every member of society.

to corrupt the minds and tear them away from propies and tear them away from worship, we are well aware that your plety and priestly zeal, supported by the aid of the Most High, will leave nothing untried to assert with continued and even increased energy the cause of God and His Holy Church; that you. will, with the atmost diligence, watch over the safe-ty of your flock, and that you will fearlessly exposethe frauds, refute the errors, and repel the assaults of our enemies. Cease not, therefore, in unison with your faithful Clergy and people, fervently to implore God, rich in mercy, to deliver His Holy Church from all these painful calamities, to adorn her day by day with still more glorious triumphs, and to deign, through His omnipotent power, to bring back to the paths of truth, justice, and salvation, all the enemies of the Church and of this Apostolic See. In conclusion, we would have you to be assured of the special affection which we cherish towards yourself. And accept, as the surest pledge of this affec-tion, the Apostolic Benediction, which, with all the tenderness of our heart, we lovingly bestow upon yourself. Venerable Brother, and upon all the faithful Clergy and people committed to your vigilance. Given in Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 16th of January, in the year 1860; of our Pontificate the fourteenth.

Pius, P.P., IX.

NEW CHURCHES AND CONVENTS .- A new church. for Roman Catholic worship, has been crected at Gargary, Dolly's Brae, after designs by Mr. W. J. Berre, of Belfast and Newry, architect. Another, for the same purpose, is being built at Courtincuddy, and Lord Carew has subscribed £100, and given a free site.

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New convents are to be built at Mountmellick (J. S. Batler, 'architect,) also at Upper Glanmire-road. Cork ; and others are in progress at Roscommon and Sligo.

THE ABCHRISHOP OF TUAM. - We have been requested to publish the following note addressed by the Archbishop of Tuam to Father Lavelle :-

" Tuam, Feb. 17, 1860 .- Rev. Dear Sir,-The sad notoriety of the Partry persecutions through the authentic law proceedings in Ballinrobe, so often repeated and published in several journals, should, I think, be sufficient evidence of the religious and social cruelties inflicted on the poor and patient people If any further testimony of mine, or of the clergy were wanted, I need but refer you to the monies I had to advance to aid you in protecting them, and the share of the diocesan fund-larger than any average portion of it-which has been assigned as a testimony of your zeal to encourage you in this struggle in which you are engaged, chiefly for the faith, and next for the temporal safety of the people.

I remain, yours, &c., &c., J JOHN M'HALE, Archbishop of Tuam.

DEATH OF THE MOST REV. DR. BLAKE .- The patriarch of the Irish Catholic Church, the Most Rev. Dr. Blake, Bishop of Dromore, has closed his earthly career. This venerable Prelate died on Wednesi'ay at his residence, Violet Hill, Newry, after a short but severe illness, full of years, and revered for the true Christian charity, the zeal for religion, and the benevolent disposition which had characterised him all through a life extending to 85 years. The Newry Telegraph, a Protestant and Conservative journal, with mourning lines, announces the demise of the esteemed Prelate, and pays a high tribute to his memory. Those who differed with Dr. Blake admit that there never existed a more amiable man. The the deduction of the Immaculate Conception. deceased Prelate was born in the parish of St. Paul, The Pope wrote to all the bishops for their opi-nin this city, on the 16th of July, 1775. He received the rudiments of education in the best schools then obtainable by a Catholic in Ireland, and left home in the year 1792, in his seventeenth year, for the Irishthe Pope confirmed it and made it an article of College in Rome. He returned to Ireland in 1798, and shortly afterwards was ordained a priest in Liffey street Chapel, by the Most Rev. Dr. Troy, assisted by the late Archbishop, then Dr. Murray .--After his ordination he was appointed a curate in St. Paul's parish, and afterwards in St. Michan's, during the time the Rev. Dr. Wade was parish priest. cle of faith, but a new publication of an old faith. On the death of the Rev. Dr. Beytagh, Dr. Blake We may take an illustration from astronomy, was appointed parish priest of SS. Michael and John's, in the year 1810. From his great knowledge and uncompromising principles, he was se-lected by Archbishop Murray to accompany him and the Most Rev. Dr. Murphy, then Bishop of Cork, to tation. Is it a new thing because he discovered Rome, in order to oppose the "Veto" and to represent to His Holiness the extreme dangers likely to result from permitting the English Government to have any right of interference in ecclesiastical af-This was in the year 1815. those upon whom he had conferred them. Doctor Court of Rome, and never ceased his efforts until he had effected the restoration of the College property. Having performed this act of gratitude to his Alma Mater, he returned humbly to his pastoral duties in SS. Michael and John's parish in the year 1829, to share in the jubilation and thanksgiving of his coun-trymen for the attainment of liberty of conscience in the passing of the Act of Catholic Emancipation. During Dr. Blake's absence in Rome his parochial duties devolved upon Monsignor, then the Rev. Dr. Yore. In the year 1831 Dr. Blake was appointed pastor of St. Andrew's parish, where he found the parochial church a wretched, insecure, and insuffi-cient building. The good priest did not long let this state of things continue, and soon set about erecting a temple worthy of God's service, and equal to the requirements of the extensive parish over which he was called to preside. In the year 1832, the first stone of the church of St. Andrew, Westland-row, was laid by the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, and on the 17th March, in the year 1835. Mr. Blake was consecrated Bishop of Dromore, and preached the dedication sermon of the church which he himself had raised to God's glory in the following year. In the year 1836 his long-wished for op-portunity came of founding an asylum for single destitute females of respectable character, and in that year he aided in establishing the Institution of St. Joseph, Portland-row. Every energy his lord ship could bring to bear was exerted in promoting the interests of this institution, as no one was better conversant with the dire necessities of the deserving class for whom it was designed. Perhaps one of the most effective of Doctor Blake's splendid sermons was the one which he preached in its aid in 1838. It was pronounced by all to be so excellent that it was printed and sold for the benefit of the institution. Never at rest when good was to be accomplished, or the welfare of the Church consulted, though far advanced in years, Dr. Blake proceeded, for the fourth time, to Rome in the year 1842. He returned again to Ireland, and entered with his accustomed zenl on the arduous duties of his diocese, and as we have stated, was selected in the year 1850 to preach the opening sermon at the Synod of Thurles. The last time Dr. Blake preached in public out of his own diocese was on the 15th of October, 1856, when he delivered an admirable discourse in the chapel of St. Joseph's Institution, Portland-row, having come up from his distant diocese for the special purpose, thus evincing the en-during interest he took in the advancement of that institution. In the year 1854 the infirmities of his lordship's age rendered it necessary that a Coadjutor Bishop should be appointed to Dromore diocese, and the Most Rev. Dr. Blake applied to Rome for

villagers as they went away. The cure, a kind good tempered, lively man, the schoolnaster Lebrecht, and his wife, and the physician, accompanied us to the hotel, where dinner was prepared for us. I enjoyed inyself amongst these excellent people; and I can never forget this dinner nor the concert which followed it .---Twenty-four men, women, and children sang the choruses of Hadn, Handel, and Grann, with as much taste and correctness as I had ever heard at any concert in the city. Engelbert, Augusta and their elder boys, joined the singers. The bath-house garden was the concert-room; and no spot could have been better chosen, for the distant wall of rocks sent back a magic sound, and the evening sub shed its golden rays over all. I was touched, and my tears flowed.

"And one man has done all this!" thought 1: "and this man, surrounded by a world of his own creation, stands there as humble and unassuming as the peasants around him." I could not resist, when the concert was over, pressing him to my bosom, and exclaiming :

" Thou art one of the greatest on the earth, even in thy laborer's frock !"

I now accompanied the party to the bathhouse, and danced with Augusta, and afterwards with many of the Hard maidens. Augusta had been the dancing-mistress to the whole village; and the good cure walked amongst the company like a father amongst his children. We sat peasant girl was my neighbor, and interested me more than many a city belle with her conversation.

As soon as Kruz was recovered, and my carriage repaired, 1 left Hard. Engelbert would not let me pay at the hotel; he said I had been living in his house; and I consented at last to be his debtor. With what feelings I left Hard I must leave to your imagination. I can never forget the impression made upon me by my visit to that happy village.

(Concluded.)

REV. DR. CAHILL'S SERMON, " ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION." (From the New York Irish American.) On Sunday evening, Dr. Cahill delivered a throughout his lengthened sermon. The Rt. perform penance all the days of your life.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

LETTER FROM THE POPR.-The following reply to the Address of the Catholic Clergy and Laity of Drogheda has been received from His Holiness by the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, Archbishop of Armsgh :-TRANSLATION .

" Venerable Brother,-Health and Apostolic Benediction.

"In the midst of our grievous afflictions, the address from you and from the faithful clergy and people of Drogheda, which lately reached us, was a source of the most sincere gratification. For, Vene-rable brother, we saw in it with admiration an evidence of your devoted piety, love, and obedience, and of those of your Clergy and flock, towards our-selves, and towards this Chair of Peter : and at the same time we recognised in it your deep sorrow and theirs, for the tribulations with which, as it is well known, we are visited, through the impious designs and machinations of men who, themselves bitter and invoterate enemies of the Catholic Church and of this Apostolic See, are banded together to effect the complete overthrow of our civil rule, and that of our See, and the destruction of the patrimony of St. Peter. These generous and admirable sentiments emanating from you, your Clergy and your people, to a person in mortal sin? Is there any other could not but deepen our paternal affection towards you and them. And since, Venerable Brother, you excited in these deplorable times against Christ and His Divine religion, through the agency of impious

### THE TRUE WITNESS AND GATHOLIC CHRONICLE FIT APBILLG 1869

St. Mary's, Pope's quay, in his native city, Uork, was, on the 1st of October in that Jean, consecrated Coadjutor Bishop, and has since discharged the principal duties of that extensive diocesan district. The late revered Dr. Blake had attained his 85th year. and we are sorry to add-that, for three or four days preceding his death, the lamented Prelate suffered most acutely. As parish priest in this city, he was beloved by, we may most truly say, the entire Ca-tholic population of the metropolis, and the announcement we have to make this day will be a sore affliction to them as well as to every Catholic throughout the country. O'Connell, when speak-ing of his dearest, most trusted, and most beloved friend, the deceased bishop, said :- "A more pure apostle was not in the Church from the days of St. Peter to the present-a heart more disengaged from all that the world had of unworthiness-a spirit more pious never entered the presence of the Fountain of Light and Piety-a human being more de-voted to all his duties - the fearless friend of the poor-the example of the wealthier classes-the dauntless corrector of the vices of the great-he whom no pestilence could deter from the dying bed of the wretched parishioner-whom no quantity of property could bribe to the desertion of his duty-that man had declared himself one of the foremost in the struggle for Repeal, and his adhesion gave a kind of aanctification to their cause, and, he would say, exalted the patriotism that animated them in seeking to restore to Ireland her national independence."—Dublin Telegraph.

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THE ISISH REFORM BILL. We have now the text of the Irish Reform Bill before us, and though it undoubtedly extends the franchise to a larger number of voters in consequence of the lower standard of qualification-£6 for cities and boroughs, and £10 for counties-this extension is considerably narrowad in the Irish Bill by the fact that it is based on the poor law rating or voluction instead of being esti-mated according to the rental, as is the case in the English Bill- According to this standard the occupant of a tenement in Ireland, rated at £4 or £5 net value, though paying an annual rent of six or seven pounds, would be excluded from the parliamentary registry, whilst if he paid the same rent in England he would be qualified to exercise the suffrage. Moreover, by comparing the rating of tenements with the rents paid for them in Ireland, it will at once be seen that the former is generally 25, and sometimes more than 30 per cent below the latter.

Mr. Maguire has given notice that he will move the rejection of the fifth clause, by which it is provided that Irish peers may be elected to serve, and may serve in Parliament, as representatives of any county, city, or borough, in Ireland.

In committee on representation of the people of Ireland bill, Mr. Blake wil move that £4 annual rating instead of £6 as proposed, shall constitute the qualification for cities and boroughs.

Mr. Hennesy intends to move that the Bill does not provide for the representation of the farming classes. EVICTIONS IN PARTRY. - Galway, March 4. - A troop of the 15th Hussars, under command of Capt. Greaves and lieutenant, arrived here by the train which leaves Dublin at 10 a.m., on route to Ballinrobe, where they will assist in evicting the unfor-tunate tenantry of Lord Plunket, the Bishop of Tuam. Much excitement prevails in the locality of Partry, Tourmakeady, &c., where the evictions are e place, and it is feared a riot will ensue before the sheriff has completed his most unenviable task. It is also rumoured here that the cavalry will afterwards proceed to Castlebar of the purpose of assisting in conveying witnesses who will be ex-amined in the case of the Tourmakeady murder to and from their dwellings to the court. It is feared that the suspicions of the authorities regarding an outbreak at Partry are not without foundation .-The Cavalry will leave Galway to-morrow(Mouday) for their destination .- Freeman.

MOST MELANCHOLY EVENT .- We regret to state that Mr. Patrick Tutbill, solicitor, of Limerick labouring under occasional depression of spirits for some time back, consequent on the death of an amiable and excellent wife, whilst sitting after breakfast at his residence in George-street, yesterday morning committed suicide under the following circumstances : - A very few months back the death of Mrs. Tuthill occurred, leaving a young family. Since that time Mr. Tuthill has been labouring under certain depression of mind, and although having been abroad in society, with that usual calm and amiable demennor that had at all times endeared him to every class, there was no doubt but the death of an excellent wife and mother was proving upon his fine feelings. Since the period of her death he had been staying at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Goggin, George-street. Three or four days ago his me-dical adviser recommended him to remain in bed a couple of days. He was up and out as early as usual, yesterday morning, took his accustomed walk and breakfast in apparently as good spirits, as usual after which, not feeling well, he retired to rest in bed, at about eleven o'clock in the morning. While the servant was occupied making up a second bed in that room, a knock at the hall door brought her down stairs. She returned, and Mr. Tuthill said to her that he would see the person who had called " next day." While she was going down, Mrs. Goggin heard a noise, rau in, and found him in bed, his throat cut, the place covered with blood, and a ra-kor on the floor. Medical aid called in was useless life only remained a few minutes .- Tipperary Examiner. Two powers conflict in this world-God and the Devil. On which side are we, Catholics ? Napoicon, Victor Emmanuel, and the Italian conspirators are on the latter. It would be unnational to say that anything infernal can have influence in England, the home of all the virtues. But Catholics will do well to consider the statement of Count Carour, that the spoliation of the Church has reseived "irrepressible vigor" from Lord John Rus-sell's propositions. What placed that noble lord in power? Catholic votes. What was the first result of his accession, and that of his friends, to office ?-The exultation of the Italian revolutionists. The Whig Government was on their side. It would con-rol France. Virulent in its hatred of Catholicity, and mischievously reckless in propagating its " constitutional" principles without heed to conditions which must vitiate them, it would support with its whole heart, with its power, and its wealth, the cause of revolution and, above all, the plunder of the Holy See. The revolutionists knew their friends .--The Whig Government did control France, and rendered the Congress impossible by insisting on the luminated the Pope; permitted the subscription of lands for the brigand Garibaldi; and asked Europe to sanction a mode of arbitrament between the Dukes and their subjects which had already been found favorable to the revolutionists, and was as candid and honest as a packed jury. Catholic votes en-abled it to do all this. And Irish Catholic members still hold up and nerve the arm which strikes at the Vicar of Christ!- Tublel. Apropos of the recent imprisonment of Father Kelly, the Northern Whig, a Protestant paper, which arows that it has no sympathy with what it calls "that portion of the ritual of the Italian Church," says-" In Ireland the secrets of the confessional have ever been held as the most solemn and sacred of all the obligations of the priesthood. No influ-ence, however great, nor any temptation, however powerful, has ever yet been able to shake the eccle-siastical honor of Roman Catholic clergy, or cause them, in the slightest instance, to violate the faith reposed in them by their hearers. Of this peculiar characteristic of the church, some of the most astonishing illustrations, could be given Widely as we may differ from many of the tenets of the Church of Rome, we cannot help feeling something of reverence for the man who truthfully upholds the confidence reposed in him."

REPRESENTATION OF LOSDONDEBRY .- A VACANCY has just been created in the representation of the city of Londonderry by the death of Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, an old and faithful follower of the Irish Whig Liberal party. The event took place yester-day in Dublin, at the house of a relative, where he had been residing since the commencement of his illness, which was of not more than a fortnight's duration. The deceased baronet was 65 years of age, and had sat for Londonderry during many Parliaments. It is long since any opposition was offered to his re-election, so universal was his popularity with the constituency of the Maiden City. The lieutenancy of the country of Londonderry is also vacant by the death of Sir Robert.

STATE OF CRIME IN TIPPERARY .- The assizes will open in Clonmel next Friday, and in order that our good friends of the Irish Orange Press, and the Engish Tory ditto, may not lose the opportunity of contrasting the fearful condition of Ireland, in a criminal point of view, with that of happy, peaceful, virtuous England, we think it only right to prepare their minds for a feast of horrors! There are upon the calendar for the entire South Riding of Tipperary, just eight cases, the only serious one ot which s that of the soldier of the 16th Regiment, who was committed last week to take his trial for the murder of the unfortunate girl Mary Larkin, whose body was found in the Suir, near Carrick.- Tipperary Exumaner.

THE FATAL WRECE OF THE NIMBOD STEAMER-ALLEGED GROSS INHUMANITY .- Considerable feeling was manifested at Lloyd's on Saturday, by the receipt of an announcement alleging a very serious want of humanity on the part of those in charge of the City of Paris, one of the Milford and Waterford line of steamers, on the occasion of the mishan of the ill-fated Nimrod steamer, which ended in her total loss at St. David's Head on Tuesday. Mr. Williams, Lloyd's agent at St. David's, forwarded a letter to Captain Halstead, the secretary at Lloyd's, from which we take the following extract :-"St. David's March 3. The Nimrod steamer was spoken with on the 27th ult. (Monday) fifteen miles off the Smalls, by the City of Paris, which refused to render assistance to the Nimrod under £1,000 salvage." That the City of Paris eventually went on without rendering assistance to the disabled ship is almost beyond a doubt, although there seems to be some difference as to the sum demanded for giving the aid. It is stated that the Nimrod was fallen in with off the Smalls, about ten o'clock on Monday night, by the City of Paris, and her machinery having been been broken down she was under sail. The City of Paris hove to, and it is stated offered assistance to the disabled vessel. Cantain Lyall of the Nimrod. offered the commander of the City of Paris £100 to tow him into port (Milford being about some three or four hours' run from the spot). The Captain of the City of Paris, it is alleged, declined to make any agreement, and the result was that the vesseis parted, the City of Paris continuing her voyage to Waterford, and ten hours afterwards the Nimrod was cast on the rocks and immediately went to pieces, not a soul on board being spared. The whole of the circumstances, however, are to be investigated by the Board of Trade, who will direct an official inquiry under the Merchant Shipping Act, into the loss. The agent for the Cork Steam Navigation Company has arrived at the scene at the wreck with a view of seeing that proper respect is paid to the bodies of the sufferers, and taking charge of the property as is cast up. Nothing is to be seen of the wreck which, after breaking in three pieces, disappeared in deep water.

THE REVIVAL OBSCENITIES. - The Dublin Telegraph publishes the following :-

FATHER MAHER.

#### (To the Editor of the Telegraph.) March 7, 1860.

Sir-Please to insert the following letter. Although written to restrain, and if possible correct local abuses, it may yet be read with some advantage wherever your journal circulates-honestly exhibit ing the folly, fanaticism, and irreligion of Revivalism, which some of the parsons-"the stricken ones"-having nothing else to do, have resolved to propagate at home and abroad, at every risk. They will, if they can, bring discredit on the holiest cause -Yours, truly,

JAMES MARER. REVIVALISM-THE REV. SIDNEY SMITH v. THE REV. J GARRETT.

Come all ye sinners now's your time,

Rome, and tens of thousands have done the same in America Wonderful, Mr. Garret, but aot satisfied with this, you announce in another report, the number rescued from ignorance and superstition at about 700,000, and then you exclaim in your own canting dialect "Vast is the turning from Romanism," to which we take the liberty of respectfully adding, "Vast also is the power of hypocrisy and lying," Now, how sober Protestants can tolerate those manifestly false statements upon religion, wrapped up in such puling twaddle, I cannot, I coufess, comprehend. All truth will be relegated from the world if this reckless system of mendacity be not severely reproved.

But to return to revivalism ; when you calmly review the past year, and reflect on the number which revival and fanatical prayer meetings have sent to the Lunatic Asylum-the number thrown on the street a prey to the lowest vice-the number given up to drunkenness and other excesses; crime, according to a Protestant journal, the Northern Whig, and the Police-office returns for the last Christmas week, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year, has increased forty per cent in Belfast-when you look back on those results, perme to ask, how do you feel as to the part that you and the hundred clergymen have taken in that insane movement, opposed not less to the decencies of life, than to all correct notions of true religion?

But have you heard, reverend Sir, of the last act in this fanatical agitation? It is worth recording. The following account from the New York Observer, a biblical gazette, will let you fully into the secret. It announces "That the great work of reformation and revival in Ireland, which has awakened such deep interest throughout the Christian world, has opened up many ways of access to its Roman Catholic population. Indeed, many of them are turning unto the Lord, and becoming active agents in extending the work ; but the means of supporting them are limited. The General Assembly has sent a deputation to the Churches of America, consisting of Dr. Edgar, of Belfast, the Rev. S. Dill, of Bally-mena, and the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Limerick, to so-licit aid in the prosecution of their missionary work among the Roman Catholics.'

What a contempt for truth is shown in every line of this biblical paragraph ! The acreaming and delirium of Presbyterian Ministers and foolish parsons in Down and Antrim, are, forsooth, awaking a deep interest throughout "the Christian world !"-(nothing less)-and Catholics, it is added by the father of lies, are becoming activo agents in extending the work. Money, too, must be had to keep on the blessed movement with all its jumpings and bodily manifestations! But pray observe and mark well, the glaring hypocrisy of this paragraph. All this revivalism is for Romanists, for them too, the cash is needed. Was mendaciousness ever carried to a higher pitch? The vast turning from Romanism is not equal to it! See how the farce is managed. It is announced at this side of the Atlantic that tens of thousands have openly left the Church of Rome," and the falsebood is re-echoed back that they are turning unto the Lord and becoming active propagators of the blessed revivalism. What scheming and hypocrisy, and shuffling, and journies by sea and land, are required to keep up Protestant evangelization. Oh! for the pen of a Junius! to expose this drivelling fanaticism—this base unreality - this ghastly hollowness-this sham and mockery of true religion and enlightened piety We do not judge too severely the authors and ad-mirers of revivalism. They have received from one who has witnessed their proceedings-the Rev. Mr. vailed became disgusting in the extreme, nor was this the only sample of laxity in morals which the revival organs presented. Anger, wrath, malice, vituperation, and misrepresentation were the wea-pons wielded with all the energy imaginable against any who differed from revivalism.

With these weapons, Rev. Sir, the blessed work of Protestant Evangelization has been carried on in Ulster, and now money is being collected to extend it to the other provinces.

You and the hundred ministers whom you met at the prayer meetings, if you imagine by such practices you are promoting religion and doing what is acceptable to the God of truth, you are most mistak-en men. The Kingdom of Christ, Rev. Sir, is not in clamour, nor convulsions, nor the screaming of says: "I am much better than when I came to Rome fanatics, nor in wholesale falsehood. It will be found in pious meditation at the foot of the Cross on the great truths of Christianity, enlightening your mind—in works of charity—relieving and consoling Sunday last. With regard to the collection of inothe neglected poor-in careful examination of conscience, and humble and unostentatious confession of sin-in the daily celebration of the holy eucharist -in the diligent study of the Gospel of our Lord, wherein you will discover nothing like the bodily manifestations of revivalism, except in those possessed by the devil. The collects of your book of common prayer, which are generally taken from the Catholic missal, you may read with some advantage but better in your case the Papers on Methodism, by the Rev. Sidney Smith-(I can lend you his works)-in one of which he observes :-" It will excite in us no manner of surprise if a period arrives when the churches of the sober and orthodox part of the English Clergy are completely deserted by the middling and poor classes of the community.-At all events, we are quite sure that happiness will be destroyed, reason degraded, sound religion banished from the world, and that when fanaticism becomes too foolish and too prurient to be endured --(it has come to that just now)--it will be succeeded by a long period of the grossest immorality, atheism and debauchery."-(See his works, p. 99.) To prevent these evils, to save society from that utter degradation which ranting and revivalism are calculated to bring about, is the object of this letter. I have no objection to any rational effort at persuasion: but the attempt to throw men into convulsious or paroxysms of any kind must be resisted .--Enlighten the intellect by argument if you can, but do no extinguish human reason, and send the congregation to the Lunatic Asylum. This has been the invariable result of ranterism at all times and in all places. "There is not a madhouse in England," says the writer above quoted, " where a considerable part of the patients have not been driven to insanity by the extravagance of these people. We cannot enter such places without seeing a number of honest artizans calling themselves angels and apostles, who, if they had remained contented with the instruction of men of learning and education, would still have been respectable masters of their own trade, sober Chris-tians, and useful members of society."- Works by the Rev. Sydney Smith, p. 97. "Curse us," he con-tinues, "with any evil but the evil of a canting, debased methodistical populace."-p. 137. Enough I trust has been said to open your eyes to the enormous evils of your revivalistic and biblical operations. They exhibit an extraordinary farago of delusion and folly, and if you take to read the sober pages of that clever and witty divine, whom I have just quoted, and restrain your swaddling and Presbyterian propensities, leaving Catholics to the care of the church of our forefathers, you will save me the trouble of ever again noticing your labors .--JAMES MAHER. Yours truly, March 6, 1860.

THE BUDDET.-It.will be seen. by referring to the division lists of the last week, that some Irish Independent members voted on the side of the Gouernment. Mr. Maguire, who was one of these, has written to the Cork Ezaminer to explain his vote. He voted for the Budget because it is a Free trade one, hesays, and because he remembers with gratitude how many lives were saved in Ireland in the famine time by the repeal of the Corn Laws. In the close of his letter Mr. Maguire remembers the Pope, and says that he will be always found defending him, but that he cannot see what the Papal question has to do with the commercial policy of England. The commercial policy of England has a great deal to do with the Papal question, and the Papal question | not appear to be of frequent occurrence, but to whatwith it. England stretches a point in his financial policy for sake of a treaty with France, and Napoleon is anxious for the English alliance to back him out in his treatment of the Papal question. It is very kind of Mr. Magnire to promise to defend the Pope, and as he has done it well before now, we are sure he will do it again. But the most eloquent ] speech, though it might relieve Mr. Maguire's feelings would not do much for the relief of the Holy Father Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell have been too long accustomed to censure to mind it now .---The best way to serve the Pope is to put the present Government out of the position which, with all its material and moral power they will use against him, and for his arch-enemy Napoleon. Palmerston's slavish subserviency to the French Emperor has been publicly shown, and visited with public disgrace, both by the queen and the people. The foreign cor-respondence, recently laid before Parliament, proves that the Pope was instilled in calling Lord John Russell one of his greatest enemies. We find that he suggested every possible difficulty to the fulfilment of the Villafranca treaty to the French Government, and insisted peremptorily on "the rights at once an insult to the body to which he bo of the Italian people," and that there should be no and an injury to society.-Star, (Protestant.) armed interference to restore the former state of things. This contrasts rather unfavorably with the despatches of Lord Malmesbury, in which the worst he said was, that England would consider any changes which might be agreed on between the two Catholic Emperors and the Pope No matter whether it is a Free-trade Budget, a Protective Budget, or a tinker's budget. That is not the question .--The thing to be done is, to put out the Whigs, the friends of France, and to bring in the Tories. the friends of Austria the friends of the Pope. We have just received a letter from Mr M'Mahon in reference to the Budget, which combats the arguments on its intrinsic merits, to which we have alluded above .--We feel convinced, however, that if there had been a real, instead of a sham fight, between the Whigs and Tories last week, and consequently a chance of dislodging the friends of Napoleon from their nosition, our upright and able representative would have been found voting against them. His letter came too late for publication, but we shall give it next week.

The Kilkenny Journal says :- We are glad to perceive that the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen has suggested the idea of recording all the subscriptions for the Pope in a pamphlet, to be preserved in Rome; but as this probably refers only to Dublin, we hope every Diocess in Ireland will adopt the same course.

STARTLING PHENOMENON .- The correspondent of the Saunders' News Letter, writing from Droghedu, March 12, says :- " On Saturday night last a phenomenon occurred over this town, which for some time struck with the deepest terror those who happened to be outside doors. The moon shone out clearly, the atmosphere was calm, and the sky was dotted over with stars, when, about nine o'clock, a rumbling noise was heard above, and suddenly the heavens seemed to cleave asunder, when a ball of tire, the most brilliant that fancy could imagine, rolled along the blue vault, and appeared to descend with the most fearful rapidity. For a few seconds the entire town was lighted up."

### GREAT BRITAIN.

We (Weekly Register) are instructed to state that a Pastoral is on its way from the Cardinal Archbishop, which will inaugurate a general collection for the Pope in the diocese of Westminster. It is gratifying to us to be able to state that the health of His Éminence is improving. In a private letter to a dis-tinguished ecclesiastic in England Ilis Eminence ney for the Government of the Holy Father we are thankful to say that it is going on well. Among the last sums received is one of £1,000 from the Duchess Dowager of Leeds. No doubt there has been a degree of difficulty as to small sums in England and Ireland, because there are no official representatives of the Holy See by whom in other countries they would be received as a matter of course. We can, however, now state that Messre. Plowden and Cholmeley, bankers of Rome, have undertaken with the approbation of the Government to transmit any moneys, great or small, and that their agents will receive them on their behalf. These are-The National Bank and its branches ; The National Bank of Ireland and its branches; The London Joint Stock Bank, 69, Pall Mall; The Commercial Bank of London, Henriette-street, The Union Bank of London. We trust this may remove all difficulties as to the mode of transmitting money. The Bishops of England in their several dioceses are now giving to their flocks an opportunity of making such offerings as they may desire for assisting His Holiness in the present calamitous conjuncture. The Bishops of Birmingham and Newport leave to the judgment of their own clergy the mode of organizing such an offering as each may think best adapted to the circumstances of the mission. The Bishop of Clifton directs that a general collection be made throughout that diocese on the 4th Sunday of Lent, and we feel sure that his Lordship's hope will be realized in this, and every other diocese, that no Catholic, however poor, will fail to avail himself of this opportunity of testifying his filial devotion to the head of Christ's Church by contributing something according to his ability. THE LAW AND THE CONFESSIONAL .- The commitment of a Roman Catholic priest at the Durham assizes, last week, by Mr. Justice Hill, for contempt of court, cannot have escaped the attention of our rea-ders. The contempt of which the learned judge held him to be guilty was, in refusing, on the trial of a prisoner charged with felony, to answer questions as to a fact of which he became cognizant under seal of the confessional. . . . . The question arises, whether it is desirable to retain a law which is calculated to outrage the feelings and the consciences of our Catholic fellow-subjects. The object of the law is to secure the due administration of justice, by preventing the escape of criminals through the refusal of the Catholic clergy to state in the cour, of justice facts which have come to their knowledge by the confession of the prisoner. How is it that criminals are induced to make their confession to the priest? It may be, and no doubt is, the desire to relieve themselves from the burden of guilt which weighs upon their souls; but they know perfectly well that they cannot obtain relief from that burden unless they comply with the terms which are imposed by their confessor. Those terms, at the very least, must involve, in cases of theft, restitution of the property, stolen, with what other kind and degree of pupishment or penance we need not stop here to inquire. This was, in point of fact, the very thing which placed the Rev. Mr. Kelly in the disagreeable position in which he had found himself at the Durham assizes. The prisoner charged with the The amount now actually paid into the committee is | theft had confessed his crime to the rev. gentleman, and the latter had insisted, in the first instance, on the restitution of the property stolen. The thief These miscellanies, with the critical and hist-rival then gave up to him a watch, and it was the priest's essays, will form the complete edition. -Athenaum.

refusal to state from, whom he had received it that rendered it necessary for the judge to commit him for contempt." But surely in acting as he did Mr. Kelly had done good service to society, and yet, in consequence of rendering this service, he has been subjected to what in any other case would have been a degrading penalty. Had the thief not felt perfectly secure that his secret would be inviolably kept by his confessor, he would certainly not have confessed; and though the perpetrator of the theft might afterwards have been discovered by the efforts of the people, it is extremely improbable that the watch would ever have found its way back to the owner. Cases such as this of the Rev. Mr. Kelly do ever extent they do occur they must have the effect of deterring criminals from confessing their crime previous to conviction, and thus not only is the object of the law defented, but the injured persons are prevented from receiving restitution. The object of the law is to prevent the escape of criminals; but in this it must fail, because, whatever be the consequences to them individually, the priests of the Roman Catholic Church will refuse to disclose that which has been confided to them under an oath of secrecy, and if they did not, the only effect would be to prevent criminals from making them the depositaries of their secrets. Under these circumstances we arrive at the conclusion that the law requires alteration, and that its unwise as it is unjust to make Catholic priests liable to be committed for contempt of court, under such circumstances as those to which we have been referring. Such, we believe, will be the conclusion at which most persons will arrive who consider the matter dispassionately; and we would recommend Mr. Bowyer to endeavor, without loss of time, to obtain the consent of the legislature to the alteration of a law which is at once an insult to the body to which he belongs,

3.

EASTERN PROTESTANTISM .-- A letter by a layman, addressed to the Lord Bishop of London, and pub-lished by Pickering, makes the following allusions to the Rev. Hugh Allen, the former lecturer at St. George's-in-the-East, and now rector of St. George's, Southwark :-- "I dare not venture on any description of the manner and doctrine of this favorite preacher, save such as may be given in his own words ; and if it be considered that these words are not such as should find place in a letter addressed to your lordship. let it be remembered that they were originally delivered from the pulpit of a church in your lordship's diocese, and under the sanction of your lordship's licence and protection. Two brief motations shall suffice :- 'I see you are all down there,' exclaimed the lecturer one afternoon, looking and pointing straight into the rectory-new, then ec-copied by some of the rector's friends, 'I see you all down there, you damned souls?' No doubt this was a mere figure of speech scarcely adapted for use in the house of Goil, and the 'congregation' which had just hooted the rector from the church was not slow to give the accompanying gesture a different signi-fication. ' Paul,' said he, on another recent occa-sion, ' Paul never troubled his head about ba; tism ; sure he had something else to think about.' That such a preacher should find favor in the eyes of a vestry in which the rector was openly designated a perverse rebellious devil,' and a congregation which attended the service for the purpose of size-ing 'Hot Codlins' and 'We wou't go home till morning,' is not unnatural."

DR. CUMMING .- It is not to be expected that the notorious Dr. Cumming will ever intentionally say anything favourable to the Catholic Church, yet somehow the trath does transpire in some of his outpourings. For instance, in a lecture this month at Brentford, he says :- He would do the priests of the Church of Rome the justice to say that a more ear nest, a more energetic, a more industrious bady, he did not know in any portion of our church ; they were labouring incessantly for what they believed to be the truth, and he would that he could say with out success, but he was sorry to say, with great success. He saw going over to the Church of Rome, a section of the nobility and many ministers of our Church. These were well instructed and ought to have known better. In England, account for it as they could, it had made progress to such an extent during the last 20 years that it had doubled its churches and doubled its priests. In Scotland, he regretted to find that the Duchess of Buccleuch, the wife of the most popular nobleman there, had be come a Roman Catholic, and the Dowager Duchess of Argyle, a member of his own tlock, had also joined that church. If they went into a Wesley an chapel they would hear simple melody, which, perhaps, might sound very well. But in harmony there were four parts, and each singer took his own part, and though each song differently the result was a grand harmonious whole. In the Romish church they had a unison or more melody. The Pope of Rome sound-ed the key-n "--let it be A or B flat, or C with three sharps - and then throughout the whole church every bishop and priest sounded exactly the same note. And they did it perfectly, and we only burgled when we tried to initiate them. In some Euglish churches-as for instances in the parish called St. George's-in-the-East-an 'attempt had been made to imitate the Romish priests, but it was a very poor attempt after all. (Cheers ) It was not in their nature, and if we wanted to see it well done we must go to the priest. The priest was a superb master of the ceremonies, and if we attempted to initate biok we should certainly fail.

p to giory you would climb No matter what's your guilt or crime, There's grace in the revival.

### Agnes T. Was the first to faint. Next Rachael O., a bright-eyed saint : No poet's pen nor painter's paint Could sketch that blessed revival.

"I believe that neither men nor devils shall ever regain a final ascendancy over the stricken ones.

I was privileged to attend a meeting of nearly 000 persons, presided over by the Lord Bishop of the diocess. Above 100 clergymen were present-Letter of the Rev. James Garratt .- Evening Packet, 281h June, 1859.

### TO THE REV. MR. GARRETT.

Rev. Sir-What about the blessed revivals of last year? The beautiful convulsions, the sweet screaming, the pious fainting of the Belfast factory girls. the bodily manifestations, and the brilliant eyes of the "stricken ones," which so intensely attracted attention, when you visted the seat of revivalism last summer ;- what about them now. Mr. Garrett? I have, beyond all doubt, a clear right to ask the question, as you were the first in this locality to bring revivalism under public notice, otherwise I should not have obtruded on your attention.

Were those strange exhibitions which you, with over zeal, declared to be the work of the Holy Spirit, nothing more, after all, than impious humbug, base fanaticism, or downright hypocrisy? Pray enlighten us, Sir, on the subject.

Your celebrated letter, written in the dog-day excitement of Ulster revivalism, was read with some degree of pleasure; I foresaw at once that it would bring its author to shame, and I had hoped to a sease of duty, but having critised the revival bulletin at the time it first appeared it would be ungenerous to a defeated opponent to revert to it now, were it not that the folly of revivalism through your means, is making some little way around us. Ranting prayer meetings on the Belfast model have been held in Killeshin, in Carlow, Kellistown, Clogrennan, and an old woman, it is said, has been stricken at Milford. Now, although we would not say anything to give you pain, we cannot permit you to have a rehersal in Carlow, of those scandalous scenes of revivalism which so disgraced other parts

of the country. You are, Rev. Sir, evidently delighted with evangelical rowdyism—that is your proper element, but it will not answer. You would go any distance to see a saint in spasms, "blind and speechless," and foaming at the mouth. The sober unobtrusive piety of the old Parson, and the moderation of the respectable laity of the Church of England are not much to your taste; your religion is of a noisy, turbulent, aggressive character, you are always at war with a pliantom you call Romanism, it haunts the life out you; of Catholic doctrine, you know nothing, and your weapons, as far as I have seen, are extravagant misrepresentation, by pocrisy and cast, you seem in-capable of using any other. You have made a name for yourself by getting up, in this neighborhood, the annual meetings for those sham societies for Protestant evangelisation ; and your reports are more offensively untrue than the ordinary run of those men-dacious biblics: publications. In one of them, which now lies before me, you coolly state that tens of thousands in Ireland have openly left the Church of

The Freeman's Journal says, Mr. H. M'Dermott alled at our office on Monday to communicate the arrival of a telegram from the O'Connor Don. announcing his departure from Rome for Roscommon.

The Tribute to the Pope goes bravely on. The nost sanguine anticipations, as to the extent of the Dublin collection, have been considerably exceeded. far in excess of £15,000, and will be further augmented when the returns of all the parishes have been made .--- Freeman.

The English Churchman deeply regrets to observe that a Olergyman has been found willing to join in what should be " Holy Matrimony," a "noble" adulterer with the partner of his guilt, who has been zer cently divorced from her husband.

It is said that the Prince of Wales is going to his Principality on a tour of visits this spring ; and, prior to leaving for Canada, he will go to feeland for a short time. The fleet for his couvoy and due maintenance of the dignity of the first royal visit to Canada will assemble at Plymouth.

The famous clerical bigamist, the Roy. H. L. Bigherstaffe, was tried at the York Assizes on Monday -He pleaded guilty, and Mr. Justice Blackburn son-teaced him to three years' penal servitide.

It is said that Mr. Whitworth has offered to shoot a cannon match with the Government and their protege, Sir W. Armstrong, for £10,000 a side .-Liverpool Albian.

THE MILITIA .- In compliance with a motion of Mr. Byng, a return is made of the actual strength of the militia at present embodied in the United Kingdom. The grand total of all fanks is 23,735, and 8,831 are wanting to complete the nominal establishment of 32,523. The number of these men belonging to England is 13,580, to Scotland 2,684, and to Ireland 7,471.

PROMPTITUDE OF THE WAR-OFFICE. - A noble each, lord-lieutenant of one of the eastern counties, addressed a letter to the War-office a few days before Christmas, with reference to one of the volunteer rifle companies in course of formation in his district. His lordship received a reply last week, about sixty days after the despatch of his missive! One constling fact may be gleaned from this official processtinktion-viz., that we are not considered in any very urgent danger of foreign aggression.- Times.

MACAULAY'S MINCELLANKOUS WORKS .- The Messes. Longman are preparing for the press a complete edition of Lord Macaulay's miscellaneous works. They will include essays contributed to Knight's Quarterly Magazine,-essays in the Edinburgh Review which have not been reprinted in the collected edition of his Essays,-the biographies of Atterbury. Bunyan, Goldsmith, Johnson, and Pitt, from the Encyclopadia Britlanica, - various pieces of poetry from Knight's Quarterly Magazine, - and others existing only in manuscript in the hands of private persons's

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLICTCHRONICLE MAPRIE 6 1860

### **WHitness** Frne CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1860.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Italian Question remains unaltered. The farcical appeal to the people has resulted in overwhelming majorities in favor of annexation to Sardioia ; but considering that the only issues that were allowed to be presented to the electors were, a separate kingdom, or annexation : that the question of the restoration of the exiled princes, or of the re-establishment of the Pope's authority over the Romagna, was not even allowed to be mooted; and that the votes were given under the dread of violence, and mob law-no importunce whatever can be attached to this result as significative of the feelings of the people of Central Italy towards their ancient rulers. The same process-that of an appeal to a popular vote---is to be tried in Savoy, in order to give sanction to Louis Napoleon's ambitious projects upon that country; and in this instance the London Times speaks of it as a "filmsy protonce of an appeal to the public vote upon that principle of universal secret suffrage, than which nothing more senseless or more iniquitous was ever contrived to lead a people to political suicide."-The annexation of Savoy however, spite of the protests of Switzerland, and the scarcely concealed displeasure of all the Great Powers, is now un fait acrompli. What course Victor Eminanuel will pursue with regard to Tuscany and the Romagna, is not quite so certain ; but the general opinion is that he will proceed at sure to act upon the bogus vote, and to take military pussession of his neighbor's territories, headless of Louis Napoleon's threats, or the sentence, of excommunication said to be hanging over his head. Naples is in a very disturbed condition ; numerous arrests have been made by the Government, whose severity is said to have provoked the marked disapprobation of Austria .---These rumors must however be received with much caution ; since the chief fault of the Neapolitan Government in Protestant eyes consists in this, that it has not signalised itself by any acts of hostility towards the Papacy.

In Ireland the collection in nid of the Fapal funds goes bravely on, and has already reached the sum of Two hundred thousand dollars. Prominent amongst all the people of the earth for their sufferings in behalf of their faith, the Catholics of Ireland may boast that in spite of the poverty to which long years of Protestant perseculion has reduced them, they are still forein their contributions to the cause of religion.

THE PRINCE OF, WALES .- The Prince, it is now announced will, not leave England before the middle of July, and can hardly be expected in Canada before the middle of the month of August next.

Several communications received must stand over until next week, from the pressure on our columns.

GREAT CATHOLIC MRETING IN KINGSTON.

On Sunday 25th ult., a large and enthusiastic aceting of the Catholics of Kingston was held in the Cathedral to express their sympathy for the Holy Father. The greatest enthusiasm was evinced by those present. Upon the motion of Peter O'Reilly, Esq., his Lordship the Bishop of Kingston was called to the chair, amidst the hearty plaudits of the people. Dr. O'Sullivan and M. Flanagan, Esq., were requested to act as secretaries. On the platform we noticed the Very Rev. Augus Macdonnell, the Very Rev. P. Dollard, V.G., the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, the Rev. Mr. Quinlan, the Rev. Mr. Stafford, the Rev. James Lannergan, the Rev. Mr. Matt, A. J. Macdonell, Esq., Recorder of Kingston; James O'Reilly, Esq, Bar-rister-at-Law; Donald Bacas Macdonell, Esq., Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary ; Daniel Maca-row, Esq., Barrister-at-Law ; Mr. Alderman Bowes, James Harty, Esq., Peter O'Reilly, Esq., Clerk of the Crown; Jeremiah Meagher, Esq., James Baker, Saq., Mr. Councillor Pidgeon, Daniel Lynch, Esq., Christopher Farrell, Esq., and Mathew Rourk, Esq. His Lordship, upon taking the chair, was warmly and affeotionately received. He said :-

You have done me the honor of calling me to preside over this meeting. It devolves upon me to lay before you the subject which has called us together. It is hardly necessary for me to say that the subject on which we have met to express our feelings is one which is familiar to every Catholic. We meet this duy to unite our voices to the thousands, aye, to the millions, who have already expressed their sym-pathy for our Holy Father, Pius IX.; and who have declared their abhorrence for the acts of tyranay and spoliation which are directed against the temporal power of the Holy See. (Cheers.) I have no intention of entering at length into the discus-sion of these acts. The gentlemen who have taken charge of the resolutions which will be submitted to you will, I am sure, fully develop these points. I cannot, however, allow this opportunity to pass without giving you an outline of the bistory of the temporal power of the Popes. From the first days of Christianity the Popes united in their persons the spiritual and temporal dominion. When the succespore of Constantine abandoned Rome to found on the shores of the Bosphorus the capital of the Eastern Binpire, the Romans, left to themselves, fell an easy prey to the hordes of barbarians which laid waste the fertile plains of Italy. The people naturally turned to the Pope for assistance and protection; and in more instances than one the Popes were the means of saving Rome from utter annihilation. Towards the ninth century the Lombards laid waste the Roman Territory; and at the solicitation of the then reigning Pope, Popin crossed the Alps, vanquished the Lombards, and restored to the Sovereign Pontiff the territory they had wrested from him. His successor, Charlemague, imitated the example of his father; he drove back the Lombards who had returned, and added to the territory of the Holy See. Since that period history tells us that the Popes have been in possession of these States. For short periods they may have been forced to abundon those dominions, which they hold as temporal Princes, but they always returned to them after a short time. Towards the close of the last, and at the commencement of the present century, Pius VI. and Pins VII were carried prisoners from Rome .-

The first died in exile; the second returned in triumph to his capital, whilst his persecutor ended his duys a captive on a barren rock in the middle of the ocean. And if we meet to-day, it is not that we have any fear for the existence of the Church, founded, as it is, on an immovable rock. (Applause.)-Even were Plus IX, like the Popes of the three first conturies, forced to retire to the Untacombs, yet, his children would still look to him as the head of the Church, the source of all hope, the centre of all unity, and the Vicegorent of Christ upon earth. And why this attempted aggression on his temporal domimost in every good work, still the most liberal nione ? Merely because he is weak. This is his only fault. Because he is not backed by some thousands of bayonets. And who are the men who seek to wrest the territory of Pio Nono? Who are the men who give themselves as the liberators of Italy? Napocon the Third who has crushed liberty in France, gagged the press, suppressed those papers which were too independent to remain silent at his command ; who will not even allow the publication of the Pastorals of the Bishops. This is the man who pretends to give liberty to Italy, and who now stands forth to dictate a course of conduct to the Holy Father himself! (Loud cheers.) Then we have Victor Emmanuel, and if any of his subjects were present they could give you their opinion of his character, and tell you what liberty is to be expected at his Victor Emmanuel, who has distinguished hands. himself by the spoliation of churches, the suppression of convents and mounstries, the imprisonment and exile of Bishops. A man who has destroyed the liberty of the press, and thus prevents the free expression of public opinion. These are the men who, under the plea of liberty, wish to deprive the Pope of a portion of his dominions. Compare the acts of these men to the liberty and enlightened policy of Pius the IX. On ascending the Pontifical throne, one of his first acts was to grant a full pardon to all political offenders. He wished to grant to his sub-jects constitutional reforms ; and if he did not carry out his beneficent intentions, was it not because he was prevented by the violence and fury of the revolutionists? His Secretary, Count Rossi, was basely assessinated as he ascended the steps leading to the Chamber of Deputies, bearing in his band the Constitution which Pius had prepared for his subecus. Attempts were made upon the life of the Holy Father himself, and to save his life he was compelled to abandon Rome and retire into exile .--If, then, the subjects of the Payal States are not in full possession of political liberty, the fault lies with the revolutionists of Italy, and not with Pius IX. But somebody may perhaps be inclined to ask me-if the Pope be so good a Prince-if he has really at heart the happiness of his subjects-how does it happen that there is so much discontent among his subjects, why do they seek to free themselves from his goverament? If we were to believe the public prints, we would arrive at the conclusion that the people of the Papal States are not satisfied with the government of the Pope. But this is not the case. We have the evidence of gentlemen and noblemen who have seen and heard for themselves. The Marquis of Normanby, a man still remembered by Irishmen on account of his coultable administration, has boldly stood forth in the Hense of Lords and put things in their true light Even the Times' correspondent informs as that not more than one-sixtieth of the population could be found to vote for annexation to Piedmont. The majority of the population wish to maintain the present government, but they fear to give expression to their wishes, because they know that persecution and the dangeon await those who are bold enough to raise their voices against the revolutionists. We must be eareful how we form our judgment from statements received through corrupt channels. In France and Sardinia the liberty of the press no longer exists. ' We receive our information from the English press, which, is things which in-terest our religion, is far from being a reliable source. Judging from the conduct of those men

who, under pretence of giving liberty to the Italians, seek to despoil the Sovereign Pontiff of his dominlibersy at the bottom of all this. And why is it that the exemiles of the Oburch, without exception, litter, such a cry of triumph and loy at the prospect of see-ing the Pope deprived of a large portion of his temporal power? It is that they hope that, the tempor al power being once destroyed, the spiritual power will soon share the same fate. But it is not the first time that the people have devised vain things. It is not the first time that the Princes have assembled together against the Lord and His Anointed; but their efforts have ever been vain ; and in their pre-sent attempt they will meet with disappointment.----[Loud applause.] We are assembled here to-day to recognize Pope Pius IX as our Spiritual Head and Father. In this we do not interfere with the daty we owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen. We have a duty towards our temporal ruler, and that we will fulfil. To those who seek to assail our character of loyalty, I will say that in no part of Her Majesty's dominious are there any more loyal than the Roman Oatholics. This loyalty does not merely proceed from any feeling of affection, or of gratitude for the liberty we enjoy. We are loyal because the Church teaches us to respect the powers that be, and to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's .--But we are also taught to render unto God the things that are God's; and that duty we will also accomplish. We may consider ourselves as but a section of the general meeting which is being held this day throughout the whole extent of this diocese, to express the sympathy felt by all Catholics for the sufferings of the Holy Father. Whorever there is a Church in this diocess, there, at this hour, our brethaen are assembled to give expression for their feelings of respect and veneration for the Head of the Church, (loud applause,) by moving resolutions similar to those that will be presented to you, and in voting to the Soversign Pontiff the same address we will adopt. We, then, act is the mem-bers of one vast assembly. We are not come here to enter into any discussion on particular points. Those differences of opinion may exist, and the Church does not interfere with them. But there is one subject which does not admit of difference of opinion among Catholics, and this is the object of our present meeting-to express our sympathy with Pius IX., and our abhorrenc of the acts of spollation committed in his temporal dominions. His Lordship resumed his seat amidst long and con-

tinued cheering. James O'Reilly, Esquire, in presenting himself to

the meeting was enthusiastically cheered :-He said, my Lord Bishop and fellow Catholies, I appear before you to-day to move the first resolution, to be presented for its adoption It is as follows :-Moved by James O'Reilly, Esq, seconded by Mathew

Rourke, Eaq :-Resolved,-That it is with namitigated sorrow we have received the tidings of the impious attempts to involve the Sovereign Pontill in the universal ruin that oppresses society in Central Italy. His most sacred rights invaded. His high position trifled with, His own peculiar merits ignored, and flis sacred person disregarded.

In moving this resolution, I feel that I am discharging a sacred duty, a duty which every Catholic owes to the Sovereign Pontiff, that glorious successor of St. Peter, who now rules the Catholic world, to sympathize with him in his trials, and the difficulties that at present encircle him. I feel my Lord how inadequately I can discharge the duty imposed on me; but, in this sacred temple, consecrated to the service of the Most High, surrounded by the Ministers of Religion, and the many devoted Catholics, whose hearts beat in unison with my own, I am convinced that I would be unworthy the name of Catholic, if I hesitated to give expression to those feelings of love and veneration, which every true and oyal son of the Church entertaius towards the Holy Father. (Loud cheors.) This large and respectable assemblage is only one of the numerous meetings that have taken place in Canada, and throughout the whole Christian world, in behalf of the Sovereign Pontiff. It seems as if by one universal impulse the voice of two hundred millions of Catholics, has been raised, to protest against the machinations of those who have conspired to rob the Holy Father of a portion of his dominions, and to destroy that grand old Monarchy that has survived the fall of Empires and Republics : venerable in its antiquity of a thousand years, and that has withstood the shock of the Goth, the Hun, Vandal and Saracen. (Applause). The existence of the Catholic Religion, does not denend upon the stability of the temporal power of the Pope, nor upon the stability of any human power. cient basis more firmly than ever, and the Sovereign Pontiff delivered from the most relentless persecu-The Pope of Rome, would be just as much Pope if he was not a Temporal Sovereign, as he is now. He ished Europe ! (Uheers.) It is said that his virtues was Pope before he became King, and would still be were worthy of his triumph, and no doubt of it, for Pope, though deprived of his Grown. Still no friend of Rome and of the old faith, would desire to see her deprived of her dominions; and of that sovereign power, which she has wielded since the days of Constantine; ratified and confirmed by a Pepin and a Charlemagne. (Applause) It was by the force of circumstances, and not through ambition, that secured for the Popes a Throne, and placed them at the head of the Dynasties of Europe. They reign by a more just and noble title than any existing dynasty can boast-the upanimous and free choice of a rateful people, sustained by the united voice of Catholic Christendom. (Applause). We are met here then, this day, as a free people, and as the spiritual children of the Holy Father, to protest against the acts of these desperadoes, who profess to speak in the name of the people of Italy; urged on by that faithless Prince that now rules over the destinies of Sardinia, Victor Emmanuel. England, once the friend of Rome, now its enemy, conntanances and advises the act of spoliation. It may be said of her, that whoever is Rome's enemy is England's friend. Lord John Russell, her foreign Minister-that calumniator of our Holy Religion, whose wealth has been acquired by the plunder of her monasteries, has counselled the robbery ; but that which gives rise to the most poignant grief, is to see France-Catholie and Christian France-once the defender and protector of the patrimony of St. Peter, whose Emperoror bears the proud title of eldest son of the Church, participate in the infamy of the deed ; and this too under the specious plea, that by the loss of the finest and richest portion of his dominions, it would consolidate the power of the Sovereigu Pontiff, over that which remained. (Hear, hear). But is not his title to the Legations as good and as perfect as that by which he holds the city of Rome? and if he consents to a dismemberment of a part, what guarantee has the Pope that he will not be further disturbed ? His sovereign rights further invaded, and he despoiled of that which remains ?-The Emperor of the French answers the guarantee of the Powers of Europe will be given .---The guarantee of the Powers of Europe ? I would like to know how much that is worth. Just of as much value as a pledge given to day and violated to morrow; just as binding as the oath Napoleon took, and violated that he would protect the Republic. (Cheers). Just as obligatory, and quire as binding, as the pledge he gave to the Itaians that Italy should be free, from the Alps to the Adriatic. (Cheers) Just as true and with as much intention to fulfill it, as the promise he gave to England, that he would not annex Savoy to France, without the consent of the other powers of Europe. (Oheers). But, my Lord, will our Holy Father consent to the dismemberment of the Pupal States ?-Not we have his answer in that noble document written to the Haperor, in January last. The very soul of the glorious St. Gregory, seems to have inspired him who penned that masterly and truly eloquent reply, and which carries hope and encouragement to every Oatholic heart, that our Holy Father will not consent to part with one inch of the patrimony of St. Peter. (Loud and continued cheers.) I never yet heard a more beautiful or clearer expression of the origin of the Papal Power, than came from the lips of our Lord Bishop. I could see the And has be not sworn to destroy and overthrow his Bonapacte. Clothed with more than a Despot's pow-blood mount to his cheek, when vindicating the Government? Our Protection bethreen still hope to er, he now sways the destines of the world, and stand

fance of a Oatbolic Prelate when refating the foul the Protestant religion in Italy. Its watchword to calumpies with which be has been aspersed; and is that much abused word; liberty Vain thought i what he said was true. (Obsers.) The title of the Italy never can be Protestant. If it ceases to be Roman Pontiff to his temporal possessions did, not originate from any Sovereign, but was yielded by the people. I tell you, gentlemen, that no ruler, no king, no Emperor, has the proud title which belongs to him, as Sovereign of the Papal States. Has it not been ratified by a Pepin under his own hand and soal? the deed which he executed having been placed by him upon the tomb of St. Peter : and did not the glorious Charlemagne place it beyond all dispute, after he had crushed the Saracen under his iron heel and drove the invaders from the fair plains of Italy. (Loud and long continued cheering.) History tells us that the Popes, even in those days, rendered service to the people of Italy ; even the wealth which they possessed, the pious offerings of Kings, Princes, and nobles was placed at the disposal of the poor. The conversion of the Emneror Constantine left free scope to the devotion of the faithful, noncy and lands were made over to them. The Popes became possessed of rich estates, from which they derived large revenues; but to possess riches and be rich, are two very different things -- none were so burthened, none so poor as the Popes. They were in those days, as they are now, the Fathers of the people-feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and tending the sick. In their liberality, they repaired the injuries that had been inflicted by each successive desponder, large sums were expended by them in restoring and heautifying churches, and in erecting others of equal splendor. They were the benefactors of all Ohristendom. One instance of the courage and devotion displayed by a Pope of Rome, which I shall give, is one illustration of the services rendered by them to the unfortunate people over whom they were called subsequently to trule, and who were then at the mercy and the prey of those northern Barbarian hordes who overran italy. When the rathless Attilla, whose ferocity and cruelly knew no bounds, and who was called the scourge of God, with fire and sword laid waste the country, and marched to the very gates of Rome, and boasted that grass ceased to grow wherever his horse trod ; the Holy Father, with the intrepidity of a true servant of God, went alone, and unarmed, to meet the mighty host, and by his elequence softened the heart of the Invader and saved Rome from sack and pillage. (Loud and continued cheering.) It was by acts like these that I have related, that the Popes won the affections of the people and induced the Romans to place sovereign power in their hands; which power they have wielded, for the good of the people, for more than one thousand years. (Loud cheers.) To use the language of the eloquent Kenrick, Ephesus, Jerusalem, Alexandria, and Antioch, have lost the faith, and with it their uncient glory. The crescent shines over the proud sent of Empire, whose bishops sought to rise to an eminence like that of ancient Rome. By a miracle of Divine power Peter still lives and teaches, in his successor, and the voice of truth coming forth from the chair of unity, reaches to the extremities of the world, and is reechoed by conuclees millions. Empires and Republics have passed away, dynasties have succeeded each other, and society has undergone numberless revolutions, all things have changed ; bat the See of Peter still remains as an impregnable fortress, which no power can overthrow, a rock of strength against which the winds and waves beat in vain. (Applause ) Whenever our enemies enquired who was the Pope of Rome, they generally pictured to themselves a feeble old man on the verge of utter decay, whose tottering throne was temporarily supported by French bayonets, betokening a near and total dissolution; so they thought in 1848, when the Sovereign Pontiff was forced by turbulent and infidel brigands who seized on the reins of power, to leave Rome and retire to Gaeta. The Protestant world was in raptures in beholding the Sovereign Pontiff exiled and deprived of his States ; it was not difficult for them to foretell that the spiritual supremacy and the temporal sovereighty of the Pope was doomed. A few short months sufficed to change the nature of events. The Almighty hand was slready extended in his behalf, for he was borne back in triumph to his capital Rome was illuminated, the people manifested the utmost joy, and thousands kneit before the Holy Father to receive the blessings of the best and mildest of Sovereigus. (Applause.) At the very moment the Pupal power appeared to have fallen into irretrievable ruin, it is again established on its an-

Oatholic, it may verge towards infidelity, but it never will embrace the religion of a Luther, s Knor, or a Calvin. (Applause.) The Catholic Church was never more powerful than it is at the present moment. It is the only power that that dark and impenetrable man of destiny, who now wields the scentre of France, fears. The voice of two hundred millions of Catholics has been raised in defence of the Sovereign Pontiff, and on behalf of his temporal power. Its words are potent. Its thunder tonce have reached the Tuilleries and have been heard by France. It has already startled the man of destiny, and caused him to pause-aye, and no doubt tremble. (Cheers.) He has already expressed his astoniah. ment at the agitation of the Uatholic world, and now recoils from a power that he cannot grapple with, and France apparently is no longer against the Holy See. (Cheers.) The great Napoleon, the here of a bundred battles, who had kings and princes in his train, at the head of the most powerful army the world ever saw, attempted to intimidate the Sovereign Pontiff and signally failed. (Cheers.) These memorable words of the martyred Plus are still fresh in the recollections of the people, and the present Emperor has read them - when asked to resign his temporal power, that glorious man replied, "There shall be no military resistance, I will retire into the Castle of S Angelo, not a shot shall be fired, but the Emperor will find it necessary to break its gates. I will place myself at the entry, the troops will require to pass over my body, and the world will know that he has trampled under foot the anointed of the Lord -God will do the rest." (Applause.) If the present Emperor believes in his lucky star, and that he can defy the authority of the Holy See, let him look to the past, and he will see that the hand of Providence protects his church and her chief pastor. The reminiscences of the past are fruitful in salutary lessons. Surely he cannot have forgotton them. The power of Omnipotence is too strikingly illustrated in the case of his great uncle, to fail in making an impression upon him. There may be yet found another island in the Atlantic, to furnish a prison for another exiled member of the Bonaparte family, He will find that the same power that existed then is fully as vigorous at the present moment as it ever was. The engle that arose at Austerlitz, and suared afloat over Europe, by that same misterious power, perished on the rock of St. Helens. That army that seemed to bid defiance to the world, and apparently so invincible, were dispersed by the blasts of minter The arms that he thought so securely and firmly held by his soldiers, soon dropped from their hands, and became buried beneath the snows of Russie .--(Applause.) In the end, Rome has nothing to fear. Her destiny is fixed. Her march is ever onward to that pinnacle of power which has been promised from the beginning-universal empire.

The learned gentleman retired with very much apnlause.

Daniel Macarow, Esq., stepped forward to move the second resolution, and was received with loud and continued applause. He said,

My Lord Bishop, and Catholic Fellow Citizens :---There is a small Island in the western Ocean culled Erin, which the most of us hail as the land of ou: nativity. Converted, to Christianity, some fourteen bundred years ago, she has ever borne true allegiance to the See of St. Peter, and unchangeably maintained the true doctrine of the cross. In perseention and suffering, mid sorrow and darkness, mid stories and tempests, she has ever preserved inviolate the true faith of St. Patrick. Centuries have rolled by ; kingdoms have been overthrown : dynasties have crumbled into dust ; the waves of revolution, of carnage and of bloodshed, have increasing swept over Europe, but the Fnith of the Green Isle is still the same, immutable and unchauged. (Ap plause.)

From this small Island, in the nineteenth century, has first arisen the strong voice of sympathy, and consolation, for the Soyereign Pontiff of the Catho-lic world, Pope Pius the IX. The Prelates, the clergy and the laity of Ireland, were the first to sound the tocsin of alarm, and call the attention of Catholic Europe, to the attempted spoliation of the Patrimony of St. Peter. The generous thrill of indignution thus first awakened on the green soil of Eric, has rapidly spread itself through every metropolis of the British Empire, and has finally reached us on this side of the broad Atlantic. In every city of the Union, in every section of Cauada, the callying cryhas been most warmly, and most generously re-

### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The proceedings in the Legislature present nothing of interest. A petition was presented to the Legislative Assembly by M. M. Brown and Ferres complaining that, at Quebec, Pro-testants could not obtain justice. The Attorney General East, denied the allegations of the petition; and adverted to the fact that the Crown prosecutors at Quebec were, and for many years had been, Protestants. Allusion was made to the case of Penin, a French Canadian. " Swalldler," at whom it is pretended that stones and offensively smelling missiles were upon a certain occasion discharged ; to which Mr. Ross replied by. stating that he had refused to prosecute in that particular case. The Quebec Election Committee still withholds its report ; the reason assigned being that M. Dufresne, one of its members, is indisposed. Many strange comments are made by the press upon this delay, but the correspondent of the Quebec Gazette assures us that probably the sick member will be well before the House meets after the Easter recess. The result of the Committee's investigation is as yet unknown, according to the same journal; which however adds that, in expectation of a decision adverse to the sitting members for Quebec, Mr. Matthew Ryan. who lately held a government situation in the Customs' Department is about to canvass Quebec as the Irish candidate. The discussion of the financial questions is, according to the Quebec Chronicle, postponed until after the Easter bolidays, which extend from the 4th to the IOth instant.

ST. PATRICE'S SOCIETY. - The Annual Election of office-beniers took place on Monday last. We have not yet received an official report ;--but we believe that our respected fellow-citizen Edward Murphy, Esq., has been elected as President, and certainly a more worthy representative of the Irish Catholic body of Montreal could not have been found. We sincerely congratulate both Mr. Murphy, on the honor conferred upon him-and our Irish Catholic friends. upon the credit they have conferred upon themselves by their judicious choice of a President.

A CORRECTION .-- The Promenade Concert of the St. Patrick's Society was erroneously anounced in our last for Monday next, the 9th iast .--- instead of for Monday the 16th inst .. when it will actually take place.

EPRemittances in our next.

tions, raises his august head in the midst of astonwhen he ascended the Papal throne, all Burope, with where destiny has placed them, the warm incurse of an unanimity that did it honor, proclaimed the virtues of Pio Nono; and well did he deserve the esteem of his people. Scarcely had he ascended the Papal throne than he commenced to reform existing abuses and extend the liberties of the people. His heart was overflowing with affection towards his subjects. His highest ambition appeared to be to see his people contented and happy; but alas! a dark and horrid crime was then perpetrated, the assassin's dagger pierced the heart of his secretary .-Count Rossi was no more, and Rome was in possession of a secret and bloody association of men, whose hands were already dyed with the sanguine stain. Upon his return to the Capital, instead or puaishing the guilty wretches that were the cause of all his troucles, and that aided these conspirators against his Government to seize the reins of power, he forgave them; though to my mind a very questionable clemency, which forcibly reminds me of an anecdote told of Pius VI, when the French Republicans, at the close of the last century, were in possession of Rome, and expelled the Holy father. Just as he descended the stairs of His palace, he was met by a criminal whom he had pardoned, and who exclaimed, 'See tyrant, your reign is at an end,' The Holy Father replied. ' if I were a tyrant you would not be alive.' [Laughter and cheere.] The attacks that have been made against the Pope in days gone by, are not different from the attacks that are directed against him in the present day .--In days of old, it was plunder which animated the enemies of the Pope-to-day it is plunder also-but it is the plunder of territory, coupled with the hatred of Rome and that glory which eclipses that of her one miss. (Cheers.) But it is alleged that it is the majority of the people of Rome and the Papal States that had originated and sustained the revolt. I deay this assertion. (Oneers.) It is only a despicable minority, evidently the officeurings of Italy, who have crowded into the Papal territory, for the purpose of raising the standard of rebellion, induced to do so by the gold of these enemies of the themselves worthy descendants of that great King, Holy Father, who desire to acquire his possessions, (cheers,) and that too, under the specious cry of liberty. They call it liberty, but it is not the true spirit of liberty that animates them. There is not patriotism, no true love of country about it. An assassin like Mazzini, who endeavors to elevate himself to power by wading through the blood of his countrymen, uses that sacred word 'liberty' to nid his ambitious designs; the notorious and ulthy Achilli, also proposes to be a lover of liberty, but the liberty he would seem to enjoy, as has become known lately, is that species relished by the debased followers of a Joe Smith. (Obsers and laughter.) --Liberty is a very significant word, and one which admits of a deal of modification in its meaning. You may have liberty which may mean licence. You may have liberty where a man may repose in prace and cententment under his own vine and fig tree, enjoying the fruits of honest industry, and none to make him afraid. It you call this liberty then the subjects of the Popu enjoy it to the fullest extent, under his mild rule. (Obeers.) Why is it that Garabaldi is so popular with our Protestant countrymen ? 13 such of Furope Ile meant that man of destiny, the ions, we may be sure that there is something besides ' Holy Father, and his eye kindled with the proud de- witness the fall of Roma, and open its ruine establish embline and unrivalled in his greatness. The titled

snonded to From every clime, from every country the devotion, the loyalty and the allegiance of the Irish Heart has been wafted to the foot of the throas of St. Peter. (Prolonged applanse.) When he looked around that sacred edifice - dedi-

cated to the worship of the Most High, when he saw the many hundreds that surrounded him, he felt the good old City of Kingston, was behind no other section of the Province, in manifesting its sympathy and iti devotion to the See of St. Peter.

The temporal sovereignity of the Pope had been so ably and eloquently advocated by His Lordship the Bisbop, and the learned gentleman who had first preceded him, that he felt it unnecessary to revert to the subject. In the cloquent words of a Britisl Bistorian-"Their temporal power is now confirmed by the reverence of a thousand years, and their noblest title is the free choice of the people they had redeemed from slavery.'-(Applance.) The resolution he had the honor to propose, had more particular reference to that remarkable man, that must of destiny, who now sways the sceptre of a Pepin, and Charlemagne. I confess, he said, I approach the abject with extreme diffidence, knowing how inadequate I am to the task, but the present is not a moment for the timid to hesitate, or the nervous to stand back. The whole world, the united voice of Christendom, calls upon us to do our duty. (Applause.) From the days of Charlemagne, in the eighth century up to the present; from that bright period, in the history of the Ohurch, when the spiritual supremacy of Rome was proudly schnowledged by the nations of the earth ; the defence and protection of the Holy See had been universally accorded to the chivalrous sons of France. In moments of difficulty and of danger, in the hour of mibulation and of trial, when storms of hereay and persecution assailed the barque of Peter, the French nation was among the foremost to rush to the rescue and gallantly defend the sacred inheritance. 'Mid schism and anarchy, mid wars and revolutions, they had ever proved faithful to the task, and shown who was first hailed by Popo Gregory 'Emperer of Rome? Let us still hope, the train spirit of the (hal-lic nation will still revive, and that the army of France will, as in days of yore, prove the strongest bulwark of the comparts of St. Peter. Let us still hope that the clouds and darkness, which now overshalow the horizon of beautiful, of Outbolic France, will soon disappear, and that her children will again prove themselves true defenders of the Faith. [Appinuse.7

Some ten or a down years ago, an obscure, but not a pameless individual, by a sudden and mysteriout transition of fortune, grasped the ecoutre of France-mighty his mission for good or ill. His advent to greatness was quick and brilliant, as the lightning's fissh, and let him beware its continuance is not equally as evanescept. With the gipantic power of a mighty intellect, with the vast impetuoeity of a monotain torrent, he overcome every diffculty, and surmanned every obstacle, until he stood upon the throne of a Pepin and a Oharlemagne ; confessedly and pre-eminently the mightiest mon

### THE PRUE WITNESS AND CATHODIC CHRONICLE. APRIL 6, 1860.

monarche of the old world, whose crowns date back own subjects, but was the result of thaitorous cona thousand years; pay homage and vassalation to the vast and colossal power of this man of yesterday To him indeed Edvope looks up at the present mo-ment as the man of destiny. Hard, to tell yet, whether his career is to be like one of these sudden meteors, which flash and coruscate for a moment, only to leave the gloom deeper and darker behind him-(Prolonged applause.)

Since that memorable coup d'etat of December, over which his best apologists have endeavoured to throw the thick veil of oblivion, the onward course of Louis Napoleon had been carefully watched by the whole Catholic world. The career of his illustrious uncle, the hero of Jens, Marengo, and Auster-litz, was still fresh in men's minds; his lofty and souring ambition, his grasping and mighty genius, but more than all his unhallowed persecution of the amiable, the revered, and the martyred Plus the VII. It was finally hoped that learning wisdom from the past, Napoleon the 3rd, would prove himself a true son of the Oharch, and in the event of danger, be the first to defend her. (Applause). In the vast and mighty career he has far accomplished, in the great achievement he has undertaken. I believe, said he, Napoleon, has had the sympathy and encouragement of the whole Catholic world. Then revolution and anarchy were introduced into the Papal States, eleven or twelve years ago, by foreign emissaries, and foreign corruption ; when a people blinded by their own mad passions, sought to overthrow the tempo ral sovereignty of the Pope. When that illustrious Potentate was obliged for a time to fice from the city of Rome Napoleon was the first to assist, protec; and defend him. Therefore he had his (Mr. Macarow's) sympathy, and he believed the sympathy of his countrymen generally. (Applause).

Fondiy the Catholic world hoped that the same bright characteristic would distinguish his onward career, as brightened upon its dawn ; but alas for Napoleon 1 Alas for France 1 Alas for Oatholic Kurope their hopes were groundless and doomed to sudden and atter disappointment. Scarcely had the star of his glory reached its zenith; scarcely had the blood stained fields of Italy ceased to re-echo the tread of his victorious army, when with the blind infatuation of his illustrious uncle, with the uncurbed aspirings of an insatiable ambition, he has dared to attack that power against which the gates of hell, and the power of darkness shall not prevail.' He hue dared to dictate to the Sovereign Pontiff, an abandonment of that territory which the Ohurch has held undisputed for the past one thousand years .-He was dared at the call of the red republicans and the revolutionists of northrea Italy to demand a surrender of two-thirds of the property of the Church, to glut the rapidity of his co-conspirator Victor Emmanuel. [Lond and continued applause.]

With a noble eloquence, that stirs the blood in the veigs, and warms the heart, did that noble old man Plus IX, the legitimate successor of St. Peter, the true Vicur of Jesus Christ upon earth, reply to this most unjust and unholy demand - I will not abandon' said he ' the trust confided to me by the whole Catholic world. I will not abandon to an unjust usurpation, we foot of the patrimony of St. Peter." An answer which finds a responsive echo in the breasts of our two millions of his spiritual child-From one end of the world to the other is ren. wafted to Pius 1X, their warm sentiments of devotion, and their warm approval of the cause he has adopted. The whole Outholic world with a terrible distinctness, and a stern reality, repeat and re-echo the words of the Sovereign Pontiff, and say to the mighty Emperor of Prance, 'Beware, and assist not in this most unjust and unholy spoliation-beware and touch not the patrimony of St. Peter. If further victories are required, bear the eagles of France elsewhere, but leave untouched the tiars of the Pope .-Leave to the most amiable, the most beloved, and most revered of Roman Pontiffs, the control of his own dominions, the guidance of his own subjects .---The Triple crown, the patrimony of St. Peter, we are determined to preserve intact and inviolate.'-Applause.]

It is for this purpose, in union with the whole Catholic world, we have met in this sacred edifice today. May our efforts prove successful, and may they be the means of averting the threatened calamity, is I'm sure, the sincere prayer of every Catholic. [Applause.]

He then moved the following resolution. Moved by Daniel Macarow, Esq., seconded by J.

Harty, Esq. Resolved,-That we considered the plighted faith of one distinguished Potentate to guard with jealoas care, and protect in its integrity, the patrimony

spiracies, among some calling themselves, children of the Church, but subjects of other Sovereigns; encoursged, and in many cases led by members of the Bonsparts family. (Cheers.) Men connected with most of the leading families of northern Italy. He applied the word spoliation to any deprivation of territory to which the Holy Father might be subjec-

ted. He could not say what might be the passing result of this Sacrilegious conspiracy. It might be that the Almighty, for His own wise purposes, might see fit to subject His Church and its head to affliction, even as He condemed His own Son to death for the redemption of mankind, but of this He felt assured, that in His own good time He would say to the enemies of His church, 'thus far thou shalt go and no further,' and restore the Vicar of Christ to His own dominiona, with a stronger hold upon the affection and veneration of His children than now. (Loud cheers.) Without further remark he would move :---

Moved by A. J. Macdonnell, Esq., seconded by Douald Æneas Macdonnell, Esq.

Resolved .- That we in common with the faithful all over the world, stigmatise as a most sacrilegious spoliation the attempt now made on the possessions of the Holy Father, possessions granted to him by the piety of His faithful children, increased by their zeal for the progress of religion, and safely held by him with the sanction and prescription of centuries

The reading of this resolution was followed by aplause, during which the speakor resumed his seat. Ponald Æneas Macdonell, Esq, was received with hearty demonstration. He said : My Lord, and Fellow Catholics - On this present occasion it is my duty to second the resolution which has just been read

should ill discharge my duties as a Catholic, if I did not come forward this day to support His Holines in his present position. It is a duty which Catholics owe to themselves, to support the Pope in his position. Let us look at the antiquity of our holy religion-of the position of His Holiness the Pope .-It is a position which as it has existed so long will not fail. [Applause.]

The resolution was put and carried unanimously Jeremiah Meagher, Esq., amidst applause moved the next the next resolution. He might say it was with pleasure that he did so on this occasion, and it was with feelings of regret that they had been obliged to meet for such a purpose. If they look back upon the Pontificate of Pius IX, they see a carcer of picty which commanded their admiration. Upon his accession, his first act was to call back those political exiles who had been sent forth from his dom inions, and by Austria, and who were the adherents of the Mazzini party, and there could be no doubt but that Louis Napoleon was one of these. If they

looked at the manifesto issued by Mazzini, they found one point, and that was, that any individual who should use his efforts for the aid of the Pope of Rome, should be met with the dagger. Let them look at Louis Napoleon. In 1849 he sent his army to restore the Pope, but it was no doubt with the object of carrying out the cherished designs which he had formed against the Pope of Rome, and, let them depend upon it, he would carry out these designs let the consequences to the community be what they might. They heard now that Napoleon sought to obtain the control of Italy, in conjunction with King of Sardinia, and the Ministry of England And in England there was a hatred of the most intense description-a hatred that if it could destroy the Catholic faith, would do it to-morrow. [Applause] .--He afterwards moved the following resolution, which was seconded by James Baker, Esq., and carried unanimously. Resolved,-That we shall ever pray a gracious

Providence, to protect our cherished Holy Father, from all the dangers which now menuce him; and we plodge ourselves that in every way we will contribute our alender aid to testify our homage and undying devotion to his Sacred person.

James Baker, Esq., seconded the resolution in short speech.

J. O'Roilly, Esq., again presented himself, and said that there was a gentleman present whom they would like to hear. It was the vonerable Vicar General Macdonell.-[Loud and enthusiastic cheering.] -He well knew how they would receive that gen-tleman's name ; he was always popular with the people of Kingston .- [Continued cheering.]-It was not only on own his account that they loved and revered him but also on account of his uncle, the first Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada. ...[Cheers.] - The be-nefactor who, by his devotion and boly zeal enriched the church of Upper Canada.-[Loud cheers]-He boped they would join with him in requesting the Vicar General to address them.-[Loud and enthusi-

Pope, the smaller the extent of country you' would bave under your sway the greater would become your influence! [Applause.]. Is not the above the very argument which is made use of against the Holy See? Some of your subjects in the Romagna are dissatisfied with the way they are governed .--They are always discontented ; you can hardly keep them under your sway : give them liberty, and you you will become stronger by getting rid of them |-I do not believe that the Romagnese, if left to themselves, would be at all such troublesome people to govern; but if, by the aid of foreign troops, they have obtained what is falsely called liberty, why not extend the same principle to the Marches of Ancons? Why not extend it to the rest of the Papal dominions on the eastern slope of the Appenines and along the Adriatic? [Applause.] Why not extend it across the Appenines and even to the gates of Rome ?-[Continued applause. I have also had some serious doubts whenever l

heard some people call the present Emperor of the French the Protector of the Pope, and never ceased to express the wish, 'may the Lord save him from such a protector,'--[Applause.] I can never believe that the Catholic Church can rely for protection upon any one who is not strongly imbibed with Catholic principles. (Applause ) And this Louis Napoleon from what source could be receive those strong Catholic principles ! Who could have impressed them on his mind during his youthful days? Could it have been his profligate and irreligious mother, who did not hesitate in her familiar moods to compare Rercales to Jesus Christ? Could it be that preceptor of his who scoffed at all religion, and who upon his death-bed, requested, as a particular favor, that no Catholic clergymen should attend his body to the grave?

I have also doubts of the truth of some assertions which I have heard made by some of the speakers who preceded me. It was stated that the French rulers were at all times were the true supporters of the Holy Sec. 1 must acknowledge that I myself differ widely from such an opinion. In reading history, I have acquired some knowledge of the conduct of Phillip Le Bell towards that power. I have not lived so long in the world without knowing something of the history of Louis the Fourteenth and of confess that I never had much faith in soveerigns for their protection of religion. --- In monarchs supported religion so long only as they believed that they required its assistance to strenghten their power; but the monent they believed that they were strong enough without religion, they were the first to turn persecutors. I have also my doubts about the truth of some of the reasons that have been assigned for the present unsettled state of Italy One great reason that has not been mentioned is. people of Italy for years past---destroying their moris and undermining their allegiance. This under current was fostored, kept alive, and spread everywhere by oath-bound secret societies. (Applause. Such, gentlemen, are some of my doubts, and I will feel most happy if they can operate upon your mind in such a manner as to make you doubt, but always in the proper direction. [Long applause.] when the venerable Vicar resumed his seat.

The fifth Resolution was proposed by John Bowes, Esq., in a most able speech He said :--

My Lord, and Fellow-Catholics-It is with much pleasure that I rise to propose the fifth resolution, which if last, is not least in importance, since its adoption is essential to the objects of our meeting, and which I am assured will, like its predecessors, he adopted unanimously; its purport being to embody, your sentiments in an Address to be presented to the Holy Father by our own venerable Bishop, than whom no fitter or more willing person could be found for the pleasing task. Though inadequate to do justice to the subject in the presence of so large and respectable an assembly, still as a Catholic, as recognising in Pius IX, the legitimate successor of St Peter, and Christ's Vicar upon earth, my heart prompts me to say a few words upon a topic upon which all Catholics are so deeply interested. By our separated brethren we are indeed told that we should not trouble ourselves with the temperal affairs of the Pone, and surprise is expressed at the sympathy of Canadian Catholics with the afflictions of the Head their Church. But our critics should remember that we are all members of one body, and that His Holiness, as the free expression of the sentiments it is but natural that we should therefore all suffer of the faithful of this Diocess. with the head of that body; and the Catholics of Kingston would yield to none in lively sympathy Rsq., and carried unanimously. he effiction

and are indeed contradicted by the very strongest eridence-that of Protestants who have seen the facts alluded to with their own eyes, and have given the results to the world. These tell us that the go vernment of the Holy Father is most paternal and beneficent ; that under it the people are happy and prosperous; that they are not, like the subjects of other governments which it might be invidious to mention, ground down beneath a load of taxation. or robbed for the support of an alien church which they hate and despise. No. The people of the Papal States are the most lightly taxed of any in Rurope. Their sovereign is a man of peace, who wastes not their substance on standing armies; and his sceptre, like that of his crucified master, is light as a reed. We have seen the addresses of the Roman nobility declaring their attachment to their Prince, denouncing the libels rirculated against him; and we have further this testimony in his favor - that we have never heard of his subjects fleeing by thousands. from their pative land, to seek a home and shelter, amongst strangers-as is too often the case with the

subjects of Grent Britain's model government. But the enemies of the Pope assent that his people have seen fit to adopt another form of government for themselves, and maintain that the expressed will of the majority of his subjects should be complied with. But we know from experience how difficult it is to elicit a free and honest expression of public opinion; but we know how easy it is for armed row- ; ple. Such has been the case in Italy, as it has often been the case in other countries, and even at our own mony of the Marquis of Normanby in the House of Lords.

Were Louis Napoleon sincere in his Catholic professions, he could soon testore boace ; and by a strikhe was threatening the Pope with a withdrawal of the French troops. Catholic Spain, declared herself | ready to send her brave soleiers, flushed with their recent triumph over the Moors, to support the Sovereign Poptiff. Thus we see that the Catholic world is not prepared to abandon the Holy See to the ene- i father, a preceptor, and a never failing friend. He was mies of the Church. Fools that the latter are ! Know | always an ardent and untiring anyportar of educathey not, that kings shall be her nursing fathers, and i his infamous conduct towards the Holy Sec. I must queens her nursing mothers ; that though mountains not depart from her. Glorious are the promises to Schools for two years -all which he discharged with Germany, France, Portugal, without saying the Church. The gates of hell shall not prevail great credit to himself, leaving moral and exemplary anything of our own England, we find that against her, neither the malice of her enemies. She against her, neither the malice of her enemies. She rules for those who survive him. Of him (according and beat against its sides. Christ is at the belm, and and beat against its sense, and rebukes the fury of "His were the loftiest attributes of mind, the Church have nought to fear.

And indeed I scarce anticipate a serious rupture betwist Napoleon and the Pope : I believe the former that an under current has been working upon the is too prudent to committ himself to such a perilous course ; but should he do so, many an example teaches us what will be the result. Heary IV. of Germany, as powerfal in his day as Napoleon in ours, met with a Pope Gregory : Napoleon the First met with a Pine VII ; and the present Napoleon may profit by the example of his imperial predecessors. The fate of the persecutors of the Church is notorious. In vain have the kings of the earth, in vain have Mazzini and his Carbonari conspired against her. No arm raised against her has ever prospered ; and though in his pride, Napoleon may menace the Holy Cather, and suppress L'Univers ; though he may persecute bishops and drive priests and religion into exile; ye we have the lessons of the past to reassure us as to the fature : for from history we may learn that every attack quan the rights and dignities of the Holy See, has recoiled upon the assailant.

Lot us however hope that Louis Napoleon and his accomplice the King of Sardinia, may also lay this lesson to heart ; that they may see the folly of their ways, and renounce their ambitious designs. And even should these succeed for a time, should the Pope again have to seek safety in exile, a Pius IX. might with truth repeat the words of a predessor Because I have loved justice, and have listed iniquity, I die in a strange land." Requesting your purdon for having so long treapasted upon your patience I beg to move, seconded by Daniel Lynch, Esq. :---

Resolved-That an Address, based on the precedng resolutions, be prepared ; and that His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston be requested to transmit it to

This resolution was seconded by Daniel Lyuch, following address was then read by M. Flana

### COBOURG ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. To the Editor of the True Wilness.

### Cobourg, 2nd April, 1860.

**5** (

Sin-At the General Annual Meeting of the above Society here, the following gentlemen were elected as Officers and Committee of Management for the mauing year, viz. :--

President-F. Dagnan, Esq. J.P. First Vice-President-Mr. Michael Cunningham. Second do, -Mr. John Keon (Grafion:) Cor. Secretary-Mr. D C. Feely.

Rec. Secretary-Mr. James Murphy.

Treasurer-Mr. Daniel Donegan. Physician-Dr. P. G. Fergue, J.P.

Committee of Management-Mesars. Patrick Keon,

(Chairman), John Cuuningham, Edmund Farry, Bernard (Lilly, James Feely, Peter Murrin, Michael Curtin, Peter Dolin, and James Maginais.

DENIS C. FLELY, Cor. Sec.

The Oxygenated Bitters, have no equal as a tonic medicine. They contain no alcohol, and are especially adapted to the delicate constitution of females suffering from debility, or from any derangement of the autoralf inctions.

### Died.

### At St. Andrews, U.W., as Monday, the 5th ult. dies to make their voice pass for the voice of the pro- after a lingering illness, which he here with great pationes and entire Christian resignation to the divine Will of his Maker, at the age of 57 years, Hugh Randoors ; and to this fact also we have the direct testi- ald M'Gillios, Rec. He left a perrowing widow and four children, the youngest in the years of discretion, to deplore for ever their irreparable loss, for he was a kind and most benevolen: husband and parent, as he was an obedient and magnanimous son. At a young ing dispensation of Providence at the very moment | age, after the death of an older brother, he had to assume the care of his aged parents, which duty he fultilled, deserving their parental blessing. To his youngest and only surviving brother, who choosed to follow on the precarious commercial stage of life, he always behaved as a genaine affectionate brother, a tion, which incomparable fortune he liberally bestowed upon his children-filling many important be troubled and the bills be moved, God's Spirit shall | local situations, among them Superintendent of is still the ark floating in triumph and in peace over to the sphere of life in which he moved) it could be the basom of the troubled waters, which in cam dush [ Faid, as was said before of an eminent personage, clling a sphere of lofty dignity :---

The solid judgment and the taste refin'd,

The quick perception and the searching scan, Which measure motives, and which look thro' man."

Hay his soul rest in peace .-- Communicated. On the 26th alt., Mr. John Mochan, aged 41 years.

The deceased was for many years inspector of Provisions in the establishment of the late Francis Macdonnell, and latterly of D. Rees & Co of this city and was much respected by a large circle of friends In this city, on the 15th uit., at his residence, 44 Queen street, Mr. Daniel Davis, a native of the County Dork, Ireland, aged 58 years, much and deservedly respected.

In Baltimore, Md., on the 23rd March, Mary MC Henry, beloved wife of Thomas O'Connell.

#### ST. PATRICE'S SOCIETY.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the above Society will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 11th inst, for the transaction of business of importance By Order,

EDWARD WOODS, Rec. Sec.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT WILL be given by the the ST. PATRICK'S SO-CIETY, in honor of the NATIONAL ANNIVER-SARY, at the CITY CONCERT HALL, on MON-DAY evening, 16th instant.

Tickets 25 cents each. 17" Particulars in a future Advartisement.

CHEAP WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

----PIERRE R. FAUTEUX.

of St. Poter, a guarantee given to Obristendom. the sacred inheritance possessed for the benefit of the world, was placed beyond the reach of the wicked and profane. But that his recent conduct to-words the Holy Father, warrants the apprehension that he has broken faith with the Holy See, and brought terrer and chagrin to the hearts of the faithful.

James Harty, Rag., in coming forward to second the resulution was loudly applauded. He said : My Lord Ladies and Gentlemen, I rise with very great plea-sure to second this resolution, which has been so eloquently introduced by Mr. Macarow. The present movement, is one of action, and of energy, when we are all called upon to discharge a most sacred and a most important duty.

I am glad to find the unanimity that prevails amongst us, and that the Catholics of Kingston, like their co-religiouists throughout the world, are prepared to stand by the Pope, not only by an expression of sympathy conveyed in words, but also by deeds. (Applause.) Our Holy Father may be assared that none of his children are more attached to his Spiritual Rule, that the free and independent po-ple of Canada. (Great applause.) His temporal power I have no doubt he will fearlessly maintain, and shose who have attempted to assail it will be crushed beneath the weight of that Chatholic opinion which is so freely expressed in his behalf by countless millions. (Great applause.) I will not detain you farther, but simply repeat that I have much pleasure in seconding the present resolu-[Applause.] Lion.

#### The regolution was carried unanimously.

A. J. Macducell, Esq, moved the next resolution, and was loudly cheered ; he said :- That the subject had already been so ably treated, and at such length that he should have besitated to addedss the inceting, had the duty not been imposed on him; a duty which he willingly undertook, of moving a resolution expressing in direct words, our detestation of the sacrilegious attempt made upon the temporal power of the Boly Father. An authority, which be had always been of opinion was necessary for the efficient discharge of those religious duties committed to his care. In saying that he did not wish to be understoud as easying that the temporal power of the Pope was necessary for the preservation of the Catholie faith. Such was not his opinion, or that of the Oburch. The faith would secure the last remcant of the Pope's temporal authority - But what he wished to convey was his feeling, in which he knew all whom he addressed would concur, that the temporal independence of the Pope was essential to the meeful exercise of his spiritual dominion. In order that the Church, [the Catholic Church] whose meinbers are subjects of every Government under the sun, should be well and efficiently governed, it was necessary that the Hend of the Church should be as independent in his temporal power, as he was absolute in his spiritual dominion [Cheers.] it was because this question was too much mixed up with the government of the Church throughout the world, and with religion itself, to be treated simply as a political question, that he had in the resolution which he was also the proposer, applied the word Sacrilegious to the attempts now made to displace the Popo from his position as an Independent Sovereign. And in the conviction, that the agitation said to be preva- Why not then give up India? Why not give up dent desire exists among the latter to throw off the The expediency of encouraging emigration from lent in the territories for a change of Government, Ireland? Why not give up the Ionian Islands, Ecclesiastical voke. But these assertions are us France, Belgium and Switzerland to Onanda, has did not proceed from the spontaneous desires of his since according to the rule you want to apply to the little to be relied upon as the promises of Napoleon; been taken up by the Provincial Parliament.

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astic cheering, which continued for several minutes.]

Vicar General Macdonell at length presented himself, and was received with hearty demonstrations of respect. He said :---My Lord Bishop, Ladies and Gentlemon.--Really I must protest against being called upon to address you on this occasion without having had any previous notice that such would be the case. I must therefore be excused if I find myself at a loss to know what to say, and more particularly as may other persons have so eloquently spok-en on the subject. However, I feel that I must say something, and whether well or ill said, I leave in to your own judgment to decide .-- [Applause.

I ramember having read, about some twenty-five years ago, a very curious history of that mammoth city, now called New York but which while it remained under Dutch sway, went by the name of Manhattan. It is mentioned in that history that Manhattan had at one time the peculiar advantage of being governed by a great personage of stout heart but weak brains, who, on account of his constant irresolutions, received the unenviable name of Peter the Doubter .-- [Laughter and cheers.]-- Now, it may be a very good thing to know how to doubt, and it may be a very bad thing not to know how to doubt on the proper occasion, I must therefore crave your indulgence if, on some points relating to the Italian question, I have my doubts .--- [Obeers. In the first place, I doubt very much the sound-

ness of the arguments of those individuals, either in public or private station, who pretend that the Holy Father does not require any temporal power to suppurt religion. [Applause.] I know that religion flourished before the popes became temporal princes. and that the durability of the Catholic religion does not depend on the temporal power of she popes .-But this is not the question at issue. The question is, Whether by depriving the popes of their temporal power, and compelling them to become subjects of the Smperor of the French, or of any other potentate, they would find themselves in a position to act with the same independence as they can do at present. For myself, I believe they would not. I doubt also very much the assertion of those who (not very logically) attempt to make us converts to the doctrine that the spiritual influence of HisHoliness would increase in the same proportion that his temporal power would be diminished. I would like to see an attempt made to carry out the same principle in England, where the Queen is head of the Protestant Church, in order to test the sincerity of some of those who are not ashamed to advance such childish and ridiculous arguments. But we are told that the Pope's subjects are budly governed, and that therefore he suonid no longer rale over them, and moreover, that the loss of the Romagua would not diminish his temporal power. Have we not heard of misgovernment in Ireland? Have we not heard of repeated attempts at revolt in the same country ?--Why not give libertly to Ireland - [Applause.]-to that Ireland which has always groaned under British rule, and suffered from British tyranny, not only for the last three hundred years, but ever since the first Saxon foot pressed the green soil of Erin. [Long and continued applause.] Have we not lately heard 

of their Holy Father. Truly it is with sorrow that we have heard of

those affictions since the breaking out of the Italian troubles, and in which his enemies found occasion to assail his authority. The tempest of war that last year burst over the Plains of Lomburdy funned into fresh life the embers of revolution, and gave fresh courange to the infidels long kept in order by the presence of French and Austrian troops; bal who have taken advantage of recent events, and the aid of foreigners, to overthrow the authority of the Sovereign Pontiff in the Romagna, and to rob him of the fairest portion of his domains. And this is why we are here to day assembled ; to express in unison with all true Catholics our sympathy with the Pope and our indignation against his foes; and to protest against the favor shown to the latter by Louis Napoleon, and certain statesmen of Great Britain. In particular would we denounce as prejudicial to the interests of the Catholic Church the policy developed in the late pamphlet entitled " The Pope and the Congress," From the wording of the document, the complicity of Louis Napoleon with Italian brigands is apparent; it is evident from the endorsoment of M. About's proposal, to reduce the Papal Territory to "Rome and a garden for the Pope :" a scheme which if realised would deprive the Sovereign Poutiff of those revenues which be employs for the edu cation of Catholic youth, and the propagation of the faith : and would leave him in the condition of the stipendiary of the Monarchs of Europe. To this scheme for the degradation of their religion no Catholic will ever give his approbation ; never will he consent to see the august Head of his Church the tributary of secular princes. We demand that the Pope shall be free and independent ; free to exercise his spiritual authority, over princes, and over people; and this he could not do, were be reduced to the condition of subject.

I, my Lord, never had great confidence in Louis Napoleon's professions of devotion to the Church; I could not believe that he whose antecedents convicted him of a disregard for the most solemn obligations, sould ever be relied upon; or that whilst cry ing "peace, peace," at the very moment that he was straining every nerve in behalf of a schismatic prince, and persecutor of the Archbishop of Turin, like Victor Emmanuel-and a sacrilegious robber like Cavour-against the most truly Catbolic sorereign in Europe, he was in reality designing to up-hold the integrity of the Papal territories. What reliance can Catholics place on the promises or pledges of one whose allies are the notorious enemies of their Church? I answer, None-none whatever.

And having excited revolt in the Papal territories, and seeing the Holy Father embarrassed, and his trensury exhausted, Louis Napoleon threatens the Pupe with the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, which his dread of Austrian influence in Italy had prompted him to send to the Holy Father's assistance. Thus by threats does the French ruler attempt to impose his will upon the flead of the Church, and to enforce compliance with his demands for organic changes in the Papal States. No doubt the enemies of the Pope, the enemies of our Church, the infidels and revolutionists would fain persuade the world that the States are grossly misgoverned, their people tyrannised over, and that a most argan, Esq. :--

TO HIS HOLINESS POPE PHUS IX. MOST HOLY FATHER :-

We, the Clergy and Lisity of the Diocese of Kingston, Canada West, beg loave to approach your Holiness, to declare that the deep sympachy which is everywhere felt for your sufferings, and the horror at the ruthless impicty that occasions them, are the prevailing sentiments of all your devoted children in this Diocese.

We fully realise the incalculable mischief that the enemy of mankind has affected by thwarting your un-bounded zeal in extending the Kingdom of God upon earth ; and deplore the blind fatuity of those, who, deluded by the same erring spirit, conspire together and (however dissociated by other considerations,) on this dark day of your troubles, form an unhallowed friendship, and stand up against the Lord and his hrist.

In our sorrow, however, the consoling assurance is at hand that He whom you represent in this world, will look down with derisive contempt on their impotent machinations, lead them back to repentance or confound their destructive councils.

In common with the entire Christian world, we were betrayed into the hope, Most Holy Father that should troubles assail you a warning voice and faithful hand would be raised in your defence by him, who, amongst the number of your children, possesses the envied title of the 'eldest son of the Church,'-once valued by his predecessors as the most precious gem in their Crown But, alas he, so highly privileged, has disappointed our hopes, betrayed the trust, and forfeited his birth-right for ever, when, from being a faithful son, he has developed the character of a reck. less prodigal; when instead of an ingenious friend we find in him the treachery of a latent way-layer ; and having cast away the fame of a magnanimons defender, he has displayed the rancor of an undisguised assailant.

That the Lord may arise, and that the enemice of his Church, persecuted in your venerable Person, may be soon put to flight ; that the spirit of fortitude that never departed from the unerring Chair you occupy, be ever present with your Holiness, during this ordeal of sorrow and affiction You are permitted to pass through ; that your faithful subjects may be soon restored, with triumph and jubilee, to the bless ings of Your meek and benchcent sway, will ever be our supplications to lleaven until He who resides there will vouchsafe their accomplishment.

And prostrate at the feet of your Holiness, with varmer devotion than over, we implore Your Apo-Etolic benediction.

Upon motion of Mr. Councillor Pidgeon, his Lord. ship was requested to leave the chair, and the Very Rev. P. Dollard, V.G., was called thereto. A vote of thanks was then tendered to his Lordship, for presiding over the meeting. Before the meeting broke up his Lordsbip stated that a collection during the course of the week, to aid the Holy Father, would be made, when he hoped the people would liberally respond to the call. The organ then pealed forth 'God Save the Queen," the whole meeting standing, after which it quietly dispersed.

IMPORTER.

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

No. 112, St. Paul Street,

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

277 Also, on hand, GROCERIES and PROVI-SIONS, to be Sold WHOLESALE only.

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

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April 6, 1860.

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Together with a variety of other Catholic articles FRAMED RELIGIOUS PICTURES.

A large assortment of Framed Religious Pictures amonges which are -- Our Saviour, the B. Virgin; St. Joseph, St. Peter, St. Patrick, &c., - various sizes and prices.

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A SMALL PORTABLE UPRIGHT STRAM EN-GINE (six horse power) complete, formerly used for pile driving at the Victoria Bridge.

B. M'NAHEE.

### WHE TRUE WITNESS) WNDICATHOLICI CHRONICLES TO PRILAG 18691

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. · • . . .

FRANCE.

The following is the letter of the Times Paris correspondent, dated 15th ult. :---

If we are to give, credit to those, who think that the irritation here at what is going on in Tuscany is real, and not pretended, it appears that an autograph letter from the Emperor has already reached Turin, couched in a still more angry style than the speech from the Throne, or than any official despatches that have yet appeared. In this letter, we are told, the Emperor does actually invite the King of Sardinia not to accept Tuscany in his own name, though Tuscany has stood the test of universal suffrage .-This, I presume, is one of the cases where universal suffrage is of little value-where the vox populi is not the vox Dei. The King of Sardinia, it seems, may name a Prince of his house, but aunexation, pure and simple, to Piedmont is positively deprecated. Victor Emmanuel, by the same account, is debarred from annexing the Romagna, which may be governed by a Vicar acceptable to the Pope. There is one point of difference between the Holy Father and the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Modena-he remained in his capital, and took no part in the war with Austria; the Grand Dukes abandoned their territories, and were to be found in the camp of the enemy. The question now is, will M. Cavour disregard these counsels, brave the anger, and go on annexing, even under the threat which is repeated, of the eracuation of Lombardy by the French army?

At the moment I write Savoy and Nice are probably annexed to France, by municipal manifestation rather than by universal suffrage. In certain cases of annexation a manifestation is speedier and more certain than popular suffrage : and, should annexation be contemplated in any other direction, Savoy might serve af a precedent. But, what will hardly fail to produce much sensation in Europe, is the fact that the schole of Suroy is taken by France, and nothing left to Switzerland of what she has a right to. This, I must say, is contrary to the declaration of the French Government that the interests of Switzerland should be cared for ;-those interests meaning the annexation of the neutralized provinces to Switzerland on the annexation of Savoy to France. These promises are, it ap-Birmingham by the Right Rev. Dr. Ultathorne, pears, flang to the winds; and Switzerland will Bishop of that See, and it is expected will be in he left as exposed as she can well be, and easy private circulation during the week. There are access, through her, elsewhere. This will be certain revelations and explanations in it which heard with consternation in Switzerland; and it are not of a nature to insure the imprimatur of may not be regarded with absolute indifference the uonapaates. The following notice has apthroughout Europe.

The Swiss Government protest against this wrong. They have protested at Turin; and I to be said every day during Lent, for our hear that M. Kern, Minister of the Helvetic Holy Father the Pope, and for the neces-Confederation in Paris, has already handed to sities of the Church, under its present cir-M. Thouvenel, French Minister of Foreign cumstances. This Mass will be said at nine Allairs, a protest against any measure having for o'clock." This pious personage belongs to the M. Thouvenel, French Minister of Foreign object the annexation of Savoy to France.- family, but I do not consider myself at present Moreover, the Swiss Government will address a at liberty to mention her royal and saintly name. note to the Powers represented at the Congress When the Pope's Encyclical was lately read in of Vienna, aviting them to maintain the status the Churches, the Cure of one of them prefaced quo in Savoy, and the guarantees of neutrality accorded to Switzerland in a part of Savoy.

The Patrie publishes an article headed thus -" Savoy Cannot be Dismembered," from which Lextract this magnificent passage :---

Savoy is already made, and add, even of all Sa- invitation was responded to by the entire flock. voy, notwithstanding the efforts and the intrigues crossing each other to detach the districts of Chablas and of Faucigny, and to annex them to sailles the Jesuit Schools have not been preventidea. We have unfortunately too frequently of Paris has protested against the circular of seen people partitioned by conquests and terri- the Minister of War prohibiting the performtories parcelled out by treaties, but we have ance of Mass in barracks. It adds that Marnever seen a people free to make a decision partition uself, and thus break the secular bonds which unite all the citizens to each other. It is easily conceived that this pretension to parcel out Savoy should have come from Switzerland -the Helvetic Confederation, composed of peoples differing in origin, manners, and religion, is excusable for not very warmly comprehending the sentiment of nationality. Not only has Savoy kept aloof from this fine project of partition but it has renelled it by the most energetic protests. Union with France and no partition--such is the cry round which all. Savoyards rally. Savoy means to give herself entire, in order to preserve her private character in her new formembers of the same family should follow different conditions-that there should be in a word feelings revolt at the idea of separation. She desires to bring to the people whom she has voluntarily chosen all that has constituted her instorically in past times. She knows that recollections, honor. national glory cannot be separated, and she aspires to live the same life in all its integrity-to feel heart heat with the same emotions under the French regime. How is it possible not to comprehend this noble patriotism ? The day on which Savoy should be devided she would cease to exist. Annexed entire to France she will remain what she was during her union with Piedmont-she will be always Savoy. The complaint of the director of the Siecle for defamation against M. Dupauloup, Bishop of Orleans, was heard on the 15th March before the Imperial Court of Paris. All the places in the Court were occupied. A few scats were reserved for the members of the Court of Cassation, among whom were M. Dupin. At eleven o'clock M. Dupanloup entered the Court, attended by his two grand vicars. He took his seat mear his counsel, MM. Berryer and Dafaure. M. Senard appeared for the Siccle. M. Chaix d'Est Ange. Attorney, General, occupied ment has by a decree of the 23rd February, his seat, assisted by the Advocates General De prohibited the entrance into the State of the Ganjal, Sapey, and Moignon. M. Pioque appeared to support the complaint for defamation the Civilta Caltolica, Armonia, Cattolico, Picmade by Madame Bertin, niece of M. Rousseau, the predecessor of M. Dupanloup in the See of cree, all political-religious pamphlets or prints dress from the archdiocess Orleans. Five other heirs of the deceased Bi- whatever published in the Roman States are exshop Rousseau joined in the complaint for de- cluded from Tuscany, and and person circulat-

never changed its opinions.

speech produced a burst of applause, which the , the French." Court, found it difficult to suppress. The Court then rose.

The whole clergy of Orleans has presented an address of sympathy to their Bishop, Mgr. Du- | panloup, to testify their admiration and joy at ternity of Tuscany is to be decided, but it will serve his courage and talent in defence of the cause of i to show the nature of the machinery by which the the church. Mgr. Dupanloup has also received imminent annexation to Pledmont has been worked the church. Mgr. Dupanloup has also received up to its present stage. The document itself has similar addresses from other parts of his own been forwarded by a Protestant gentleman who, tho' diocess and from other dioceses. Several of the not over friendly to the late dynasty, condemns in barristers of the Orleans bar, went in a body to the strongest language the nefarious agencies used express, in the name of a great number of their by Sardinia to carry out her ambitious views of self-brethren, the deen sympathy which they felt for brethren, the deep sympathy which they felt for him in the present circumstances.

sion of the Germanic Diet had received orders, secretiy, to turn its attention to the preparatory measures for the formation of the Contingent of the federal army.

Notwithstanding the efforts that are being made actively through official documents and the Government press, as well as passively through the suppression and intimidation of the Catholic organs and of the pulpit, there is no doubt that the sentiment in Paris, and still more in the Provinces, is intensely favorable to the Pope. It is the knowledge of this feeling that renders the Government so anxious to misdirect the public mind; and while it directs the police to seize and confiscate such a book as that excellent pamphlet, " La Pape," by Mgr. Segur, of which more than twenty thousand copies have been sold, it allows unrestrained circulation to publications of the most licentious and libellous character. The portrait of the Pope is to be seen, during the last fortnight, in almost every book and print stop, and in every variety of shape. There has been a small volume recently published, called " Recits Anocdotiques sur Pie IX., par l'Abbe Dumax, Secretaire de Mgr. Segur, a Rome." The sale which this little ing them to higher grades, and, in many instances, book has had already, attests the sympathy with which everything connected with His Holiness is received. A French translation has been executed of the incomparable speech delivered at peared on the doors of the Sacristy, at St. Roch :--- A pious person has endowed a Mass it by saying that he did not feel himself permitted to offer any observations, but that he would ask his congregation to stand up while the Encyclical was being read, as had been the custom in the early times of the Church, when her Vis-"We believe we may state that the choice of tible Head was in danger or tribulation ; and this

The Monde states that in the diocese of Ver-Switzerland. The idea of such a dismember- ed from receiving the soldiers who choose to atment is not a Savoyard idea, but a Genevese | tend them, and also that the Cardinal Archbishop shal Magnan, the commandant of the Army of Paris, supports the project. SAVOY .- We are informed, says the Coverier de Paris, that the elections in Savoy and in the county of Nice, to decide on the annexation of those provinces to the French Empire, will take place on the 18th inst. Savoy-says the Times correspondent-will have the pleasure of welcoming her new masters in the course of the month, to assist, doubtless, in the free manifestation of the natives for annexation. The Savoyards in Savoy are, I suppose, unpatient to be called French citizens; those in Paris, who come to make money and return to their mountains to enjoy it, are, it seems, tune. She does not wish that her children a little less satisfied. They willingly accept the should separate one from the other---that the advantages of French citizenship, without the inconvenience. They were exempt from service in the National Guard and Army ; annexaa French Savoy and a Swiss Savoy. All her tion will be followed by this double honor. I doubt if the Savoyard newspaper writers are really frantic with joy at the change. They are proud enough at the thought of seeing their names figure at the bottom of their articles ; but surgit amori aliquid; they shake their heads at the thought of the avertissement.

-Paris Corr. of Tablet.

machinations and insults, nay, not even the de- him as his wisest course to give up to himself the M. Berryer followed M. Senard, and his fender of Rome, our august ally the Emperor of Legations and also Umbrim. In reply, the Pope re-

THE REVOLUTION IN TUSCANY .- Sir, - The enclosed document has been forwarded to me from Florence with a request to endeavor to get it inserted in the Weekly Register. It is too late for the publication of it to effect the election by which the political fraon the spot can imagine the tyranny of this Government, which certainly keeps things quiet, but pan-The French Government is said to have re- ders to all the vile passions of the people-liberty ceived information that the Military Commis- and licenses who go with it-terror and imprisonment for those who do net. Some of your acquaintances have been in prison for upwards of a month without being told why or wherefore; others have been forbidden to receive certain persons in their houses. Lent is no longer what it formerly was.

. . . We have got importations of foreign preachers of all denominations, who do not convert but only unsettle the minds of the people. The print shops are full of the most blasphemous publications and caricatures against religion, the Pope, and all things sacred; the press in England is bought and the writers of the article in the papers here are persons of small respectability.

The Weekly Register is admitted into Tuscany, and as no local paper dare publish this document, those who are interested in its circulation are anxious to get it inserted in the columns of your journal. No doubt by so doing you will be greatly aiding the cause of truth and justice .- I remain yours truly, &c., J. J. B. Leamington, March 13, 1860. MARCH 0, 1860.—It is notorious to all Europe that

the Tuscan Revolution of the 27th April, last year, was not the spontaneous act of the people, but was brought about by the machinations of a neighbor- declared that he would not suspend his military opeing kingdom, sided by the powerful influence of rations." France, through the agency of an accredited minister to the Tuscau Court, and who, by unexempled perfidy and deceit, succeeded in seducing the army, from their allegiance, by bribing largely the common soldier with money, and the officers, by promonaving their debts.

The revolution, thus inaugurated by fraud and treachery, has since been maintained by force, and now seeks to hand over our noble country to the sia is said to have declared that she is not bound by power which has been the cause of so much misfortune to us.

The means that are in progress for that end is what is denominated a "pepular vote," but such a rote cannot be taken as a just criterion of the sentiments of the people, as all persons of intelligence favorable to the dynasty of the Grand Duke deny the right of any power to call upon them to transfer their allegiance, and have resolved on a policy of abstinution. The less intelligent and educated classes are ulterly unable to form any judgment on this question, as only a one-sided view is presented to them, and by a system of intimidation and coercion they will be compelled to vote as they are directed by the prefects, inayors, and other agents of the Government in the various districts.

In the meantime, no one dare breathe a sentiment, order of things, without the certainty, if discovered, of being incarcerated, compelled to leave the country, or otherwise maltreated, whilst the state of the press is such that free discussion is not only unknown, but absolutely orobibited ; in fact, the newspapers are merely the registers of the decrees and wishes of the Government.

Some minor publications, however, have the power to abuse, and hold up to the vilest ridicule the most sacred and highest personages. Foreign journals not in accord with with the existing Government are not permitted to enter the country, and persons bringing them in are subject to fine and imprisonment by virtue of a decree of the 23d of February 1860. We therefore abject and protest against these so-called elections for the following reasons :--

the Siecle. He entered into a history of that measure stated in the preamble are, that the said in the preamble are, that the said in the preamble are, that the said in the present in the present in the present contury, when measure stated in the preamble are, that the said in the said in the said of modern ideas, attempt to account for, averything of modern ideas, attempt to account for, averything and victor Emmanuel is well founded. The present time. [publications confound worldly with spiritual in and victor Emmanuel is well founded. The phase of modern ideas, attempt to account for, averything of the band of the showed that during the various Governments, and outrage both faith and civilisation, by King had the assurance to when the best of the band of and victor Emmanuel is well founded. The phase of providence account for averything is looked on as a which have existed in France the Sleele has "sparing neither nations nor governments in their the Church a letter, of advice, of advice, of advice, or and insults nay not even the det the mean of present to give up to himself the aver or advice, or advice of the present to a present the det the mean of the phase of advice, or advice of the phase of the ph plied that he could see no wisdom in what he had written and that his letter was unworthy a Catholic, an honorable man. and the representative of the House of Savoy. He added that he had already incurred the censure of the Church, and that by going. on as he was doing he might incur the greater ex-communication.—Roman Correspondent of Weekly Register.

#### SPAIN.

THE WAR IN MOROCCO .- The Epoca and the Occitente (Ministerial papers) of the 3d inst., assert that to preserve the territory conquered in Africa would entail sacrifices on Spain greater than the advan-tages she would obtain. The other papers maintain a reserve on the question.

SPANISH CONQUESTS IN MOROCCO.-The territory, 'acquired by the Spanish arms" the perpetual cession of which is demanded by the Government of Spain from that of Morocco, as one of the conditions of the peace desired, is, I have reason to believe, to be defined by a line of two kilometres west of Tetuan, northwards to the redoubt of Isabella II., and the Straits of Gibraltar. The southern limit is to be the range of mountains bounding the valley of Tetuan, and which is the commencement of the extensive mountaneous district com-monly known as the Riff. The sea forms the northern and eastern boundaries. The district thus marked out is a long quadrangle, from thirty to thirty five miles in length, and from four to seven (according to the indentations of the shore) in breadth. Besides a considerable portion of mountain, by far the greater part of it is at present mo-rass and jungle; but, by clearing and draining, the whole of the plain, or nearly so, might be converted into extremely fertile land, capable of producing rich crops of various kinds. - Times.

"MADRID, MARCH 14 .-. " On Monday last a Moorish messenger delivered a letter from the Emperor of Morocco to Marshal O'Donnell, expressing his desire for yeace, and requesting the Marshal to facilitate an arrangement advantageous to both nations.

"Marshal O'Donnell consented to negotiate, but

#### GERMANY

The official and semi-official Austrian papers give the public to understand that there has recently been a rapprochement between the two great German Powers; but persons who are invariably well-informed on federal matters state that Austria and Prussia are as disunited as ever. This Cabinet would fain persuade the Berlin Government to give a binding promise in respect to Venetia; but Prusthe federal tie to support Austria in Italy. Men in office frequently hint that Austria will not assist Prassia, should she be attacked on the Rhine, " " " " less she consents to guarantee Venetia ;" but this is mere talk. Should Austria be attacked in the southern Tyrol, Prussia would be obliged to render her assistance, but Venetia is not federal territory, and consequently this Government cannot reasonably expect the Berlin Cabinet to assist in its defence.

Berlin, March 14 .- The committee of the German National Association, now assembled in Berlin, is about to publish an energetic declaration against the theory of natural boundaries and the annexation of Savoy to France, stating therein that Germany will be strongly united in future times of danger.

The official Dresden Journal publishes a powerful article on the annexation of Savoy, in which it

licy of England, which shook the bases of peace agreed upon at Villafranca, and to the passive attitude of the other Powers on the non-realization of the Treaty of Zurich.

"To offer any opposition at the present moment would be too late, as the annexation of Savoy to France may be regarded as an accomplished fact."

PROTESTANT SYMPATHY FOR THE POPE .- Some of the Protestant nobles of Mecklenburgh have subscribed a sum of money for the Pope, and have remitted it with the following letter to the Nuncio at Vienna :---

Among the donations by which the faithful of all the earth are endeavoring to testify to the Holy Father their respectful sympathy for his sacred cause, and their zeal for the augmentation of the means necessary to the carrying on of an afflicting, but almost inevitable, contest, the sum which we send herewith to your Excellency is certainly very small. Yet it appears to us worthy of acceptance because it is raised by Protestants. If your Excel-lency should think fit to send this small four to Rome, and to communicate to the Holy Father the list of names enclosed herewith, his Holiness would, it is hoped, see with satisfaction that all those who have contributed are Protestants, who desire to express their veneration for the immovable constancy with which the Holy Sec-alone among Soverrigns -oppose revolt and violence."

ever credulous, or, enlightened, can help admitting that since the seizure of Avignon, whether sacrilege or not, the punishments recorded by Sir Henry Spelman, as the usual consequences of sacrilege, have fallen in a most literal and remarkable manner on all the rulers of France.

For a time Providence seemed to bless the present French Emperor in all his undertakings. But alas ! evil rumors of similar dark designs against the Patrimony of St. Peter, have filled every really Catholic heart with gloomy forebodings. A distinguished prelate has already exclaimed, "Robber take thy hand from the throat of the Vicar of Christ !"

If, undeterred by the fate of his predecessors-if, deaf to the voice now heard through every Catholic land, and no where louder than in France, the Emperor still persists, what can he expect ? Is God's Ho-ly Church to be plundered now with impunity, and her patrimony laid waste? Assuredly not. The arm which reached from Heaven to Baltassar's banquetting-hall, is not yet shortened; the Hand which traced his doom by the light of the seven-branched candlestick, has not torgot to write; neither has the Eye which glanced with indignation on the cups of gold and silver stolen from His altars, grown dim. God himself will arise and judge His cause. Your fate, Emperor still trembles in the scale. Listen to the wail of the Catholic world, and all may yet be well. Persist, and be certain not many years will elapse before the mystic words, "God has number-ed thy kingdom, and has finished it. Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting ; thy kingdom is given to another !"- will most certainly be read on the gilded walls of the Palace of the Tuileries. Hoping that the interest which now attends every incident bearing on the great question of the attempted spoliation of the Church, may be sufficient apology for this long letter, I remain, Sir, Your obedient servant,

### 0.C.,

#### UNITED STATES.

HINT TO CATHOLIC EMIGRANTS. - The Chicago Times says, that on the night of the election in Chicago, the procession which was celebrating a Republican triumph and howling for Long John, "proceeded to the neighborhood of the German Catholic Church, on North Avenue, where they erected a gallows and proceeded to hang thereon an effigy of the clergyman of that purish !" The exultant Republicans then in-dulged in a light, when the police arrested Thomas Ritche, Peter Fries, Joseph Wallner, and Christopher Ritt, who are in jail awaiting a hearing, which is set down for the 19th inst. The Times says :--"To show, unmistakably, that this outrage was not aimed at the clergyman for any offensive act he has done, but for the religion of which he is a minister, the wretches dressed the effigy in the sacerdotal robes, and thus exposed it to the jeers and insults of the mob, who pelted it with brick-bats, sticks and mud."

There are now confined in the Michigan State prison 596 convicts, and the cell accommodations are only sufficient for 520.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has under consideration a bill which virtually abolishes all laws for the collection of debts. It was ordered to a third reading in the assembly, and then sent to a special committee to be perfected.

The free love affinity business was quite active in spiritual circles in Utica last week. A husband brought home a young affinity, the wife sought a new alliance with a physician, and the physician, wife being de trop, went to her friends, and the "harmonies" were re-established.

A bill to punish polygamy in Utah has been reported to the U.S. House of Representatives. How the law, should the bill ever become one, is to be enforced, it would be satisfactory to know. It will be as dead a letter in Utah as morality itself.

The Illinois House of Assembly has disposed of a bill for restoring the death penalty quite summarily, by laying it on the table by a large majority and without debate.

REMARKABLE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL .- A remarkable religious revival is going on in the German Methodist Church, corner of Eagle and Prospect streets. We spent a short time the other evening, and never

### ITALY.

The Sardianan Government has consented to the demand of France to the effect the cession of Savoy and Nice by a special treaty, to be concluded between France and Piedmont.

The treaty will be followed by a vote of the Municipalities, and the two contracting parties will afterwards communicate to the European Powers the nature of and motives for this territorial arrangements between them.

By this arrangement Sardinia cedes to France Savoy up to Mont Cenis, and Nice up to Villafranche inclusive. Thus all the passes of the Alps will be possessed by France, which likewise obtains the districts of Chahlans and Faucigny.

TUSCANY .--- PROHIBITION OF CATHOIC JOUR-NALS AND PAMPHLETS .- The Tuscan Governfollowing journals, published in Piedmont ; viz., monte, and the Companile. By the same deopened the case for M. Havin, the director of a fine not exceeding 300f. The motives for this by a great number of persons.

1st .- Because we ignore and repudiate the principle of the right of the people to dethrone their sovereign.

2nd .- Because we see the annexation of Tuscany to Sardinia will be fraught with many evils, and will reduce our country to a province, and our metropolis, full of proud traditions and historical recollections, to a provincial town.

3d .- Because the Sardinian system of conscription applied to Tuscauy, will remove from the soil num-bers of the young and most active of the country population, and thus the land in many places will he thrown out of cultivation, and ultimately become a desert.

4th .-- Because the benevolent and paternal Government of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany is so impressed on our minds, that we desire no dynastic change.

5th .- Because the progress of improvement, both social and material, under the auspices of the grand Ducal Government in all parts of the country, as well as the embellishment of the cities, are so manifest, that we cannot view its annexation to a state so overwhelmed with debt as Sardinia, otherwise than as a pernicious and retrograde step, which will eventually lead to nothing but ruin.

We have no means of making ourselve heard in our unhappy country, and giving publicity to our usmes would draw on us the vengeance of our rulers. We are therefore obliged to have recourse to the medium of a foreign press, in the hope that our sentiments, once in print, will find circulation, and Europe will hear the truth from

#### A VOICE FROM TUSCANY.

"The returns of the voting in the Emilian provinces are complete. The numbers in favor of an-nexation to Piedmont are as follows :--

The Romagna	 	202,659
Modena	 • • •	115,621
Parma	 	88,511

"The number of votes for a separate kingdom has not yet been announced."

4 "The total result of the voting in Tusca	Hay 15 RB
follows :-	
" futal number inscribed on the lists,	386,445
"For Annexation	
"Separato kingdom	14,925
"Gaucelled	4,949

The Times correspondent says :--Tuscany will probably be taken possession of by Piedmontese troops immediately after the vote of annexation, -- that is, at the close of the present week.

ADDRESSES TO THE HOLY FATHER .- The Giornale di Roma says :- Within the last few weeks various addresses from Germany have been presented to the Holy Father in the name of the Catholics of that country. Among those sent from Bavaria, the address from the archdiocess of Munich had 80,000 signatures; that from the diocess of Wurzburg, 50,400; from the diocess of Passau, 35,019;-and from the diocess of Spire, 20,000. The adof. Cologue was signed by 165,000, and that from Breslau by The Bishop of Culm, in Eastern Prassia, has also sent two volumes of signatures; and an famation against M. Dupanloup. M. Senard ing them is liable to a week's unprisonment and address from Leopoldstadt, in Poland, was signed

### HISTORY AND FATE OF SACRILEGE IN FRANCE.

### To the Editor of the London Tablet.

There are, Mr. Editor, certain acts, the criminalty of which, when examined apart from their conse-quences, it is sometimes difficult for the world to ascertain ; but once review the train of disasters which follow them, and the finger of God may clearly be seen pointing out their wickedness. Many men, no doubt, argued as M. Touvenel and others do now, in our own Henry the Eighth's days, when our own Church was robbed ; and many grantees, who added the broad acres of a dissolved monastery to their own patrimony, made up their consciences to view the spoliation as a mere temporal act, in which no deed of sacrilege was involved. But mark the results. The hand which smote the sacrilegious Antiochus and Baltassar, soon fell heavy upon them .--Although Henry had married six wives, in the second generation his line became extinct; of the forty-two Peers who voted the dissolution of the monasteries, the descendants of only seven or eight now remain ; of the families of the original grantees so many were beheaded, so many murdered, so many were suddenly reduced to beggary, so many died childless, that in a few generations they were almost entirely rooted out of the land. The Protestant historian, Sir Henry Spelman, was so struck with the awful visitations which befel them, that he has left a record of their calamities, in a work enti-tled the "History and Fate of Sacrilege." In this book he plainly shows that " property consecrated to God, in the service of His Church, has generally, when alienated to secular purposes, brought misfortune on its possessors, whether by strange accidents, by violent deaths, by loss of wealth, and chiefly by failure of heirs male. And such property hardly ever continues long in one family.

Now, Mr. Editor, let us see what has happened to every one in succession, and without a single excep-tion of the sovereigns of France, and their heirs-apparent, since the fatal day when France forcibly annexed the Papal Province of Avignon.

Napoleon II Died in exile, and childle Louis XVIII Died childless. Charles X Desbroned, died in exile, childless. Duke de Berri Assassinated. Count de ChambordLiving in exile and child Louis Philippe Dethroned, and died in Duke of OrleansKilled by a fall from horse.	exile
Louis XVIIIDied childless. Charles XDeshroned, died in exile, childless. Duke de BerriAssassinated. Count de ChambordLiving in exile and child Louis PhilippeDethroned, and died in Duke of OrleansKilled by a fall from horse.	
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Duke of OrleansKilled by a fall from horse.	exilo
	a hi
Count de ParisLiving in exile.	

before witnessed such high-strung enthusiasm in our life. The hymns were very lively, and the whole congregation join in singing them. During the singing, several of the converted usually get what is called the " Power," and under the influence thereof they perform strange acts. It took three able-bodiest women to hold one fragile girl, who was wildly endeavoring to jump up to the ceiling, shouting hal-lelujah the while.—One old lady, her eyes closed. and her long grey hair streaming wildly performed the most grotesque dance we ever saw daring the singing of the hymns. At length the "Power" hecame pretty generally distributed among the con-gregation. Some were jumping up and down; some were lying on the floor, mouning piteously; others were screaming hallelujah ; others laughing ; while the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Shuerman, rapidly pacea his platform, bidding in impassioned strains the unconverted in the house to come and be saved. We understand that many have been added to the flock since the revival broke out. The other night, while the enthusiasm was its height, officer Odell, under the impression that a disturbance was being created, rushed into the house, and, taking off his coat, proclaimed that no row should take place there. was soon given to understand how matters stood. The case was clearly beyond his jurisdiction, and he put on his coat and went away .- Cleveland Pleindealer.

A YANKEE "Dodge."-A New York paper states that there are many instances in that city where servant girls are systematically cheated by their employers, and relates a story of an English woman, who keeps a boarding house in the upper part of the city, and regularly cheats her servant girls, never paying them any wages. Her mode of operation is this :-- She hires a girl for a month. At the end of three weeks the girl is suddenly treated by her mistress in a manner which induces the girl to leave at once, and thus forfeit her claims for wages. First she is accused of laziness; and if that does not cause the girl to leave she is half starved and at the same time is forced to work like a slave; and finally, if that fails, the girl is accused of theft. This causes the indignant servant to leave the house, without stopping to quarrel about wages. The lady procures another servant girl through an intelligence office, and at the end of three weeks the new comer is likewise made another victim of this heartless woman.

YANKEE CIVILISATION .- There was & good deal of fues last summer in Washita (La.) about an affair that occurred on Hannibal Foulk's plantation. Two of his negroes ran away, and were taken by means of negro dogs. After Foulk got them home he gave them their choice, either to be whipped or to be wor-ried by the dogs. One took the whip and the other made choice of the dogs. The one the dogs were turned loose on was terribly torn, but lived. The other was whipped nearly to death, then his body soaked with brine, and red pepper, and the skin rubbed clear off with bricks. You may think this nar-ration looks incredible, but I really believe it is a good deal short of the truth. It was thought Foulk would get into trouble about it, but the Court has been held in Monroe, and as the Grand Jury found no bill in the case, I do not suppose there will be any thing more heard of it. I forgot to say that the negro who was whipped died as soon as they got through with him-some say while they were still at work on him - Extract from a letter from the South.

## THE TRUE WITNESS, AND, CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. \_\_\_\_ APRIL 6, 1860.

# the soil has been expanded, the most of the time to the force winter wind, yet the crop seems to appear highly favorable. We have inquired of farmers in

highly favorable. We have inquined of farmers in the East, West, North and South, and have univer-sally received the same answer. Albion Review. DEATH IN THE POT. The New Orleans Picayune gives a long account of a frightful poisoning case which had occurred in that city. A Mrs. Lemley gave a dinner party in honor of a young friend who had just graduated at the Medical College, and a large number of guests were present, among them several young ladies. The cook, having some grudge against her mistress, with the aid of her son, a mulatto boy of seventeen, introduced arsenic into a dish of Charlotte Russe. All of the company were taken sick some hours after the dinner. One youth died, and six ladies are so low that their recovery is doubtful. The negress and her son were arrested and lodged in prison. Great excitement existed in New Orleans relative to the affair.

### COMMERCE.

It has no limit. Its domain is widespread as civilization itself; wherever it comes life, wealth and progress appear, like the sun's light it stirs into ac-tion the whole face of nature. It is a lordly tree with many branches. It has a stream for every land and n : ior every sea. It is the pulse of nations, the forerunner of storme, and is yet the very repose of peace. It is the poor man's staff, the rich man's ambition, and one of the brightest gems in the dia-dem of royalty. It builds cities, maintains the army, and gives character to nations. Its influence is felt everywhere. It dries up the bitter tear and spreads a scene of gladness and content where poverty and despair held their dismal sway. It gives strength to the arm, action and enterprise to the mind, and honest pride to the man. It engages the professions, fosters the fine arts, and keeps up a constant inter-change of thought between nations and men. It is a sort of a universal passport or medium, or lan-guage by which all countries and peoples come to know each other as circumstances may require .---System and Commerce are the two main-springs by which the whole machinery of society is kept in active motion. Commerce transports the products of our soil to distant lands and returns to us with the most beautiful fabrics that inventive genius can design. As a further illustration, we would advise an early inspection of the late fashious just arrived at the CLOTH HALL, Notry Dame Street.

### INFORMATION WANTED,

OF THOMAS QUINN, Lougreagh, Co. Galway, Ireland; he sailed for Philadelphia in 1849; his father Daniel Quinn; now living in Melbourne, Australia, particularly wishes to hear from him.

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

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

A S T H M A ,-For the INSTAN'T RE-LIEF and PERMANENT CURE of this distressing complaint use

### FENDT'S

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

Price, S1 per Box ; sent free by post.

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

### SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

SHALL be SOLD, and adjudged to the highest bid der, at the Ohurch Door of the Parish of St. Paul, the Eighteenth day of APRIL next, (18th April 1860) at NINE o'clock in the forenoon, one land be longing to the minor child, born of the marriage of Joseph Lagarde, yeoman, of the Parish of St. Paul, and his late wife Josephine Forins, to wit :--

One Land, situated in the said Parish of St. Paul, containing three arpents in front, by forty arpents in rear, more or less; bounded in front part by the River L'Assumption, and part by the Queen's highway, in rear by the lands of Lacouarrean, on the one side by Nazaire Piche, and on the other side by François Xavier Forals, with a House, Barns, Stable, and other Buildings thereon erect-

PROSPECTS OF OROPS. From, All ve, learn wheat DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. crops never looked better than this spring. Though the soil has been exposed, the most of the time to ing the true sense of responsibility, attaching to the Editor of and Publisher of a widely circulated jour-nal, we should deem it little less than a crime to recommend any medical compound the real virtue of which we could not conscientiously, indorse. This balsamic compound has become a home fixture ; and all persons who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their Coughs, Colds, Bronchial or Pulmonary Complaints, make use of this unequalled remedy.

The following Certificate from a distinguished gen

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

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

# With respect, yours truly, HENRY WOOD.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

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

THE TOILET COMPANION is the name by which Messre. Joseph Burnett & Co., at Boston, designate the neat and convenient case in which the famous chemists and perfumers put up their superior preparations for toilet use, viz., "Kalliston," "Cocoaine," "Oriental Tooth Wash,' and "Florimel." Kalliston is an article the ladies already regard as an indispensable preparation for promoting the healthy condi-tion of the skin and beautifying the complexion.-The Cocoaine, containing a large proportion of Cocoanut Oil, imparts to the hair a glossy appearance, invigorates it, and gives it a healthy growth The Oriental Tooth Wash arrests decay of the teeth, cures canker, hardens the gums, and imparts fra-grance to the breath. *Florinel* is a delicate and enduring perfume, of exquisite odor, and so pure as not to discolor the lightest fabric. These preparations are not only of approved usefulness, and all that they profess to be, but also remarkable for a delicacy of perfame and healthy purity, very seldom met with in articles which are sold at such mo-derate prices.—Louisville Democrat.

PIANO FORTE TUNING.

JOHN ROONEY,

PIANO FORTE TUNER,

(Formerly of Nunn & Clark, New York, and recently

in the employ of S. T. Pearce,)

BEGS leave to inform Mr. Pearce's customers, as

well in Montreal as in the country, and neighbor-

TUNING PLANOS

on his own account; and trusts by his punctual-ity and skill to merit a continuance of that patron-

age which was so liberally extended to Mr. Pearce, All orders left at Messrs. B. Dawson & Sons, Great

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST on Sunday, the 26th February, in St. Law-rence Main Street, a Lady's MINK GAUNTLET.---Whoever leaves it at the Office of this paper will re-

St. James Street, will meet with strict attention.

ing towns, that he has commenced

March 9, 1860.

ceive the above Reward.



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

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

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

ome of the largest cities and towns in the United States and Canada, for Fire Alarms, Churches, Factories, &c.,; and being sold much cheaper than Com-position Bells, this fact in connection with their lightness, strength and sweetness of tone, cannot fail to commend them to public favor.

Cast Steel Bells combine, therefore an improvement in quality and power of tone, with greater facility for placing and ringing them, from the diminished weight and a very material saving in price.

CHIMES CAST TO OBDER WITH GREAT ACCURACY. Every Bell is warranted for one year, with proper

usage, in any climate. Printed Circulars, with descriptions, recommenda-tions, prices, &c., will be furnished on application to FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, Montreal.

Agents for Canada.

### M. TEEFY, RICHMOND HILL POST OFFICE, C.W., COMMISSIONER IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH, CONVEYANCER, Sc.,

January 7.

#### AND GENERAL AGENT.

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

### WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

### [Established in 1826.]

The Subscribers have constantly for sale BELLS. an assortment of Church, Factory, Steam-boat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-BELLS. BELLS. BELLS. House and other Bells, mounted in the most BELLS. BELLS. approved and durable manner. For full particulars as to many recent improve-BELLS. ments, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space BELLS. occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, &c., send for a circular. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents, BELLS.

West Troy, N. Y.

### CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

### NO. 19 COTE STREET.

PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION IN THE

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY

#### OF

CATHOIC COMMISSIONERS, MONTREAL UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

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

The Course of Education will embrace a Period of

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND."	
	for
"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a rare Companion the Winter Months.	101

Every Pianist,	Should procure this weekly
Every Singer,	Publication of Vocal and
Every Teacher,	Piano Forte Music, cost-
Every Pupil,	ing but 10 CENTS a
Every Amateur,	number, and pronounced

By the entire Press of the Country, to be "The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind ED and most varied assortment of FANCY GOODS.

in the World."

Twelve full-sized Pages of Vocal and Piano Forte Music for TEN CENTS. Buy your Fancy and other Stationery from P. F. WALSH, 178 Notre Dame Street, of which he has on hand the VERY BEST QUALITY.

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

### "SOLO MELODIST.

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

J.CAYER BED

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



The set of the surface of the system of the

ders they cure. Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public per-

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1855. From a Forwarding Merchan (9) Sr. Louis, Fes. 4, For-Dr. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daught r of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet flat had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long uri v-ously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin are in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tri 2 your Pills, and they have cured her. ASA MORGRIDGE.

### As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Carturight, New Orleans. From Dr. E. W. Cartaeright, New Orleans. Your Fills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any enthantic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach. From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAL BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you what com-plaints I have cured with your Fills better than to say all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disense, and believing as I do that your Fills afford as the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Altord as the best we have, I of course value them nginy. PirtSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855. DH. J. C. AYER. Sir : I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have, by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE, Clerk of Steamer Clariton.

F. B. MANAMEE.

IN this splendid free stane building, one of the most In this spiendid tree state damang, one of the most beautiful of the country, there is given an educa-tion entirely destined to prepare young persons for commercial business, by teaching them particularly Arithmetic and the English and French languages. A crowd of English and French pupils from the cities and counties are now studying without distinction of origin or religion. The boarding is at a very low price.

### CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

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

WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS. Sewing Machine Manufacture

E. J. NAGLE,

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

P. F. WALSH,

Practical and Scientific Watchmaker,

HAS REMOVED TO

178 NOTRE DAME STREET

(Next door to O' Connor's Boot & Shoe Store.)

CALL and examine his NEW and SPLENDID as-

sortment of Watches, Jewellery, and Plated Ware. P. F. Walsh has also on hand the BEST SELEOT.

Toys, Perfumery, Chaplets, Rosaries, Decades, and other religious and symbolic articles.

TP Special attention given to REPAIRING and TIMING all kinds of Watches, by competent work-

No Watches taken for Repairs that cannot he

BUSINESS DEVICE

13º Quick Sales and Light Profit.

FIREW00D.

1000 CORDS of FIREWOOD .- Pin Heinlock

and Tamarack-at \$3 per Cord.

FIRE BRICKS

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

WHITE PINE.

men, under his personal superintendence.

Warranted.

Nov. 17, 1859.

manufacture.

10,000 feet of Flat Red and White Pine 2,000 Superficial Feet 3 inch Flooring 5000 do do 1 and 2 inch Flooring.

Parties intending to build will find this the best seasoned timber in market.

F. B. MPNAMEE.

F. B. M'NAMEE.

F. E. MANAMEE.

St. Antoine Street.

### FOR SALE.

3 TONS of assorted HOOP IRON, 1, 14, 14, 14, 14 50 barrels of Best American Cement 300 Empty Cement Barrels.

F. B. M'NAMEE.

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE.

THE Subscriber has two pair of BOB SLEIGHS for hire, capable of carrying 50 tons each. Parties hav-ing large boilers, heavy castings, or wooden houses to remove, should call and see them. January 2C.

eđ. The conditions will be made known on the day of Sale, or before by applying to the undersigned No-tary, at the Industry Village. L. DISAUNIER, N.P.

Industry, 23rd March, 1869.

### THE CLOTH HALL,

### 292 Notre Dame Street, (West).

4TH DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET.

The system is strictly One Price. Each piece of Cloth or Tweed, &c., has the lowest price distinctly marked in plain figures. Gentlemen will save considerably by visiting this establishment, the Latest Styles in the Gentlemen's Dress Department are now exhibiting. J. IVERS.

March 8.

### NOTICE TO FEMALE TEACHERS.

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

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

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

### No. 2, St. Constant Street.

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

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

Jan. 6, 1860.

### DRY GOODS.

St. Lawrence House, 93 M.Gill Street,

Second Door from Notre Dame Street.

JOHN PAPE & CO.

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

### BRITISH AMERICA

### ASSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE RISKS taken for this Old Established Office, on terms equally as favorable as other First-Class Companies. M. H. GAULT,

Agent.

October 13

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

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

For Quebec and intermediate Stations at 11.00 A.M. For Portland and Boston, stopping over 5.00 P.M.

night at Island. Pond, at..... Night Mail for Quebec, (Mixed Train from Richmond) at..... 500 P.M.

### WESTERN TRAINS.

Mail Train, for Toronto and Principal Stations, at..... 8.15 A.M. Mixed Train, for Kingston and all Way

don, Sarnia, Detroit, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Wilwaukee, at.....

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

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT POINT SAINT CHARLES AS FOLLOWS:

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From Toronto and Principal Stations, at 12.30 A.M. From Quebec (Mixed Train with Mails) at 7.30 A.M. From Island Pond, with Boston and Port-

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st. W. SHANLY General Manager.

Montreal, March 10, 1860

# FRANKLIN HOUSE.

(Corner of King and William Streets,)

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### IS NOW OPEN.

And under the MANAGEMENT of JOHN RYAN.

Mr. Ryan would say to the Friends of this very po-pular House, that it has been NEWLY FURNISHED not only in part, but throughout; and that he intends to conduct it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; yet prices for Transient guests, as well as regular Boarders, will be unchanged. Parties requiring Board, with Rooms, would find it to their advantage to try the Franklin.

### WANTED,

A SITUATION as TEACHER of a R. C. School, by a person of long experience, who holds certificates of recommendation of the most unexceptionable character for competence and morals.

A letter addressed "To Teacher," in care of TRUE WITNESS, will meet with prompt attention.

### Five Years' Study. FIRST YEAR:

### TERMS-ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH.

Preparatory Class:

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

### SECOND YEAR:

TERMS-ONE DOLLAR 50 CTS. PER MONTH.

Religion; French and English Reading; Etymolo-gy; Calligraphy; The Elements of French and English Grammar: The Elements of Arithmetic; The Elements of Geography explained on Maps; Sa-cred History; Object Lessons in French and Eng-lish; Vocal Music.

#### THIRD YEAR:

### TERMS-TWO DOLLARS PER MONTH.

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

#### FOURTH YEAR:

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Religion; French and English Reading, with rea-sonings; Etymology; Calligraphy; General Gram-mar (French and English; all the Rules of Arithme-tic; Geography: History of Canada, under the dominion of the French; the Elements of Algebra and Geometry; Natural History, ancient and modern History; Object Lessons in French and English; Book-Keeping (simple entry); Vocal Music.

### FIFTH YEAR:

### TERMS-THREE DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Religion; Elocution, English and French; French and English Literature: Calligraphy; Book-Keep-ing, by Double Entry; Commercial Economy; Geography; History of Canada under the rule of the English; Natural History; Ancient and Modern History; Geometry; Algebra; Notions of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; Vocal Music. N.B.—As the most important lessons are the first

of the morning exercises, parents are respectfully requested to send their children early to the school, so as not to deprive them the benefit of any of their lessons.

Parents will be furnished with a monthly bulletin, stating the conduct, application and progress of their children.

The Religious instruction will be under the direc-tion of a Gentleman from the Seminary, who will give lessons twice a-week in Erench and English.

Should the number of pupils require his services, an additional Professor of English will be procured.

IF The duties of the School will be Resumed at

Nine A. M., on MONDAY next, 22d current. For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the School,

#### U.E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal.

Clerk of Stamer Clarion. Billous Disorders - Liver Complaints. From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City. Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their pur-pose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my prac-tice proved more effectual for the cure of billous com-plaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is wor-thy the confidence of the profession and the people. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

tiy the confidence of the profession and the people. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856. SH: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and do not hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regu-hting action on the liver is quick and decided, conse-quently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *hillous disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Praternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D., *Physician of the Marine Hospital*.

### Dysentery, Diarrhea, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago. Your Fills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for billows dysentery and diarrhaz. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood. From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

From Rec. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston. DR. AYER: I have used your Fills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES. WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855. DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Fills in my prac-tice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood. JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D. Constitution. Constituences. Suppression.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

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From Dr. J. J. P. Paugin, Montreal, Canada. Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costineness. If others of our fraternity have found them ing it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worze. I believe cos-ticeness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

rrom arrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midleife, Hoston. I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural scretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recom-mend no other to my patients.

### From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

From the Ret. Dr. Huwkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church. PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1855. HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on ex-cruciating neurafile pairs, which ended in chronic rheu-matism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the discase grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By per-severing in the use of them, I am now cutrely well. Systate CHAMINER Batter Rouse I a for a form

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1855. DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Fills, af *Rheumatic Gout* a painful disease that had afflicted nue for years. VINCENT SLIDELL. me for years.

(C) Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is concerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences the a requestly follow its incatious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for \$1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Money

Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Re-tail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

265 Notre Dame Street. Oct. 20, 1859. .......... ACADEMY

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WHERE IS PATRICK LYONS?

INFORMATION WANTED of PATRICK LYONS,

who left Montreal for New York about nine years

ago, and has not since been heard of. Any informa-tion of his whereabouts will be thankfully received

by his sister, Eliza Lyons, at this office.

er, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

the Pupils.

July 21st, 1858.

copying the above.



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A MANUAL of INSTRUCTION and PRAYERS gouri. With the appropation of the Most Rev. John

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March 3 1859.

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August 28.