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ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

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REMINISCENCES OF '98

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE DARING WICK-LOW OUTLAW, ANDY HACKETT, OF ARKLOW. (From the Catholic Telegraph.)

Andy Hacket was the son of a comfortable farmer, Robin Hacket, who resided about a mile from Castletown in the Catholic Union of Arklow. He was born about the year 1774. At a proper age he was apprenticed to a blacksmith named Dunn, at the Charter-school of Arklow. Among the many persons of respectability who patronized Dunn was a Captain Atkin, of Emmavale. This gentleman had entirely won the good-will of Andy, and when any work of his was brought to Dunn's forge, the indefatigable apprentice, for such he was, never rested until that gentleman's work was done, particularly if it were horses that were to be shod. Then, as soon as the last rub of the rasp was given to the last hoof, Andy would mount and ride off at a rapid pace, and leave his charge in the stable yard of Emmavale. And Captain Atkin seemed to appreciate highly Andy's rude attention to his affairs. Then that fine county, for the previous hundred years, had been hercely ridden over by an upstart gentry, that could not be exceeded for could be cultivated in the magisterial nursery until about the year 1824.

But at the time I write of, things were approaching to a crisis. And not withstanding the harry of business, and the gloom of the political horizon, Andy was not insensible to the charms of the fair; and without the permission or consent of his master or father, he took to wife Miss

It is a property in animated nature to resist when goaded to a certain extent, and at the time I speak of the people were driven to distraction by proclamations, by informers, and by, the worst of all, a gang of private well-paid spies. The spirit of defiance and resistance to tyranny drove the men to group in private discussion, and have themselves initiated in the bonds of fraternal affection, as the phrase then went. Our newlywedded apprentice was not backward in taking pike. the United Irishman's oath, and, as far as the influence of an apprentice went, he was indefatigable in procuring recruits. And, although most assiduous to the heavy labor of his trade, he newy, strong and enduring, and his whole person down obstacles, such as would deter other men been recorded, and the waves of time are beating against the memory of the few survivors, and fast obliterating what was not placed on the imsuch a position in time, the maligners of our country and creed will start up ere long, and write down those outlaw men as very demons, without one quality in modification. We can boast of one branch of our press, faithful and country and her rights.

Andy was still organizing in his own sphere, when Cooper, alias Morgan, the professional innumbers to be considered. Arms were neces- went with the two idolized generals, Edward sary for effectual defence, and the fabrication of Fitzgerald, Esq., of New Park, county Wex- for they were now at a loss. The leaders of the weapon Andy was most assiduous, and when cir- the men of Kildare, hoped to effect a junction regardless of their huntsman's control dashed or steel in his way, he was not over scrupulous in making an exchange, and reserving the es- marching across the kingdom from Wexford to in the most exasperated state, showering down young favorites. When opportunity served he forged out these weapons, and in the dead of pect to be made by the Northern United Irishnight, when all were enjoying their sleep, Andy, men to form that wished for junction with the hotel kept by Jemmy Bates, and where, after swaggering." with two or three of his associates as sentinels | men of the South. This was enough to dispirit | dinner, they went to perform a comic drama in and helpers, were carrying on their treasonable the stoutest hearts-still they bore up against it. manufacture in J. Dunn's forge. And when some | Captain Anthony Perry, who well knew Hacket's of the "Boyne Water," "Protestant Boys," six or a dozen would be released from the noisy turn of mind and ready wit, with which nature and "Croppy lie Down," &c. The second was, operation of the hammer, they would be carefully was bountiful to him, said one morning-" Hack- without trial or mainprize, to transport the Pope, who had just before burned Middleton Chapel secreted until a time would be assigned for the et, I see there's no account from our Nothern the priests, and papists to a certain sultry king- to Ballyraldon, where he came up to them, and in the head of the man they took to be Antrim grinding of them, when each man would take home friends yet." "No, indeed, sir, I believe they don without permission to return. The third killed nine rebels, Hacket with difficulty escap- John, and I believe they are not yet disabused his own blade to fit a handle to it.

Regiment of Militia quartered through the Co. made a great deal of noise some time ago about with a snore. Powder was now scarce in the on the newspaper accounts of those days. This real Antrim John (Mooney) got off to Lishon, of Wexford, and led on in all its rampant Orange- being early up, but I believe they went to bed rebel camp. The Fermanagh militia supplied story of burning a chapel by a man who would where be became foreman in a calico manufacism by its head colonel, Lord Kingsborough, and again and overslept themselves." After the them with some, and the yeomen in their vicinity expose his breast to all the bullets of the Irish tory, and in 1803 might be seen walking the his man of business, Captain Swayne. Both of failure of that expedition, a remnant of them got purchased their protection by sending them all youmanny to save one wisp of the that co- quays of Lisbon, dressed like a gentleman, pickficers and privates endeavored to rival each other back about the 23rd of July to that celebrated they could spare. But there was always a sup- vered the miserable Catholic temples of the ing out his country's sailors to hear the news at the triangles and in pitch-capping. There fortress, Glenmaluce, in the county Wicklow, ply kept at the mine rocks for the mining operations, is untrue; but it was a pretext to shift the from Ireland.

Was one in the ranks that far exceeded all that and then our hero remained under the command that and them our hero remained under the command that and them our hero remained under the command that and them our hero remained under the command them. As to killing To return the command the country went to obtain some, but offers the country of the country with th had exhibited themselves on the rostrum of per- of Dwyer and Holt till about the 1st of Nosecution in his ingenuity in barbarism, and his vember. refined and novel cruelty; and he was called

Cork sportsmen, not even excepting " The Rakes of Mallow." In his romantic turn for cruelty he wished to glut himself and to feast his superiors on the agonies of his victims. This monster's forte lay in the cutting of two seams about an inch wide, one from the corner of the forehead to the nape, the other at right angles to that, and from ear to ear, and then rubbed the head all over with a mixture of oil and gunpowder .-He then, as he facetiously termed it, set fire to the conse. I wish to draw the reader's attention to but one instance of this villain's ferocity out of scores, although it is already on record:-Authory Perry, Esq., of Inch, near Gorey, a Protestant gentleman, who had the manliness to condemn the unlawful proceedings and tortures of the day, while the Ancient Britons—the no-quarter regiment-was riding down the brave people of Wicklow beneath the crimson hoofs of their Cambrian chargers, and while Hunter, Gowan, and Hawtry White revelled in blood and persecution around Gorey. At this time it was that Mr. Perry was dragged to the guard-house at Gorey, and handed over to the care of Tom the D-1, who cut his face as above described, out of derision to the sign of the cross, the glorious despotism and tyrunny. Not one Catholic seed ensign of man's redemption; and having set fire to it, he burst forth into an immoderate fit of Dwyer and a party within. They wheeled round, laughter, that drew the whole garrison and loy- and dashed off with the greatest precipitation. -alists of the town round him, to laugh and cheer In the retreat Captain Hume's girths were shot him for his ingenuity and spirit. It may not be off, and he swore that he would never go out amiss in passing on to notice that the loyalists of Gorey are the descendants of that nondescript class of animals called Palentines, that were im- | ing in the fields. ported here from some of the infidel states of Germany, and brought over here as a bonus after the glorious William had robbed us of our woollen manufacture.

Thus Andy Hacket may be said to have grown up in the centre of persecution, and every day there was conveyed to the workshop the news of some newly-tortured and mutilated victim, and every such report set the hammer and grindstone in active operation for the fabrication and finish of that formidable weapon of destruction—the

The day was now fixed for an assault on Newtownmountkennedy, and the securing the passes leading from the metropolis to the sea-side of never seemed to be tired. He was one of na- three associates, set off from the vicinity of Arknearly accomplished in four or five hours; but possessed a willow flexibility. His vigorous and when within a short distance of the place, they food: and it seemed to be his pleasure to tear defeated, and had not even the possibility of joining the rebel ranks. On the following night from coming into contact with them. These they succeeded in gaining Lord Carysfort's wood things are passing away, and very little have at Poolahoney, the point from whence they started. Not thinking it safe to appear in public for two or three days, they kept themselves concealed. At length the news of the complete victory perishable page of history; and if not placed in of the Wexford men over the North Cork Militia and several corps of mounted yeomen on Oulard Hill, on the 27th of May, 1798, tinkled on their ears like the gladsome toll of joy-bells. On Monday night they set out to join the Wexford men; and after a march of about thirty miles, Andy true, and to it with pleasure we can confide such appeared in the camp at Enniscorthy, on Tueslittle notices to live in security, where they may day morning, with a green sash and a band of defy the slanderer and hired traducer of our the same color encircling his hat. From that the same color encircling his hat. From that period to the end he was foremost in every daring act that lay within his reach. He knew nothing about fear, and caution was equally as great former, about November, 1797, clutched a large a stranger to him; very few, if any, in the popunumber of men, and had them domiciled in the lar army bore more dangers, and none thought are not up yet. ('Are you up yet,' was a com- act was to be performed by tumbling from their ing through the bog of Birag. I mention this to of it. The man in question was John Dogherty, The Spring of '98 witnessed the North Cork mon password with the United Irishmen.) They chairs under the table, and to close the draina show that there can be but little reliance placed a deserter from the King's County Militia. The

Whilst quartered in these defiles they had who left the main body and went down to Mr. of the Castletown corps put to death for burning yeomen. A man who visited it that evening

Tom the D-I. He certainly distanced all the many hair-breadth escapes. Their physical cou- Johnson's, of Millmount, in quest of arms. - the chapel. The loyalists said the deed was rage, their indomitable daring, surprising agility and capability of enduring fatigue, rendered them almost equal to any undertaking. Hacket and another daring devil named Dalton, with a couple of comrades, rode up to the door of a publichouse in the Glen of Imaili, and having called for some drink, they were allaying their thirst as they sat on their gaunt chargers, when on a sudden, and within a few perches of them, at a short turn on the road, Mr. Hume's yeomen cavalry appeared in view with a party of the 89th Foot. The coming into such close contact was unexpected, and perhaps unwished for, on both sides.

This was not a moment for hesitation; the forces were unequal, and to ride off along a narrow and straight road on jaded chargers was certain death. "Come," said Hacket, " without the least besitation, "let us dash at them; we have nothing else for it." And as he wheeled round, he cried out with the highest pitch of his voice, "Come out; what are you all delaying in there for? here is the enemy." They rushed on like furies, and discharged their wide-mouthed blunderbusses at them, with the well-known challenge, "Come, you b-y set." The enemy were thrown into confusion, and the call, "Come out," impressed on their minds the presence of Captain with them again. But when they got clear of danger, they fired upon every man they saw work-

The government had taunted the yeomanry magistrates for not expelling them; and Hunter, Gowan, and a few commanders of yeomen, let out their corps one day to clear the country of them, but were shamefully defeated by Dwyer and Holt, at the rillage of Aughrim, county Wicklow. Hunter led the retreat; he had one horse shot dead, another wounded, and the third, carried him to the garrison of Kathdrum. At the onset Hacket, with Antrim John, made a desperate effort to gain the bridge of Aughrim before him, and take post under the arches, and to oppose his crossing it, but was a few yards too late, and so close as to be known by Hunter .-Wicklow and Wexford. Andy, with two or And when he got about two miles from Augh-

Cowper. The loyal gentry and wealthy farmers about Rathdrum had now for some time been debarred of their favorite pastime, the sports of the field. They proposed a dinner, and although not the season for hunting anything but human game, they announced a day's hunting, and led out a being unkennelled, ran wildly on towards the lowell known shout to draw off the dogs to a trail,

his young brother fired on Hacket and then ran into the Avoca river to escape. Hacket followed quickly and made him a prisoner, but gave him no ill-treatment, and complimented him on his courage, but told him he should bring him up to General Holt. "I am not afraid," said Mr. Cooper, " for Holt is a cousin of ours." His hopes were not realized. A man named Tate, who had got the character of a violent Orange yeoman, had been just brought into camp, and such as knew him were much incensed against him. Mr. Cooper was too young to have ac-Newbridge chapel was urged against him.

was certain if rebels were suspected to be on the winter nights, their coughs and catarrhs from covered with foam and trembling with fatigue, exposure to continual night air, so that none but into the parlor of the house, and then got seated men of iron constitutions could stand it, several of them abandoned their unequal guerilla warfare. And with them Hacket and a few more separated from Holt. For they did not at this time entertain the most favorable opinion of the self-created General. These latter established rim, having left his pursuers at a safe distance, in the beautiful Vale of Avoca, the gold mines in the blood of the rebel's head,' which was still ture's roughest children, and though slight in his low, through the woods and wilds of Wicklow, a he called out to such as he saw employed by the and the Croaghan mountains. Being at a farpersonal construction, he was muscular and si- distance of more than twenty miles, which they wayside to run away and hide, that there was mer's house in the vicinity of those woods, parmad Hacket and all his men coming after him. I taking of some refreshment in a private room, This race of the gallant Hunter may be aptly the house was unexpectedly entered by a memardent nature craved difficulties as animals crave had the mortification to hear of their party being compared to John Gilpin's by the celebrated ber of the Arklow horse yeomen, a very large man, and armed to the teeth, who commenced a set of interrogatories and denunciations of the guest to a young woman, who stood in a state of perturbation on the floor at the critical situation she was placed in by the unexpected intrusion of the cavalier. After throwing a scrutinizing glance into every cranny of the homestead, he said, pack of hounds as restive and intractable as the "Does Hacket visit you now in this lonesome mountain outlaws. The animals, overjoyed at place?" "This is a bad time for visiting, Mr. M-..... You know we are forbid to entertain cality where their masters so lately suffered such any one that does not belong to the family."a humiliating defeat. Hacket and a few more of "Ho! by G-, you pay very little attention to his comrades were on an eminence as the dogs such orders; but if I catch that scoundrel here, rushed from the woods of Redonagh. Always or any place else, he will never pay another visit; bent on fun when convenient, he resolved to take I'll blow and cut the traitor into ribbons." When advantage of the present, and to change the he had exhausted his vocabulary of loyal abuse loyal sport into a practical joke at their expense. He was well acquainted with every note of the with a "Good morrow to you, Mr. M-id; you sportsman-the harkaway, the whoop, and halloo have said a great many handsome things about me were as familiar to him as the ringing of the ham-mer on the anvil or the roar of the wide-mouthed death should be as prompt as your abuse of me gaols of Wicklow and Wexford. There was so little about them. After taking part in all blunderbuss, and he could hunt a pack of dogs as was uncalled for. Tell me now, if you can, now something more than the organization of the general battles, after he left Wexford be well as he could fabricate a pike. He gave the where do you know was it that I earned the title where do you know was it that I earned the title of scoundrel?" Mr. M——endeavored to apologize, but Hacket cut him short. "It is usepikes was commenced and carried on with perse- ford, and Garret Byrne, Esq., of Ballymanus, pack, Ringwood, Trueboy, and Venus gave an less for you to say one word. There are two verance. In the manufacture of this warlike county Wicklow, to the Boyne, where they, with open, the whole pack responded to their cry, and things that save you for the present—the respect 1 have for the people of this house, and a compliment cumstances threw a piece of good Swedish iron with their brethren in the North. But they fleetly on to where Hacket led the way up the I wish to pay to your very good mother, iron-hearted Captain to relinquish his design? hoped in vain; and these brave fellows, after highland, leaving the Rathdrumers in the valley who was always foremost in relieving the distressed. Tell her I spare your life on that acteemed metal for a pike-head for some of his Ardee, were much disappointed in not finding imprecations on the Croppy soul of the reptile count; but I must take your ammunition, and to him, and they, by their demeanor, told bine that vigorous effort which they had a right to ex- rebel. What was to be done? The dinner was then you may go to that place where you were plainly that the ceremony was overstretched .-cooking at the Rockingham arms, the Orange sending me; but let me hear no more of your The Sun newspaper, of October 30th, 1798,

month, which says Captain White, of the Ballaghkeen cavalry, pursued Hacket and his gang, from one of the party. our poet's peaceful Avoca was disturbed by the nine men, we shall immediately see the fact.

Passing by Mr. Charley Cooper's, of Newbridge, done by Hacket, but I have no authority to affirm or deny it.

The following is from a member of White's cavalry, who was himself in the engagement :-On the night before information reached Captain White that the rebels were to burn a grove at Ballyfad, about three miles to the land side of Gorey. Several corps of mounted yeomen were summoned to attend. We received the first information, and were the first on the ground. I remained on the road, and my brother was down at the grave. We were even led to be-lieve that Antrim John, that terror to all loyalquired any notoriety as an Orangeman. The lists, was in the grove. The firing from the grove strangers and deserters classed him with Tate, was tremendous, considering the few that were and unfortunately, both were shot. Holt showed in it, not more than eight or unne in all: but it a great want of firmness here. Had he acted appears that some were charging for John, whilst with firmness and vigor he could have saved at he with deadly aim discharged the pieces on our least Mr. Cooper, although the wrecking of party, for several of our men (seven or eight) fell dead, with threeen wounded. John was Captain Dwyer about this time, with about wounded early, and for a considerable time fought. forty men was on Kilmallone Hill; when he re- after partly lying. Hacket and the other men, ceived intelligence that the enemy was advancing, I suppose, were not idle. When John had exhe instantly sent couriers to Holt and Hicket to pended his last round, and that we plainly perrepair to him as soon as possible. Holt came, cuived their battery was silenced, our forces but was too late to effect anything; but Hacket closed on them. The party then bolted, and did not come, and Dwyer the eatened him severely fought their way through our ranks. Five or for it. And Hacket knew that he was not the six of them got off, but three were dead, and man to be disobeyed, and shunned him. The John was expiring. We thought he was Hacket. chill nights of winter were now approaching, and but some of our men said he was too large. He consumption seemed to be threatening many of was soon sabred and his head cut off, which was them on account of lying out at might for the carried on the points of our swords in triumph, most part of the last six months. At this time relieving each other by turns. I had the honor the poor farmers who cheerfully supported them of carrying it a part of the way -an honor that were greatly harrassed, and death and the de- several aspired to but could not obtain. We struction of property, without trial or mercy, reached Gorey in ovation. In our own eyes it was not less than the greatest Roman triomph, their premises, for suspicion in those days was bearing the grim and bloody trophy through the guilt. Pressed now to the atmost limits of human streets in triumph, amidst the acclamations of our endurance, want of food, and clothing particu- partizans. We retired to a hotel to have some larly, shoes to shield them from the biting cold of refreshments, bringing the ghastly head of the the winter nights, their coughs and catarriss from during rebel John with us. We thrust ourselves as well as we could; and in a few minutes afterwards, we had a steaming round of tumblers of punch of Susy Hill's best. Our venerable Captain, Hawley White, who had the chief command on that expedition, rose up and said :- ' Gentlemen, it is my command that no man will take his themselves partly on Lord Cary's pits and woods | punch until he will stir it with something dipped gozing from the sabre cuts on the neck. There was a cheer, and the order was immediately comi plied with. There were a few exceptions. The command was thus complied with. Each man touched the bloody neck with his finger, and then dipped that member in his punch, and some, through their loyal zeal, stirred it round. Then the chief gave the well-known bacchanalian sentence, 'All at home, gentleman,' and a favorite toast, 'Here's perdition to all traitors, priests, and rebels,' and the punch was gulped down .-A young lady in the house, hearing the hilarity, threw aside her maiden graces, smiles, and attributes, and had the masculine currosity to come into the apartment to gaze on the unsightly object and be one of the party. After viewing the ghastly spectacle for some time, and after a rude but pointed remark from one of the men, her feminine qualities began to return, and she seemed dissatisfied with her position, and was about to withdraw. It was our Captain's will that she should do as every one else had done, and that she should perform the brutal and disgusting ceremony. She shuddered and refused, and he was about to compel her to perform her part of the after act. She shricked most violently, and was about to precipitate herself from the window. I quit the apartment when I saw the bloody and brutal drama carried to such an extent. The shrieks of the lady, and her change of color, which indicated a fainting fit, put an end to this unheard-of ceremony. Was it pity for the lady that induced the hoary-headed and No, but there were two or three by who, from their position in life, had no necessity to crouch There was a deputation sent off immediately to decapitate the other two men, and the three heads were impaled next day in true Elizabethian three acts—the first was to consist in the singing has a letter from Gorey, dated the 21st of that style on tall spikes on the market-house of Gorey, where they remained for years." So far

The Gorey loyalists were greatly disappointed

To return to the grove and follow the chase. There was scarcely a branch lest on the trees Hacket and a couple of his daring companions, About the same time, there were three yeomen but was shot off from the constant firing of the

told me that he wondered how a fly could live in it. Not a man offered to quit their leafless garthe long-wished for opportunity—but, above all, the
rison until they found Dogherty wounded, and might of justice which has been so long and so flaperceiving it to be mortal, he said, "Do all you grantly outraged. will fight while I have a round or can draw a banders will fight while I have a round or can draw a banders will demand the long night of trigger; you can do nothing for me. After this perplexing those who, twelve years ago, exulted in they burst from the grove, and a chase commenced that, in the annals of hunting human or quadruped game, never was exceeded. To use a sportsman phrase, they broke cover about nine, word and the nocturnal parade have no attractions and till after four that evening the chase never for me. I am unfortunately too old to be much of abated for one moment. After numberless turn- an enthusiast. But I say this deliberately, that 10 ings and windings they passed through a skirt of cultivate, to intensify, to proclaim to one another, to their rulers and to the world, their undying hater extensive and low land called the bog of tred of "British dominion" and their determination Biragh, and had they been acquainted with the locality, they might have defied their pursuers. | ple the sole means of salvation. They got on to the townland of Ballingowan, the west point of the parish of Ballyralden, when two of them with Hacket got into a field where a Mr. Ashe had been digging potatoes. The spades were surrendered to them, and they covered their arms in the clay, and the men they replaced went to cover the potato pit. In about eight minutes their pursuers were in the field, and pect a more favorable result. lustily demanded if such persons werein view. The answer was negative. Two men of them were so closely pressed that they ran into a house, got upon a kind of cockrosst, and were followed in by two of the troopers. The ferns of the place were high and furzy, and fearing to loose them. they rushed out without seeking. The fugitives, not considering themselves safe, left also, and were not long on foot till they were seen by the sportsmen, who gave chase, which terminated in this day in its integrity. half a mile's run on the townland of Garryaden, parish of Castleellis. Horsemen closed on them, and leaping a fence from the road, one of their horses got foul in the brambles. The fugitives were keeping their last chance for close quarters, and being now two against two, and within 140 enjoy the blessing of a free press and trial by juryyards of them, "Come," said one to his comrade, " we will take them down." He fired, the horseman fell, and the second horseman in a few moments brought the fugitive down, and the chase terminated. The other horsemen soon approached to where they heard the firing, and stripped the two lifeless men naked and left both there. The other fugitives remained in the place for a few days, and thus the hunt after Hacket terminated about the middle of October, after seven hours' run, and a distance of twenty miles including the turnings; in a direct line it was lifteen. In the whole chase there was but one of the fugitives killed, and that one fell more than two miles from Ballyralden. Hacket having gained his old quarters, he

found that a man named Taylor, a wood-ranger to Lord Careysfort, had a fine double gun, and he resolved to have it. Taylor slept in the house of Captain Atkin, Hacket's favorite gentleman. who was also agent to Lord Careysfort. He, with another of his associates, called to Captain elusion do these observations tend? Atkins, and demanded Taylor's gun. The Coptain let down the window, and while Hacket was He was brought down to Arklow next morning, and hung out of one of trees in the churchyard for the whole day. The next morning his head that this is wild and visionary, I would reply, and was carefully impaled on the highest point of one al avowal of such a purpose at this moment would be of the towers of the old Norman keep, built more fruitful in beneficial results than the sending of three centuries ago by the Butlers, where it re- even seventy average Tenant Right members into mained bleaching in sun and storm for many years Parliament. I say rather send one man into Parliaafter. His wife, Biddy, could not go out of her ment who will courageously tell them the truthafter. His wife, Biddy, could not go out of her who will tell them that the people of freland are cottage door upon any occasion without having it universally, prefoundly, and justly disaffected—that in view.

And thus terminated the brief existence of that young and daving outlaw after a period of six months of unequaled daring, for there was thousand Frenchmen may speedily settle those long scarce a day that he was not engaged in some

Sir R. Musgrave called Holt a robber, and a low, mean fellow. I don't wonder at that, for Sir Robert, by some fatality, could tell nothing that was true.

But for Holt to say that Hacket was a robber was a falsehood. Holt cannot be excused, for it was spicen on account of Hacket leaving him the unfortunate man reached the County Wexford, he had not a shilling in his possession, nor had he one when he fell, and during his outlawry, his wife that he idolized, was supported by his friends.

A MILISIAN.

A REPLY TO SHARMAN CRAWFORD.

TO WM. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, BEQ. (From the Nation.)

Sir-It is now about twenty years since I was present at a meeting at the Corn Exchange, where you manfully raised your solitary voice in opposition to that fatal arrangement of the Tithe Question, which has perpetuated in this country (so far as injustice can be made perpetual) that unexampled oppression -the Established Church. From that day to the present your public conduct has exhibited a disinterestedness singular, I regret to say, in the modern politics of Ireland. A member of the ascendant sect, you have been the zealous advocate of entire religious equality; a landlord, you have been unremitting in demanding a legal recognition of the rights of the tenant; and what is most praiseworthy of all, when unjustly slighted by the people, your efforts to serve them did not on that account relax. I participate in the general sentiment which this public virtue has inspired, and in venturing to criticise the advice which you have just given to the people of Ireland, I freely acknowledge the obligation which rests upon me of advancing substantial and solid reasons for my dissent from an authority which is eminently entitled to respect.

What you advise the people of Ireland to do is substantially this:-

1st. That they should abandon at once, and for ever, all hope of getting rid of "British dominion" in this country. (I take the phrase as you have

2nd. That they should forthwith set on foot an agitation throughout the country, having for its object the return of members who will support the sion they use, is by no means a matter of course .principle of Tenant Right or tenant compensation.

predict that another bitter disappointment will make more manifest the truth that "British dominion" is in themselves perfect, become compounded with the the one deadly and abiding foe of the Irish race, and that sconer or later one of those two irreconcilable antagonists must disappear from this soil.

For me, Sir, I am one of those who still are not persuaded that to crouch for ever under "British dominion" is our inevitable destiny. You allege the

the unextinguished and inextinguishable hatred of of a loyal attachment to the Pure Word of God. A "British dominion" which, patient and silent, awaits | correct translation of any book should be an accurate

Yes! The inherited disaffection still survives-

tred of "British dominion," and their determination to get rid of it when they can, is for the Irish peo-

You, Sir, ask us to resign all hope "getting rid of British dominion," and to unite as one man for the purpose of returning Tenant Right members to Parliament. In 1852 we did what you ask us to do now. By a great national effort, and at the cost of much individual suffering, some fifty "Tenant Right members" were returned. What have they done? Where are they now? If you would have us to repeat the experiment, pray state some reason why we may ex-

But that was not the only occasion on which the experiment has been tried; the people of Ireland are literally worn out by their efforts to obtain "justice" from the British Parliament. You, Sir, were, I believe, one of about eighty Irish members who voted for what was called "the appropriation clause." On that occasion upwards of three-fourths of the Irish representatives demanded that a portion of the infamous tithe tax should be applied to some purpose of national utility. But "Eritish dominion" attered a peremptory No! and the abomination remains to

"To be a citizen of a country whose laws are made by strangers-that is to be a slave." So spoke a great Irishman an a great occasion. In these more enlightened days our notions of freedom are somewhat different. We have the Habeas Corpus-so long as we abstain from troubling our rulers. We that is to say, while we are too weak to be formidable we are permitted to rail at the laws which we neither make nor can alter; and if attacked by the Government, we have the privilege of being tried by a jury which is packed to convict us. And from this catalogue of our liberties I must by no means omit the priceless privilege of electing representatives whose voices, if they are not silenced by bribes, are listened to with impatient contempt.

Words have been described as the counters of wisc men and the money of fools. Those phrases, "British Constitution," "Habens Corpus," "Trial by Jury," and "Freedom of the Press," have been so long and so diligently circulated amongst us, that by most of us they have come to be mistaken for the sterling gold of liberty.

No doubt a free press is a blessing. That privilege which the Times once stated to be the essence of Irish liberty-to sit on one's own dunghill and curse the Covernment and the law-is not to be despised. But this question remains yet to be considered-whether a good Government, which enforces the respect to which it is entitled, is not, on the whole, to be preferred to a bad Government, which is indifferent to the hatred it provokes?

You will ask me, perhaps, to what practical con-This will be my answer.

luasinuch as this "British dominion" has proved itself incompatible with the prosperity, the freedom,

no time is to be lost-that the Established Church And thus terminated the brief existence of must go by the board—that the tillers of the soil agitated questions, to the great detriment of "British dominion."

It is not in a spirit of reproach that I remind you that there was once in Ireland a member of your family who would never have advised his countrymen to abandon all hope of getting rid of "British dominion." If that veteran patriot, whose worth you largely inherit, and to whose name you have often referred with commendable pride-if he were now amongst us, and had brought down the brave old spirit into those degenerate days, his "suggestions" and taking some of the best men away. When to the Irish People would be widely different from those which you have recently submitted to them .-He would warn them that a European war was impending, that England might have to fight for her life-her shores menaced at every point-her armies in the distant East; that at such a a crisis all Irishmen should unite-ALL, if that might be, Protestant and Catholic, peasant and peer. But if the Protestants of this day, neglecting a great example, and influenced by cowardly suspicions, should reject the hand that is proffered to them, then that the Catholic people of ireland should seek for allies elsewhere; and the patriot would add a prayer, that, if they should come victorious out of the contest, they might afford to the world the spectacle of a people magnanimously forgetting the injuries of centuries, and freely sharing with the minority of their fellow-countrymen the fruits of their victory—the blessings of a free Government and of equal laws.

BISHOP O'CONNOR'S LECTURE.

CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT VERSIONS OF THE HOLY SCRIPTORES.

(From the N. Y. Irish American.)

The subjoined synopsis of Dr. O'Connor's lecture, on "Catholic and Protestant Versions of the Holy Scriptures," was delivered at the City Assembly

Rooms, New York, on Sunday evening, January 30. The learned lecturer, who was enthusiastically greeted on his appearance, commenced his discourse by saying that the great mass of Protestants, though never openly avowing it, would seem to entertain. and act on the conviction, that the English version of the Bible, which they use, came down from heaven, polished and prepared in its present form, in all its details. They cannot understand the possibility of its being rejected on any other ground than want of faith in the Scriptures; and as for rejecting it through respect for the Scriptures, through love and zeal for the integrity and purity of God's written Word, they look upon the thing as almost paradoxical. Yet the identity of the Scriptures with the ver-Like the food of the body, to which, sometimes, poi-If you can induce the people of Ireland to follow you in the course which you propose, I venture to agreeable to the palate, yet carries death to the system which it ought to nourish, the inspired writings, workings of erring man, and are made at times the instrument of his malice, being perverted to diffuse, under a divine garb, the fancies of his own brain or corrupt designs of his own heart. The object of the lecture would be to show the spirit in which the work of translation had been conducted during the last resources of our tyrants and the failure of our patriots as motives for despair. Against these I put led subject to the charges hinted at? The objections boat or ship means the vicissitudes of Empires, inevitable though slow of Catholics may be found, after all, to be the result changed to table.

correct translation of any book should be an accurate transfer from one language to another; it should clothe the same ideas in other words, but should contain neither more nor less than is contained in the original. If the original was ambiguous, the translator could not select one of its meanings in preference to another without being a commentator. If the translator modified the sense to suit his own views, he became a downright impostor. There is again a special difficulty in making a correct tracslation of the Sacred Scriptures -- that of procuring correct copies of the original. We have neither the original productions themselves, nor copies that can be relied on. It would be a mistake to suppose that the original text was within reach of every one, even of those who had the Greek and the Hebrew versions.

But the effect of doctrinal bias on the mind of modern translators was a matter even more serious. He would consider the versions commonly in use emongst Protestants of this day and of this country. It was a common idea amongst them that the spread of the Reformation in the sixteenth century was due to the translation and use of the Bible in the common tongues. Without examining this, in other points of view, he would undertake to show that the Bible used in the early days of the Reformation, was intentionally perverted for the purpose of giving currency to preconceived errors. This could be proved by assertions of men occupying positions in the re-formed churches themselves. Lather translated the Bible, which Zuinglius denounced as corrupt: he said, "Thou corruptest the Word of God, Oh! Luther, and thou seemest to be a manifest perverter of the Scriptures. How are we ashamed of thee, O! Luther, to be such a man." Another learned Protestant divine said of Luther's version, "It is full of faults," and the synod of Dort formally condemned the Lutheran version and ordered a new one to be made from the original. The spirit in which Luther made his translation may be seen in the language he used when convicted of willful interpolation: "So I will, so I command, let my will stand for the season," was his bold reply. "The word alone (by faith alone) must remain in my New Testament though the Papists run mad." Cheolampapadius and other divines made a translation also, but Beza said of it, 'It is in many cases wicked, and differs from the mind of the Holy Chost." The same great scholar calls the translation of Castallio wicked, and Mollinus said of Calvin, "That he makes the text of the Gospel to leap up and down and uses violence to the letter of the Gospel, and, besides, adds to the text." Been himself made a translation which exercised a powerful influence on the various Protestant translations made afterwards. Of him Mollinus said he actually changed the text. McKnight, a learned Bi-blical scholar, said of him "that he had mistranslated a number of texts for the purpose, it would seem, of establishing his peculiar doctrines, and confuting his opponents.

The learned lecturer then went on to say that the early English translations were held by Protestants themselves in no higher esteem. The fact of a new one being required and adopted in 1611 is sufficient proof of their distrust in former ones, for it was not brough a desire for a more elegant composition that this was undertaken. It was the result of strong and continued remonstrance on the part of the ministers and people, who declared the version they possessed incorrect and corrupt. The ministers of Lincoin declared :-- "The version in common use is absurd and senseless, perverting in many cases the sense of the Holy Ghost." Broughton, whom Strype called the greatest scholar in Hebrew of his day, said, " the published translation of the Scriptures perverted the Old Testament in 848 places, and caused millions to reject the New Testament, and run to eternal flames on this ground." All were acquainted with the addition made by Luther to the words of St. Paul to the Romans, 3d chap., and 28th verse: "We account a man," said the Apostle, "to be justified by faith without the works of the law." He is made by Luther to say "by faith alone," or, to follow the order of the German, "alone by faith." The passage was The passage was thus translated to establish the doctrine of the sufficiency of faith alone for justification. The Apostle said we were justified by faith, because faith is the first essential disposition for this purpose. It was, as the Council of Trent said, "the fountain and root of justification." It was a common thing in the Scriptures, as in ordinary conversation, to attribute an effect to one, and especially to the principal one of and they who refuse to receive it in such a form, be many causes. But why should Luther insert the decried as its enemies? There was no such thing as version had adopted, remained in the German Protestant translations, circulated at the present day in this and other countries. In the text, 1 Tim., 2d chap., and 5th verse: "There is one God, and one mediator of God and men," the French Protestant translation, printed in 1843 by the Bible Society of Paris, inserted the word anly, making it "one only mediator." The French translator interpolated the word only. This passage, notwithstanding the boastful use made of it, presented no difficulty to Catholic doctrine. But was not such tampering with Holy

Writ truly shameful? The reformers, in setting up a new religion, found it necessary to resist and separate themselves from the Church which Christ himself had built, and promised "that the gates of hell should never prevail against it." The Apostle did not hesitate, both on account of His constancy and her fidelity, to present the union of the Church with Christ as a model of the unity which should exist between husbands and wives. If the Church were destined to become faithless and adulterous, she would not have been chosen by him as such a model. It was necessary to blot out the great promises from Holy Writ in order to conceal the sacrilegious character of the work proposed by the reformers. The words of Christ no longer read: "Upon this rock I will build my Church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."-They became, "Upon this rock I will build my Congregation." The communion of Christ with His Church became a communion with his Congregationit was a glorious Comgregation that he presented to himself. Notwithstanding the reasons alleged to justify the translation, the word Congregation had already a definite and limited meaning. The pro-mises of Christ were therefore frittered away, and the people were forced to seek some interpretation which excluded the great plan adopted by God to communicate to man the knowledge of the Gospel. But this translation subserved another purpose. It was calculated to form a new theory regarding the authority of congregations as distinct from their pastors. Christ was made to command the people to bring their complaints before the Congregation, ring their complaints before the Congregation, let him 'And if he will not hear the Congregation, let him had a publican." In some be to thee as a heathen and a publican." passages, for instance Acts, 14th chap., 22d verse, where it was said Paul and Barnabas "had ordained

for them Priests in every church," it was made to read, "They had ordained elders for them by election in every Congregation." And in a French translation it yet read, "they had established elders in every church by the advice of the meeting." As the present authorized Protestant version, with the exception of retaining the word elders, has given up this tamper-ing, and these additions, and adopted the Catholic version, it could be seen at once how unwarrantable was their insertion.

It would take too long to dwell upon the many tenets upon which the Scriptures were made to speak against other doctrines, as of the Sacraments of Baptism and the Eucharist. So also the old translations carefully retain the word Tradition where it is spoken of in terms of condemnation; whereas, when it is spoken of with praise, though the same Greek word is used, instead of tradition, they used the words instruction and ordinances; and again the word altar, which implies sacrifice, just as the word boat or ship means a thing to float on the water, was

The version of the Scriptures, now popular among. Protestants in this country, is known as the King James', published in 1611, by order of James I., of England. Whatever its merits as n piece of English composition may be, they are no compensation if it be found wanting in faithfulness, in presenting in their purity the oracles of God. Having corrected many of the ancient errors, it is not subject to all the charges made against them. But many others remained. He would give only a few out of very many examples: In 1 Cor. 9th chap., 5th verse, the Apostle says:—" Have we not power to lead about a sister, a wife, as well as other apostles, and as the brethren of the Lord and Cephads? This would seem to imply that the apostles actually had wives, and that St. Paul claimed the right of having one, if he thought proper-thus endeavouring to strike at the celibracy of the Catholic clergy. The original word, which is translated wife, primarily meant woman. It might indeed, mean wife, but this was a restricted meaning, not to be supposed, unless required by the connection in which it is used. There were other Protestant versions in which the apostles were said to be in prayer with the wives; but here the authorized version had changed the word back to "women." So manifestly is the translation in the first passage quoted unnecessary, that in the marginal readings found in many Protestant editions, we find a note opposite "wife," saying, " or woman," thereby confessing that this is a proper term. In Hebrews, 13th chap. 14th verse, the Protestant Bible reads, "Marriage is honorable in all." This, too, is quoted against Catholic discipline in regard to celibacy and virginity. In this passage the word is is confersedly an addition; that it was not a necessary and proper addition, might be proved from the context itself. The next verse reads, "Let your conver-sation be without covetousness;" there the word let your and be were italicised, which was evidence that they also were additions. The meaning of these two passages was distorted, for the verses immediately antecedents showed that the whole paragraph was an exhortation. Why, then, should the translation be made to express an affirmation unless it was done for an express purpose? Hebrews, 10th ch., 38th verse, in the Protestant verson, reads :-- "The just shall live by faith, but if any man draw back, my soul shall have no pleasure in him." The words any man are italicised, which is an admission that they have been added by the translator. The added words have been used by Protestants to prove the inadmissibility of grace. Literally translated it would read, "The just shall live by faith, but if he draw back, my soul shall have no pleasure in him." Thus is implied the possibility of the person who lived by faith, afterwards drawing back and incurring the Divine displeasure. The "drawing back" is, by the Protestant version, referring to a different subject, and this destroyed the whole text. Against the use of Latin as the language of the Liturgy, they quote the 14th chapter of 1st Cor.' where the display of an "unknown tongue" in the assemblies of the faithful was condemned by the apostic. It would hardly be believed that the word "unknown" has been wantonly added, as the italics in which it was printed are an admission that it has. This admitted addition was found to occur no less than five times in this chapter-in the 4th, 13th, 14th, 19th, and 27th verses. The addition of so important a word was certainly unjustifiable. The object proposed by the addition was well understood by its use. It would take too long to relate all the passages

that were made to suit the peculiar views of the translators. Many are now restive under the present one. The Eaptists would like to blot out the word Baptism," and insert "immersion" in its stead. If they could bring this about, the controversy about baptism might be said to be closed. If that were done, it would be a counterpart of turning Priest into Elder, and Bishop into Overseer. It would be amusing, if it were not terrible, to witness how many if not all, the great passages regarding the divinity of Jesus Christ, and the Triune God, disappear under the pen of another set of translators. The Bishop concluded this part of his subject by saying, if the translation of a will, or any other document, from a foreign language were taken before a court of justice, and faults were proved to exist in it, such as he had pointed out, by and in favor of the parties who produced it, would not the whole document be thrown out of court, and a new translation ordered?-Should the Testament of God, alone, be so abused, unavoidable, but it goes out of its way with wanton additions, false translations, and admitted interpolations, to make the text speak the sectarian views of its authors. When Catholics object to its use, men should regard their objections rather as a proof of loyalty to the truth, than of opposition, as represent-

ed by many, Dr. O'Connor then referred briefly to Catholic translations of the Scriptures, disproving the assertion that they were due to the Protestant Reformation. Many, in various languages, existed even before the epoch of printing. In the Latin tongue, there were more than two hundred editions of the Bible known to the learned before Luther's time, besides the Greek and Hebrew editions, and more than fifty in the various European editions, twenty-three of which, in the German language, were published before that of Luther. The English version of the New Testament, known as the Rheim's Testament, was translated in 1582, at the English College at Rheims, and the Old Testament at Douay in 1609— 10. He quoted celebrated Protestant critics to the point, that the translators of the Douay and Rheims' version had never been convicted of a single willful mistranslation. As to the notes printed along with the text, some interpretation to obscure or ambiguous passages must be supplied; and is it not better to be done in notes, than, as by Protestant translations, by tampering with the text itself? He then referred to the circulation of the Scriptures among Catholics, and said it was not so limited as some people imagined, although they did not labor for it as a matter of life and death for all. One house alone in this city had sold over 70,000 copies of the Bible, and he knew not how many hundreds of thousands had been circulated by the other Catholic publishers throughout the country. Yet many could not be convinced that the Scriptures were not an unknown book amongst Ca-

The lecture, of which the above is only a brief outline, was listened to throughout with the deepest attention.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

An Assembly of Notables .- The "Nobility, Gentry, and others interested in the peace and prosperity of Ireland" (as what Irishman is not?) are summoned to meet "at the Round Room of the Roundo, in the city of Dublin, on the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock," which occasion the Marquis of Downshire has kindly consented to take the chair." Surely a stirring summons, and, it might be hoped, a great occasion for patriotic assemblage of the Notables of the land.

After passing through the ordeal of a seven years'

famine, and losing by death or flight one in four of her people, Ireland to-day might well expect that all her true sons, high and low, gentle and simple, com-passionating her terrible misfortunes, which have moved to pity not only her own exiles but strange nations to the end of the earth, would unite in a National brotherhood to endeavor, with God's help, to make some atonement to their country and to humanity for the fearful wrongs they had tamely permitted or helplessly endured; or, if despair of achieving any positive good paralysed our public energies, it might still be hoped the recollection of the dire calamities our country has so recently suffered would

proudest hearts towards the unfortunate land of their birth. It might be hoped that men pretending to Christianity, to humanity, to patriotism, having witnessed with their own eyes the deaths by starvation of hundreds of thousands of their fellow-creatures and fellow-countrymen, would feel in their hearts and consciences that they could never know peace or rest till they had done their utmost, so far as human means and foresight might avail, to insure that such terrible, such unnatural calamity might never

again visit their country.
Well, the Assembly of Notables is convened to sit in Dublin next week, and the circular of summons tells us of the grave subject, truly of national impor-tance, which are to engage their deliberations,— These are, "the better protection of life and property in this country" and " measures for the encouragement of improving tenants, and the assistance of the laboring poor." A permanent association will be founded for these great objects, in which it "is expected all classes will cordially unite." Surely a practical proceeding, and a just and reasonable expecta-

But let us look a little beyond the condescension of the Marquis of Downshire and the mild circular of the Honorary Secretaries to "the important matters" which the "provisional committee" "will submit for consideration of the meeting," and behold a change with a vengeance.

First, we are astounded by the monstrous assertion that impunity has for many years attended the most atrocious agrarian crimes in this country," and that "this impunity is to be ascribed chiefly to the sympathy of the lower classes, extending 10 jurors," with the crimes and the criminals. Here, at the very outset, we find assertions directly in the teeth of notorious facts, involving most grave charges against the administration of criminal justice in Ireland, and a terrible accusation, most unfounded, as we believe and know, against the morality of the Irish people. Is it to parrot such extravagant assertions and to endorse so foul a slander on their conntry that the noblemen and gentlemen of all Ireland are summoned to meet at the Rotundo?

But what is the conclusion drawn by the "provisional committee" from these rashly assumed premises? Why, that "the law needs to be amended and rendered more effective" " for the security of laudlords who wish to improve their estates," as also, of course, for "the protection of the well-disposed amongst the pensantry," such as bailiffs, drivers, members of the crowbar-brigade, &c., which means simply that the Draconian land code of Ireland, which has inflicted such wide-spread misery and ruin throughout the island must be intensified in bloody severity, and the scorpion lash, placed by British law in the hands of exterminating Irish landlords, made "more effective." Let us see the worthy means by which these objects are to be achieved.

Firstly-Trial by jury is to be virtually abolished in "trials for agrarian crime," by providing that in all such cases the juries shall be packed juries, and that when there is any difficulty in packing a jury in the locality, "the venue shall be changed," (not in justice or mercy to the accused party, but with the avowed purpose of securing a conviction), and that, for better security, " the crown shall have the right

of requiring a special jury."

Secondly—That Supendiary Magistrates, whose duty it seems is not that of Justices of the Peace, but of police detectives and crown prosecutors, should be persons of "education, energy, and ability," and that any of the present men who may not be up to the mark should be shelved "on full pay," and room and comfortable berths provided for those sons of the gentry, who are prepared to hunt the peasantry, if necessary, " with bloodhounds."

Thirdly-That the unpaid magistracy should be made still more exclusive and partisan at present, by the enforcement of a property qualification, which the House of Commons has just dispensed with in its own members, and that the magistrates themselves should become more absolute and irresponsible than

Fourthly-That the "efficiency and fidelity" of the Constabulary force should be placed in the care of the "magistrates in Petty Sessions," that their pay should be raised (which may be just, though offered as a bribe), and that they should receive extra pay when engaged in the prosecution of offenders, a dangerous temptation to Constabulary zeal.

Fifthly-That "more effective restrictions should be placed on the granting of public house licences," a very desirable arrangement, if honestly carried out. word alone? It was evidently done to deceive the a version without note or comment to be found; and but which practically means that the magistrates unguarded, and make them believe the new dogma above all, King James's, in common use among Proshould obtain the free and unfettered power to grant was contained in the very words of Scripture. Yet testants now-a-days, was not such a version. It not or take away such licences at their good will and this unwarrantable addition, which no Protestant only contains the translator's views where choice is pleasure, in which case the public house licensewould certainly be made the reward of political partisanship, or of something worse-Also that publicans should be compelled to post conspicuously on their premises government proclamations and police notices, on pain of forfeiting their licences, and should themselves be disqualified by law from acting as Poor law Guardian, Relieving Officer, Town Commissioner, or Juror. A penal law against publicans, but which, so far from remedying the vice of "low public houses," would only drive from the trade every man of decent spirit and feeling.

Sixthly-That Grand Juries should have the power to grant compensation to the family in case of murder, and to the individual in cases of malicious injury, and that this power should be absolute, and override that of the ratepayers at Presentment Sessions. Of course this compensation would be levied as an eric on the offending district, but we trust no member of "the family," who might be sworn against as an accomplice in the crime, would be allowed to receive or share the compensation, as we think "impunity" is quite enough to extend to any accused party, even though he might happen to be one of "the sons of the gentry," and, as such, possessing the "sympathy" of his class.

Seventhly-That Viceregal proclamations should be issued, calling on parties accused of crime to surrender, or, in default, all persons harboring them, to be guilty of felony. In which event a man might be made a "felon" for refusing to turn informer on his own father or brother.

Here are seven comprehensive measures for strengthening the power of the landocracy, and making safe and easy the oppression and gradual extermination of the peasantry. In theory some of these proposals are not only plausible but just, such as that relating to the increased pay of the constabulary, in cases where increased duty has been imposed on them, and the granting of compensation for malicious injuries to the person in same manner as for malicious injuries to property. But practically the whole scheme is a bold attempt to revive the old ascendancy of a worthless landocracy, and to bring back the times described by Arthur Young, when an Irish peasant stood as much in dread of "his honor's" whip as any Russian serf or negro slave in America.

Well, having provided thus elaborately for the protection of life and property," let us see what is to be done for the "improving tenant" and the "laboring poor." These important matters are confined to a single vague paragraph, in which the improving tenant will not find one word about compensation for his improvements, nor is there even a hint of better wages or more Christian treatment for the laboring poor. Something, indeed, we hear about "improving the dwellings of the laboring population and of the small farmers;" but this apparently philanthropic sentiment only cals to our mind visions of the habere and the crowbar, To make a desert and call it improvement has heretofore been the philanthropy of Irish Landlordism. What rational hope is there that in this respect the future will be other than the past?

We respectfully entreat the attention of the Catholic Hierarchy and Clergy, as well as of the people of Ireland, to this bold attempt to review, in our own day, the degrading despotism with our fathers struggled bravely and successfully, but which long covered our land with crime and bloodshed. We question sober down the drunkennes of faction, and soften the if a single Catholic bishop or priest in all Ireland has

been honored with the circular of the Provisional Committee, though it might be supposed that they as well as others had some "interest in the peace and prosperity of the country." We respectfully invite those who object to political agitation, and wish us to rely absolutely on the wisdom of the legislature and the good feeling of the dominant classes, to behold the fruits of even a temporary cessation of that outspoken demand for justice, which at times rose higher and sounded more loudly than might be agreeable to ears polite. On one side we behold the rise of secret confederacies, the fruits of political despair, and on the other this atrocious attempt to revive the spirit of the penal days. The peaceful agitation for tenant justice slumbers, seeming to have died out, and immediately an attempt is made to fix the yoke of slavery and degradation more firmly than ever on the shoulders of the peasantry. Tip-perary protests against the judicial murder of the unhappy Cormicks, and the reply is an organised conspiracy to effect judicial murders by wholesale.— The slander against the wretched peasantry of Gweedore is exposed and refuted, and the charge of conniving at the impunity of accused criminals flung back in the teeth of those who made it; but instead of the serfs of Gweedore, the whole Irish people are summoned to the bar of public opinion, and their reputation, which should be dear to them as life itself. is most foully murdered.

We appeal to every honorable and impartial mind, of whatever sect or party, to say whether this should be the reward for the superhuman patience the Irish people have shown in sustaining so many heavy calamatics and grievous wrongs. At every assizes for years past the judges have borne unanimous testimony to the peacefulness and virtue of the peoplea people the most oppressed, socially and religiously. of any in Europe, not excepting Russian Serfs, or the Christians bearing the yoke of Mahomedan despotism. A few isolated crimes have been committed, and charged, in some cases most wrongfully, on the peasantry. Under the false pretence of ensuring punishment for such crimes, a moment of political apathy and weakness is seized on to make a stealthy stab at the character and the liberties of the people. Let us not deceive ourselves. It is a time of trial, when we may be called upon to choose whether we shall basely surrender the foundations of liberty our fathers bravely won, or whether we shall prove to the world that we are still the undegenerate sons of the men of Ninety-three and of Twenty-nine,-Even-

THE IRISH LANDLORD DEMONSTRATION .- The following is a copy of the characteristic reply of Mr. Bernal Osborne to the invitation to join the landlord congress on the 27th instant :-

Clonmel, County Tipperary, Jan. 17. "Sir,-I have received this day a printed circular dated January 12th, inviting my attendance in Dublin on the 27th instant, to n 'meeting of the nobility gentry and others interested in the peace and prosperity of Ireland,' together with an inclosure containing ten resolutions, or propositions, 'to be submitted by the provisional committee for the consideration of the meeting.' In the absence of any information as to the construction of this committee the names of the two Honorary Secretaries being alone attached to the circular, it is material the public should be informed whether any noblemen or gentlemen, connected with the South or West of Ireland. has been consulted as to the correctness of the facts assumed in these extraordinary propositions? How far is it true that the 'Riband system' has been recently revived, and is the law really inefficient for the protection of life and property? A resident in the south of Ireland, I venture to question the grounds on which such views are entertained, while altogether denying that the law as at present administered, needs any amendment, so as to render it more effective for the security of landlords who wish to

improve their estates,' &c.
"Whatever may be the state of the counties of Down and Donegal, there is no sufficient evidence of revival of Riband Societies' in this country in general. No one acquainted with Ireland will confound the Republican aspirations of the so-called Phonix Clubs with the revival of Riband Societies and agrarian outrage. Unfortunately for the credit of the provisional committee, there never was a period when the county of Tipperary was so free from the 'illegal combinations' mentioned in resolution No. 1 Mr. Sergeant Hawley, who, from his ability and long experience of 23 years as assistant-barrister, and chairman of this county, is looked up to and respected by men of all sects and parties, lately congratulated the grand jury at Cashel 'on the very tranquil and orderly state of the country;' he added, I quote his own words- It is most satisfactory to find there is a growing disposition to show obedience to the laws, and refrain from acts of violence. In past times, year after year, when the calendar was laid before the Court, there were between 300 and 400 indictments at a single session; at present there are only 25 cases for trial, a very extraordinary difference there is not a single symptom of any one being misled, or any person entering into 'illegal combinations!' Nor is this freedom from crime confined to the county Tipperary; the adjoining counties of Waterford and Cork enjoy the same advantages.— The provisional committee, however, not content with suggesting measures alike unnecessary and unconstitutional to the Government, propose to submit a resolution, No. 2, thereby offering a gratuitous af-front to the middle-class population of the towns. In No. 2 it is seriously proposed altogether to set aside the present lists from which jurors' are drawn, and to enact a 'higher standard of jurors' qualification,' as if the small shopkeepers, publicans, and others were not equally interested in the peace and prosperity of Ireland' with the 'nobility, gentry, and others' who are solicited to assemble in Dublin. Before submitting No. 2 for consideration it would be well if the committee were to name precise cases where a jury has refused to convict a criminal in the teeth of conclusive evidence. It will be time enough to discuss the suggestions contained in Nos. 6, 7, and 8, when they are adopted by the Government. One word as to resolution No. 9. 'The necessity of improving the social condition and habits of the humbler classes' is a subject on which all are agreed, but 'an improvement of the dwellings of the labouring population' is more likely to be advanced by individual action on the part of the landed proprietors in their respective counties than by moving vague resolutions in the metropolis. In thus mixing up suggestions of coercive restriction with nostrums of social improvement, landed proprietors will themselves counteract every effort towards amelioration.' For these reasons, and because I am strongly impressed with the conviction that an exclusive meeting of the nobility and gentry, &c., will not conduce to 'the peace and prosperity of Ireland,' I must most respectfully decline to attend the meeting in the flotunda of Dublin on the 27th inst. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obe d't servant.

"B. OSBORNE.

"J. Overend, Esq." THE LANDLORDS' MEETING .- The impunity which attended Ribbon outrages, and the revival of the society of late are taken as proofs that the laws regarding them require to be amended. But we may be excused for doubting this until such time as it has been made manifest that the existing laws are carried out vigorously. We see the name of Mr. J. W. L. Napier subscribed to the circular, and we ask him where was he-a guardian of the law-during the days that Richard Connell lay in his death agony within halfa-dozen miles of the magisterial residence at Loughcrew. The murder of that young man was the first renewed effort of Ribbonism; and we charge now, as not taking steps to check it in its first stage. None of them attended to take Connell's dying declaration; when prisoners were in charge and an investigation was to take place at Crossakiel into their guilt or in-

sent at a meet of the Meath fox hounds. Mr. Napier instead of securing peace and good order, by enforc-was absent to, though he lives within four miles of ing what they consider to be just, have to humble the place, and professes himself to be so great a stickler for the majesty of law. He ought to be ashamed to come forward in the circumstance; one that was so wanting to his duty then should be repudiated when he comes forward to ask for enthusiasm of the law now.—Meath People.

MR. CONWAY R. DODDS AND HIS TENANTRY .- We are not aware that any rustic Tityrus has ever undertaken on sylvan reed to celebrate the 'Lays of the Landlords;' but, if such an individual could be found we should say he ought not to be allowed to pine in his Mantuan obscurity. Though there is nothing very poetical in writs, and bailiffs, and ejectments, and other appliances of territorial proprietorship, we should not be surprised if some rural poet should some day start up into immortal fame by singing in tuneful verse the 'whims and oddities of the landlords It is a remarkable circumstance that the personages in question had no existence in the model Republic of Plato any more than the poets themselves -an exclusion which is a remarkable tribute to the benevolence of the philosopher.

It is tolerably well known that there exists, at this moment, in the county of Antrim, a landlord named Mr. Conway Richard Dobbs, who some years ago sjocted a respectable gentleman, named Mr. Andrew Kirk, from his holding in Ballynure, under circumstances that led the Assistant-Barrister of this country to express his strong sympathy with the tenant. This legal outrage was accountable for the manufacture of a proverb, which now very popular in the Castle Dobbs Estate, 'Leave it to Dobbs.' Only a few days ago this same gentleman obtained, at quarter sessions, a decree for the possession of a farm which has been held for nearly two centuries by a family named Forsythe, in the parish of Ballynure. The modern representatives of this ancient stock were tenants-at-will, and inherited as their rightful possession the improvements made by their aucestors which have now past into the capacious pockets of Mr. Dobbs. Mr. Stewart, the agent of this sic volo, sic jubeo gentleman, made no charge against the Forsythes for non-payment of rent; the real fact of the matter being, that he just wanted possession of the farm, together with its improvements, which the landlord-made law has accordingly given him .-We understand that the improvements in question were so far recognised by those who had a good right to understand their value, that the Forsythes were offered between £100 and £200 for their goodwill of the farm. If this really be the case, it would appear strange that neither the landlord nor his igent should be cognisant of the fact and if Mr. Dobbs has really been in the habit of allowing, as his agent asserts, compensation in some cases for improvements, why should be have withheld it in this case? If it be true that he has admitted the value of improvements in any one case, thus acknowledging the validity of the principle of tenant-right, which is everything, why not carry out the principle and quantum valeat allow it in all? The owner of Castle Dobbs may possibly have something to do with Mr. Longfield and the Encumbered Estates Court: but, even if this be the case, it should offer no reason for his refusing to recognise the just claims of improving tenants .- Bunner of Ulster.

THE LANDLORD CONSPIRACY .- The audacious proreedings contemplated by the new made organisation of Orange landlords, and the atrocious designs against the public safety, which they have openly trowed, have raised a shout of execration and defiance from end to end of the land. Letters have ap-peared in various journals, many of them from landords themselves, condemning the false pretences on which the proposed meeting has been summoned, and suggesting that the resolutions which are to be brought forward by the Orange conspirators be met by certain amendments and counter resolutions.— Mr. Naper, one of the "Hon. Sec's." of the new organisation, has thought fit to explain how it is that he has allowed his name to appear "in conjunction with that of Lord George Hill." Mr. Napier, it appears, has some ideas in connection with the improvement of "cuttage property," and while these ideas were germinating in his brain and causing him much trouble, he received from Lord George Hill "the prospectus of a set of resolutions to be proposed at a general meeting of Landed Proprietors, for the better securing of life and property." Mr. Naper sent a reply to his "lordship" saying that he could not join in such a movement. We dare say, in this reply, some allusion was made to the "improved cottage" idea, for his lordship wrote again, offering to modify his former propositions—they must have been as-tounding propositions indeed of which the present ones are modifications-and offering to way or other some "modification" of the ameliorative idea of his correspondent. With this offer Mr. Naper expressed himself satisfied, and so we have at the loot of a series of proposals aimed at the ruin, banishment, or death of the people, an announcement that the improvement of their dwellings would be taken into consideration! We can fancy how "Downshire" and "Hill" winked at one another, and tittered as they tacked on Mr. Naper's bit of "amelioration" to the tail of their atrocious resolutions,— But we can assure the exterminators that if they allow the meeting they are about getting up in Dublin to bear the least resemblance to a fair and open proceeding, if they do not pack it as closely as a firstclass Castle jury, they will go home howling, disappointed, and defeated, in which case God help the poor serfs on the "properties" to which they will reurn. We can tell them further, as we told them before and shall tell them again, that even should the result of their proposed gathering in Dublin quite come up to their expectations, the designs they cherish shall never be put into practice in Ireland. We at the same time tell the people to be awake, vigilant and resolute. Their danger will not have passed away when the landlord conspiracy in its present shape shall have been defeated .- Nation.

As pointing to the real grievance in the laws affecting the relation of landlord and tenant-to the removal of which it were well the landlord body in carnest applied itself—we have an instance in a case lately before Lord Chancellor Napier, and Lord Justice Blackburn, in Ireland—that of Father O'Fay against Major Burke. The simple point in question was whether the Priest should get by judgment of law the benefit of some £400 odd, which he had expended on "his farm honestly, and with reasonable expectation of being sufficiently secured," to give the words used in the final judgment delivered in the case. The Master of the Rolls, before whom the matter originally came, commented on his inability to do justice because of the state of the law on the subject, fully admitting that the claim of the Priest was most equitable, and should be recognised by the landlord. But the gallant Major was inexorable: he would spend every penny of his fortune rather than admit the claim. The Lords' Justices on appeal, endorse the opinions of the Master of the Rolls: they desire to do justice, but they are bound by the law, and the law refuses its assistance in the recognition of a claim which three of the most important, and we may add, most conservative judges of the Irish Bench from the judgment seat declare to be based on equity. The Daily News thus comments on the case: his counsel to state in the Court of Chancery that feeling unnatural, seeing that the suspension of the he will spend his whole fortune if necessary somer than give the Parish Priest one of his tenants the benefit of £470 expended in permanent improvements sideration; it was, moreover, sedulously cultivated which the Lord Chancellor says were honestly made with the reasonable expectation of being sufficiently secured. What effect is such a case likely to have we charged before, the magistrates of this county as on the poor peasantry? When they see their Priest being accessory to the development of Ribbonism by so treated, what safety is there for them? They alarming activity, from the plain constable who cannot afford to bring their grievances into the Court of Chancery to get even judicial sympathy for trates who aspired to ease and a large retiring pentheir sufferings. What a strong condemnation it is sion—all hoped great things from the ardour to be

themselves and the Courts in which they preside by asking the suitors not to insist upon what the Court has to award to them as their legal rights."

This year promises to be prolific of Reform schemes. Mr. Bright is with great power and eloquence developing his plan; Lord John Russell is supposed to be cudgelling his brain to bring out a Bill that may retrieve his somewhat shattered political fortunes; the Derby-Dizzy Government, too, are cogitating Reform moves by which they may check-mate opponents at the same game. The Conservative landlords of Ireland are resolved not to be behind hand in the matter, they have inaugurated a movement which will, if persisted in, gain them bitter notoriety in this year of grace. Their pet scheme of Reform fairly distances all competitors in the line: true, its operation is intended to be confined to Ireland, but then in Ireland it threatens changes wholesale. In fact we must say, notwithstanding its Conservative parentage, the reform bantling has got a great deal of the root-and-branch character about it. It is perfeetly sui generis-we know of no parallel to it. It differs, and on a very essential point from the reform contemplated by the honorable and noble persons indicated :- For inasmuch as each one of the latter aims at an extension of political power and rights of citizenship to classes which now possess them not, the former, on the contrary, would curtail, not add to those rights. The landlords, in fine, address themselves to the whole administration of criminal law in Ireland, and propose changes which, if carried into effect, would render ineffectual in practice those safe-guards of public and private liberty which the constitution of the country provides in theory .-For the real ills of Ireland they offer no remedy-to its sores, instead of oil and balm, they would apply an irritant. Amongst their desired changes they propose to place the constabulary under the entire control of the magistrates, as to appointment and otherwise; to exclude from the jury panel, in all agrarian cases, large classes now entitled to be on it; they cecommend only active and able magistrates to be appointed. The translation of this specious language is not difficult. The effect of such alterations in the law would clearly and inevitably be to place the people in every case, where landlord prejudices intervened, wholly at the mercy of Orange landlords. A more unblushing proposal has probably never seen the light, and we are glad to find that in many quarters it has been received with open and complete condemnation. Well may the Times say: that these proceedings would establish the most vexatious oligarchy that ever existed in these isles."

All honor to those who like Mr. Levinge, Mr. Bernal Osborne, and Mr. Morgan Tuite formerly member for Westmeath, have repudiated these proceedings and refused to take part in them. We should add that Mr. Bagwell, and Mr. Loftus Bland purpose to attend the meeting and to propose amendments .-All these gentlemen unanimously deny the premises on which the Tory landlord party base their proposi- of their plan, the officers quietly wait until the plattions for change; they deny that agrarian outrages | ters should be deep in debute and consultation. to any considerable extent have taken place, that any peculiar impunity has attended the commission of such offences of that class as have occurred; they assert that measures of amelioration, rather than coercion should be pursued, and add that the laws, as at present existing, are amply sufficient for any exigency which has yet arisen for the repression of crime. A mild statement, no doubt, of the case between the Irish nation and the Orange landlords .-Weekly Register.

THE BELFAST INVESTIGATION .- The evidence given at the secret investigation into the case of the men arrested at Belfast, charged with being members of a Ribbon Society, has been published by the Narth- ring circumstances. It would seem that this body ern Whig and copied into all the journals. The evidence is that of approvers, and even supposing it all to be true, it goes to establish one fact—the strictly defensive nature of the Ribbon Society. The form of oath said to be administered to the members was evidently formed for men who expected to be attacked, and who believed their only chance of safety to lie in fraternal combination. The society was always intended as a counterpoise to the Orange organisation. But the Orangemen have been wiser in their generation than the Ribbonmen. The former, finding that the notorious illegality of their organisation left it open to the peace-loving public to call on the Government for their suppression, procured high legal advice, got a legal constitution and a may be, it is perhaps the most innocuous of its class legal set of rules framed for their body and adopted ever made public. It does not seem in the least to them. The latter knowing that the law and the have obtruded itself on public notice not given any space prevents us from giving this week the details men can meet and sport their insignia, and drink and the public way by postic question and response, given plot when and where they please, while the Ribbon- by one passer-by to another, or have laughed at some men, who have combined from motives of self-de- grotesque pushings out of feet and fingering of noses fence, are obliged to meet in holes and corners, and going on between chance meeters; but the innocent are liable to be hunted down like vermin. Certainly man dwelt not on these, they disturbed him not at they might with advantage follow the wise example; all, and he may readily be excused for not recognisset them by the Orange confederacy. They might ing the poetry which marked the former, or for not dissolve, and re-form under sound legal advice, on considering the latter as an occurrence of that rare such principles and with such rules and regulations as would ensure their perfect freedom and safety; with still greater advantage might they abandon all attempts at merely anti-Orange organisations, and found a society with larger and better views-a society, the chief aim of which would be National Independence—that happy state of things in which Orangeism in its present monstrous shape would perish, to re-appear, perhaps, in a better shape, cleansed, and purified, and filled with a noble desire to earn the name of Patriotism .- Nation.

It is stated that in consequence of directions from Dublin Castle, any of the fifteen prisoners now in custody, who can procure bail, will be permitted to stand out on recognisances to take their trial at the assizes. The amount will probably be the same as in the case of Hughes-themselves in £100 each, and two sureties in £50 each .- Belfast News-Letter.

RIBANDISM .- The Tyrone Constitution contains the ubjoined statement :- "We are compelled to make public the fact, of the certainty of which we do not any longer entertain a doubt, that a Riband lodge is at present fully organized in the village of Beragh, within five miles of this town. The stated meetings are held on the premises of a publican, and the members, chiefly servants and workmen, are just of that class which we would least desire to elect as the legislators and rulers of our social affairs. These circumstances have been for some time known to us, but we did not feel justified in making any statement concerning them until we had ascertained their accuracy.

The Spectator of Saturday states, apropos of the rish Secret Societies, 'since the first arrests, no fewer than five hundred young men have quitted Belfast, in consequence of having been more or less implicated in illegal proceedings.' Our contemporary has evidently been sadly hoaxed by a correspondent who wished to try the extent of the gullability of Cockneydom.-Northern Whig.

When, some little time since, the good people of these countries were startled by the announcement that Ireland was "proclaimed," many condemned the step, while many believed that, perhaps, it had its instification in important evidence in the hands of the Government the immediate publication of which -" Here then we have an Irish Landlord instructing | reasons of State policy forbade. Nor was this latter regular action of the known constitutional laws is a proceeding of some gravity - requiring some conby the Tory organs who solemnly pointed to the inchoate enquiries in the south and at Belfast as likely to reveal something startling indeed. The whole executive body in Ireland were roused into hoped for extra stripes, to the zealous paid magisnocence, the magistrates thought it better to be pre- ant in Ireland, when the highest judges in the land, against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her crown, house of inmates, and everything, so far as appear- rary Exuminer.

and struck terror into many hearts. At length the enquiry takes place in the south; but then it must be secret-it will never do to noise abroad the wickedness and vastness of the great conspiracy—therefore gloomy jails are transformed into courts of justice, and there evidence is extracted from most worthy approvers. Secreey is a great magnifying agent, and under its influence men at length came to believe that it must be something very fearful indeed which was thus withheld from the public eye. But as the ill-luck of our Irish Governors would have it, the evidence leaked out, and finally our able con-temporary the Coric Examiner, gave it verbatim et literatim, for which the public owe it a debt. And such evidence! Well, our readers have read it, and formed their own opinion. We shift the scene. No longer able to point to the southern conspiracy as suggestive of any danger whatever, to justify the vice-regal proclamation, the Government and its organs trust hopefully to the result of the Belfast Inquiry into the alleged "Secret Societies" there, between which, and that in the south, they alleged there existed a mysterious connection. The Government had had two strings to its bow, and only one of them is yet snapped. Again the inquiry is conducted within the jail precincts, the zealous stipendiary magistrate, Mr. Tracey, blandly intimating in the benevolence of his heart, that it would be unfair to the prisoners to prejudice the public mind against them by the publication of their atrocious doings and designs. Was ever government official, with a keen eye to his own duty, and his future advancement, so merciful before in such a strait? The inquiry is at length consummated, and for its result—a result brought about in the absence of the public, and of any legal adviser for the accused-we point to the report in our columns, which the public have derived from the Northern Whar. The mountain in labour has at length brought forth the veriest mouse that ever was seen. First it is made manifest that the Belfast Society-whatever it is-is perfectly local and has no manner of connection with that spoken of in the south. It is, in fact, what we were quite have always been found to spring up where Orangelong as it forms, as it now does, the hotbed of Orangeism. But let us see what the evidence is. The arrests took place on the 12th of December, which cer-Sunday, and under cover of its repose the hypocritiber of about fifteen-at the tavern of a lady who reprobable this great council will be found discussing some treasonable propositions of the President of the United States at least, or maybap of Louis Napoleon. They enter, but no papers are found. The prisoners are eaught in the fact of discussing-whisky toddy. Oh! conclusion most lame and impotent; and now, after a mouth's delay, we have the whole body of evidence against the accused, evidence which in every particle of importance comes to as tainted with the breath of two approvers-each deposing to distincts statements of facts; evidence, too, which (so far as yet appears) is wholly unsustained by proof of any overt acts and uncorroborated by any concurof most foolish young men have occasionally met to do nothing -a feat they have performed to admira-tion-for beyond the appointment of a secretary, and the arrangement of signs by which to recognise friends out of doors, there is no evidence of any organisation, and, or agency. In all these respects it is vastly inferior to its antitype the Orange Society, from which body it seems to borrow the very shadowy single external illegal act is charged against this Society-not even a triffing breach of the peace is laid at its door, and therefore we are bound in truth to say, how utterly discountable and senseless, and however to be condemned the Society in question ever made public. It does not seem in the least to Prosetyvism in Parity. - The pressure on our considering the latter as an occurrence of that rare and marked character to call for special notice .-Weekly Register. BOARD ROOM PROCEEDINGS - FOUNDLINGS - The

as put in force under the presidency of our Tory

Government in Ireland, assumed its sternest front

Poor Law system is a precions inheritance left to the Catholics of the Empire by the Reformation. If we had no other evidence of the spirit from which that so-called glorious change emanated, we would not need to pass the Poor Law Act and its operation .-The severance of the family tie, described by Mrs. Beecher Stowe, in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' is not more complete in the Slave than in the Protestant Poor Law system. Sagacious and humane men long opposed its introduction into Catholic Ireland, as unsuited to the social habits and religious feelings of the people. Every day's experience only tends to confirm the force of their misgivings; and we only need point to the discussions of the last two meetings of our Board of Guardians, and the cause from which they originated, as evidence of the religious! evils of which the Poor Law is productive. In a Union like this, where ninely-nine per cent. of the are now awaiting their trial for murder. We will population is Catholic, can there be a more glaring not undertake to say how many years have passed persecution of creed than, by a mere fiction of law, to insist that every such child deserted by its unhappy parents, must be brought up in the Protestant : London .- Weekly Register. faith? We are not sufficiently skilled in the law on this head to give an opinion. All we can say is, if it be the law, of which we entertain very serious doubt, the sooner Poor Law Boards and the Catholics of Ireland seek a remedy the better. It was not the law till very lately, or, if it was, it was never amount of resistance in the power of the Guardians that they ought not to exert to balle such an iniquitous attempt on the part of proselytisers, who are and two securities in £50 each. perpetually fanning the flame of sectarian animosity in this neighborhood. A law more penal in its ope- liarly distressing character was witnessed by our reration was never devised even by the ingenuity of our Saxon persecutors.—Tuam Herald.

The next meeting of the Kilkenny County Club will take place on next fair day. The tenant farmers will do well to rally round it as the only organisation which opposes the tyranny of landlordism, and strives country come forward manfully now, the success of their cause is certain. They should remember that Heaven helps those who help themselves.—Kilkenny

places in which quarter sessions are held, presents an miscrable mother and sister had travelled some miles exceedingly light calendar, only eleven criminal cases to gain the sad consolation of looking at his wasted one of which only was of a grave character. We frame lying in the dead house of the union. Seeing have also to report the peaceable state of the Queen's the clerk of the establishment coming out, the old County: the grand inv of the Graigue Quarter Ses- woman stretched her hands towards him, exclaiming, County; the grand jury of the Graigue Quarter Sessions presented the barrister with a pair of white kid 'Mr. Fogarty, what will I do?—my life and soul was gloves, thus showing the absence of any criminal in him.' Neither mother nor daughter had tickets of

and dignity. Arrests on a large scale took place, ances go, bespeak happiness and tolerable contenf-for which untimely hours were selected, and youths ment whilst it is at the same time under a species of ment' whilst it is at the same time under a species of espionage which renders the people uneasy and unwith beardless chins found themselves transformed into public characters from the pomp and array of fitted for their daily avocations. - Carlow Post. force which attended their capture. The law, in fine

We understand that a branch of the community of Jesuits from the parent house in Dublin, are about to be permanently located in Galway, and that they have already purchased and paid for St. Patrick's Chapel, all the arrangements for the sale having been completed before the death of the ilev. Mr. Leonard. It is stated that they purpose opening a College here, after the plan of their establishment at Stoneyhurst, with a diocesan school .- Galway Vindicator.

PUBLIC TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. PETER DALY, P. P .- A meeting of a few of the many friends of the Rev. Peter Daly, was held at Joseph Roche's Esq., the 6th of January, 1859, for the purpose of considering the fitting means of enabling the town of Galway and general public to evince the grateful appreciation universally felt of the untiring, disinterested, and successful exertions of the Reverend gentleman for the benefit of his native town, and of the country generally .- Tuam Herald.

Profession of Religious at the Sienna Con-VENT, DROGHEDA .- On the 19th inst the interesting ceremony of the profession of two nuns took place in the chapel of the Sienna Convent in this town. The ladies, whose happy lot is east in a life of solitude, and whose, to them, joyful reception we have to record, are Miss O'Hagan, sister to John O'Hagan, Esq., berrister-at-law, and Miss Dunne of Dublin-After the first part of the ceremony had concluded the Rev. Mr. Murphy, O.P., of Deblin, ascended the altar, and delivered a beautiful sermon suitable to the occasion, at the conclusion of which the ceremony of profession was proceeded with. The Primate, Bishop Leahy, the clergy and the laity were entertained at a splendid dejeauer by the ladies of the convent, of which upwards of a hundred partook. -draus.

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN .- Our distinguished and honoured countryman William Smith O'Brien, will leave Ireland for America via Galway in a few weeks. His stay on the American Continent will probably last a few months, during which time it is his intention to visit every place of interest in the States. Thoroughly acquainted as Mr. O'Brien is with the countries of the Old World he will probprepared to expect -- one of those combinations which ably enjoy the more completely the grand and peculiar features of the New, and we confidently exism is rife, and which will probably continue to exist | peet his trip will afford him much pleasure. His with more or less vigour, in the north of Ireland, so countrymen in the great Republic will no doubt be auxious to do honour to the noble and high-hearted patriot; we cannot at present say whether he wishes to travel in perfect privacy, but we can say, and tainly seemed auspicious to the authorities. It was it may be fit that we should say distinctly, that his visit has not the most remote connection with polical conspirators assemble in great force to the number ties. This fact we have on the assurance of an acthority which is beyond question, the authority of joices in the name of Unity McKay. The police love Mr. O Brien himself. We wish our noble countrynotice of the meeting, and, confident in the perfection man, and the whole Irish people will wish him a a prosperous voyage, a pleasant tour, and a safe re-It is | turn.

> The Irish Seach has undergone several changes wihin the past week, Judge Crampton has resigned his coat as Senior-puistic Judge of the Queen's Bench and been succeeded by Mr. Hayes, the Derby Soluctor-General, Mr. George, Q. C., succeeding that gentleman in the latter office. Bacon Pennefather, also, after a judicial reign of some forty years, has retired from his position of Senior Paisne Baron in the Eveliequer, Mr. Francis Fitzgerald, Q. C., the admitted and very able leader of the Chancery Barin Trelated, stepping into his place, --- Wieldy Regis-

As Pass Meacaast Paince - The will, with one codicil, of Joseph Malcolmson, rate of Mayfield in the county of Waterford, who died on the 15th of April last has been proved in the Court of Probate, Datelin, by the oath of Robert Malcolmson (a brother of testatory, one of the executors, who swore the perconal estate to be under the value of £309,000, rend paid probate duty £3,750. The other executors namd in the will are the testator's beatners, John and character it possesses. It is remarkable that no William Malcolmson, whose rights to probate have been reserved. After a jointure of £5,000 a year, together with his farniture, plate, carriages, horses. wines, books, house linen, and other domestic effects to his wife, Charlotte Malcolmson, the testator bequeathed the remainder of this vast property amongst his children in certain proportions.

authorities were less favourable to them, held on the external noticeable sign of its existence. Now and of an attempt made by those hireling emissaring of authorities were less favourable to them, note on the old courses, and the consequence is that the Orange-then, indeed, one may have had his ear greeted in then, indeed, one may have had his ear greeted in mischief, to annoy the pious and indefatigable the public way by postic question and response, given Father Lavelle of Partry. We can well understand how those self-appointed religious guides feel veged and mad with rage, at the successful results of the good priest's labours in emptying the 'souper' schools established in that remote and mountainous region. In the frenzy of their folly or fanaticism, they have sought to make it appear, that Father Lavelle used means capable of disturbing the public peace of the neighbourhood. The case came for trial in Ballinrobe on Monday last, when a large bench of magistrates attended. We are obliged to hold over the report of proceedings to next week. Meanwhile, Father havelle may rest satisfied that he has the entire sympathy of the Catholic public and even of all good and respectable Protestants who hate as cordially as Catholics do, the mischievous meddlings of men, who, under the guise of fanaticism, are disturbing the good feeling that ought to prevail amongst all classes of the community. It appears that that the well directed shafts of Father Lavelie have stack home—'Haret Interi Iethalis ar-undo.' We hope he will follow so zentous and manly course. - Tuam Herald.

> The Irish landlords have taken care to impart to the world the lamentable fact that Ireland has butely seen one successful and one unsuccessful attempt. to murder. In connection with this, a contemporary points out that in England twenty-seven persons since a murderer was executed in Dublin, nor how many such executions there have been each year in.

> We are gratified to learn that petitions are being numerously signed in several parts of this county in favor of the Ballot, in anticipation of the approaching Session of Parliament .- Tuam Herald.

The fifteen prisoners in custody in Belfast on the sought to be put in force until now. There is no charge of being connected with an illegal society were discharged on security on Tuesday, to appear at the next assizes. Bail was given, themselves in £100

A PAINFUL Scene. - Tuesday last, a scene of pecuporter, and several other persons, at the gate of the Thurles workhouse. Shortly after the board had adjourned, a donkey cart, driven by a little boy, arrived at the gate of the establishment. In the cart. seated on a piece of miserable bedding, and supported by a young girl, who used every endeavor to console ber, sat an aged and wretched looking woman, air with her cries. Her son, the only staff of her infirm age, had been obliged a few weeks before by an attack of fever, to leave his home and seek in the union We rejoice to find that Carlow, like most other nied him. On Thursday morning he died, and his

their sufferings. What a strong condemnation it is sion—all hoped great things from the ardour to be of the present state of the Law of Landlord and Tennant and the strong condemnation it is manifested in the detection of the conspirators and in Ireland, when the highest judges in the land, against the peace of our Lady the Oueen, her crown

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EYERY FRIDAY BY J. GILLIE.

FOR GEORGE B. CLERK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 18, 1859.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE America brings European dates to the 19th ult. The war panic has not subsided, and great agitation is reported as existing in Austria, Poland, and Hungary; whilst it is added that 80,000 troops have been concentrated on the frontier of Gallicia. A ramphlet, however, that under the title "Aurons Nous La Guerre," and which has had an extensive circulation, has created much sensation by its strong arguments in support of a pacific solution of the difficulty. France is no longer, it contends, as under the first Empire, organised for war; but on the contrary, owing to the extension of its internal and external commerce, and the industrial occupations of its citizens, is now organised for peace; and, therefore, will repudiate the policy of the first Empire, in favor of the pacific policy which is the necessity of the second.

Of other news there is little of note. The Princess Royal of Prussia has been safely delivered of a son; and the King of Naples is not dead, but slowly recovering. Russia is said to be cultivating triendship with Austria; and in India nothing is doing of any consequence. Extensive frauds, in the shape of forged Bills of Exchange, supposed to be of New York manufacture, but sent to London for circulation, had been detected, and had excited much commotion the address was voted no longer exists; and that, in in the commercial world.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

On Thursday evening the debate upon M. Sicotte's amendement to the Address was terminated by a division in a very full House, which gave the Ministry a majority of five. It may, therefore, be looked upon as settled that Ottawa is to be the political capital of Canada.

In the several speeches delivered on the occasion we find little of note. M. Cartier volunteered a long, but lame apology for Orangemen, whom he would fain have us look upon as our Schools and Conventual institutions. Unfortu- completed for that purpose." nately for the honorable member's eloquence. however, it is on record in the Journals of the House that all the recent attacks against these institutions have proceeded from the Orangemen: that it was an Orangeman, Mr. Ferguson, who moved last session for the abolition of all separate schools; and that Mr. Gowan, the author of another motion this session for their abolition, is also an Orangeman, and a prominent member of the Orange organisation. Upon the whole, the spectacle of a French Canadian by birth, and a Catholic by profession, undertaking the office of apologist of a " serret politico-religious" organiwho love their Church, and who desire that the name of French Canadian should be respected by

Mr. Brown also delivered himslf of a speech of monster dimensions, which leaves, however, our opinion of the man and his merits, or rather demerits, unchanged. If he is to be credited, he still adheres to his former policy; and what that policy was, we have but too good reasons to know. Of our separate schools he has ever been the hottest opponent; of Orangeism he has ever been the most active supporter. Not only did he last session vote against Separate Schools and for Orange Incorporation; but as a journalist he has done more to swell the ranks of that Society, and to excite the passions of its members against Catholics, than any other public man in the Province. We have not forgotten, nor are we disposed to forgive, his savage appeals to Protestant fanaticism at the time his friend, and natural ally, the infamous Gavazzi, was denouncing our Clergy as the priests of the devil and as murderers; and stigmatising our Religious, as she-devils and as prostitutes. In his speech, he, Mr. Brown, admitted that "he had used strong words at times of the Roman Catholics, because he wished to press matters to a close;" but now, when he has need of our services, he would fain have us forgive and forget. To be sure for years he has been in the habit of treating Irish Catholics as dogs, and as the sons of dogs; heaping upon them every term of abuse and invective that malice could suggest. To be sure he has never publicly meek people, very meek; fulfilling to the letter no such authority was ever given to M. Cartier rights which no honest man, no "man of sense or to death. These men by their crimes, and many incorporation for ourselves.

the evangelic precept of turning the other cheek to the smiter, and humbly content to kiss the foot of him who kicks us. Such at least is the estimate that Mr. Brown seems inclined to form of us, but we trust that he shall yet find himself mistaken; that he shall yet discover to his cost that miserable priest-ridden " Dogans" though we be, we have feelings, passions, and affections as other men have: that if tickled, we laugh ; that if pricked, we bleed; and that if wronged, we will be avenged. Yes! it may suit the purposes of Mr. Brown and his friends at one time to denounce Catholic convents " as no better than houses of ull-fame"—we quote the insissinia verba of one of Brown's friends of the name of Gould; and at another to fawn and cringe before us, seeking our aid to further their mercenary objects; but surely Catholics will not allow themselves to be made the dunes and tools of such a fellow! surely they respect themselve too much, not to reject his advances with the same contempt as that with which they have hitherto treated his mendacious slanders and his impotent hatred. Yes Mr. Brown! we remember your " strong words;" we have garnered them up in our immost herats; and you shall yet find to your cost, that our memories are tenacious, and that we extend our forgiveness to those who only take pains to earn it, by a sincere contrition, by a

proofs of their purpose to lead a new life. M. Sicotte's amendment having been disposed of, the debate continued on an amendment from Mr. Macdougall; to the effect that the seat of Government should be transferred from Toronto to Ottawa, so soon as the necessary arrangements should have been completed. After an animated discussion, this amendment was negatived by a vote of 75 against 3S.

The next amendment was proposed by M. Bureau and seconded by Mr. M'Gee, to the ef-

"That this House feels gratified for the interest which Her Most Gracious Majesty has shown towards her Canadian people by acting upon the address relative to the Sent of Government question; but while bowing with due respect to the decision of Her Ma-jesty, this House will consider it their duty at an early period again to approach Her Majesty, respectfully to represent that the circumstances under which the present state of the finances of the country, Her Majesty would best promote the interests of the inhabitants of this Province by summoning Her Canadian Parliament to meet at Toronto until arrangements can be completed to convene it at Montreal."

To this amendment, another amendment was moved by M. Dorion, couched in the following terms :—

"That this House feels gratified for the interest displayed by Her Most Gracious Majesty, in acting on the address of this House on the Seat of Govern-ment question; but while bowing with all due respect to that decision, this House considers it a duty to early approach Her Majesty with the assurance that the circumstances under which that vote was given no longer exist, and that in the present state of the public finances it is the opinion of this House that Her Majesty would best consult the interests of her Canadian people by summoning her Parliament best friends, and the supporters of our Separate to meet at Montreal as soon as the arrangements are

After an animated debate, presenting, however, no features of special interest, M. Dorion's amendment was negatived by a majority of 73 to 29; as was also that of M. Bureau on a subsequent division. The other clauses of the Address were then discussed and carried; and thus the first great contest of the session has, after a protracted struggle, terminated in favor of the Ministry.

TORONTO Feb. 16.—A number of petitions were presented, including one from the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada, asking for a change in their Actof incorporation. Two for a prohibitory Liquor Law, and one by Mr. McGee from the inhabitants of Glengary praying, as the hon, gentleman said, that the separate school privileges may sation, was very painful and humiliating to all be extended to the Roman Catholic population of Upper Canada, and also that the House will take measures to protect them from the baneful influences

AN EXPLANATION.

In our respected cotemporary, the Toronto Canadian Freeman, we find the following paragraph:-

"AN EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT PROM AN EX-TRAORDINARY QUARTER .- M. Cartier in his speech on Tuesday night, made the surprising statement, that he was AUTHORISED to say that the True Wilness was not the organ of the clergy of Montreal.'

"Coming from such a quarter, this is certainly an extraordinary statement; and we put it on record, in order that the True Witness may know what has been stated of it, in the Parliament of Canada, by the Lower Canada Premier."

With reference to the above statement, we think that our cotemporary, the Freeman, has been deceived as to what M. Cartier actually said with respect to the TRUE WITNESS, on the occasion alluded to. Indeed, not only is M. Cartier not represented in any of the public journals as having made use of the language imputed to him by the Freeman-a remarkable omission, seeing how correct generally are their reports of the debates in Parliament; but we have it upon the very best authority that he did not use the said language; and that, though he may have asserted truly that the TRUE WITNESS was " not the organ of the Clergy of Montreal," he cer- gainsay it;" and its applicability to the Catholics tainly did not pretend even that he " WAS AUTHO- of Upper Canada is, we should think, fully estab-RISED" to make that assertion.

And we are also permitted to say more.-For as there is but one person authorised to were erroneous, and the Government of Rome speak-or to give authority to others to speakretracted, or expressed contrition for his malig- in the name "of the Clergy of Montreal," so admit that the Legislature of Canada was justinant slanders! But what of that? We are a also we are Authorised to state publicly that fied in refusing to the Catholics of the Province, King of England—the Government of Mary put Ground" of opposition to them, by asking an act of

or to any one else; and that the Clergy of Mon- conscience" would dare to impugn. Two wrongs treasons against their rightful Sovereign, had treal have not withdrawn their confidence from the TRUE WITNESS.

At the same time, in justice to ourselves, and to our respected Clergy, we would observe that the TRUE WITNESS never has pretended to be their organ; and that its lay editor has always assumed, and still assumes, the sole and undivided responsibility for every word that appears in the columns of the TRUE WITNESS. An "organ of the Clergy," properly speaking, no secular journal can pretend to be; but it should ever be the ambition of the Catholic journalist to submit himself in all things to the wishes of his legitimate ecclesiastical superiors; and to merit their confidence and approbation, by a firm undeviating adherence to those great principles which the Church inculcates, and which it is incumbent upon all her children to adopt as the rule of all

And whilst speaking of "organs" we may be permitted to add that, if no lay Catholic journalist has the right to assume the tone of an "organ of the Clergy," still less can he, if faithful to his high and honorable mission, condescend to be the organ of any man, or of any party in the State. He cannot, without dereliction of principle-we say—submit to be the "organ" either of a Ministry or of an Opposition; he cannot put on the public confession, and by giving satisfactory badge, or wear the livery of any political narty whatsoever. Independence of all influences save the influence of his spiritual mother, is the essential condition of his existence; independence of Minnisterial influences on the one hand, and of nonular influences on the other. His duty it is to speak the words of truth, fully and fearlessly, without regard to those whom he may please, or whom he may offend by so doing. This course, if faithfully pursued, will no doubt gain him but few friends, and will inevitably raise up against him many enemies; yet if he cannot, or if he will not, pursue it steadily and consistently-better, far better, for his own honor, and for the interests of religion, that he should at once lay down his pen, and make over his functions to abler hands, and stouter hearts. A servile Catholic pressthat is a press that will submit to the degradation of being the tool, or "organ," of any man, or of any party-is the greatest curse and disgrace that can be inflicted upon a Catholic community.

> THE "CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN" AND SEPA-RATE Schools .- It is certainly satisfactory to see that the bitterest opponents of "Freedom of Education," and the warmest advocates of State-Schoolism, are unable either to deny the truth of our premises; or to impugn the legitimacy of the conclusions which we thence deduce, in favor of Freedom of Education"—or in other words, of the right of the individual parent, as against the State, to the exclusive control over the education of his own children. The arguments of Catholics are, it is admitted, unanswerable; but then urge the Protestaants-" We are the majority; and therefore the more powerful; therefore your rights must succumb to our mights."

> So in substance argues the Christian Guardian of Toronto, in reply to the statement of Catholic claims on the School Question, as put forth a few weeks ago in the columns of this journal. "We claim"-we then said-" we claim -and in these few words may be comprised all that we ask on the School Question-for the individual parent the right, as against the State, of educating his children as he pleases, and of determining for himself ' what, by whom, and with whom,' they shall be taught. And as the consequence of this first claim, we claim in the second place, that no man, be he Catholic or be he Protestant, be compelled to support either Church or School to which he is conscientiously opnosed." How does the Christian Guardian treat these our claims ?-with what argument does he attempt to invalidate them? Thus:-

> He starts with the concession that "of course no man of sense or conscience with his hand on his heart would for a moment gainsay the doctrine here avowed;" and having made this admission, he undertakes to show that true though the doctrine undoubtedly be in general, it is not applicable to Catholics, " seeing that it is so diametrically opposed to the course which the Church the Chronicle labors so hard to sustain, is wont to pursue;" and because the "doctrine of our cotemporary is not maintained at Rome."-Christian Guardian, 9th inst.

Now, whether the doctrine of the "right of the individual parent as against the State," as propounded by the TRUE WITNESS, be opposed to the doctrines of the Church, and to the practice of Rome, are matters with which the Christian Guardian has no concern, and upon which he is incompetent to form an opinion. Suffice it, that by his own admission, the doctrine is true, and that "no man of sense or conscience can lished. Even were we, for the sake of argument, to admit that the doctrines of the Church oppressive, we should not thence be compelled to do not make a right; nor would an act of injustice in the City of Rome authorise, or establish a valid precedent for, the perpetration of another act of injustice towards the Catholics of To-

-FEBRUARY 18, 1859.

But where and when, would we ask our cotemporary, has the Church ever taught a doctrine respecting the rights of parents over the education of their children, contrary to that laid down by the TRUE WITNESS, and the truth of which is admitted by the Christian Guardian? The right that we assert as inherent in the individual parent, "because held immediately from God," is but another form of expressing the duties of the parent towards Him of Whom alone perfect or absolute right can be predicated. As against Creator, creature can have no rights; but the duties of the latter towards the former may and often do imply rights as against creature. And in this sense, but in this sense only, do we assert the right of the parent " as against the State:" because it is in the assertion of that right that we assert the duty of the parent to bring up his children in conformity with the rerealed will of the Creator. In its simplest form our thesis is-"that it is better to obey God than man;" and the will of God, we learn, not from Acts of Parliament, or the fallible dictates | Hallam humself confesses-" persecution is the of our own fancies, but from the Church, the organ of God upon earth, the divinely appointed medium through which He has communicated to us His holy will. The Christian Guardian will, from these explanations, be able, we trust, to distinguish betwixt the "rights" that we assert " as against the State;" and the " duties" which we owe and cheerfully yield to God and His With regard to the utterly irrelevant matter

which the Christian Guardian has been pleased to mix up with the "School Question" of Canada-such as the "Mortara Case" in the XIX century-the executions of Huss and Jerome of Prague in the XV .- of Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley in the XVI .- we have already given an answer to our Toronto Methodistical cotemporary; nor has he hitherto so much as attempted to refute our arguments, or to impugn the historical truth of our statements. We have shown that the " Mortara Case" was the result of the disregard by the Jewish parents of laws expressly framed by the Roman Government for the protection of Jews against the indiscreet zeal of Christian servants; and that therefore the said parents have no one to blame but themselves for the consequences of their own negligence; and we have consistently maintained the doctrine that the baptised, and, therefore, Christian child has the right as against its non-Christian parents to profess and practice the religion of Jesus, into whose body, the Church, it has been engrafted by baptism; because though the parent may have rights as against the State, he has and can have none against God and His Church. We have shown also, in a series of articles to which the Christian Guardian was unable to reply, that the Council of Constance gave no pledge or Safe-conduct to Huss; and that therefore baving contracted no engagements, it could have broken no faith, with him. We have shown, and by Protestant testimony, that his death, and the death of his disciple Jerome of Prague, was the acts, not of the Council or Church, but of the Emperor and the Civil Power; whose laws the above named heresiarchs had violated; whose peace they had disturbed; and within whose dominions they had raised the standard of insurrection, which after their death was borne aloft by their worthy followers, John Ziska and his army of Taborites, the

Protestant Reformers of the XV. century. To Jerome of Prague the Council did it is true send a Safe-conduct, or travelling passport; guaranteeing to him protection whilst on his road to Constance; but expressly stipulatang that it was not intended to interfere with his trial, or to oppose any obstacle to his conviction and punishment, if found guilty of the offences laid to his charge. And even this cautiously worded document did not reach Jerome till after his arrest; and cannot therefore be cited as the pledge upon the faith of which he appeared before the Council; which in the words of the Protestant Hallam, "possessed no temporal power-and therefore could not have sentenced him" (or Huss) "to death-but had a right to decide upon the question of heresy;" and which therefore broke no faith with either Huss or Jerome. in condemning their doctrines as heretical, in excommunicating them, and in degrading the former from the priestly office. For their death the Emperor-who enforced against them the ancient laws of the Empire - laws which the Church did not enact, and over whose execution she had no control-is alone responsible; and considering the many civil crimes of which the wretched men had been guilty, their bloody outrages, and seditious preachings, we have no hesitation in confessing our belief that their doom was well merited.

And so also with the Cranmers, the Ridleys and Latimers, whom-availing themselves of the arbitrary laws enacted by the first Protestant

richly earned the felon's doom; and though we may not approve of the process by which they were made amenable to the law, we must remember that these laws were the work of a Protestant King and a Protestant Parliament; framed for the express purpose of extirpating Catholicity; and that to apply the term martyr to the traitorous accomplices of Lady Jane Grey is as absurd-as Macaulay observes in his well known and admirable analysis of the character of Crapmer-as it would be to call Dr. Dodd, who was hung for forgery in the reign of George III., a "martyr." The Christian Guardian should remember also, that for the acts of the English Government during the reign of Queen Mary, the Catholic Church is by no means responsible; seeing that that Government was strongly anti-Papal; and that the chief agents in the severities which have obtained an unenviable notoriety for the reign of Mary Tudor were the former servile tools of her Protestant father-in the words of Hallam, the "wicked counsellors, renegades of every faith, and ministers of every tyranny."-Const. Hist. c. 1.

But, after all, what have the acts of the Council of Constance, or of Queen Mary's Government, to do with the School Question of Canada? Dues not the Christian Guardian see that by raising these side issues, he is virtually admitting the rottenness of the cause which he undertakes to defend? It is not because—as deadly original sin of the Reformed churches; that which cools every man's zeal for their cause in proportion as his reading becomes more extensive;" it is not because Calvin burnt Servetus, and Cranmer worried Jean Boucher to death; it is not because of any of these things that we demand to be left at liberty by the State to educate our own children in our own way;-but because our right to do so is a right that we hold from God Himself; because it is a right that we cannot abandon without dereliction of duty towards Him Who will one day demand of us a strict account of the immortal souls of those children whom He has entrusted to us; and because by asserting it, we are promoting, not the interests of Catholics alone, but the best and dearest interests of all classes of our mixed com-

EMIGRATION. - Amongst the notices of intended motions in the Legislative Assembly, we find one from T. D'Arcy McGee, Esq., for an " Address to His Excellency for the appointment of Emigrant Agents, to reside at Liverpool. Havre, and Hamburgh, for the purpose of conveying to intended emigrants from Europe authentic information in relation to the resources of Canada, and the advantages it presents to actual settlers; as well as to prevent an unproductive, as to encourage a profitable emigration."

The subject to which the junior member for Montreal here directs the attention of the House, is one of great importance to the country, and will, we hope, receive from the Legislature that degree of attention that its importance demands. How, or by whom, the requisite information to emigrants should be conveyed, we cannot presume to determine; but it is certainly highly desleable that intending emigrants should from some quarter or another, be able to receive the to them, all important information respecting the resources of their future home; and should be duly instructed as to the many material advantages offered to them by the selection of Canada as that home. Mr. McGee it is well known has given much consideration to the subject of emigration; and we sincerely hope that his experience may enable him to suggest some scheme that shall prove of practical benefit both to this country, and to the poorer classes of European

SMITH O'BRIEN .- It will be seen by referring to our Irish intelligence, that this distinguished individual proposes during the coming summer, to visit the shores of this Continent; and that in all probability he will extend his trip to Canada. Of the soundness of his views on some political questions, there may be differences of opinion .-But no one we think will deny to him the merits of being, in the best sense of the word, a thorough gentleman, and a disinterested patriot; one in short whom any country might feel proud to number amongst her children. We entertain therefore no doubt that, if Mr. Smith O'Brien does favor us with a visit, he will be received by his coungrymen of all denominations with all the honor due to one who has never disgraced himself by a mean or dirty action; and whose whole political career, even by the admission of his political opponents, has been dictated by an ardent devotion to Ireland, the land of his birth.

ORANGEISM .- The following declaration of the sentiments entertained by the Orangemen towards Catholic conventual institutions, is taken from the report of the meeting of the County Orange Lodge, published in the Peterboro Renew; and is, we think, an ample refutation of the shallow artifices of those who seek to represent the Orangemen as, in general, friendly to Catholics, and Catholic institutions. The first resolution of the Lodge reads as follows:-

lst. That the members of the Loyal Orange Association have invariably opposed the incorporation of Romish Societies, and are still of opinion that such incorporations are highly injurious to the liberties of our country, and detrimental to the moral and religious improvement of our fellow countrymen of the Romish Church, we therefore cannot think for

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FEBRUARY 18, 1859.

LECTURE OF THE ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY Association. - We call attention to the announcement which will be found in another column, of the Lecture to be delivered on the evening of Thursday the 24th instant, in the Bonaventure Hall, before the St. Patrick's Literary Association, by the Hon. M. Chauveau, upon "The Early History of Britanny." The merits of the learned gentleman who has so kindly volunteered his services upon this occasion, as a lecturer are too well known to the public, for it to be necessary for us to insist thereon; and we are sure that no one who has once had the pleasure of listening to his fervid eloquence, and prothe opportunity that on Thursday evening next, will be presented to him again. The subject is a most interesting one; treating as it does of the latter seem to have derived that Druidical worship, once the common property of all the Celtic tribes. We think therefore that we can predict attentive audience.

ST. PATRICK'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

We are well pleased to learn from the Report of its Committee that the Society is progressing in the good work of Temperance; that 324 new members have been added to its ranks during the past year, making in all to this date 2176. We observe also from the Report that the Society has received its beautiful new Banner from Paris, which we learn will be displayed for the first time in public, on the approaching Anniversary of St. Patrick. This magnificent Banner has the Blessed Virgin on one side, and St. Bridget on the other; and is, we may add, a monument of the liberality and good taste of the members of the Society. We have heard it said, by thuse competent to judge, that it has no equal in Montreal, (and consequently none in Canada) for beauty of design and the richness of the materials of which it is composed.

At the Annual Meeting of the St. Patrick's Total abstinence Society, held in St Patrick's House on the 30th ult., the following gentlemen were elected Office bearers for the ensuing year, and were pro-claimed as such at the Regular Monthly Meeting of the Society, held last Sunday :-

Rev. P. Dowd-President. Mr. Dennis Downey First V. President. Mr. Edward Skiddy-Second V. President. Mr. P. J. Durack-Treasurer.

Mr. Edward Murphy-Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Messra. Christopher M'Cormack, Martin Price, Thos. M-Kenna, William Kiernan, Michael Morley, Michael Bourke, John Kelly, Daniel Lyons, Patrick Cusack, Patrick Lynch, Thos. Matthews, Edward

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Dennis Barron, for the Centre Ward. Michael Bergan, West Ward. Richard O'Hara EastWard. Charles Modat, i St. Ann's Ward. James Nearry, Timothy O'Connor, St. Antoine Ward. St. Lawrence Ward. Daniel M'Manomy, St. Lewis Ward. Patrick Ryan, Andrew Clarkia, St. James Ward. St. Mary's Ward. CHIEF MARSHAL-Michael Bergan.

We have much pleasure in stating that the nett proceeds of the St. Patrick's Soiree amounts to the sum of \$109,371.

On Sunday, the 6th inst., says the Ere Nouvelle, His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers conferred the Order of the Priesthood upon M. Trefle Gouin, and of Sub-Deacon upon M. Arthur Ricard de Carusel, both of the Diocese of Three Rivers.

On Monday week last, Mr. Wm. Price, lately studying at the office of Messrs. Cassidy and Leblanc, passed a strict and searching examination with the greatest credit, and was declared qualified to practise the profession of law.

In the Courrier du Canada we find a notice of the munificent bequests made by the late Thomas Baillarge, Esq., of Quebec, to different Catholic institutions of that city. To the Sisters of the General Hospital he has bequeathed a sum of four thousand dollars for the use of the mfirm members of that asylum; and to the Sosiety of Education, under the direction of the Christian Brothers, he has bequeathed a further sum of three thousand and eight hundred dollars.

We notice this, not only as a just tribute to a liberal benefactor, and a worthy Christian, butwith the object of pointing out the mischievous consequences that must easue from the adoption of these restrictions which, in concert with the "Clear-Grits" of Upper Canada, it has been the object of our liberal Catholic Ministers, Legislators, and men of good principles generally, to impose upon our Religious, Charitable and Educational Corporations. One of those infamous restrictions upon these institutions, for which we are indebted to our present Ministers, is the prohibition to receive any gift or bequest made within six months of the death of the donor or testator. So that if these restrictions were generally applied—and if called for in one case they should according to all the rules of logic be enforced in all-and if the testament of the late M. Baillarge had been signed within five months and twenty nine days of his death, his henevolent in-

defrauded of the pittance provided for them by Christian charity. Such, we say, would be the effect of carrying out the system of legislation towards our Catholic institutions which the present Ministry have adopted from the "Clear-Grits;" and which the large number of our socalled Catholic members of Parliament have ratified. Are the Catholic people of Canada however content to put up with these insults, and these acts of direct robbery or Legislative theft, upon the poor and helpless? We trust not; and we hope that ere long the voice of the country will make itself heard so clearly and so forcibly as to induce our rulers to pause in the degrading career which they have too long pursued .-Should we not-we throw out the hint to our found erudition, will neglect to avail himself of friends and co-religionists-should we not petition the Legislature upon the subject? Should we not promptly show, by our energetic action, that we are not indifferent to the insults and outrages, of which our Catholic institutions are the object; early history of a country connected by so many and of which, to their shame be it said, Catholic, ties with the British Isles; and from whence the or professing Catholic, statesmen, are the authors?

CIVIC ELECTIONS .- On Saturday last, at 10 A.M., took place at the City Concert Hall the for the Hon. M. Chauveau a numerous and most aomination of candidates for the office of Mayor of Montreal during the ensuing year. D. Torrance, Esq., seconded by - Valois, proposed C. S. Cherrier, Esq.; after which John Molson, Esq., came forward and proposed Charles Rodier, Esq.; which motion was seconded by O. Fre-

chette, Esq. The following is the list of nomiminations for the office of City Councillors in the several wards of the City:-EAST WARD.

Councillor Bernard presided. H. Brazeau, Esq., seconded by P. P. Martin, Esq., proposed F. Leclaire, Esq., for Member. Edward Bowie, Esq., seconded by George Balchin, Esq., proposed J. H. Daly, for Member.

CENTRE WARD. Councillor Grenier presided. Louis Beaudry, Esq., seconded by Thomas Mussen, Esq., proposed Daniel Gorrie, Esq., for Member, who was declared duly elected.

WEST WARD. Councillor Rodden presided. R. P. Isnacson, Esq., seconded by D. Mair, Esq, proposed Henry Lyman, Esq., for Member, who was leclared duly elected.

ST. ANNE'S WARD. Councillor Penn presided. Alderman M'Cambridge, the retiring member, was again nominated for this Ward.

Mr. Geo. W. Weaver was nominated in opposition. ST. ANTOINE WARD. Councillor Bronsdon presided.

H. Mulholland, Esq., seconded by Joseph Cadorette Esq., proposed Henry Bulmer, Esq., for Member, who was declared duly elected.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD. Councillor Leprohon presided.

Alexis Laframboise, Esq., seconded by James
Dougall, Esq., proposed Wm. Bristow, Esq., for Member, who was declared duly elected.

ST. LEWIS WARD. Conneillor Mullins presided.

William Henderson, Esq., seconded by Andre Auclaire, Esq., proposed J. B. Homier, Esq., for member.

F. X. Tessier, Esq., seconded by E.B. Dufort, Esq., proposed Rapinel Bellemare, Esq., for member. R. Racette, Esq., seconded by Leon Larue, Esq., proposed F. Cassidy, Esq., for member.

ST JAMES WARD. Councillor Jodoin presided. Thomas O'Brien, Esq., seconded by Abraham Lariviere, Esq., proposed Joseph Simard, Esq. Louis St. Charles, Esq., seconded by Peter Devins, Esq., proposed F. Contant, Esq.

A. M'Naughton, Esq., seconded by Leandre Prevost, proposed John Greaves, Esq.

ST. MARY'S WARD. Councillor Terroux presided. J. Btc. Goyette, Esq., seconded by A. D. Joubert, proposed J. Duhamel, Esc M. Dumond, Esq., seconded by Joseph Lee, Esq.,

proposed A. Adams, Esq.
Mr. Greaves was also proposed for this Ward
by Jno. Wilkinson, Esq., seconded by William Mil-

TESTIMONIAL TO A CANADIAN PRIEST FROM AN IRISH CATHOLIC CONGREGATION .-We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the subjoined documents, as a conclusive refutation of the malicious rumors that for some time past have been circulated in Upper Canada, with respect to the ill feeling of Irish Catholics towards the Clergy of another national origin .-That these rumors had no foundation in factthat they were the vile instrument whereby a servile clique, for political purposes, sought to sow distrust betwixt the different portions of our Catholic community-we were all along aware; and the following correspondence, honorable alike to both parties—to the beloved Pastor, and his Irish true conviction, to profess his religion as well on the Catholic flock -fully confirms these our views :-

TO THE REV. P. BARDOU. REV. AND DEAR SIR - As we, your sorrowing friends, cannot change the fiat that calls you to labor in another part of Christ's Vineyard, we must only sub-mit to whatever our good Bishop sees most condu-cive to the welfare of those whom God has committed to his care; and endeavor to participate in the feeling which all true Catholics experience in knowing that a watchful shepherd has been sent to guard the fold. But we feel rejuctant you should leave us without a more tangible proof of our affection and esteem for you than mere words. The accompanying purse, of which we beg your acceptance, is but a meagre expression of the feeling which we entertain towards you; but we know that he to whom it is presented will not weigh our love, in proportion to our gift. We would also add a hope that whenever opportunity and convenience may offer, you will kindly revisit the scene of your first mission.— Receive, then, Reverend Sir, our warmest wishes for your future welfare, and our fervent prayers that He to whom you have devoted your life, may grant you every grace necessary for your high calling. And we trust that in your supplications to the Throne of God for blessings on your flock, you will never cease to remember the Irish Catholics of Dundas.

(On behalf of the donors), CHARLES BURNS, PATRICK QUINN. Dr. T. Owens, PHILIP M'MAHON WILLIAM M'DONELL.

The following was the Reverend M. Bardou's

GENTLEMEN-I feel it impossible to thank you as I would wish, for the many marks of affection and regard which I have received at your hands; and this entions would have been frustrated; and the poor sands of others, was not necessary to convince me speech

cripples of the General Hospital would have been of the devoted attachment of the Irish people towards their Priests. I accept your gift with pleasure, not on account of its value, although it is, indeed, munificent, but on account of the generous spirit which prompted you to bestow on me at such a time so flattering a proof your unmerited esteem. I thank you sincerely; and I beg to assure you that it was not since I came to Canada I learned that it is not alone their money the Irish Catholics would sacrifice in aid, or in defence of their Pastors-but their very lives, if necessary, without respect to country or nationality. It is sufficient for them if the Priest bear a mission from him who is the Father of all Catholics; with whom there is no exception of persons, and to whom every nation is a part of the great Vineyard entrusted to his care.

Again receive my warmest thanks, and rest assured the same devotedness and love, with which I have ever looked upon you, instead of being diminished, will increase in proportion to the distance that separates the people of Dundas from him who will be ever happy to be to them a father and a friend.

(Signed) P. BARDOU.

Dundas, Feb. 9th, 1859.

An esteemed correspondent from Brantford sends us the subjoined communication, complaining of the injustice done to Mr. McGee by the Globe, in purposely mutilating the gentleman's eloquent speech in the House; and omitting those passages wherein he professed his firm faith in, and attachment to, the doctrines of his Church.

As to the explanation of this injustice, which through our columns our correspondent demands of the Globe, we think that our friend's labor will | be in vain, if he expects an answer from Mr. Brown's organ. The explanation of the mystery is, however, very simple; and may be found in the Globe's antipathy to Popery, and in the imposibility of the existence of any true friendship hold most sacred, and an uncompromising chainpion of Popery. The Toronto Colonist contains also a communication upon the same subject, from which, as helping to throw some light upon the Globe's motives, we make some extracts .-The writer says :--

"I am surprised to find, after looking through the Globe's report of Mr. McGee's celebrated opening oratorical effort of the session, that though the publication was delayed and time afforded to correct errors and omissions, the most striking parts, and those which it is most important the public should know, were either intentionally, or unintentionally left out. If intentionally, then it would appear that Mr. Brown was ashamed of them or feared they would damage his interests at the coming election; but as Mr. Cauchon said last night, and Mr. Brown applauded him, the public ought to know the whole trick."

From the same authority we learn with pleasure, that Mr. McGee declared that though he in common with Mr. Brown was opposed to the present Ministry, "he could not vote for the measures which Mr. Brown advocated." This fully confirms all that the TRUE WITNESS has ever said upon the subject of a "Brown Alliance." supposes unity of political action amongst the Education." contracting parties; but no true Catholic can vote for Mr. Brown's measures, as Mr. McGee, according to the writer in the Colonist asserts; and so it follows that the Catholic cannot be a "Clear-Grit," or the ally of the "Clear-Grits." He may have in common with them antipathies;

With these remarks we lay before our readers the letter from our Brantford correspondent:

To the Editor of the True Witness. DEAR SIE, -Although I may reasonably suppose that you are ere this apprized of the subject to which I am about to allude; still lest what is left to many to do might be overlooked by all, therefore, I beg

With very many others I enjoyed the happiness of hearing Thomas D'Arcy. McGee, Esq., M. P. P., addressing the House of Assembly on last Tuesday night. It is needless to say a word of the profouned respect and attention with which he was heard by a crowded House. Next morning I expected to find the Hon. Gentleman's speech wholly and correctly reported in the columns of the friendly Globe newspaper. Imagine how surprised and indignant I felt when I read verbatim every thing Mr. McGee said in favor of Mr. Brown; the well-deserved castigation he inflicted on the Rev. Chief Superintendent of Common Schools for his too great zeal in coining official smiles at the expense of the Province, into an extraordinary amount of Halifax currency; but not a word respecting what the Hon. Gentleman had said of himself as a Papist, nor of his readiness, from mountain top as in the lonely cave.

Mr. Editor, the suppression of that most remarkable part of Mr. McGee's speech, recalls strongly to my mind the fable of the Magical Cat, which turned herself into an elegant lady when it suited her purposes; but which, when she saw a mouse, became a cat again. I wish that a case may not ever again occur by which such a moral could be fitly applied to the Hon. G. Brown. One thing I know, that there are thousands of Irishmen in this Province and elsewhere, who may appear to brook calmly—for the sake of temporal interest—insults offered to Mr. McGee; but who will not with equal forbearance, connive at insults offered to their religion; which religion and its practices, to Mr. McGee's credit let it be ever remembered, he was not ashamed to profess even in his place on the floor of the House of As-

sembly in the city of Toronto. tleman went through every point, showing forth the holiness of the Church, with such eloquence of style Rev. Gentleman commenced his sermon. It was Mrs. Gordon's first visit to Brantford, and I am happy to be informed that it will not be her last, God willing, for her humble and modest deportment, to-gether with melodious and almost enchanting pieces, especially in Solo, which she performed have excited many desires to see and hear her again at Brantford.
I remain, Dear Sir, yours most sincerely,
A Cornespondent.

Brantford Feb. 4, 1859.
P.S.—Will you be so kind, Mr. Editor, as to ask the Editor of the Globe to give some explanation why he did suppress the part alluded to of Mr. McGee's

As we have inserted a letter from a Charlottenburgh correspondent strongly attacking the principles of Mr. J. S. M'Donald on the School Question, it is but just that our columns should be opened to the rejoinder sent to us by another Glengarry correspondent. We need scarcely add that we do not hold ourselves responsible either for the opinions, or the statements of facts of either of our correspondents; but leave our readers to judge betwixt them, after having heard both sides:-

TEOMETRY MAN SEMENTAL STREET SHEET

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Glengarry, 8th Feb., 1859. MR. EDITOR-In reading the TRUE WITNESS of last

week's date, I noticed a second communication from your Correspondent, a Scotch Catholic of Charlottenburg, who says in the first paragraph of his famous production, "that the present Member for Glengarry got into Parliament, by opposing Separate Schools, and priestly influence." I pronounce the assertion to be a malicious falschood. As an elector of the County, I was present at Williamstown on the day of nomination; and the only person who came out against Separate Schools, was Mr. Fraser, the candidate who opposed Mr. D. A. MacDonald, the present Member; and that Mr. Fraser, who openly opposed Separate Schools, and who was the nominee of a Tory Orange Government, was the very man to whom the Scotch would-be Catholic and confreres gave their undivided, but very feeble, support. Oh consistency! thou art a jewel.

As to his "opposing priestly influence," that is also untrue. He has contributed more towards the church of Alexandria by grants of land, and otherwise, than any other layman has done, since he settled amongst us; besides, what he has done in aid of other Catholic churches in this vicinity. I know him to be on intimate terms with the worthy and respected Catholic Clergy of this County; and that he did communicate with one of them, who took an active part in getting up Petitions against the incorporation of Orangeism, during the last Session of Parliabetwixt the habitual reviler of all that Catholics ment. Is that opposing "priestly influence?" I trow not. Mr. D. A. MacDonald may not have done as much as much as some Catholics would wish; but remember, Mr. Editor, those Catholics are the very men who voted for the Orange candidate.

The great frish champion of Catholicity in Parliament, T. D. M'Gee, Esq., who staggered Orangeism in its stronghold, by his first and subsequent speeches in the House, and who, I say, has already done more than any other layman in the Legislature of this country for his religion, and for equal rights to all, and from whom we should reasonably expect Freedom of Education, rather than from an Orange Government, aided by the honest! Chief of Common Schools, and the Charlottenburg Scotch Catholic & Co. ; yet (he) Mr. M'Gee is abused and disliked by the John-A.-MacDonald-Scotch Catholics; consequently I am not at all surprised that Mr. D. A. MacDonald should be calumniated by the same party, whilst on the same side of the House with the illustrious Irish

The "Scotch Catholic" says he was "searching about Alexandria for more information about the Member for Glengarry." I think he must be fond of prowling about, and had very little to do at home, (after hours perhaps.) However, he says he "got t." "What do you think, the Catholic Member for Glengarry sends his three little daughters to the Common School with all the little urchins of the place."

Now, Mr. Editor, I ask if such reasoning is in accordance with the true principles of "Freedom of Education," for which every Catholic and Protestant The thing is simply an impossibility, without the should contend. Unless the Member for Glengarry, grossest dereliction of principle. That alliance or any other man, is allowed to educate his little ones as he pleases, then farewell to "Freedom of

He also says he does this to gain the influence of the Protestants of the County at the expense of his religion and honor (if he has any.) As to his influence with the Protestants, the 1300 majority of the combined Catholic and Protestant votes at the last election, will clearly show that the influence is not confined to any particular class or creed; and as for religion, every good Christian, and many bad ones, know that every Catholic is bound to render an acbut it is impossible that betwixt the Papist and the Brownist there should be any sympathies. bearing false witness against his neighbor; and then and there ascertain whether there is any religion or honor connected with his late proceedings. So far as Mr. D. A. MacDonald's honor is concerned, it is beyond the reach of any puny effort to assail, that the "Scotch Catholic" may please to attempt in this

County. Then comes the Papist Lodge. Mr. Editor, 1 as sure you that the Member for Glengarry had nothing whatever to do with the paper in question; and the "Scotch Catholic," had he any pretensions to com-mon sense, or charitable feelings, would not drag the Member's name before the public, in connection with a newspaper discussion, that he very well knew originated between private gentlemen in the village of Alexandria.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I ask pardon for trespassing so much on your valuable columns; and I assure you it is with great reluctance that I undertake the task of replying to a newspaper correspondent, it being entirely out of my line of business but as a citizen, an elector, and though last not least, Catholic, I consider it a duty incumbent on me to defend, when in my power so to do, the representative of Glengarry in his private as well as in his public capacity, not on account of any thing I dread from the slander of the "Scotch (would-be) Catholic" in this County; but aware of the extensive circulation of your good paper, I am desirous, through it, to warn the friends of "Freedom of Education" against the wily machinations of the John-A. "Scotch Ca-

I remain, Mr. Editor, truly yours,
An Inist Catholic.

Atrocious Outrage .- The parish of St. Jerome.

ill-famed as it is for the Desforges murders, has just become the scene of a mysterious if not inexplicable crime. One night last week, reports this morning's Minerve, four men in grotesque disguises, entered a dwelling in that locality, where lived a couple, with their family of young children, forcibly seized the woman while in bed, and set her almost naked, in a vehicle drawn up for her reception, and drove her sembly in the city of Toronto.

Allow me also, Mr. Editor, to submit an account of an eloquent sermon delivered in the Catholic Church of Brantford on last Sunday, by the Rev. Mr. Church Power, of Hamilton, on the sanctity of the Church Power, of Hamilton, on the sanctity of the Church round her neck, to which they joined a cord, and fix-round her neck, to which they joined a cord, and they neck her nec but one of the party, hearing the cries of the vicas commanded the marked attention of a large audience. Mrs. Gordon, of London, accompanied by Theophilus Filgeano, Esq., Surgeon Dentist, of Paris, and his sister, gave a Sacred Concert before the Rev. Gentleman commenced his sermon. It was mals, found the woman in a deplorable state; her face covered with blood, partly from wounds on hands and feet, partly through gore issuing from her mouth, from having plainly bitten her tongue, in desperate efforts to overcome the gagging appliances which the villian began, but had not time, as we have seen, to complete the operation. She was of course at once released, and taken to her home. It is as yet unknown what motive led to the perpetration of this horrible outrage; but the officers of justice are now in pursuit of the parties, and we hope to be able to give our readers further par-Medical Hall, Great St ticulars of the whole affair in a few days,—Pilot. man, Place de Armes.

New Savings Bank.—We understand that on Friday the Directors of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank concluded their arrangements with the Contractors for the crection of their new building at the corner of Great St. James' Street and Place d'Armes. The building will be a very handsome one, and a great ornament to the neighborhood. It will comprise, besides the offices of the Savings Bank, those of the London and Liverpool Insurance, and the Agency of the Ontario Bank. The whole cost will amount to about £10,000. Messrs. Maxwell & Co. have the contract for the whole work; but it is understood that the masonry will be confided to Messrs. Perrault and Perrault .- Herald.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St Louis de Gonzague, Rev Mr Seguin, £1 5s; Dalhousie Mills, J. O'Kavanagh, 5s; Leeds, P Judge, 5s; Mallorytown, L. Gaven, £1 5s; L'Assumption, H. M'Mullen, 5s; St Anicet, D. M'Killop, 10s; Beauharnois, J. M'Culley, 12s 6d; St Rochs de L'Actegan, J Maguire, 10s; Chambly, T Lussey, 10s;—Corbeau, N. Y., Rev T Sasseville, 11s 3d; Carleton Place, E Dowlin, 10s; St Raphaels, J M'Donald, £1; Brock, J Doyle, £2; Smiths Falls, J Shanks, 10s; Tottenham, N. Eagan, 6s 3d; Huntly, R Mantil, 15s; River Beaudette, T Rogers, 10s; Dundec, A M'Rae, 10s; St Anicet, P Barrett, 11s 3d; Stanstead Plain, C M'Hugh, 6s 3d; Lindsay, T Keenan, £1 5s; St Urhain, J Quinn, 5s; do., Dr C Delinelle, 5s; Merrickville, J Breislan, 10s; South Gloucester, J Mc-Donough, £1 15s; N Gower, J McSweeney, 5s; Grafton, W Leonard, £1 10s.

Per J Maloney, Albany, U. S.,—J Denning, 5s.

Per M O'Dempsey, Belleville-W Mills, 12s 6d; J. Rouche, 10s; D. Mahony, 5s; Mrs H. M'Gennis, 14s 31d; J Ennis, 5s; D Kirwan, 11s. 101d; Shannon-

ville, P Gartland, 10s.

Per B Flynn, St Hyacinthe-J Nolan, 10s. Per A Lamond, York, Grand River-Self, 10s; J

Brown, 10s; J Goslin, 10s.

Per Rev J J Chisholm, Alexandria—Mrs Chisholm, £1 5s; A Campbell, 10s; Nottfield, W Finlay, 10s. Per Rev Mr Quine, Rawdon—Self, 10s; E Corcoan, 10s; L Daly, 10s; J Daly, 10s; T Rowan 10s;

W Whittaker, 5s.

Per E Dowlin, Ramsgate—M Foley, 10s.

Per Rev J F Jamot, Barrie—C M'Bride, 10s.

Per Rev M Byrne, Norton—M Bennet, 12s 6d. Per O Quigley, Lochiel-J M'Millan, 10s; J M'-

Donald, 10s.

Per J Doran, Lanark-W Mackay, 10s. Per J Bonfield, Egansville—Self, 12s 6d; J M^c-Kiernan, 12s 6d; Jn M^cKiernan, 12s 6d; T T Hickey, 12s 6d; T O'Gorman, 12s 6d; J Reynolds, 12s 6d; D Nelan, 12s 6d; M Brennan, 12s 6d; J Stark, 12s 6d; T M^cMahon, 12s 6d; J Rice, 12s 6d; W O'Toole, 12s 6d; J Perrigo, 12s 6d; D Madigan,

Per Rev S A Bourret, L'Islet-Rev Mr Delage, 10s.

Died.

On Sunday, the 9th ult., Mrs. Elizabeth Carberry, of Maguires bridge, Ireland, aged 68 years, Mother of Mr. Patrick Carberry, of the Customs department, Prescott. She leaves behind her a numerous circle of friends who sincerely lament her departure.

In St. Patrick's Hospital, on Sunday the 13th inst., after a long illness, endured with patience and resignation, Richard Flanagan, a deaf mute, belonging to the Deaf and Dumb Institute of Cote St. Louis, Montreal, aged 14 years. He was a native of Buf-

W. S. papers are requested to copy.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER .- Voluntarily conscientiously, and with much pleasure, we recommend to our readers the above named medicine. We speak from our own observation and experionce when we say that it removes pain as if by magic from all parts of the body, and is one of the best medicines in use for checking diarrhea, and removing the premonitory symptoms of cholera. - Cin. Nonpareil.

SPECIAL MEETING of the St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 23th February, 1859, at half-past SEVEN o'clock, to Debate the question-" Was Burke Superior to Grattan as a Statesman."

By Order. RICHARD M'SHANE, Rec. Sec.

Feb. 10, 1859.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION. THE FOURTH LECTURE of the Course will be

DELIVERED in the BONAVENTURE HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, the 24th instant,

HON. P. J. O. CHAUVEAU, (Superintendent of Education.)

SUBJECT-" The Early History of Brilanny."

Tickets of Admission, 1s 3d; may be had at Messrs. Sadliers' Book Store; of the Members of the Association, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture. The Lecture will commence at EIGHT

THOS. WALSH, Rec. Sec.

IMMIGRATION.

PASSAGE CERTIFICATES, PER SABEL & SEARLE'S FIRST CLASS LINE

of Packet Ships, from LIVERPOOL to

QUEBEC, NEW YORK, OR BOSTON, and also by STEAMSHIP from GALWAY, are now

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Rates and information will be furnished on application. All letters must be pre-paid.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Agents, Montreal.

January 1859.

WANTED, The Board of the

FOR the Catholic Separate School, at TRENTON, C.W., a MALE TEACHER, holding a 2nd Olass
Oertificate. Salary, £70 per annum. Apply (prepaid) to the Rev. H. Brettargh. Trenton, Feb. 9th, 1859.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED:

Sir James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skilful men of the age, in his "Treatise" on Consumption, says,—"That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Laennec and other modern Pathologists.".

The mere fact that such a disease is ever curable, attested by such unimpeachable authority, should inspire hope, and reanimate fallen courage in the

heart of every sufferer from this disease. The remedy which we offer has cured thousands. Wisturs' Balsam of Wild Cherry not only emanates from a regular physician, but has been well tested, in all the complaints for which it is recommended. None genuine unless signed I BUTTS on the

vrapper. For sale in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lymans, Savage & Co., 226 St. Paul Street; also by Carter, Kerry, & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; by Johnston, Beers & Co. Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Ly

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris Correspondent of the Times writes as follows :--

"The reasons assigned by Prince Napoleon's organ, the Presse, for attacking Austria are a curious specimen of morality-' Does not England know what is the nosition of Austria? Menaced in England, menaced in Hungary, which only wants arms, odious to the Poles, to the Romans, to the Croats, who have saved her and whom she has deceived, the utmost Austria can do is to exist and to support herself. How could she give succor, and what interest could England it would seem that a country has only to be in difficult circumstances to justify an attack on her! If such are the doctrines advocated by ecution the better. In the meantime the irritahave been deceived. By a stretch of credulity they put faith in the pacific assurances of the the real Moniteur a more correct exponent .deeper. The public call to mind the failure of the Tuileries. certain matrimonial projects after the coup d'etat, and the result of the suit preferred to the Prinevery man gives is, the support of France to as-Genoa is based on the very instruments which for action. are slightingly alluded to. The second article of the treaty between Great Britain and Sardinia, signed at Vienna on the 20th of May, 1815,

of his Majesty the King of Sardinia, in order to stated his desire to resume active service. be, as those are, possessed by him in full property, in the order of primogeniture in the two branches state at Caen." of his house-to wit, the Royal branch and the branch of Savoy Carignan.

san and Count Rossi for Sardinia. If it be obclamation, dated April 26, 1814, occur these is uppermost in the Imperial mind .- Times. words:-

" Considering that the general wish of the Genoese is to reform to their ancient form of go-Constitution of 1797 seem to require, is re-es- necessity of a perfect understanding between tablished.

Venetian territory are, then, at least as good as conducted, and in general one of the most mode- the point which they could not be prevailed upon to those of Victor Emanuel to Genoa.

the second shot would probably be fired by her. France fails them they can do nothing."

A semi-official article in the Constitutionnel, to be ground out."-Times. mentioned already by telegraph, announces the It is related here (Vienna) that the Emperor termination of the diplomatic difficulty excited by Napoleon has recently expressed a wish to have the projected intervention of Austria in Servian an interview with the Emperor Francis Joseph. politics. The Vienna Cabinet, in relinquishing " in order that he may be able to come to an unthat project, has, it is stated, given explanations derstanding with him in respect to Italy;" but on the subject which testify to its respect for the no guarantee can be given for the correctness of important Art. 29 of the Treaty of Paris, and the report. The Emperor of Austria declined also to its sincere desire for the preservation of to go to Stuttgart at the beginning of the year

ridly set forth in 'Childe Harold," forth from but, in my opinion, no importance ought to be at-

40.00

which the dancers sped to encounter balls of tached to it. Shortly before the outbreak of the marriage of the Prince Napoleon with the Sardinian other sort. Nothing but strategetic conversation was heard all night. The Emperor was in Austria's envoy was nowhere. The percussion cap factory is working double tides as long as daylight lasts, no lamp or gas being allowed on concenting his opinions, also expressed his conthe premises. It will be remembered that after the Orsini explosion on this day last year, Government had taken into its own hands the fabristeamers that conveyed the Roman Expedition in 1849 with such ease and despatch to the Italian | correctness of my statement may be called in coast are being put in order, for another convoy, and every disposable ship carpenter at Brest or sources at which the information was acquired Thirty thousand Austrian troops poured in is no have to rely on such a rotten plank? From this | Cherbourg is sent by rail to Toulon. People at | are unexceptionable .- Cor. of the Times. Marselles write on the 11th that every preparation in the Commissariat is hastened, and the business on 'Change has become exclusively of a the organ of a member of the Imperial family military kind, the transactions having all referstanding so near the Throne, the sooner foreign ence to supplies. At Milan an additional numcountries prepare against their being put into ex- ber of guns are mounted at the citadel, all pointed against the city; there is to be no street light, tion of the public increases at finding how they but a bombardment on Bomba's Messina model. Count Giulay's plan is to carry the war into the Piedmontese territory at the first outbreak .--Government, vague as they were, as conveyed General MacMahon, it is now fully understood, through the official organ; but they now see in it to be Commander-in-Chief of the armee d'Italie; and of the African Contingent 30,000 The excitement is great, the discontent wide- men are to embark forthwith and land in Italyspread, and the despondency grows deeper and this was positively stated at the ball aforesaid at

"Folks are remarking that at Toulon no war ships of line-of-battle craft are in preparation for cess Wasa. His Majesty is in most respects a sea, only steam transports. The conclusion drawn different man from his cousin. It is asked, then, is that no impediments on the side of England to what is the price to be paid for the acceptance the despatch of French land forces is dreamed of that cousin as a husband by a Princess of the of. The Russians have two large liners now on most ancient house in Europe? The answer their way from the Black Sea to Toulon, the Cesarewitch (120 guns) and the Sinope (90 guns). sist Victor Emanual in becoming King of Italy. These two vessels were still on the stocks at the The allusion in the King of Sardma's speech to arsenal of Nicolaieff at the close of the war, and the treaties of 1815 in connexion with the Aus- by the treaty of Paris Russia was authorised to trian possessions in Italy reminds us that Victor complete them provided they left the Black Sea Emanuel's title to Genoa is not a whit better, if for the Baltic. They arrived at Constantinople indeed it is so good, as that of Austria to the on the 23rd December, and are now proceeding Lombardo-Venetian territory. His possession of to Toulon or Villafranca for winter quarters or

> "It is stated, upon undoubted authority, that the Imperial Guard is about to be placed on a war footing.

"It is currently reported that General de Lasays:—
"It is currently reported that General de Lamoriciere has expressed his readiness to send in public of Genoa are united for ever to the States his adhesion to the Imperial Government, and

"It is reported at Paris that Rudio, one of sovereignty, and inheritance from male to male Orsini's accomplices, has died in a very penitent

The idea of a general Congress sitting in Paris for the settlement of great European ques-"The instrument is signed by Lord Clancarty tions is not now for the first time entertained .for Great Britain, and the Marquis de St. Mar- It was mooted years ago, and it is not impossible it may be now revived, and probably the Emiected that Lombardy was annexed to Austria peror supposes with success, as the best means of against the will of its people, the same may be escape from the difficulties of the moment .said of the cession of Genoa to Sardinia. It is There are some who think that it would not suit a matter of history that it was effected in spite him to take the initiative in a continental strugof the earnest remonstrances of the Genoese, gle, but that he would not be sorry if it broke who were attached to their old constitution, and out somehow, that he might afterwards see whethat it was on the solemn assurances of that con- ther it was opportune and convenient for him to stitution being restored to them that they capi- meddle in it—the idea of his being the great tulated in 1814. In Lord W. Bentinck's pro- moderator of Europe happening to be one which

GERMANY.

The leading journals of Germany are at prevernment, I declare-1-that the constitution of sent exceedingly violent in their attacks on the the public good, and the spirit of the original tion of the policy of France. They urge the Prussia, Austria, and the German States; and rate papers in Germany, declares that if the reach either in 1796 or in 1848-the point at which "I need hardly say, for it must be evident to little nephew of a great uncle expects that Gerall, that the knot of the Italian question is at many will patiently bear with his purvenu arropresent at Paris. Both in Piedmont and in Loin- gance he deceives himself. Another paper says, and what will they be in the one which she is said to bardy, that is thoroughly felt and acknowledged. the vexatious policy of France has excited such Piedmont will certainly not begin the struggle indignation in Germany that the inhabitants of unassisted, although, if war broke out in Europe, the great Fatherland are in imminent danger of The Lombards, I am convinced, have not the Austria in opposing the aggressions of the Emslightest idea, of fighting 'on their own hook.' peror Napoleon. The Kreuz Zeitung strongly They may look sulky, and taboo cigars, and shout protests against the conduct of the French Goseditious words on a dark night, and at a safe dis- vernment, but it does not neglect to remind the tance from an Austrian sentry, but beyond that, Austrian Cabinet that it not very long ago was without the certainty of powerful assistance, they proud of its intimate alliance with France. Perwill not be so mad as to go. Notwithstanding sons who have recently come to this city from all that has been said here, and written elsewhere, Southern Germany state that there has not been do not believe there has ever been risk of a se- when the Germans rose as one man against the people ready for the change? Will they be content rious attack upon or resistance to the constituted incorrigible troubler of the peace of Europe .authorities. If, as some people hope and others A day or two since there was another demonstraapprehend, France picks a quarrel with Austria tion of public feeling here. The Archduke will join in the fight, and revolutionary attempts loudly cheered by the people while walking in may be made here. If, as is to be hoped, and the Prater. As a rule the members of the Imas appears more probable, Napoleon adheres to perial family are permitted to take their constihis peaceable motto, and the differences between tutional walks in peace, but during the last few his Government and that of Francis Joseph re- days the public has eagerly seized every opporceive a diplomatic solution, Piedmont will remain tunity of giving tokens of its sympathy and lovquiet, and Lombardy will continue as before, alty. Letters received from officers stationed in sulky and obedient. As soon as it shall be seen Milan and Venice give an insight into the feel-that the French Government does not mean mis- ings of the army. The troops openly express a chief, all this great effervescence in Northern wish that it may not be necessary to draw their on the plains of Marengo.—Times.

Are the Lombardo-Venetian provinces about to Italy will quickly calm down. Even the most swords against the Lombards and Venetians, but sanguine of my Italian friends admit this. They they ardently hope there will be a foreign war. say that there is immense irritation throughout. It is not distinctly said what is meant by a "fothe country, but no chance of a movement; that reign war," but the Austrian officers would all their hopes centre in France, and that if greatly like to measure swords with the French. To use their own words, "there are old notches

1858, and the chances are that he has no greater The Correspondent of the London Globe inclination now than he had then to meet a Monwrites as follows :- " Every symptom of war is arch who has repeatedly given him just cause for apparent in the most varied quarters. The ball complaint. The French, Belgian, and Sardinian at the Tuilleries might pass for a revival of that papers made a great noise about the visit of the famous assemblee dansante at Brussels, so vi- Grand Duke Constantine to the French Court,

war the Grand Duke was at Venice, and in the hearing of some of the nobles of that city he spirits, and led off with Lady Cowley, while employed the words "Majesty," and "Sire," when speaking to the Count de Chambord. His gotiator of peace between that country and the Court Imperial Highness, who is not in the habit of tempt for the parvenu in Paris. The foregoing statement will hardly be agreeable to the parties concerned, but it would have been a breach of cation of capsules all over France. All the old duty had such information been been withheld This sop thrown to England, will prepare the way at such a moment. As it is possible that the question, it may be well to observe that the

SPAIN.

The great subject of interest of this week has been that of the island of Cuba. The Proposal of the Government of the United States to buy the island of Spain for a sum of money has not less aroused the indignation of Spaniards domiciled in the mother country, than it has, that of the inhabitants of Cuba You have, of course, read the noble sentiment contained in the message of the island Spaniards to the Queen. It has found its echo in Spain, which echo has spoken by the lips of the Minister of foreign affairs in the Senate. He repulsed with energy the thought of any foreign country proposing the alienation of Cuba, and said the representative of any such country began to speak on such a matter, he should stop him from uttering another word. But to talk of buying it away for money-"the island of Cuba is not to us a question of interest or convenience, it is one of dignity and honor—all the gold that could be heaped together would be insufficient to determine Spain to make the sacrifice of this glorious relic of the precious discoveries and surprising and magnificent conquests of our ancestors." "The alienation of Cuba!" continued the orator-" but it is a foolish thought, which could only be perceived by persons who do not know Spain, and who have never pene-trated into her intimate sentiments." "opprobrium of being sold," to use the words of the address of the corporation of Cuba, " cannot be supported by those, who consider themselves as forming a part of a nation, with which they have never ceased to be as-similated by morals, by habitudes, by religion, and which has transmitted to them the beautiful language of Cervantes."

The Cabinet is on the point of settling the question of the immigration of Chinese into the island as free colonists. It is proposed to bring 50,000 as labourers into Cuba .- Corr. of Weekly Register.

ITALY. Piedmont, small as she is, has at this moment her

destiny in her own hands. She has reached the

point where two roads divide, which part further and further asunder at every step. Those steps cannot be retraced, so that the traveller who decides for the one must not hope ever again to see the other. The two diverging paths which we have indicated lead the one to external conquest, the other to internal improvements,-The one to what we will call French, the other to an English policy. Sympathies and antipathies, revenge for past defeats, ambition, and future glory, all plead loudly with Piedmont, and counsel her to place herself at the head of a move-ment in favor of Italian independence, and to play over again in 1859 the drams, in which she acted so conspicuous a part in 1848. She counts on the sup port of France, she affects to believe in the unanimous uprising of downtrodden and oppressed Italy. With such allies she counts completely on annexing to her Crown the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and possibly, Parma, Modena, and Tuscany. This course is, to use the words of the King's speech, decided but is it also prudent? While it is yet time we in vite those on whom the decision and responsibility will rest coolly to calculate their chances of success. Such a step would be to place Piedmont entirely in the nower of France, and to deprive her altogether of the control over her own policy. She would be the anvil on which the hammers of both belligerents would fall, and so long as they continue to strike she must continue to receive the blows. Is it certain that in the first collision the powers of France and Sardinia would be a match for the excellent and well-appointed army which Austria now has, and is the Genoese States, such as it existed in 1797, French Government. The organs of different with those modifications which the general wish, political parties are unanimous in their condemnation being a should begin with a reverse, what mercy has produced the political parties are unanimous in their condemnation of the nolity of France. They urge the Piedmont to expect from the incessed troops of Austria, resolved, as they undoubtedly will be, not to allow their prey a second time to escape them? The King of Sardinia speaks of the wrongs of Italy, but "The title-deeds of Austria to her Lombardo- the Weser Zeitung, which is one of the best is he sure that those wrongs will good her people to they will be disposed to unite steadily, and fight bravely for their liberties? What were the exploits of the Italian auxiliaries of Piedmont in the late war. meditate? Let us, however, suppose these difficulties overcome. Let us imagine France and Sardinia successful, and Austria, broken and defeated, driven to take refuge in the great natural fortress of the forgetting the Concordat, and of uniting with Tyrol. Is it quite clear that France would leave to her ally all the spoils of a contest to the success of which that ally must have contributed only in a very subordinate degree? The King of Piedmont was among the first to submit to the power of Napoleon. He placed in his hands the fortresses of Tortona and Alessandri, and never wavered in his fidelity. But this did not prevent Napoleon from converting his dominions first into a Republic and next into a portion of the French Empire. This historical parallel all that has been said here, and written elsewhere, Southern Germany state that there has not been is not wholly inapplicable now. But, suppose the about an apprehended insurrection and the like, I such a political ferment since the year 1813, Milanese conferred by France on Sardinia, are the to exchange one foreign dominion for another? Will they form one united Parliament with the Sardinians and deliberate with them without envy or discontent with a view to the common good? And, even if this and engages in an uncalled-for war, Piedmont Francis Charles, the father of the Emperor, was difficulty be overcome, will France suffer freedom of speech and of the Press in a territory contiguous to her own, and carry out the extreme of repression on one side of the Alps and of liberty on the other?-Sardinia may gain extent of territory, but she cannot hope to be allowed to govern her new dominions on the same terms and principles as she now applies to her old. It is quite possible for a nation to be so victorious that it ceases to be free. Ancient Rome overthrew her own liberties when she thought she was only conquering Gaul or crushing Mithridates,

and Republican France overthrew her own liberties become the centre, from which are to be projected the belligerent sparks that are to ignite a general European war? What interpretation that can be put on the speech of Victor Emmanuel, will come nearest the intention which that speech would disguise? Such are the two questions which are occupying the minds of many. The doubt and uncertainty are a little amused at least, if not dispelled by this new event which has come to divert apinions -the conclusion of a marriage between Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilda, daughter of the King of Sardinia. At first, and while the alliance was only a report, it was seriously asked whether this marriage was not a threat of defiance to Austria; whether Sardinia believed itself strong enough to arouse France to lend her a good hand on the occasion, to aid her in enabling the Lombardo-Venetian states to throw off the yoke of Austria, and whether England as her ally and the ally of France, would not at least sit neuter and watch the strife. For although the politics of Austria are those of England, the national feeling is with the Italians, and especially with those of Lombardy. Such have been the opinions that have been affoat since I last wrote.

Princess, the tide of opinion has turned, and it is be-lieved the alliance is formed in order, to, give Napoleon III. a stronger claim to influence Sardinia, and so to enable the Emperor to become a powerful nehas formed a graceful excuse for the King of Naples to descend from his severe heights, and he has, as you will know long ere this reaches you, pardoned sixty-one political offenders, among whom is Poerio, who has awakened so much sympathy in England .way for a renewal of friendly relations between the two countries, and with France, and is considered a signal of peace. Milan is overawed by the immensity of the force sent into the country,, and is tranquil .joke, certainly. But the excitement is so great, that if there be no revolution it is because Austria's firmness has rendered it impossible. I know not as yet what your journals are saying of this firm stroke of Austrian policy. It is so exactly what we may be sure England would have been done in like circumstances, that she ought to sympathise with it. But we have yet to learn that England does not admire harsh measures in any one but herself, and that her charity towards the helpless begins any where but at home.

The convention against the cigars continues; this neutral warfare even Austrian sabres cannot reach. There is also a question of the shape of hats, and even the eternal crinoline is made political, under the mortifying feeling of being peaceable against their will. These two last-named signals of defiance do not, however, meet with so universal an agreement as the cigars-some wishing that the hat shall be the same as those in general use in Europe, others voting for the little head gear worn by the Italian people. And as to the crinoline, capricious woman having to be consulted, that is not very likely to attain to a systematic rejection.—Corr. Weekly Register.

After a few days' waiting to see what turn affairs will take, I resume my letter. It may be safely concluded that the vigorous measures pursued by Austria have effectually quelled any hostile purposes of the Lombards, and that they see themselves forced into the necessity of continuing to submit to Austrian rule. But it is not to be expected that they should all bear their obligatory tranquillity with a good grace. And all who dare, show some petty manifestation of their discontent. To give you only one example, the Archduke Maximilian, wishing probably to try the power he possessed of calming irritation by goodness, went to the theatre of La Scala, yesterday evening, to see the new ballet. The audience were their hats. Before the Archduke arrived, the two police sergeants, who were on ordinary duty, went round to each person and politely asked them, one by one, to take off their hats when the Prince came. They consented, and uncovered to receive him; but so soon as the curtain fell, every one put on his hat again. They were invited to uncover, and again they consented. At least they had shown their opinion, and that sufficed them. General Giulay was also present in a box. It was remarked he received two telegraphic despatches while there. His thoughts were evidently not with the ballet-lie was there as a trial of the public mind.

The position of the King of Sardinia must be very embarrassing to himself under his longing to become master of these Austrian provinces, the decided step Austria has taken proving she will not be caught in any trap he can lay, and the real poverty of the Sardinian exchequer. The deficit as shown by the report distributed to the Chamber of Deputies, which had been valued at 39,290,638,67, is found to be in reality 53,059,239,68-a rather serious warning, one would think, to a little state not to puff itself into the importance of a great one. But this is Sardinia's great mistake of the day. To crown his mistortunes, an article in the Gazette Autricienne declares war to be impossible, and the most generally received opinion is that the present alarm will shortly be quieted by an appeal to Congress. The news from Paris tends to confirm this, especially a note in La Patric, which points to this peaceful solution of the present difficulties, adding that this "certifude"-mark the work-" ought to suffice for the reassuring serious interests."

The University of Padua is closed. A professor named Zambra has died within a few days, and there was danger the students would make some manifestation at his funeral. This is the only apparent cause of the strict measure.

fixed for the latter end of January or the beginning of February.

The Turin papers state that workmen are actively engaged at present in the Sardinian arsenals in getting all the Royal steamers ready for sea. They are to be used in transporting troops from distant gar-

risons to Genoa. A correspondent writes from Nice on the 14th of Jan. :- " A telegraph message arrived yesterday from Turin desiring General Mollard, who commands the division here, to be in readiness to embark with the brigade in garrison here and at Villafranca for Genoa. Two Government steamers arrived in the course of this morning, one in the port here, the other at Villafranca; and the 3rd Regiment from here, and the 4th from the other place mentioned, take their departure to-night or early in the morning. The towns of Nice and Villafranca are left in charge of the National Guard. The report here is that the Austrians have strengthened their line on the Ticino, and patrol the frontier with Huhlans on

The war panic has almost passed away for the

the pretence of stopping deserters."

present. Why, cannot very definitely be stated; but most men feel what we pressed a week ago, that no one could well gain by war. Even if Austria could not help itself. France would not fight for Mazzini or for Victor Emmanuel. To give Lombardy to Sardinia (even if Savoy were made over to France), would be to give it the lion's share; and a great "constitutional" revolutionary kingdom in the North of Italy would be very little to Napoleon's taste.— Sardinia could hardly desire that France should swallow up Lombardy, and so place Piedmont itself between two mill-stones. But Austria would certainly resist, and all accounts of the excited state of feeling almost everywhere in Germany suggest that she would be far from resisting alone. A war in Italy must, therefore, be ruinous to Sardinia, which, with a great and increasing deficit in its revenue, an insecurity of life and property utterly without example in any other part of Italy (to say nothing of the open oppression of all that is best and most venerable), is already in bad plight. In fact, if things go on as they are, France and Austria are likely enough before long to interfere to take into their own hands the affair of a State which is a standing nuisance to its neighbours. Then it is important to observe that most of the facis on which the war-cry was founded are already melting away. The Times, for instance, treated it as certain that the Roman Government could not stand for a day without French and Austrian support; that the Roman Government was as had as possible, that the Emperor had in vain demanded reform, and had required Austria to join with him in enforcing it by withdrawing simultancously with the French from the States of the Church. It now appears that Cardinal Antonelli has no fear that the Roman Government would be unable to hold its own without either French or Austrians. It is hard to say why it should not, for Rome is taxed more lightly perhaps than any other European State, and has a surplus revenue over expenditure, and the occupation of the Legations, of which so much has been said, means only the garrisoning of two cities— Bologna and Ancona. The Times itself publishes on anthority evidently official, the positive contradiction of the statement that any representations have

sanguinary conflict between the Austrian troops and the inhabitants of Brescia, is false. The report that General Boron Lederer was stabbed a few days ago is false. The statement of the Havas correspondence that there were disturbances at Milan on the last day gotiator of peace between that country and the Court of the old year, and that Austrian soldiers joined of Vienna. The marriage of the Duke of Calabria in the cry of Viva V Italia! is also false." So much for facts in favour of the Italian revolutionists.

for facts in layour of the maining revolutionists.

It is pleasant to see mischief-makers caught in their own trap. The prohibition of all relations with the head of the Church was formerly a favourite measure with the Whigs who now feel themselves amusingly riled by it. Lord Palmerston's organ an-

nounces:-Mr. Odo Russell had an audience of the Pope on Thursday, and was received by his Holiness with that affability of manner which so much distinguishes him, and usually makes such a favourable impression upon foreigners. It is much to be regretted that our diplomatic relations are not placed upon a more sensible footing at this Court, so that our representative might at once assume the high standing and exercise the just influence due to a diplomatic Europ of Great Britain. We much question whether the Holy Father at all regrets the absurd and insolent laws which probably save him a good deal of trouble. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has had a long interview with his Holiness and is now said to be on his return to London .- Weekly Register.

RUSSIA.

The Guzette de St. Peterbourg publishes an article welling with great acrimony on Austrian oppression in Lombardy. It contains the following remarkable passage, which may be taken as an indication of what attitude Russia would be likely to assume in the event of struggle :-

It is usually said that the chief motive of the Italians in their bitter opposition towards the Austrian government is a hope of regaining their independence. Well supposing it is who could possibly object to it?

Our able contemporary, the Univers, announces resh acts of persecution against the Catholics of Poland. An Imperial rescript has threatened exile against any Catholic Priest "who shall presume to administer the sacraments of confession and communion to any member of the Greek Church." This is directed, not against cases of bona fide conversion, so much as to meet the case of Catholics who have had the weakness to simulate a temporary compliance in sensons of persecution; and whose conscience afterwards requires their return to the communion which in heart, they have never abandoned. It may be classed with Mr. Napier's late decision, that the children of a Catholic who had weakly allowed them to attend a Protestant school, must be treated by the law as Protestants; and with the systematic execution in Turkey of any Christian who returns to his own religion after having assumed the turban in a moment of terror or intoxication. These last outrages the present Sultan has now prohibited We hope his prohibition will be better carried into practical effect than the gracious assurances of protection and justice so lately made by the present Czar to the Catholics of Poland .- Weekly Register. INDIA.

The Overland Mail which arrived on Thursday night bring news from Bombay to the 24th of December. The papers are chiefly occupied with the details of the military operations, of which we have already given an outline. We gather, however, a little information as to Nana Sahib and Tantia Topee. Of the latter chieftain the Bombay Times says, " seem to be no nearer capturing him now than we were six months ago." The Nana had, it appears, being residing for months in the fort of Churda, near Baraitch, and it is said to have been ascertained that he had taken no part in the movements of Feroze Shah. The Bombay correspondent of the Times points out that the rebellion on the south of Onde had been kept alive by the great landowners, while in the north the leaders were mere adventurers. The correspondent speaks very slightingly of Lord Clyde's military tactics, observing, "The rumour that the Nana had succeeded in escaping from Onde and crossed the Gauges, came upon the public of this Presidency like a clap of thunder. To those who had followed with anxiety the complex movements of our troops in Onde there was nothing improbable in the announcement." The Proclamation of the Queen of Oude in reply to that of the Queen of England, which we have elsewhere given, is a by no means to be despised either as a State document or as a literary production. It is remarkable to observe how entirely the Begum is ignorant of Christianity. No serious disturbance is expected from any quarter except Palamon, where a large number of Sepoys, under Seeda Sing and Ram Bahadoor Sing, have shut themselves up. Other leaders with their troops are expected to join them. Lord Clyde is still upon the heels of Beni Madho; and after he has disposed of him the General will, it is said, at once march against the Begum of Bounder, who is not expected to await the attack. The defeat of Tantia Topec at Chota Oodeepore, by Brigadier Parke, was very decided. The enemy fought well, and sustained great loss. The rapidity with which Tantia moves serves at the same time to barass our troops and to save his own, who are supplied as they march with the food and horses required, plundered from the neighbouring vilages .- Weckly Register.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A powerful and most effective weapon, known as l'erry's patent breech-loading rifle, is, by the order of the Secretary of State for War, to be supplied immediately to several cavalry regiments. The peculiar advantage of this weapon is to make one man equal to ten; the carbine may be loaded with facility at the time of a horse being at full gallop, because neither biting the cartridge nor a ramrod is required, and there is no risk of blowing off the hand while loading. The Small Arm Committee have submitted the carbine to the severest tests, making a favourable report on its peculiar advantages, and bence its adoption in the army. Only some few months ago Terry's Rifle was subjected to a test by Captain Richard Hewlett, of the Excellent gunnery ship, and 1,800 rounds were fired without the carbine requiring to be cleaned, or missing fire; the same carbine was tested on Southsen-common by order of the Lieutenant-Governor Major-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, and 25 rounds were fired at 300 yards range from the butt; and the General himself made a centre hit. An officer on the ground, one of the instructors of Musketry, then took the instrument and struck the target affoat twice out of three times, at a distance of 1,050 yards; yet the barrel is but 30 inches in length.

THE "POOR" OF LONDON .- There is no more forlorn sight than one of those little homeless, shocless, ragged Bedouins who wander about the streets of a large town. Poor children l—the regulation phrase with regard to them is, that they "infest the streets;" but, after all, they must be somewhere. It is not their fault that they have been born, but, being born, they must certainly drink, and probably eat. No more practical economists than these little barelegged philosophers. They are made from the first hour of their ragged lives to know that "labor" is the foundation of "value." The crust they munch, with an appetite which would excite the wonder and admiration of the Clubs, has probably been carned by chasing a horseman about for a couple of hours on the chance of a job. Follow the little follow "home;', "through pleusures and palaces," &c., home is the true test of happiness after all. Well, his home is in an arch of the Adelphi when he is in luck and can afford to join his club. There, in the society of numerous little vagabonds-steeped in what moralists call vice, but the term implies a consciousness of the meaning of virtue—the little ragged urchin enjoys himself in his own filthy way. If fortune have been made between France and Austria about Italian proved unkind, and not a penny is forthcoming to reform since March 30, 1856. It adds:—"The re-enable him to cut a respectable appearance among Emperor has himself announced the approaching port which is in circulation that there has been a his comcades, then a doorway, safe from the prying

bull's eye of the stern policeman, is the refuge in which he crouches or rolls himself up like a dirty human hedgehog, and dreams of a cup of fragrant "saloop"-a luxury far beyond his means. Try and dive into that boy's mind, ye alumni of the Social Sciences!—you will find the plunge not a very deep one. He knows hunger, feels cold, appreciates a penny; if struck he will strike again, so that the striker he of his own size; if not he will shed smutty tears, and bite; but as to who he is, where he is, how he came there, of life or death, of a Creator, a Redeemer, a world beyond the grave, he really knows no more than a young puma. What is the end of such a child? Ask Policeman X, ask the "Sitting Magistrate," ask the Sessions Clerk at the Central Griminal Court, ask the Superintendent of Convicts. if you would read the third volume and concluding chapters of his ugly biography. It was no great wonder that he should run such a career, for it would have sorely puzzled him to find another. He was driven by mere hunger to petty theft-theft made him the companion of thieves-the habit of theft became invoterate-one crime led to another, and then the end. From the first moment he was carried out in the rain into the sloppy streets a helpless baby, to be pinched that he might squall a copper or so out of the puckets of the passers-by, until he stands a bectle-browed ruffian in highlows at the dock of the Old Bailey, we have thus endeavored to state in a cursory manner the ways and progress of the bastard child of civilization. It is a sad enough story, but one which is lamentably true. - Times.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES .- We believe we may announce with tolerable certainty that Ministers are prepared to ask for a considerable increase in the payal estimates in the approaching session. No absolute increase is contemplated in the army estimates. The regiments returning from India, their period of service there having more than expired, will, however, form an augmentation of the regular military force in the united kingdom. This will probably enable the authorities to lessen the estimates for the militia. The increased amount required for the navy will be principally appropriated to a considerable augmentation of the Channel fleet. This step will meet with general approval. When other Powers are talking of war and adding to their armaments. whatever their intentions may be, the Government would be guilty of an unpardonable dereliction of duty if they failed to provide for the security of our own consts. It is with no hostile views towards any other Power that our Channel squadron is increased and made in all respects fully efficient, but solely as a defensive measure in any possible eventuality.— Without reference to the clouds that seems to overshadow the political atmosphere of Europe at the present moment, there is still sufficient reason for looking well to the state of our navy, and particularly for strengthening ourselves in the Channel. A rapid increase has been made during the last seven years in the navy of our nearest neighbour, and the number of screw-propelled line-of-battle ships possessed by France now about equals our own, if we exclude the block-ships, which are not indeed ships of the line, but adapted rather to be used as additional defences to our naval ports or other harbours, if attack were apprehended. No doubt we can easily and speedily regain the numerical superiority in vessels of this class which we recently possessed; but the process will entail great cost, a cost which the nation wil not shrink from. Since the successful application of the screw to men of war our sailing line-of-battle ships have become obsolete, and such of them as are unfit for conversion must be considered as erased from our list of serviceable vessels. From that point we started somewhere upon an equality with our neighbors in the creation of a new and steampropel ed fleet; and, extraordinary and unwonted activity having been exercised in their dockyards. the present result is that they have nearly as many ships of the line fit for service as we have. In seven years it appears that they have increased their war steamers of all classes from 114 to 230. These facts will prove that our Admiralty have simply done their duty in completing so many first and second rate screw ships as they have done and in laying down so many new ones. The inconsiderate and hasty objectors who funcied that iron-sided ships and steam rums were going to make such an alteration in naval warfare as to put line-of-battle ships altogether hors de combat will now see that the Admiralty were not heedlessly squandering the national resources in building these ships. Had they been less active in this direction we should have been numerically inferior to the French; and the discovery of that fact would have aroused the indignation of the whole country. A short time ago it was proposed to begin cutting down our magnificent screw liners and plating their sides with iron, making them shotproof at the expense of their sailing, and, to some extent, of their lighting qualities. The fortunate invention of the Armstrong gun has, however, given the coup de grace to the suggestion. It is very likely -nay, almost certain-that line-of-battle ships will not in future naval wars play such an important part as of yore; but we cannot overlook the fact of the great increase which, in the French navy, has been made in that class of ships. The most necessary thing now to be done in our navy is to arm our whole fleet with the extraordinary powerful weapon which the invention of Mr. Armstrong has placed at our disposal. By means of this gun, as the experiments at Shoeburyness have completely demonstrated, an enemy's ship may be easily sunk at the distance of two miles at least-the inventor says three-and a shot has been propelled from it a distance of five miles .--The most closely accurate aim may be taken by it, at even the long range, and from it shell as well as solid shot may be fired. The shell fired from Mr. Armstrong's gun is more destructive than any hitberto used, as it does not explode until after striking its object, and it will pass through a ship's side and explode between its decks, scattering destruction among all around. As to the iron-plate vessels, their sides are quito as vulnerable as wooden planks to shots from the Armstrong gun, and the sides of the Trusty, one of the supposed shot-proof floating batteries, used as a target in the late experiments, were pierced through and through. Let, then, a portion at least of the armament of every ship henceforward fitted for sea consist of Armstrong's guns. We shall have to replace the whole of our Daval artillery, and a great cost will thereby be oc-casioned; but, as we hold this invaluable invention in our own hands, it will be enough to make the change gradually. Only some of the guns, more or less according to the rating of the ship, should be placed on board every one of our ships in commission as speedily as they can be manufactured and supplied. All that we need be very anxious about is the power of holding our own at the first outbreak of any future war. We possess almost limitless resources for increasing our navy in case of need, and they would be freely forthcoming when others would be feeling exhaustion. The rapidity with which our numerous fleet of gunboats was created during the late Russian war, in the midst of other most extensive operations, was a proof of this fact. Hitherto our work point has been the slowness with which we have manned our ships; and as im-pressment, whatever Lord Hardwicke may think, will never be permitted by this nation to be again resorted to, we have to find some other means of promptly manning a large fleet in case of emergency. No suggestion with this view appears to us to be equally feasible with that of Sir Charles Napier.— Unless the commission now sitting can devise a better plan, and we doubt if they can, we hope the Adwill adopt the gallant admiral's recommendation, and put only half the usual number of marines on board the line ships of the Channel fleet in time of peace, dispensing altogether with ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, and filling up the complement with A.B.'s. Then another fleet of an equal number of ships could be at any time provided with crews,

seamen, unless we have them ready provided, we must wait. It is an excellent suggestion, and may be carried out without much additional expense.— The adoption of this plan, and keeping always a fleet of eight or ten ships of the line on the home station, to serve as a Channel squadron, would, we fully believe, be quite sufficient to secure our coasts against the possibility of invasion. For the rest, our Admiralty must be always on the alert to take advantage of real improvements, such as that of the Armstrong gun, and we may then have no fear for the permanence of England's naval supremacy.-Observer.

The experiments which have been made at Chatam with the model of the newly invented breechloading cannon, the invention of Mr. Robert Warry, armourer to the 3rd battalion at that garrison, haring been attended with complete success, orders have been given for the manufacture of a breech-loading cannon on a much larger scale, so that the same may be tested by a committee of scientific officers connected with the Royal Artillery and Engineers .-The new gun which is now being made will be 18 inches in length, the barrel alone being of the length of 16 inches from the breech to the muzzle. As it is intended to put the gun to a series of very severe tests, the utmost care is being taken in its manufacture at the establishment at Brompton. The barrel, which is of great thickness, is to be made of brass, with wrought-iron casings and the entire weight of the gun 10lb. The ball to be used in the experiments this new piece of ordnance will be the newly invented elongated rifle shot, the invention of Capt. Norton. This rifle bullet is stated to possess several important advantages over the conical rifle balls now in use, there being no "plug" in the base, and the ball being coated with paper, the great amount of friction which prevails in the propulsion of the bullet from the barrel is considerably lessened. The new breech-loading cannon is so constructed that it can be elevated or depressed to any sight, while, by a single contrivance, the muzzle may be pointed in any direction without moving the carriage. The inventor expresses his confident belief in being able to It is stated that the first model breech-loading gun made by him repeatedly sent the balls into a target placed 100 yards distance, the shots being fired at the rate of 50 per minute.

A FIGURE IN PARLIAMENT .- There are difficulties so to speak, in the nature of things, and beyond the reach of Parliament. Mr. Rochuck says, very justly that it requires a certain sort of man to make a figure in Parliament, to be heard, and to have any influence. He must be a professional politician and a practised speaker. These are specialities which very few have. Somebody says that everybody thinks he can drive a gig and write a leading article Parliamentary intelligence thinks it must be the easiest thing in the world just to stand up and make a few quiet observations,—cusier still, perhaps, to universal consent, a case of such disgraceful defeat make a few violent ones. The thing, however, is not as that of the Mail. When, in place of convicting merely difficult; it is simply impossible to many us of the falseness it charged upon us, it took to people. Alderman Tubbs is a very good fellow in mere abuse, even its own friends in this city acknow-his way and a very clever one. He has made an ledged that the case was lost. But the Mail's idea of fabrics, materials, patterns, and colours; he is loved in a journalist anticipating the very deliverance of and feared by his own people, respected by his, the jury which he is engaged in demanding upon a townsmen; he can carry almost anything that he case? We always believed that, no matter how conprospect of the Drawing Room and admission to proper to propose the question of his guilt or innofashionable society. So, though the town produces cence. The Mail thinks otherwise, and we wish it proposes a speech on the first debate within his com- | taxes, do not act in every case where a journalist prehension, and finds that he might as well prepare to dance on the tight rope, or vault over nine chairs, is a "slanderer" and a "miscreant" if he proceed to performing a somersault by the way. He hasn't it take public judgment upon the public prosecutor's in him. He is great among goods, and clear-headed conduct, instead of, himself, undertaking to disact casting a balance; but in the presence of Mr. charge the duties of the functionery! We really do Speaker and the hon. Members his wits utterly fail not joke; ac those who read the Mail must know him. Perhaps, by dint of great force, or his own | The Nation has been "challenged" by the Mail to but, as Mr. Roebuck observes, he shortly comes to that terrible pass when he has to name the House, ing recommended to trust to a public subscription to and has not the wit to avoid the dreaded shibboleth. | indemnify it for the expense of so doing! The Na-Once he calls it "ouse," and there is an end of him. tion has not accepted the challenge, ergo it confesses. Whatever treasures of wisdom he may hide under his "the falsehood of its charges against its mysterious honest brow, though he sit for thirty years in that and anonymous young gentleman." The Nation has ouse, he is a dead man. A storm of derision greets no monopoly of care of the public weal; but it bethe mutilated syllable, and haunts the memory of the Alderman to his dying hour. Better have lost himself—for the sake of nature and humanity—for £20,000 on calicoes or hardware than given that one the sake of the people of Donegal—the sworn cvisound less breath than its due. Nor was it ever dence in the Nixon case should be tested in open danotherwise. A man who had once mispronounced a light. If the Mail be sincere in its belief that "funds an senate or theatre. The Macedonian Alexander our undertaking the duty of causing this to be done, was rendered miserable in the midst of his triumphs by his nice Athenian critics. The Fathers of the early Church tells us that even an angel would not have been listened to in the pulpit if he had left out his h's. Paley never got over lengthening the second syllable of profugus. Clever as he was, and well as he wrote, he could be no scholar. So Alderman Tubbs has failed in very illustrious company.— But why should be complain! After spending an ovening pleasantly at the 'ouse, he returns to a splendid mansion, an affectionate wife, lively girls, company of his own rank, and the happy consciousness of extending trade, increasing income, and an enlarged acquaintance. The fellow whose speech he and the rest of the House have been listening to for an hour, perhaps, retires to lodgings, loneliness, desertion, and debt .- Times.

According to the official return of the Registrar General there were in London during the quarter ending January 1st no less than twelve deaths by

murder or manslaughter, and 63 by suicide (!!!) The Constitutional Press unwittingly bears testimony to the absence of unity in the Church Establishment. After enumerating the names of several of the clergymen who are special preachers in St. Paul's Cathedral, it asks, "Why not, now and then, by way of change, a Churchman?'

GALWAY PACKET LINE .- The Catholic Prelate and the Clergy of the Arch-diocese of Tuam have addressed an important and well-timed memorial to the persons affirm that Delancy, the murderer of Mr. Ely, Lords of the Treasury, in favor of Galway as a escaped in the Circassian, in the garb of a woman; Transatlantic Steam-ship Station, praying that its development may be aided by the grant from Go-policeman who knew Delaney well was here for some vernment of at least a portion of the postal business of the country. The memorialists take up grounds watched very closely, so that I hardly think he has different from those relied on by other supporters of the Galway scheme. They refer to the strong tide of emigration which still flows westward from Ireland; to the dangers to the morals of the emigrants (especially to the female portion of them) which experience has shown to be attendant on the passage in the ordinary over-crowded and ill-regulated emigrant ships; to the delay, expense, and great moral danger to these poor people when obliged, strangers and homeless, to seek uncertain passage from Liverpool, where they are often compelled to wait whole weeks and are then wholly at the mercy of the designing. The memorialists clearly point out how these sufferings will be greatly ameliorated by the trade are duly printed, with any information that permanent establishment, in efficient working order, of the line direct from Galway. The memorial has the following paragraph: — "Memorialists show that the short passage, the high discipline, and the good arrangements which prevail on board the Galway steam packets have excited the highest hopes that an end may be put to the miseries endured by, and the demoralisation too often effected among, the thought that the purchasing public may well employ poorer of the Irish emigrants; and memorialists the same method of self-defence. Mr Punch has been therefore, feel that it is their duty as the appointed requested to publish the following specimen page,

of late, and then tojuse all the influence in their power to support and sustain an enterprise certain to be followed by such beneficent results. Memorialists show that the geographical position of the port of Galway eminently fits it for the transatlantic postal service of this kingdom; that more than one-third of the letters that pass between America and the British Empire are letters to and from Ireland; that such Irish correspondence can be transmitted by the Galway line in three fourths of the time occupied at present in the transit, and that even British letters can be transmitted in one-sixth less time than at present." We trust this important document may have the attention given it which it deserves.

"WHO SHOT MR. NIXON?" - Seven days have

clapsed since we invited the Muil to either expose us to the utter reprobation of honest men, as having uttered falsehoods of an awful character, or to acknowledge for itself the position of a proven slanderer of the peasantry, and a shelterer and defender of ac-cused assassins. We showed that there was no escape for us or for the Mail from such an issue. The Mail has made its reply, and in that reply is compelled to admit our assertious so plainly put forward in challenge of contradiction, and upon the truth or falsity of which hung the condemnation of the Mail or the nution. So far we have made good our words; the slanderers of the people of Donegal have been silenced in shame and horror, and the charge of "assins" and "shelteres of assassins" cast back in their teeth. But the Mail is mistaken if it thinks we will let the matter rest here. The House of Commons will inquire what secret tribunal has usurped the functions of a jury and in the most utter secresy undertaken to give a verdict in the evidence solemnly sworn against the son of a Donegal Landlord. Would the secret tribunal have so acted if the accused were the son of a peasant? That is the question to be answered by those who are interested in assuring the people that there is not "one law for the rich and another for the poor.', But why libel the peasantry by assuming any possible grounds of comparison?-If any of the peasantry-yea, the poorest cottier that toils in Donegal-had such a hideous crime charged throw 10 balls per minute a distance of 2,000 yards. against him, on oath, what would be do! Would be, being innocent, rest satisfied until, in open day, a jury had declared him guiltless? Or, would be, if (impossible) his friends the magistrates in secret had settled the whole affair, keep silence with bated breath while the fact of the evidence against him was being charged and denied in the public journals? Would he depend upon his friends at the press in Dublin to blackguard and howl down as "slanderers' those who should assert the fact of such evidence having been sworn? We know something of the passantry and we repel with scorn the idea of any amongst them acting a part so curious. It is only "sons of the gentry" who take such queer views of what is, -till he has tried; and everybody who reads the and what is not, commonly-possibly erroneouslydeemed compatible or incompatible with guilt or inccence. Never in Irish journalism has there been, by immense fortune by mills and speculation; he has a "manliness" certainly has "taken the breath out of keen, steady eye for the market, a nice taste for many a reader. "Manliness," the Mail says, consists pleases, and he can make a very fair speech at a victions may be on the one side or the other, it would public dinner. One thing is wanting to his great- not be either honorable, "manly," or legal in a journess-at least, so think Mrs. Tubbs and the Misses malist to suggest to a jury a verdict against an ac-Tubbs,-and that is a seat in Parliament, with the cused criminal yet untried, although it may be very its usual share of clever talking men, rising barris- joy of its morality and "manliness." The next curiters, University men, writers, and philosophers, o is refuge of the Mail is to propound the doctrine Alderman Tubbs is elected without opposition. He that if the public prosecutors, paid out of the public may hold it to be their duty to do so, the journalist natural hardihood, he may get out a few sentences; prosecute the young Donegal Landlord-that-is-tobe (if no awkward obstacles arise); the Nation believes that for the sake of the "young gentleman" word could never again show himself in an Atheni- to any amount would be forthcoming" in the case of we invite the Mail to lodge a guarantee fund in any bank in Dublin, and we will instantly do what it challenges us to undertake. We give the Mail another week to get over this test of its truthfulness .- Nation.

THE MURDER OF MR. ELY .- Saunder's correspondent supplies the following particulars in connexion with the arrest in Galway :- " GALWAY, JAN. 20. -The passenger who was arrested on board the Circassian last Monday night by Sergeant Maguire, on suspicion of being connected with the robbery, of eight cows from the contractor of the Curragh camp has proved to be the right person. He was brought before Mr. Comerford yesterday, when, on being questioned, he denied having any part in the robbery, but asserted that it was a brother of his who had committed it, and had shared the proceeds, after disposing of the cattle in Dublin market, with the prisoner, and then sailed for America from Liverpool On this day, however, a boy who had driven the cows for the prisoner, after they were stolen, arrived here by train, accompanied by an acting constable, and when brought to the gaol he recognised the prisoner as the person who had employed him for the purpose of driving the cows. The policeman also recognised Kelly from a previous knowledge of him, and he will be conveyed to Kildare to-morrow, to stand his trial for the robbery. In order to disguise himself he had his whiskers shaved off, and also changed his clothes, but in his box was found the same attire in which he had committed the robbery, and which was described in the Hue and Cry. Some time, for the purpose of baving a look out, and yet escaped justice.'

CUSTOMERS' PROTECTION CIRCULAR. [A London " Mercantile Arency" Establishment.]

(From Punch.) London tradefolk have established an elaborate sort of spy system, for the purpose of protecting themselves against bad customers. There is regularly prepared and circulated among tradesmen a Black List, in which the names and histories of any persons who are supposed to be undesirable patrons of can be picked up about the parties; and the subcribers to this work, when a new customer presents himself, search the list with a view to see whether he may be trusted. It has been felt that this is an excellent system, but should not be one-sided in its operation; and, inasmuch as for one dishonest buyer there are at least ten dishonest sellers, it has been by draughting off half the able seamen, and replacing guardians of the morals of their people, first to adand to edit the Customers' Protection List. He has ing them with the marines, ordinaries, landsmen, and vocate their cause at home, by invoking legislative acceded to the first request; but his numerous avoand to edit the Customers' Protection List. He has

boys, who can always be got hold of; while, for able | protection from the manifold cruelties heaped on them | cations, and the probability that, on the fall of Lord Derby he will be obliged to accept the Premiership, compel him to decline the latter. He will, however, be happy to lend his aid to a project which appears to him a fair one.

Customers Protection List-Specimen Page.

A. Addlehead, Jchoshaphat, Chemist. Very ignorant, and has poisoned several persons by mistake in chemicals. Clever at sending bills that have been paid, and rapid in County-courting you unless you have preserved receipts.

Adipose, Samuel, Draper. Confirmed habit of giving servants and children bad money in change, and bullying when asked to make restitution. Either he or his father absconded with the rates of St. Habbakuk, Norwood.

Applebite, Cruncher, Linendraper. Professes to sell cheap and good articles, but mind that the goods put up for you are those you bought, if you take away the parcel yourself. You may be quite sure they will not be the same if you let him send the things home.

Bily, Loafer M. Perfumer. His favorite habit is that of supplying servants with articles set down against their employers, and as soon as the servant leaves demanding payment, and making it worth the ex-domestic's while to swear that she procured the articles for her master or mistress. Has been in America, and several prisons.

Bladderby, Maria, Milliner. Addicted to leaving her last address without giving a new one, and takwith her materials sent her to make up. Has changed her name several times, and passed for some time as Madame Vaurien of France.

Blobona, Amos, Schoolmaster. Formerly small coal merchant, previously general agent, priviously photographer, previously attorney's clerk, previously treasurer to a benefit society with whose funds he had bolted. Knows nothing; but does not ill-treat the children much, except when he is drunk, which is generally.

Blossomnose, Tobias, Licensed Victualler. Said in the trade to be the most adroit adulterator it can boast. Look careful at any change given from his bar. Is thought to be trading on money of which he defrauded his brother's orphans.

Chokerini, Elise Mathilde, Lodging-house keeper Her name is Sarah Choker. Not a bad manager; but beware of leaving any article of value where she can get at it. She has sent several servant girls to prison on charge of stealing lodger's property, of which her brother, a pawn-broker, could give a good account. She drinks.

Chubbleford, Wiggius, Watchmaker. Old established house, and can therefore afford to play fricks. Do not believe that your watch wants two guineas worth of repairs, merely because he looks at it so perciliously, and tells you to call in a month. And do not let him lend you a watch, to be used while your own is under remir, unless you wish to be charged with repairs to the former in consequence of injuries he will discover that you have done it.

Cowpock, Pump, Milkman. Nothing known against him, except that he adulterates all his wilk, and invariably charges families with a third more than they have had.

Dandelion, Barnabas, Proprietor of Houses. Be particularly careful in examining your agreement; also, that no existent fixtures are not set down; also that articles said to be in the bruse are than where you go in, as they certainly will have to be left there when you go out. And pay your rent to the day, or he will set a dirty little attorney, his nephew, to serew the price of a lithographed letter

P. K.

Риплокарны, June 13, 1857. Messrs. Percy Davis & Son-Gents,-For more than a year I was afflicted with a troublesome couch. attended with a vellowish frothy expectoration, and great emaciation followed. Whether it was a liver or lung cough I knew not, but there was an incessant ticking sensation in my ch st. Calling one day at the office of the United States Journal, of this city, one of the proprietors strongly recommended me to try your Pain Killer. I sent and got the article, and was helped immediately, and am now well. This was last March. I withhold my address as my family and myself are averse to notoriety. That what I have written is solemn troth, is well known to the proprietors of the laurnal | write under the infinence of grateful feeling .-- Yours truly,

AMICUS. Lymans, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co., lamplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

> COLDS. COUGHS, ASTHMA, CATARRÍ, INFLUENZA. · BRONCHITIS HOARSENESS. SORE THROAT, WHOOPING COUGH, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

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

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Cures Cough, Cold, Hourseness and Influenza Cures any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat. Relieves the Hacking Cough in Consumption. Relieves Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh. Clears and gives strength to the voice of SINGERS. Indispensable to Public Speakers.

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

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D , New York.] I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purpose, and recommend their use to Public

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

F [From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutger's Female Institute, New York.]-" I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches."

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

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TERMS

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfvenrly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st Septem-

per, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858.



CLEAVE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK invelles, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Thilauthropists, rend their bifects, and judge of their Virtnes. FOR THE CURE OF

Brendsche, Sick Hendnehe, Poul Stomach. Tristance, 196, May I, 1855, to 1.5. C. Avir., Sir.: I have been repeatedly circle of the anti-congression travely a dose or two of your line. It comes no fate from a fordstonach, which they chanso at come. If they will care others as they do me, the fact is a fate again. Your with great repeat.

Sin. W. Pferfilled, Care. J. Source Carion.

Differes Disorders and Liver Complaints. Figure 3) says after and known Washington, C. Teb., 1856, which is not been below. Washington, S. G. Teb., 1856, which is not year life, it may a norther hospital practice over sine year small them and cannot hesitate to say they at the lost ratherity we employ. Their regulating mobile on over is quick and decided, consequently they are an minimate remain for season to not of that occan. Indeed, I have then found a case of bilious file soon abstinute that it did not ten may be in the first them.

Also years a season of the season of the staring Hospital, Departure of the staring Hospital.

Alexan RALL, M. D., Projection of the Marine Hospital, Dymentery, Release, and Worms.
Poer orien, Harmany, I.D. Co., Much, Nov. 16, 1855.
Da. Arma: Your Pills are the perfection of podictine. They have done my wife more good than Lean tell you. She had been sick and paining away for meaturs. Went off to be done do not not get too better. She then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms dead) from her body. They afterwards after due and or two children of Lbody dyeartery. One of our neighbors had it lead, and my wife enred him with two does of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' hills, and best much time, without being cured enthely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here. UEO. J. GEDFIN. Psymaster.

Indirection and Imputify of the Rhoud.

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood. From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pister of Advent Church, Poston, Da. Aven: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and smoon has I am called to visit in distress. To require the organs of digastion and purify the blood they are the very best remady 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.

DEF. SET I win using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find then an excellent purpative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D. Erysipelas, Scrofnia, Ring's Evil, Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum.

Peom a Perwarding Mechant of 18. Londs, Fib. 4, 1856.

Pm. Aven: Your Pills are the puragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of nlearons sores year, her hands and feet that had proved incumble for years, ther mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and are observed her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, the about ried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRUGG.

ASA MORGHUGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgin, and Gout.

From the fier. Dr. Hene'es, of the Methodist Epis, Church.

Pulseri House, Savanan, Gu., dan. 6, 1256.

Henoran She: 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 tavought on exeruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best physicians, the disease grow worse and worse, until, by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzle, I tried your fills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them I am now outrely well.

Synta Charles. Report Hongs, La. 5 Dec. 1855.

SENATE CHAMBER, BATON ROUGE, La., 5 Dec., 1855. Dr. Ayre: I have been entirely cured by your Pills of Rhou-matic Gout—a painful disease that had afficied me for years. VINCENT SLIDBLL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Com-plaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual

First, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and ever Deafness, and Partial Bilindness, have been cured by the alterative action of those Pills.

Most of the pills in market contain Moreury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no alercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages

and for the rollef of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout overy town, and almost every hunder of the American States, its wooderful cares of pulmonary complaints have mude it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the threat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidots yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the need to be employed for infents and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steak upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the Curary Prerosationers. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are cures. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know test the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than them to the next of them to the next on the line way then the test in the Mercardon can be remediated and the best it can be. We start no All know the breath latelity of long districts, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than seemre them it is still made the best it can be. We space no cost, no care, no toli to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

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Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the sho est notice at reasonable rates. Montreal, March 6, 1856.



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BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Customers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three years; and

tronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same.

32 R. P., having a large and next assortment of Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same, which he will sell at a moderate price.

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UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART,

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

In its plan of Literary and Scientific Studies, it will combine every advantage that can be derived from an intelligent and conscientious instruction in the various branches of learning becoming their sex. Facility will be offered for the acquisition of those Ornamental Arts and Sciences, which are conornamental Arts and Sciences, which are considered requisite in a finished education; while propriety of Deportment, Personal Neatness, and the principles of Morality will form subjects of particular assiduity. The Health of the Pupils will also be an object of peculiar vigilance, and in case of sickness,

they will be treated with maternal solicitude.

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

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Board and Tuition, including the French per quarter, in advance,.....
Day Scholars,.... \$25 00 6 00 Book and Stationery, (if furnished by the 2 50 2 00 Physicians' Fees (medicines charged at 0 75 5 00 8 00 3 00 10 00

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The Annual Vacation will commence the second week in July, and scholastic duties resumed on the first Monday of September. There will be an extra charge of \$15 for Pupils

Box, Combs, Brushes, &c.
Parents residing at a distance will deposit sufficient funds to meet any unforescen exigency. Pupils

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JOHN PHELAN, GROCER,

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

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JONAS WHITCOMB'S

REMEDY FOR

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

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

[Letter from a Methodist Clergymun.]

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

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

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

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the British Provinces in North America, in the British West Indies, and the Sandwich 7. Alphabetical Lists of the Clergy in the United

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

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

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

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL, BURNETTS COCOAINE. A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without a rival.

It prevents the hair from falling off. It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth. It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable ordor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry. It soothes the irritated scalp skin. It affords the richest lustre. It remains longest in effect. It costs fifty cents for a half-pint bottle. BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL. BOSTON, July 19, 1857. Messrs. J. Burkett & Co.-I cannot refuse to state

the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—(Coconine.) For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This

irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contained camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four

days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly, SUSAN R. POPE. A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be the best

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

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

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

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

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Montreal, September 16, 1858.

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JOHN M'CLOSKY.

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourre.

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Mon-

treal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last 12 years, and now solicits a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American not pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engage- conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

ments with punctuality.

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

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

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

Fall and Winter Stock of Clothing and Outfitting,

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

Their immense Stock of Heavy Winter Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, Water-proof Coats, Scotch Plaids, White, Regatta, and Scotch Wool Shirts, and Drawers, Collars, Umbrellas, Mufflers, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, &c., having been and chaptest Hair Dressing in the World. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston. For sale by

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

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

The Liberal Patronage which they have received since their commencement in Business, encourages them in the belief that their Goods have given unqualified satisfaction. Montreal, Oct. 9, 1858.

DR. MORSE'S

INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

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

do not act in perfect harmony with the different func-tions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagmant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will forever he blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely Morse's Indian Root Pill's manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption with The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the 38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Ohamp de Jungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have been discharged in any other way.— The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which can-

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

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

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

A. J. WHITE, & CO., Sole Proprietors, 50 Leonard Street, New York. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

Agents wanted in every town, village, and hamlet n the land. Parties desiring the agency will address as above for terms.

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

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CAPITAL,.....\$500,000. FIRE, OCEAN, AND INLAND MARINE.

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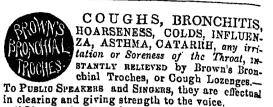
THE undersigned Agent for the above Company is prepared to receive applications, and grant Policies.

The Company Insures all description of Buildings, Mills, and Manufactories, and Goods, Wares, and Merchandize contained therein.

Mr. Thomas M'Grath has been appointed Surveyor

to the Company. All applications made to him will be duly attended to.

AUSTIN CUVILLIER, Agent. Montreal, October 8, 1858.

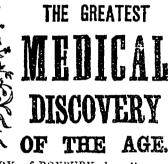


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EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples He has tried it in over cleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing gore

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Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the vorst case of erysipelas.

mor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure lunning of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all ha-

One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

and running ulcers.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt

most desperate case of rheumatism.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful

per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years ten spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linening when going to bed.

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

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot belp wishing well to the in-

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid

oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes

forming running sores; by applying the Ointment,

the itching and scales will disappear in a few days but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color, This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is beir to.

Price, 2s 6d per Box.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,

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

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum. ANOTHER.

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

Sisters of St. Joseph, Hamilton, C. W.