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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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NO. 35.

THE MASSACRE OF CATHOLICS AT GLENCOE BY WILLIAM III., THE PROTESTANT HERO.

(From the Dublin Weekly Telegraph.)

KING WILLIAM III., OF "GLORIOUS, PIOUS, AND IMMORTAL MEMORY,"—THE PET OF PRINCE ALBERT—OF MR. MACAULAY, "THE HISTORIAN" (?) AND—THE IRISH ORANGEMEN!!!

Mr. Macaulay, in writing what he calls "A History of England," but which the *Quarterly Review* more properly designated as a "Waverly Romance of history," has undertaken the difficult task of proving that William III.—the usurper—was a "faultless hero!"

Mr. Macaulay admits what he could not disprove as to those who opposed James II., and helped William to the throne, viz., that they were all—from the first to the last—from the highest to the lowest—a pack of the most vile, base, sordid, infamous, and treacherous wretches that ever existed; that there was neither honor, honesty, truth, virtue, nor a principle in any of them; that amongst them all there was not one honest man.

Any person who can wade through Mr. Macaulay's book—which, despite many brilliant passages will be found a wearisome task—will be fully convinced of the scoundrelism of the supporters of William III.

But Mr. Macaulay having so done justice to the adherents of William, by painting them in as black colors as they deserve, then attempts to show that William was a man entitled to respect—nay, to admiration—even such terms of admiration as Prince Albert, the "conjugal" Field Marshal and carpet Colonel of the Life Guards, once used in Exeter Hall when referring to the Revolution Monarch, William.

If it be the part of a hero to tell a wilful lie, and if it is becoming in a hero to be an accessory before the fact to one of the most cruel and bloodthirsty massacres in the records of history, then was William III. a hero, and then was he deserving of the praises of the "conjugal" Field Marshal, his *liaison* with a Countess of Orkney during the life-time of his wife, notwithstanding.

It may be, that at a future time we shall take the trouble of going through the whole career of William III., for the purpose of proving his villainess, his wickedness, and his meanness. For the present, however, it will be sufficient to show by his own written words, that he was as false as he was hypocritical.

First, as to his falsehood and hypocrisy.

Mr. Macaulay praises William III. for becoming King of England, and then for his conduct as King of England—a portion of that conduct being the cruel persecution of the Catholics in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

We shall judge of William III., not by Mr. Macaulay's praises, but by William's own words.

When William was on the point of invading England, and depriving his father-in-law of his throne, and persecuting the Catholics, he addressed a letter to the Emperor of Germany, in which he avows that he has no such intentions—in which he declares he intended to do the very opposite of these very things.

Here are the very words of William:—

"I think it necessary to carry some troops of infantry and cavalry there, that I may not be exposed to the insults of those who, by their bad counsels and by the violences which followed them, have given rise to extreme misunderstandings. I assure your Imperial Majesty by this letter, that whatever reports may have been spread, and notwithstanding those which may be spread for the future, I have not the least intention to do any hurt to his Britannic Majesty, or to those who have a right to pretend to the succession of his kingdom, and still less to make an attempt upon the Crown, or to desire to appropriate it to myself.

"Neither have I any desire to extirpate the Roman Catholics, but only to employ my arms to endeavor to redress the disorders and irregularities which have been committed against the laws of those kingdoms by the bad counsels of the ill-intentioned."

In the self-same letter, written for the purpose of deceiving the Emperor of Germany, William twice refers to the Catholics in the following terms:—

"I must add, that in the design which I have of endeavoring to prevent the continuation of these misunderstandings, and to strengthen so good a union upon so solid foundations, I ought to entreat your Imperial Majesty to be assured that I will employ all my credit to provide that the Roman Catholics of that country may enjoy liberty of conscience, and be put out of fear of being persecuted on account of their religion; and provided they exercise their religion without noise, and with modesty, that they shall not be subject to any punishment.

"I have at all times had a great aversion to all sort of persecution upon religious matters among Christians.

"I pray God, who is powerful over all, to bless this my sincere intention, and I dare promise that it will not displease your Majesty."

Looking to the expressions in this letter, and comparing them with the position, the intentions, and the policy subsequently pursued by William, we appeal to the candid judgment of the reader if we do not,

with such a document, convict Mr. Macaulay's hero of being as false as he was hypocritical.

And now we have to show that William III. was as cruel and bloodthirsty as he was false and hypocritical.

That is the second point we have to establish in this article against Mr. Macaulay's hero.

For that purpose we shall confine ourselves to the massacre of Glencoe—the murder of a Catholic clan by order of William—by a Special Warrant bearing the sign manual of Mr. Macaulay's hero—of Prince Albert's hero—of the hero of the Orange Lodges of Ireland.

Mr. Macaulay shall be our helper—an unwilling but able assistant in elucidating this incident in the heroic career of William III. He shall paint for us the massacre of Glencoe. It is thus the romance-writer of history describes the place and the multiplied murders committed in it upon the Special Warrant of William III.:

"Mac Ian dwelt in the mouth of a ravine situated not far from the southern shore of Lochleven, an arm of the sea which deeply indents the western coast of Scotland, and separates Argyleshire from Inverness-shire. Near his house were two or three small hamlets, inhabited by his tribe. The whole population which he governed was not supposed to exceed 200 souls. In the neighborhood of the little cluster of villages was the copsewood and the pasture land; but a little further up the defile no sign of population or of fruitfulness was to be seen. In the Gaelic tongue Glencoe signifies the Glen of Weeping; and, in truth, that pass is the most dreary and melancholy of all the Scottish passes—the very Valley of the Shadow of Death. Mists and storms brood over it through the greater part of the finest summer; and even on those rare days when the sun is bright and when there is no cloud in the sky, the impression made by the landscape is sad and awful. The path lies along a stream which issues from the most sullen and gloomy of mountain pools. Huge precipices of naked stone frown on both sides. Even in July the streaks of snow may often be discerned in the rifts near the summits. All down the sides of the crags heaps of ruin mark the headlong paths of the torrents. Mile after mile the traveller looks in vain for the smoke of one hut, for one human form wrapped in a plaid, and listens in vain for the bark of a shepherd's dog or the bleat of a lamb. Mile after mile the only sound that indicates life is the faint cry of a bird of prey from some storm-beaten pinnacle of rock. The progress of civilisation, which has turned so many wastes into fields yellow with harvests or gay with apple blossoms, has only made Glencoe more desolate. All the science and industry of a peaceful age can extract nothing valuable from that wilderness; but in an age of violence and rapine the wilderness itself was valued on account of the shelter which it afforded to the plunderer and his plunder.

"The night was rough. Hamilton and his troops made slow progress, and were long after their time. While they were contending with the wind and snow Glenlyon was supping and playing at cards with those whom he meant to butcher before daybreak. He and Lieutenant Lindsay had engaged themselves to dine with the old Chief on the morrow.

"Late in the evening a vague suspicion that some evil was intended crossed the mind of the Chief's eldest son. The soldiers were evidently in a restless state; and some of them uttered strange cries: 'Two men, it is said, were overheard whispering, 'I do not like this job; one of them muttered, 'I should be glad to fight the Macdonalds. But to kill men in their beds—' 'We must do as we are bid,' answered another voice. 'If there is anything wrong our officers must answer for it.' John Macdonald was so uneasy that soon after midnight he went to Glenlyon's quarters. Glenlyon and his men were all up, and seemed to be getting their arms ready for action. John, much alarmed, asked what these preparations meant. Glenlyon was profuse of friendly assurances. 'Some of Glengarry's people have been harrying the country. We are getting ready to march against them. You are quite safe. Do you think that if you were in any danger I should not have given a hint to your brother Sandy and his wife?'—John's suspicions were quieted. He returned to his house and lay down to rest.

"It was fire in the morning. Hamilton and his men were still some miles off; and the avenues which they were to have secured were open. But the orders which Glenlyon had received were precise; and he began to execute them at the little village where he was himself quartered. His host Inverriggen and nine other Macdonalds were dragged out of their beds, bound hand and foot, and murdered.—A boy twelve years old clung round the Captain's legs, and begged hard for life. He would do anything; he would go anywhere: he would follow Glenlyon round the world. Even Glenlyon, it is said, showed signs of relenting; but a Russian named Drummond shot the child dead.

"At Auchnaion the tacksman Auchintrater was up early that morning, and was sitting with eight of his family round the fire, when a volley of musketry laid him and seven of his companions dead or dying on the floor.—His brother, who alone had escaped unhurt, called to Sergeant Darbour, who commanded the slayers, and asked as a favor to be allowed to die in the open air. 'Well,' said the sergeant, 'I will do you that favor for the sake of your meat which I have eaten.' The mountaineer, bold, athletic, and favored by the darkness, came forth, rushed on the soldiers who were about to level their pieces at him, flung his plaid over their faces, and was gone in a moment.

"Meanwhile Lindsay had knocked at the door of the old chief, and had asked for admission in friendly language. The door was opened. Mac Ian, while putting on his clothes and calling to his servants to bring some refreshment for his visitors, was shot through the head.—Two of his attendants were slain with him. His wife was already up and dressed in such finery as the princesses of the rude Highland glens were accustomed to wear. The assassins pulled off her clothes and trinkets. The rings were not easily taken from her fingers; but a soldier tore them away with his teeth. She died on the following day.

"The statesman to whom chiefly this great crime is to be ascribed had planned it with consummate ability: but the execution was complete in nothing but in guilt and infamy. A succession of blunders saved three-fourths of the Glencoe men from the fate of their chief. All the moral qualities which fit men to bear a part in a massacre Hamilton and Glenlyon possessed in perfection. But neither seems to have had much professional skill. Hamilton had arranged his plan without making allowance for bad weather, and this in a country and at a season when the weather was very likely to be bad. The consequence was that the fox earths, as he called them, were not stopped in time. Glenlyon and his men committed the error of despatching their hosts with firearms, instead of using the cold steel. The peal and flash of gun after gun gave notice, from three different parts of the valley at once, that murder was doing. From fifty cottages the half-naked peasantry fled under cover of the night to the recesses of their pathless glen. Even the sons of Mac Ian, who had been especially marked out for destruction, contrived to escape. They were roused from sleep by faithful servants. John who, by the death of his father, had become the patriarch of the tribe, quitted his dwelling just as twenty soldiers with fixed bayonets marched up to it. It was broad day long before Hamilton arrived. He found the work not even half performed. About thirty corpses lay wallowing in blood on the dunghills before the doors.—One or two women were seen among the number, and a yet more fearful and piteous sight—a little hand which had been lopped in the tumult of the butchery from some infant. One aged Macdonald was found alive. He was probably too infirm to fly, and, as he was above seventy, was not included in the orders under which Glenlyon had acted. Hamilton murdered the man in cold blood. The deserted hamlets were then set on fire and the troops departed, driving away with them many sheep and goats, 900 kine and 200 of the small shaggy ponies of the Highlands.

"It is said, and may but too easily be believed, that the sufferings of the fugitives were terrible. How many old men, how many women, with babes in their arms, sank down and slept their last sleep in the snow; how many, having crawled, spent with toil and hunger, into nooks among the precipices, died in those dark holes, and were picked to the bone by the mountain ravens, can never be known. But it is probable that those who perished by cold, weariness, and want were not less numerous than those who were slain by the assassins. When the troops had retired the Macdonalds crept out of the caverns of Glencoe, ventured back to the spot where their huts formerly stood, collected the scorched corpses from among the smoking ruins, and performed some rude rites of sepulture. The tradition runs that the hereditary bard of the tribe took his seat on a rock which overhung the place of slaughter, and poured forth a long lament over his murdered brethren and his desolate home. Eighty years later that sad dirge was still repeated by the population of the valley."

The monarch by whose orders this deed of blood was done was "William III."—the same monarch whose memory is still drunk "with all the honors" in the Irish Orange Lodges. He is the fitting hero for worshippers who have, with arms in their hands, attacked defenceless Catholics, and have fired villages, wrecked houses, and in their annual Moloch feasts massacred men, women, and children. And now Mr. Macaulay, assuming the dignity of an impartial historian, acts like the Irish Orangemen in a jury-box if any of their associates is accused of murder—delivering a verdict of "not guilty" when there is abundant evidence to demonstrate the criminality of his hero.

The *Times*' literary Reviewer, to his honor be it said, dissents from the shameful "Orange verdict" of the partizan writer of "history."

These are the remarks of the *Times*' Reviewer upon Mr. Macaulay's disreputable attempt to clear the character of William III. of a participation in the massacre of Glencoe:—

"Glencoe was a theme for the amplest illustration by his opulent memory, but he had no occasion to travel so wide as the motives of Cato or of Sixtus the Fifth. The motives lay in a narrower compass, in the causes which made Scotland pre-eminently for a century in organised vengeance and assassinations, and to which its Dutch contemporaries were not utterly strangers. At all events, let national or political passions bear what part of the odium they may, we are not inclined to absolve William at the exclusive cost of the Master of Stair. Mr. Macaulay has endeavored to clear his hero of all responsibility for an infamous act, and we must state our impression—he has endeavored in vain.

"Burnet, whom Mr. Macaulay has followed, and on whom he has relied, contradicts himself; in fact, if such a thing were not unprofessional in the Bishop of Sarum, we should say that Burnet prevaricated. In one place he says that 'the King's orders carried with them nothing that was in any sort blameable;' in another he makes the statement which Mr. Macaulay has followed, that William signed the warrant 'to extirpate' the Macdonalds without having read it, and that such was his habit, if William did read it, which fair presumption Mr. Macaulay discounts. 'There seems,' says the latter, 'to be no reason for blaming him,' the words were 'perfectly innocent,' and would have been universally understood as indicating a meritorious intent. Unfortunately, however for this harmless interpretation, and still more for the presumption that the act was unconsciously performed, Dalrymple, whom Mr. Macaulay neglects upon this occasion, expressly states that William 'was irritated.' He had, in fact, reason, exceptional reason, to remember Killecrankie with bitterness; and so little sense did he show subsequently of the atrocity or its odium, that he punished the offenders in the lightest way possible. The Master of Stair was dismissed in deference to the popular outcry, after an inquiry conducted with evident remissness. Even Burnet admits that the crime was 'not punished with due rigor,' and that the 'King's gentleness prevailed on him to a fault.' What is the obvious inference from this fact? That William was entrapped into signing the warrant, and that when it was requisite even for his own vindication he shrunk from pun-

ishing those who had deceived him? Or that some animosity to the murdered and some responsibility for their slaughter account more naturally for his gentleness to the murderers?"

Such are the observations of the anti-Catholic *Times*. It will not "march through Coventry" with Mr. Macaulay in the dishonoring effort to exculpate William from the massacre of Glencoe.

We have given the romantic and unfaithful historian's account of the bloody deeds at Glencoe, and the just criticism of the *Times* upon the romantic historian's special plea in favor of his hero.

To these we shall add a true account of the transaction, compiled from the faithful records of the State Trials—an account that was drawn up many years before Mr. Macaulay thought of writing, not a history, but a book, which, under the name of "a history," should cater to the purposes of his party, win him favor from the supporters of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and put money in his purse, because "written up" to the popular, no-Popery prejudices of the day:—

"In the insurrectionary movements against the government of William, in Scotland, several of the Highland families were involved. A free pardon was offered to all who should, by a certain day, come in, and take the oaths of allegiance to the new government. Amongst those who determined to take advantage of this offer was the Chief of Glencoe. Before the appointed time expired he proceeded to the nearest military station, for the purpose of taking the oath. The commanding officer refused to administer the oath, and sent him onward to the Sheriff Depute, but notifying that he had appeared before the day expired. Glencoe proceeded to the Sheriff Depute; but he was not able to reach him until the day had passed. However, the Sheriff Depute, learning his offer to submit, in time, administered to him the oath of allegiance, and sent the man back to his clan, fancying that he was now secure from all danger.

"Advantage was taken of the unintentional omission of Glencoe, in not taking the oaths before the proper officer, on the day fixed by his Majesty's proclamation; and the determination was come to, as Glencoe was a Papist to exterminate him, and all his clan, and this determination was sanctioned by the warrant of William III.

"In the letter from Major Duncan to Captain Campbell, dated Ballochols, Feb. 12, 1692, we find the following passage:—

"Sir—You are hereby required to fall upon the rebels, the Macdonalds of Glencoe, and put all to the sword, under severity. You are to have especial care that the old tox and his sons do, upon no account, escape your hands.—You are to secure all the avenues, that no man escape. This you are to put in execution at five o'clock in the morning precisely; and by that time, or very shortly after it, I will strive to be at you, with a stronger party. If I do not come at five you are not to tarry for me, but to fall on. This is by the King's special command, for the good and safety of the country, that these miscreants may be cut off, root and branch.

"The Secretary Stair, in giving instructions to the commanding officer, observed:—

"I assure you your power shall be full enough, and I hope the soldiers will not trouble the government with prisoners."

"He added in another communication—

"That those who remain of the rebels are not able to oppose, and their Chieftains being all Papists, it is well vengeance falls on them."

"We shall not horrify the reader with all the details of this butchery. The deposition of one of the executioners will, we think, be sufficient:—

"James Campbell, soldier in the Castle of Sterling, deposes that, in January, 1692, he being then a soldier in Glenlyon's company, marched with the company from Inverlochie to Glencoe, where the company was quartered, and very kindly entertained for the space of fourteen days; that he knew nothing of the design of killing the Glencoe men till the morning that the slaughter was committed, at which time Glenlyon and Captain Drummond's companies were drawn out, in several parties, and got orders from Glenlyon, and these other officers, to shoot and kill all the countrymen they met with; and that the deponent, being one of the party which was at the town where Glenlyon had his quarters, did see several men drawn out of their beds, and particularly he did see Glenlyon's own landlord shot by his order, and a young boy of about twelve years of age, who endeavored to save himself by taking hold of Glenlyon, offering to go anywhere with him if he would spare his life, and was shot dead by Captain Drummond's orders."

"And of such a scene as this Secretary Stair stated—'It is a great work of charity to be exact in rooting out this damnable sect.' This phrase 'rooting out' is a peculiar one. It was always that used and applied by the Cromwellian and Williamite soldiers, in their butcheries and devastations on the Catholic inhabitants and their properties in Ireland.

"In Glencoe the butchery was traceable to the King, for his warrant to enforce its execution was produced. It is worthy of being preserved in every work that touches upon the deeds of William, as 'a deliverer':—

"WILLIAM R.

"As for MacIan of Glencoe, and that tribe, if they can well be distinguished from the rest of the Highlanders, it will be proper, for the vindication of public justice, to extirpate that set of thieves.

"W. R."

"Upon this transaction, which we introduce as illustrative of 'the preservation of liberty, life, and property,' which it was boasted that William, by his invasion, had secured to the British people, we abstain from further comment. We content ourselves with the single observation of one disposed to regard with favor every act of the hero of the Revolution of 1688:—

"See 'State Trials,' vol. xiii., p. 905. In this warrant William uses the word 'extirpate,' and applies it to Catholic victims. In his letter to the German Emperor he declares he has neither the intention nor the desire to extirpate the Roman Catholics.—'Non plus aucun dessein d'extirper les Catholiques Romains.'"

"Whether the inhuman rigor or the perfidious execution of the orders were considered each part of the bloody transaction discovered a deliberate, treacherous, and an impolitic cruelty, from which the King himself was not altogether free."

"With the crime of such a massacre as this upon his soul, King William, in his last address to his parliament, upon hearing that the Prince of Wales had been proclaimed by Louis XIV. as 'James III., King of England,' on the death of his father, said, 'that there must be no distinctions but of those who are for the Protestant religion, and the present Establishment, and those who meant a Popish Prince and a French Government.' William appealed to his parliament against their legitimate King, and Louis XVI., as being opposed to liberty and justice—as if any Government or any arbitrary prince were, or could be, stained with worse crimes than himself and his hideous, inhuman, no-Popery, and anti-Catholic Government."

And with this extract, we maintain, we have fulfilled our promise. We have shown that William III. was as cruel and bloodthirsty, as he was base and hypocritical.

And yet he is "a Protestant hero" as Gustavus Vasa, and many another bloodthirsty villain, is "a Protestant hero," with Protestant no-Popery writers, like Mr. Macaulay; and such Protestant, no-Popery, "conjugal" Field Marshals as Prince Albert; and with such ruthless, reckless, conscienceless partisans as the Irish Orangemen.

Alas! that it should be so. Alas! that there should be this disgrace to Protestantism, which we are aware includes amongst its adherents many good, many sincere, and many excellent men—men thoroughly, and conscientiously convinced they are in the right—men, too, who are as sincere in their belief as they are generous in their liberality. Alas! that they will not speak out for themselves, as, in the prosecution of Titus Oates, a Protestant Counsel thus addressed a Protestant jury:—

"We have Protestant shoemakers, and Protestant joiners, and Protestant Atheists, and all sorts of true Protestant rascals; but it becomes us and you to assert the honor of our religion, by disowning any fellowship with such villains and their actions."

† Laing, "History of Scotland," vol. iv., p. 241. For proof of the manner in which King William, and his councillors and instruments, gleated over "the execution intended against the Highlanders," and to carry out the principle that it was "better to root them out by war than to give them any favor," see "Dalrymple's Memoirs," vol. iii., pp. 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 262—(Appendix Part ii.) The name next in infamy to that of William and Lord Stair in this bloody deed is that of Lord Breadalbane—whose descendant holds a high place in Queen Victoria's Court, and who, at the time of the discussions on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, showed a spirit worthy of his ancestor, by not being unwilling to lend a helping hand to a "scheme for mauling" the Roman Catholics. See Letter of Lord Stair to Lord Breadalbane, dated Dec. 3, 1691.

‡ Extract from MS. of an unpublished "Catholic History of England."

†† State Trials, vol. x., p. 1216.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The mission of the Redemptorist Fathers has closed at Ennis, and out of a population of 9,000, Rev. Dr. Kenny announced from the altar, that 5,000 persons had performed their religious duties, and received the sacrament.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN.—DROGHEDA, MARCH 18TH.—A melancholy instance of the uncertainty of human life was manifested in Drogheda on this morning, which took the inhabitants by painful surprise. The Reverend Mr. Doyle, guardian of the Franciscan Convent, died during last night at the Convent House, Laurence street. Deceased attended the Lenten devotions last night at one of the chapels in this town, apparently in the enjoyment of the most perfect health and spirits, and on his return home retired to bed at the usual hour, where he was found dead this morning. Doctor Kelly having seen the body, pronounced his opinion that the deceased had died of apoplexy. The deceased Clergyman, since he came amongst the people of Drogheda, earned for himself the respect and esteem of all creeds and classes by his retiring and unassuming disposition and his modest and gentlemanly demeanor; and while the most poignant sorrow is felt amongst his own immediate flock, there is hardly an individual who knew him but evinced their regret at his premature demise. Almost every shop window in the town had on its shutters, and the flags on the shipping along the quays were lowered to half mast. Father Doyle succeeded the Reverend P. T. O'Ferrall as guardian of the Franciscan Convent about five years ago, on the occasion of the latter leaving on a mission. The deceased was about 36 years of age, and a native of the city of Limerick.—*Correspondent of Saunders.*

AN EXAMPLE TO IRISH GUARDIANS.—Some discussion arose at the Marylebone board on Friday as to whether Sisters of Charity should be admitted to the workhouse. Finally, the following resolution was carried:—"That ladies being members of the Roman Catholic church be admitted into the workhouse, subject to the same terms and conditions as other ladies of various religious denominations."

THE TENANT BILL.—We understand that in accordance with suggestions from influential quarters, and in order to give time for a full expression of opinion by the country on the subject, the second reading of the Tenant Bill has, upon deliberation by the Irish Independent members, been postponed to the 23rd of April. We shall comply with the suggestion which we have received from more than one respected source, by giving the next day some brief and general form of petition for adoption.—*Cork Examiner.*

TENANT RIGHT—MEETING IN MEATH.—On Monday a meeting of the clergy and laity was held in Navan, to make arrangements for the great provincial meeting in favor of the tenant right bill proposed to take place in the county of Meath during the Easter recess. The meeting was held in a large room of the Catholic seminary, and was numerously and respectably attended. Several resolutions (amongst them one appointing the meeting to be held in Navan on the 26th inst.,) having been adopted, the meeting separated.

The Lord Lieutenant has offered a reward of £100 to any person or persons who shall, within six months, give such information as will lead to the arrest of the person or persons who murdered Mr. Thaddeus Callaghan at Ballinruane, in the county of Galway.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.—The following report of an interview between a deputation of the parliamentary friends of Mr. Smith O'Brien and the Premier is condensed from a long account supplied to the *Cork Examiner*, whose proprietor took a leading part in the affair:—"On Saturday last, at 12 o'clock, the following members of the House of Commons had an interview with Lord Palmerston, by appointment, at his Lordship's private residence, Piccadilly, with a view to press upon his Lordship the prayer of the memorial presented during last session, which asked permission for Mr. O'Brien to return to his own country:—Sir R. Ferguson, Londonderry; Mr. Chichester-Portescue, county of Louth; Mr. M'Evoy, county of Meath; Mr. Bowyer, Dundalk; Captain Bellew, county of Galway; Mr. M'Cann, Drogheda; Colonel Greville, county of Westmeath; Mr. De Vere, Limerick; Mr. Swift, county of Sligo; Mr. Murrough, Bridport; Mr. Pollard Urquhart, county of Westmeath; Sir John Fitzgerald, county of Clare; and Mr. Maguire, Dunngarvan. Mr. Maguire said that he would recall to his Lordship's memory the fact that at rather an early period in the last session a memorial presented to him on the part of nearly 150 members of the House of Commons, praying for permission to Mr. O'Brien to return to Ireland. The reception then given to the memorial was considered to be favourable, and this idea was strongly impressed on Mr. O'Brien's mind by the communications of his friends, who were led to hope for a successful issue to their application. Indeed, it was almost said, in words, by those who were then supposed to speak his Lordship's sentiments, that he was inclined to comply with its prayer, and that everything would be satisfactory. These assurances had been conveyed to Mr. O'Brien, who naturally awaited the result with intense anxiety, and whose hopes were consequently excited to the highest pitch of expectation. It was unnecessary to remind his Lordship how the hopes then held out were not realized; and it would be impossible to describe the bitter disappointment felt by Mr. O'Brien when that announcement was conveyed to him by his friends. The answer then given by his Lordship was of such a nature as not to shut out the hope that the application might not be acceded to at a future and not remote time; and therefore his hon. friends and himself considered that it was their duty to bring the subject again before his Lordship's sympathy. The country was never more profoundly tranquil, never more free from crime of a serious character; and the people of all classes displayed, by the generous alacrity with which they supported Her Majesty in the present war, a loyalty which was worthy of the best and kindest consideration of Her Majesty's Government. It was due to Mr. Davidson, the hon. member for Belfast, to refer to his views, which he had his permission to explain. They were the more important as they were those entertained by a large and influential class in Ireland. Mr. Davidson authorized him to state that he thought there had been enough of punishment, that justice had been sufficiently vindicated, that further punishment would be more in the nature of vengeance than justice, and that it was perfectly consistent with good sense and sound policy to allow Mr. O'Brien to return to his home and family. Mr. De Vere followed, and urged upon his Lordship various reasons which would render compliance with the request then made most acceptable to all classes in Ireland, and especially his own constituents, whose feelings were quite unanimous with respect to the sound policy and wisdom of such a course. Sir R. Ferguson said it was quite unnecessary, after the full explanation given by Mr. Maguire and what had been said by Mr. De Vere for him to trouble his Lordship with any lengthened remarks, but as he happened to be the only member then present from Ulster—owing to the fact that most other members had been compelled to leave for Ireland—he would simply say that he concurred in what had been expressed already; and that he felt satisfied that if the permission sought for on the part of Mr. O'Brien were granted it would be received with gratitude, and that the Government would be fully justified in granting it by the circumstances of the country. Sir J. Fitzgerald spoke to the unanimous wish of the people of Clare; and Mr. Bowyer also strongly represented the favourable nature of the occasion, and the good effects which would follow from a ready compliance with the prayer of the memorial. No other gentleman having thought it necessary to add anything to what had been said, Lord Palmerston assured the deputation that the subject should have his most anxious consideration, to which it was entitled, not only on account of its peculiar nature, but from the additional weight which it derived from the present influential deputation. They could not, of course, expect that he could then be prepared to give them a distinct answer. It was, indeed, impossible for him to give a reply at present. The subject was one to be considered, not by a single member of the Government at large, and he would submit it to their consideration as soon as possible, and announce their decision without delay. It having been finally arranged that his Lordship would communicate with Mr. Maguire shortly after Parliament met after the Easter holidays, the deputation thanked his Lordship for his attention and courtesy, and withdrew."

SIR EDWARD BLAKENEY.—The citizens of Dublin having presented a silver shield to the gallant General who for so many years filled the responsible and often arduous post of Commander of the Forces in Ireland, Sir Edward, in acknowledging the receipt of the gift, through Mr. Alderman Roe, assures his friends in Ireland of the pride and pleasure with which he shall ever regard this memorial of the many happy years it was his good fortune to be associated with them. Few men holding a public appointment in Ireland—especially during the stormy times during which Sir Edward Blakeney held his command—are taken into account—ever so perfectly succeeded in winning the respect of all political and religious parties in Ireland.

The New Ross election, like that of Sligo last week, has terminated in the return of the Derbyite candidate. This result was caused by the division of the Catholic voters. The interest of the Clergy is said to have been exerted on behalf of Sir Thomas Redington. The opposition to him on the part of a strong body of electors, grounded in part probably upon his connection with administrations, but especially upon his having identified himself with the penal law of 1851, led them to unite with the Derbyite party in returning Mr. Tottenham. Thus, two Irish seats, usually occupied by Liberals, and in both of which the Liberal influence is predominant, have been gained by the Tory party in the course of a week, in consequence of internal division.—*Weekly Register.*

Vacancies are daily expected in the representation of the County Cork and city, owing to a recent remarkable event. Mr. Alexander McCarthy, who contested the representation of the former place on a later occasion, and who owing to a mistake now much regretted, was at one time put aside for the Brass Band's nominee, is named as certain to be the member for Cork county. The name of Captain Wyse, son of the British Minister at Athens, and late high Sheriff for the county Waterford, is mentioned for Waterford city.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Mr. Robert Keating will it is probable soon retire from the representation of Waterford city. It is said that Capt. Bonapart Wyse is about to come forward on the Liberal interest.—*Globe.*

The present members for Tipperary are expected to vacate their seats in a few days. Major Henry William Massy, the respected chairman of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, is looked forward to as one of the future representatives of this great county. If the gallant major consents to be put in nomination the chances of a walk over are entirely in his favor.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

DECLINE OF CRIME IN IRELAND.—The criminal business closed on Tuesday night, and Baron Greene proceeded for Templemore, en route for town. The significant fact that the Record Judge remains behind at once suggests a strong contrast between the present and the former condition of the North Riding of Tipperary; and two days had sufficed to dispose of a calendar which only a few years ago would have presented a fearful array of crime. Instead of 200 or 300 offenders, not more than 20 came before the Judge of Assize. After an interval of eight months, there was not even one murder in the list, and but two manslaughters; and it is a remarkable fact that not a solitary individual has been sentenced to transportation.

COUNTY ANTRIM ASSIZES.—It affords us peculiar gratification to be able to announce that the calendar of prisoners for trial at the Assizes to be held in this town, is the lightest, both in respect to numbers and the description of crime, that has probably ever been known in connexion with the county. Certainly at no period during half a century, at least, has there been a criminal record presented to a Judge in the County Antrim so light, either in the number of prisoners charged or in the offences to which they are to plead. The total number of individuals in custody is only ten, and the crimes charged are as follows:—Manslaughter, 2; riot and assault, 3; attempt to procure abortion, 1; extracting money from a post office letter, 1; larceny, 3. No better evidence could be furnished of the peaceable and orderly state of our country than this. Its announcement must afford the largest measure of satisfaction throughout the province and the country at large.

Our agricultural correspondents of the county Meath report most favorably as to the large quantity of potatoes sown this year; and also the improved condition of the laborers, owing to the kind and considerate manner in which the farmers of Meath have advanced their wages; thereby setting a humane example to the farmers of other counties who are now equally prosperous.—*Dublin Telegraph.*

We learn from our Limerick correspondents that for the last twenty years so large an extent of ground has not been planted with potatoes. From the county Clare we are in possession of the same pleasing intelligence—especially from the neighborhood of Kilrush and Kilkee.

EMIGRATION.—Emigration has recommenced in this quarter, and promises to be larger than many anticipated. The inquiries of the shipowners and agents are very numerous, and already preparations are made to afford the required accommodation.—*Munster News.*

WILL THE IRISH STILL KEEP GOING TO AMERICA?—The following extract is from a private letter of an American priest, to a friend of his in this county. We (*Tipperary Leader*) had the pleasure of laying before our readers an extract from the same source on a former occasion. The one before us goes to show the trials and hardships that await the unfortunate Irish emigrants when they land in America—and it's not alone the hard labor they have to undergo—labor so severe that the very marrow is worked out of their bones—that this is the worst ingredient in their cup of misery; bitterer still—the most galling of all is the feeling of scorn with which they are looked on and received by those very Americans for whom those self-same Celts have toiled for years, in constructing their railways, in felling the immense forests, in reclaiming the vast swamps, and wild prairie land, and who fought with heroic bravery their share of the good fight, which humbled proud Albion and made Columbia the freest and greatest amongst the nations of the earth. Alas for the gratitude of nations as well as individuals! It is not with scorn the hard-working, open hearted, faithful Irish should be received—but they should be welcomed with a *cead mille failte* by those who are so much indebted to their toil, industry, and courage in the hour of need for the wealth which they enjoy, and for the liberty of which they boast.—But it is only one-sided liberty—a word which, according to the Know-Nothing dictionary, means freedom for Americans, and persecution and death for the Irish. We would recommend them, then, to remain at home in old Ireland. Better die at home, even if they had to fight and perish in the struggle, than become mere outcasts in a foreign land. We trust that the convention in Buffalo alluded to, and which has not been much noticed hitherto by the Irish press, will succeed in gathering together the scattered elements of the Celtic race, and in giving those poor "wanderers" a firm hold and a comfortable living in the land of their, now at least, forced adoption:—I suppose you know from the papers all about our parties, politics, massacres of Irish, church burnings, priest-hunting, &c., &c. When will the Irish be convinced of the kind of freedom they would enjoy here, what sort of protection they would receive from the 'Stripes and Stars'—what encouragement America gives to thousands of those who are unfortunate enough to be thrown upon her shores? If they knew the truth, and could do nothing else, most of them would stay at home, and die and be buried in the old churchyard; or they would try to work half as hard as their brothers and sisters and friends do in America—or they would do something for themselves and their country—they would stand up straight and speak like men to their masters, and command them to protect and do them justice. If they knew what they cannot do abroad, and what they could and ought to do at home, they would stay at home and do it. Like your friend, 'Shawn na Maudheree,' they

would scourge every petty tyrant, no matter what coat he wore—until they could live like men, and die like Christians. "Oh! if you only saw them here—and went amongst them, and conversed with them, and had an opportunity of knowing what their enemies think and say of them, and how cruelly they treat them—you would go back and say to them at home what M'Gee said, and what the 'traitor' priest would tell them too—"to remain at home if they could; but that if the old roof tree was torn down, and that they should wander, to seek some shore more congenial than that of America." "Some good men are now making a move in the right direction. A convention will be held on the 12th February at Buffalo, composed of most experienced men, to try if they can organize a grand emigration of Irish from the scattered towns and cities, to some one place either in Canada or the far-West, or to both. Also to give direction to future emigrants. It is a grand idea if it succeeds, to locate the wandering Celts, where they may have 'happy homes and altars free.'"

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS IN THE NORTH.—The upper end of Donegal-street has been the scene of a grievous nuisance and annoyance, frequently of late at night, to which we urgently call the attention of the local authorities. Drunken ruffians tramp up and down before the house in which the Bishops and Priests reside, close by St. Patrick's Church, at the most unseasonable hours of the night, and indulge in the very Christian and intellectual amusement of shouting, "To hell with the Pope!" This has occurred several times, to the great annoyance of the persons living in the neighborhood; and, strange to say, though Belfast is well supplied with night police, we do not hear of any attempt having been made to drive away or arrest the scoundrels who have been guilty of this grievous misconduct. The natural result, that continued impunity has made the blackguards more daring; and we learn that late on Wednesday night they capped their proceedings by a most disgraceful outrage. In a few words, they smashed every pane of glass in the reception room of the Bishop's house. Further comment on this shameful affair would be unnecessary, were it not that we desire to call attention to what may be looked on as, to some extent, a provocative of the outrage. In a local conventicle, what are called "Lent Lectures" have been preached night after night. Some furious bigots have in this "house of prayer" been night after night vomiting the foulest abuse against the Catholic Church—uttering again and again the old lies and calumnies against our sacred Religion, and (instead of endeavoring to cultivate charity) inflaming the worst passions and prejudices of ignorant and fanatical hearers. It is believed that frequenters of these lectures are the persons who have amused themselves each night by tramping by the Bishop's residence, and shouting "To hell with the Pope," and who proved their pious appreciation of the doctrine that the Pope is Antichrist by smashing the windows of the Right Rev. Dr. Devlin.—*Ulsterman.*

THE BEAUTY OF IRISH FEMALES.—Mr. Felix Belly, in the *Constitutionnel*, describes the unsurpassed beauty of the chaste Irish female, in the following glowing and truthful language:—"But the most remarkable element, the richest and certainly the most full of life of this land so life-full is the population itself. No European race, that of the Caucasus excepted, can compete with it in beauty. The Irish blood is of a purity and distinction, especially amongst the females, which strikes all strangers with astonishment. The transparent whiteness of the skin, that absorbing attraction which in France is but the attribute of one woman in a thousand, is here the general type. The daughter of the poor man, as well as the fine lady, possesses an opal or milky tint, the arms of a statue, the foot and hand of a duchess, and the bearing of a queen. (La fille du pauvre, comme la grande dame, possède un teint d'opale ou de lait, de bras de statue, un pied et une main de duchesse, et un port de reine.) In Ireland there are as many different physiognomies as individualities.—Rags, misery, and manual labour have no effect upon those native endowments. Even beneath the thatched cabin of the poor peasant, in the midst of the potato field, which yields the sole nourishment, those traits at times develop themselves with unmistakable vividness. In the most wretched streets of the olden quarters of Dublin, the most ideal tints of the pencil would grow pale before the beauty of the children, and in the compact crowd which each day occupies the galleries of Merriem Square, there is certainly the most magnificent collection of human beings it is possible to meet. Blondes, with black eyes, and brunettes with blue, are by no means rare. The race is as strong as it is handsome, as vigorous as it is charming. The girls of Connemara, with their queenly shoulders and eyes of fire, would put to shame, at this day, those daughters of the East, from whom they are said to be descended. Ireland, in addition, owes to the fervor of her religious faith, and it must be said, to her misfortunes and the persecutions which she has suffered, a domestic morality quite exceptional. There are, without doubt, in the great cities of the country, as in all the great centres of population, abodes of evil, physical, and moral; their range is more circumscribed in Dublin than elsewhere. All those beautiful young girls, with eyes so pure, with foreheads of marble whiteness, of stature so commanding, know not even the name of evil. One can clearly see that the blood which flows in their veins has never been vitiated by the misdeeds of preceding generations. Add to this a temperate life, almost entirely vegetable in the country parts—and we will comprehend all the vigour and native purity possessed by a people in too many other respects so poorly endowed."

THE FAIRIES.—A correspondent from Ballycastle communicates the following: A few weeks ago, a respectable farmer residing near the shore in the neighborhood of Ballycastle, was roused at midnight by the sound of what he thought to be human voices. He arose and approached the sea in the direction of the sound, which, in his words, was "so great that the three parishes could not produce a sound great enough for it." Having listened attentively to discover the subject of conversation, he thrice heard repeated in solemn words—"no sea manure for Darby this year." This information thus mysteriously communicated by the fairies as is believed, has caused a panic in the district, as the farmers are chiefly dependent for their manure on sea-weed. Our correspondent adds, "however strange and mysterious the phenomenon, you may rest assured that many even of the intelligent farmers are slow in contracting with Darby for the privileges of the sea."—*Connought Watchman.*

QUEEN VICTORIA DESCENDED FROM AN IRISH PRINCESS.—Dermot (King of Leinster), had an only daughter remaining. He offered her in marriage to the Earl of Pembroke, with the whole kingdom of Leinster for her dowry, so as he would help him to his revenge. After a great battle against the Danes, in which the Normans were victorious, the marriage was celebrated at Waterford. No record remains to us of the beauty of the bride, or in what language the Norman knight wooed her in his arms; this only we know, that Eva, Queen of Leinster in her own right, and Countess of Pembroke by marriage, can number among her descendants the present Queen of England. The great Earl of Pembroke lived but a few years after his capture of Dublin. The Irish legends say that St. Bridget killed him. However, he and Eva had no male heir, and only one daughter, named Isabel, after the Earl's mother, who was also aunt to the reigning King of Scotland. This young girl was sole heiress of Leinster and of her father's Welsh estates. Richard Cœur de Lion took her to his court at London, and she became his ward. In due time she married William Marshall, called the great Earl, hereditary Earl Marshall of England, and Earl of Pembroke and Leinster, in right of his wife.

Isabel and Earl William had five sons and five daughters. The five sons, William, Walter, Gilbert, Anselm, and Richard—(we see that Isabel called no son of her's after the Royal traitor Dermot, her grandfather)—inherited the title in succession, and all died childless. We have said there was a doom upon Dermot's male posterity. The inheritance was then divided between the five daughters, each of whom received a province for a dower. Carlow, Kilkenny, the Queen's County, Wexford, and Kildare were the five portions. Maud, the eldest, married the Earl of Norfolk, who became Earl Marshal of England in right of his wife. Isabel, the second, married the Earl of Gloucester, and her granddaughter, Isabel also, was mother to the great Robert Bruce, who was therefore great-great-grandson of Eva and Strongbow. Eva, the third daughter, married the Lord de Breos, and from a daughter of hers, named Eva likewise, descended Edward the Fourth, King of England, through whose granddaughter, Margaret Queen of Scotland, daughter of Henry the Seventh, the present reigning family of England claim their right to the throne. Through two lines, therefore, our most gracious Majesty can trace back her pedigree to Eva, the Irish princess.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

A SWADLER CONVICTED.—The Reverend Cadwallader Wolseley, an Anglican Swadler, minister of a parish in Dublin, and Secretary to the "Right of Conscience Society," was convicted at the Limerick assizes on the 6th ult., before Judge Perrin of a series of malignant slanders against the Rev. P. Hickie, P.P., Doon; and sentenced to a fine of £200, with costs. This we trust will act as a salutary warning to the colleagues of the reverend Protestant convict, and teach them to be more cautious for the future in indulging in their favorite pursuits of evil speaking, lying and slandering.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—Many of our townspeople may remember old Rose Barra, or, more correctly, Doran, the old cockle-woman, who for 30 or 40 years supplied the lovers of that delicate shell fish, with the choicest and freshest specimens during the season. She lived to the age of 103 years, and died at Ballykinlar, on Monday last, having been able to walk about until the last four or five weeks, and up to the day of her death she could thread the finest needle. This is the second centenarian in that parish who has died within the last twelve months; a woman named Caul, who died in the Union Workhouse, being the other. We should also mention that another woman, also named Caul died in Ballykinlar, about two years past, at the advanced age of 92.—*Down Recorder.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

It was stated in well informed circles that Parliament will most probably be dissolved early in May.

The intended marriage of the Princess Royal with the young Prince of Prussia, is said to have been publicly announced in the Court of Berlin. Of all which have any pretension to be "Great Powers," Prussia alone hits the mark of orthodox Protestantism. Not of course, that there is any real agreement between the Prussian people in general and religionists. A Prussian Minister would have been likely to receive a Sabbath Deputation with less civility than Sir Benjamin Hall; and the King in great state lays the foundation of the new works at Cologne Cathedral.—Still, Prussia is in name Protestant; and after all, Protestantism is so much a matter of name, that it may well content itself. The Times no doubt has forbidden the match and prophesied all manner of curses and mischief upon it. Her Majesty, it seems, is not disposed to submit to that authority as implicitly as she of course ought.

On the last night of Parliament Mr. Spooner gave notice of a motion against Maynooth, for April 15, and on the same evening divided the House upon the usual vote for the Catholic Chaplain of Kilmalsham Hospital. It needs no prophet to see that peace abroad will be the signal for war against Catholics at home. The folly of such a war with Russia on our hands and France at our side, influenced many who cared less for its wickedness. Besides, the country was fully occupied with other subjects, and little or no political capital was to be made by a "No-Popery" cry. Roebuck motions, "own correspondent's," commissions of inquiry, Kars blue books, have lately been enough stimulus for any appetite. Thankful as we are for peace, we shall no doubt have to pay the price of it. If the attack on the Church were matter of principle with members of Parliament, war would not stop it. It is so, we dare say, with Mr. Spooner and a few others. But they are very few. If the House of Commons could vote on the Maynooth grant by ballot Mr. Spooner's minority would hardly reach twenty. In the House, the cowards are far more numerous than the bigots. It is among the constituencies that war makes a diversion in our favour. As for Kilmalsham, the motion comes with singular ill-grace at a moment when our wounded Catholic soldiers, the remnants of the Alma, and Inkermann, and Balaklava, and the Redan, and even worse, of deficient stores and pestilential hospitals, are just returning among us. Strange news for them, that a country which has no scruple in using Catholic soldiers, scruples to allow them the exercise of their own religion in their hours of sickness and suffering. We are far from sure, if the truth must be spoken, that Mr. Spooner would not, if he dared, propose a test to exclude Catholics from the army altogether. It would only be consistent with his principles.—*Weekly Register.*

DINNER TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER.—The Lord Mayor was determined that the American minister should not depart without a farewell entertainment at the Mansion House, and accordingly again invited Mr. Buchanan on Tuesday. The honorable gentleman was fortunately able to attend, and, replying to the toast of the night, thanked Englishmen for their universal kind treatment of him, so that he had always felt that he was no stranger, but quite at home in this country. Mr. Buchanan, alluding to the unsettled questions still pending between the two countries, urged what a dreadful misfortune it would be to the whole human race if they should ever again be involved in war:—"How it would injure and throw back the cause of civilization and of human liberty! How it would delight the despots of the earth to find those two nations destroying themselves, and in that way destroying every hoped progress to mankind! (Cheers.) I hold it that there can be no political slavery where the English language is the language of the country. (Renewed cheers.) It is impossible—and so far from there being any jealousy, so far from it being proper that there should be any jealousy in either country as to the honest and fair extension of the frontiers of either, it ought to be considered a blessing to mankind that they should have the opportunity of extending their freedom and liberal institutions over all the unsettled parts of the earth. (Loud cheers.) I am sorry to say that, with all these feelings and sentiments, from the first separation of the two countries there has unfortunately always been a group of unsettled questions. There is a cloud now impending over their relations; but I trust in God, and I believe that that cloud will be speedily dissipated, and that the sunshine of peace and friendship will become more and more bright between the two countries until all the dissensions which ever existed between them shall have passed away, and shall only live in history as a record of the folly of two peoples who could for a moment suppose it possible to engage in a fratricidal war. (Loud cheers.)"

THE CATASTROPHE AT COVENT GARDEN.—A theatrical masquerade is a saturnalia of all the fast and the loose people about town. It is an assemblage of all the scamps, the blackguards, and the harlots who can beg, borrow, or steal the admission money. We will not say that a man of the better sort may not be found among them, because we all know curiosity will draw some people anywhere and everywhere; but we mean to say that no worthless subject of either sex will willingly be absent from a public masquerade. It is the revelry, or we should rather say devility, in which they above all bad things delight. And had the accident at Covent Garden happened two hours earlier, when the house was full, London would now be bereft of all the flower of its profligacy and harlotry, every flock would be in mourning for its black sheep, every family deploring the untimely loss of its scamp, fond mothers weeping for their precious scapegraces, the detective police suddenly reduced to a sinure, its occupation gone. A little earlier and Tartarus would have been anticipated. As it was, two hundred of this worshipful company were, as the phrase goes for such occasions, "keeping it up" at five o'clock, when Mr. Anderson perceiving the gaiety to flag (which, being interpreted, signifies that the drunkenness called dead was predominating over riot) gave the signal for the finale of "God save the Queen," for the strange compliment is paid to her Majesty of considering the loyal anthem the appropriate termination of orgies as revolting to good taste as to all sobriety and modesty. While the fuddled or drunken creatures were listening to the sounds prelude to their return to their dens and stews, down came the fire, raining upon them as if from Heaven, and a rout like that of Comus' crew ensued. They were only 200, the last, the very dregs of the congregation vice and folly of the night; but, few as they were, their escape was difficult, partly from the condition of their besotted senses, partly from the intense selfishness proper to their worthlessness, which made each for himself or herself, without the slightest care or thought for another. And so they struggled forth, affronting the light of day with their debauched figures and unseemly mummeries. They looked like the devils belonging to the scene of devastation, and doubtless they were little better than they looked.—*Examiner.*

AN ENGLISH POORHOUSE.—An inmate of St. Pancras Workhouse, who signs his name, has written several letters to the public papers in reference to the treatment of the poor there. The recent report of Dr. Bare Jones has confirmed all his statements. In the last letter the writer says:—"From the 26th of November to the 28th of February last no less than 101 cases of typhus and other fever have been removed from St. Pancras Workhouse to the London Fever Hospital, of which number 18 have died. Most of those cases have occurred in the abovementioned wards. The dimensions of the males' casual ward are 30ft. 2in. by 18ft. 2in.; height 10ft. 4in. The number of nightly admissions are frequently over 30; recently on several nights the number has been 32, when the air or space allowed to each person has been less than 177 cubic feet. Fifteen of those persons are frequently wedged together in a perfect state of nudity, on a sort of platform, 16ft. 4in. broad, allowing but 13in. to each of those persons. Filth and vermin abound in the place. This ward is immediately under one of the sleeping rooms of the inmates in which I am placed, and the abominable stench which ascends thereto is truly overpowering. When persons are taken sick, which is frequently the case, they are permitted to stay in the receiving ward without a change of clothing or even a shirt for many weeks together, notwithstanding the fact of their own being in a disgraceful state from an accumulation of filth and vermin, which already have been spread over different parts of the workhouse. Although an inmate, I am compelled to herd by day with tramps and vagrants in the casual ward, where I have with many others witnessed all I have stated with regard to that place."

The privilege of giving spiritual instruction to 42,000 of the inhabitants of the town of Stockport is to be decided by the auctioneer's hammer in the course of the present month. The valuable Ecclesiastical living which is thus to be disposed of comprises the rectories of St. Mary and St. Thomas, as the same will be divided under the provisions of a recent act of parliament upon the death of the present Rector, the Rev. C. K. Prescott, who is now in his seventieth year. Upon such division the income of the rectory of St. Mary will be about £2,000 a year; of St. Thomas after the division about £920 a year. The present owner of the Ecclesiastical property thus offered for sale is Lord Vernon.—*Daily News.*

THE SABBATARIANS.—A deputation of the "West London Sunday Rest Association" waited on Sir B. Hall on Thursday, to urge upon him the discontinuance of the Sunday band in Kensington Gardens. Sir Benjamin argued the point with the deputation at some length. In conclusion he said:—"All I can say is, that I cannot do anything to close Hampton-court or Kew Gardens on a Sunday; and with respect to the band in Kensington Gardens, I can give no assurance that it shall not play, unless, as some of the deputation fear, it leads to revelry, when I shall consider it my duty to advise that it be stopped."

The Rev. William Tail, of St. Matthew's Church, Rugby, has advised himself to publish a tract declaring that all Catholics are idolaters, and that whoever allows their children to attend Catholic schools secures their damnation. This has led to the publication of a very good little tract, "An Appeal to the Inhabitants of Rugby," pointing out the absurdities to which such reasoning leads. Such little symptoms mark the growth and strengthening of the Catholic religion in England, as certainly as the bubbling of water over the fire shows that the heat is increasing.—*Weekly Register.*

A NEW TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE.—The list of petitions to Parliament just published includes one from a respectable congregation of Christians at Newington-green, praying for an improved version of the Bible, on account of the inaccuracies and errors with which the authorized version abounds. The petition was presented by Mr. Heywood, M.P.

The Presbyterians of Edinburgh were quite indignant at recent news from Rome, to the effect that some of the British aristocracy had taken part in the Pope's procession to St. Peter's, on Candlemas Day. Among those who formed part of his Holiness' escort, "bearing gorgeously ornamented wax tapers," were Lord Ralph Kerr, son of the Marquis of Lothian; Mr. Scott Murray; Mr. Arundel, son of Lord Arundel, of Castle Bardon; Mr. Berrington; and Mr. O'Connell, in a French court dress.

IGNORANCE OF SCOTCH PROTESTANTS.—The Inspector of the schools established by the Gaelic Society states that in some districts the people are remarkably ignorant of the Bible. In illustration of this he relates the following anecdote:—"A neighbor of one of the teachers, after a long and fruitless search in the Bible for a story he was assured by another man was to be found there, came to the teacher to be informed aright about it. The story was that David, when hotly pursued by his enemies, ran into a rabbit's hole in a warren, and that spiders came and wove a web over the mouth of it, which concealed him in safety."

A STRANGE DELUSION.—On Thursday afternoon Mr. Jardine, Solicitor to the Treasury, accompanied by Sergeant Lockyer, of the detective police, left town for St. Alban's for the purpose of inquiring into the conduct of a Mr. C. Parker, who has for the past two years resided in that neighborhood, and who has lately attracted attention in consequence of his strange assertions respecting himself. The object of the above gentleman's visiting St. Alban's and the facts of the case are briefly these:—Recently, and so late as the 4th of March, two letters, purporting to come from Mr. C. Parker, as above, were received at the Palace, addressed to Her Majesty, in the first of which the writer, after describing himself as the Prophet Elijah, proceeds to assert his right to the crown, and requires of Her Majesty to surrender her rights and dignities to him, as the Prophet chosen of God. If Her Majesty refused, then he would command it by main force at the point of the bayonet, and Her Majesty was to abide the consequence when he ascended the throne. The second letter held out no personal threat. The unfortunate man was conveyed to the station, where evidence was taken as to his state of mind and his strange conduct for the last 12 months. Dr. J. P. Nicholson gave it as his opinion that Mr. Parker was of unsound mind, and that it was necessary to place him under restraint. The accused reiterated to the Bench his conviction that he had been actually commissioned of God; that he was mentioned in the second and last verses of the Old Testament, and again in Revelations; and that God intended to confer upon him unlimited power and wealth in this country. An order having been made for his removal to Bethlehem Lunatic Asylum he was taken from the town the same evening for London. He is very respectably connected, and has a brother a barrister in the Temple.

At a meeting of the Police Committee at Bath the other day, a watchman was charged with having been asleep while he should have been on duty. On being told that it was his second offence, the Chairman exclaimed, "So, Sir, I understand you are lethargic." The man replied with some warmth, "No, Sir, I am not; I am a Protestant."

TRIAL OF THE MURDERER OF A WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN.—William Bousfield, aged 29, supernumerary at the late Covent Garden and other metropolitan theatres, was placed on his trial at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Wightman and Mr. Justice Earle, on Thursday, for the wilful murder of his wife and three children. He, of course, was found guilty, and sentenced to death.

Another case of poisoning by strychnine has occasioned great excitement in England. The affair occurred at Leeds, and the victim was a Mrs. Harriet Dover, the wife of a gentleman of independent means, who has been taken into custody on suspicion of being the guilty person.

ADJOURNED INQUEST ON THE LATE MR. JOHN SADLEIR, M.P.—The adjourned inquest on the body of the late Mr. Sadleir was resumed on Tuesday morning at the Workhouse, Hampstead, before Mr. Wakley and the jury impanelled on the first occasion. No more witnesses were called. The coroner summed up, and the jury, after 25 minutes consultation, returned a verdict that the deceased died by his own hand whilst he was in a perfectly sane state.

The Coroner—Then that is self-murder?
The Foreman—Yes. We are unanimous in that opinion.

The Coroner—My own conviction is, after the most mature and careful investigation, that you could have come to no other conclusion.

The jury then signed the inquisition, and the inquiry closed. It is believed that the Lord of the Manor of Hampstead, under the terms of the original grant of 1561 to Sir Thomas Roth, can claim the chattels of the deceased, and not the crown; unless the creditors can prove their right.

MORAL ENGLAND.—Considerable excitement has been produced in the quiet village of Thixendale, near Malton, by the burning of a child. It appears that Catherine Dale, the mother of the child, was known to have been pregnant for some time. She went with her mother to a physician in Malton on Wednesday, the 20th ult., and gave birth to the child while residing with her parents; and on the Friday night following, her father being from home, Ann Dale, the grandmother, is supposed to have burnt the child in the house fire, after having previously interred it. Upon information being given to Mr. Conitt, superintendent police officer, he repaired to the spot, and discovered some calcined bones (being the only remains) in the ashpit. He took the mother into custody, and the grand mother, who had absconded was soon also secured. On being interrogated, it was alleged by the younger prisoner that she had been actuated by the desire to conceal her confinement, owing to the strong denunciations of her father when previously in the family way, this being her second child. The mother and grandmother have both been committed for trial at York assizes.—*Manchester Examiner.*

STATE OF CRIME IN LIVERPOOL.—The annual report of Captain Greig, head constable, was lately presented to the Liverpool Town Council. It stated that there was nothing in the state of crime to afford ground for congratulation. There was an increase of 578 in the number of apprehensions, chiefly in miscellaneous offences. The higher class of offences against the person remained much the same. Twelve persons had been committed upon charges of murder on the coroner's warrant.

The French ultra-Reds wandering about London have published a most violently political and blasphemous manifesto, called "An Address to Marianne." It is a revolting parody on some of the Church prayers and litanies. We wonder to what lengths in blasphemy and irreligion one would require to descend to bring legal notice on them in our free and happy country? Or is it only when the Catholic religion is outraged and Catholic Governments insulted, as in this instance, that complete impunity is sure?

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR!—John Johnson, late a private soldier in the 95th Regiment, received a gunshot wound at Inkermann, and died in the hospital at Scutari. His mother, a poor widow, living in the parish of Preston, in the county of Suffolk, was in receipt of 2s. 6d. per week from the guardians of the poor of the Cosford Union. About a fortnight since the affairs of £1 12s. 10d. were received by her, immediately upon learning which the guardians of the Cosford Union, in the exercise of their patriotic liberality, stopped the weekly payment to the widow, alleging that she could no longer require their assistance while she had the money referred to in her possession. Thus the wealthy of England testify their sense of the valour of her lowlier sons.—*Times.*

MURDEROUS OUTRAGES.—The Metropolitan police have received information that a man has been found in the canal at Walton, in the county of Chester. He had been evidently murdered and plundered, and thrown into the water.—It is also feared that John Williams, a boy of twelve years of age, of Macclesfield; Frederick William Fench, of Guildford; and a milliner's apprentice of St. Albans, Hertfordshire (who are missing), have been murdered or foully treated.—The body of a male child has been found dead in the river Ouse, the child's throat being cut from ear to ear. A seven pound weight was tied to the body with a strong cord. Another child murdered in a similar manner, has been found in a brook at Crewe-town, Cheshire. At present there is no clue to the murderers. The crime of infanticide is very much on the increase, both in the metropolis and the provinces.

A writer in the Glasgow Northern Times writes as follows under the heading "Sabbatarianism and Hypocrisy":—"The statistics of church and chapel attendance, the rapid tendency to materialism, the awful increase of crime, the drunkenness and debauchery in all grades of Scotch Protestant society, amply demonstrates that the assumption of religious and moral superiority over other peoples and nations is false and untenable, and rather proves the charge which has so often been brought against these Sabbatarianism of 'pharisaical hypocrisy.'" Mr. Editor, I am a working man, and I love my Sabbath, and for fifteen years I cannot accuse myself of having ever violated its sanctity. I am also one of those who would wish to see its every obligation fulfilled to the letter. But, sir, I think that these ministers who prate so much about the observance of the Sabbath are "straining at gnats and swallowing camels." This Puritan observance of Sunday presses mainly on the working classes, who form but a very small minority of that classes who insist upon Sabbath observance according to Calvinism. The attenders of the kirks and chapels are, in the main, from the middle and higher classes of Scotch society, which, as you are aware, is formed by iron-masters, mill-owners, professionals, and shop-keepers, who are provided with ample opportunities of week-day recreation. The working-classes cannot possibly spare time during the days of labor to gain that recreation which is necessary for them, and which it is perfectly legitimate for them to gain on Sunday. Believing this, I trust the working-classes of Scotland will at once form associations, in which they will unitedly claim their right to observe the Sabbath in accordance with the dictates of their conscience.

"Before the 'ministers,' who so lately exhibited their self-righteousness and that of their respectable flocks to public gaze again offend against truth and modesty, and if they be sincere in their desire to extend the sanctity of the Sabbath and the sanctity of their flocks, I beg to suggest to them the propriety of denouncing a little more vehemently the wholesale system of fraud which is the every-day practice of hundreds and thousands of those who 'sit under them.' It seems to me most absurd to believe that these parties can pursue, week after week, and year after year, the frauds which have been exposed as of every-day occurrence, and then for a pack of ministers to tell them, in plain words, they can make a right by putting a long face for twelve hours on the Sabbath. It is notorious, also, that drunkenness prevails to a very great extent behind drawn blinds in almost every street the whole of the Sunday evening. In Edinburgh and Glasgow, there are about 500 notorious houses of ill fame, which, if we are to credit statisticians who have been curious enough to examine this question, are visited daily by 5,000 wicked persons—the Sabbath-day included—and that the majority of such visitors are married men! If these ministers have the courage, and if they be sincere men; let them, I say, exert themselves to shut up these crying evils. There is greater need of such a course as this, than in depriving the working men of their legitimate recreation on the only day allotted to them by the spirit of Mammonism. It is said, however, that the ministers dare not preach against these evils, because if they did their kirks would soon be emptied. Be this as it may, I say, working men, don't let us allow them to make our rights the scape goat for their own want of moral courage and superfluous fanaticism."

REMITTANCES

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Montreal, December 14, 1854.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1856.

No news of the *Cambria* up to the time of going to press. It is probable that she will bring tidings of the signing of the definitive treaty of Peace at Paris; and with the European war, we may expect that the *mal-entendu* betwixt Great Britain and the United States will also speedily come to an end. Indeed, had it not been that the Government of the latter relied too much on the ability of Russia to prolong the contest, and thence concluded that it might safely adopt a bullying, blustering tone towards Great Britain—the whole of whose naval and military forces, it was anticipated, would be required in the Baltic and the Black Sea—there would have been no American difficulty, or "American Question" at all. The pacification of Europe will therefore be hailed with joy by all sensible men on both sides of the Atlantic, as a guarantee against the deplorable consequences which would result from a war betwixt Great Britain and the United States of America.

"HOW, NOT TO DO IT."

In his new story of "Little Dorrit," Dickens describes with much unction the machinery, and almost infinite resources of the "Circumlocution Office;" the great business of which is, whilst the whole country is trying "To Do It," to devise ways and means "How Not To Do It" itself, and how to prevent any one else from "Doing It." Now Dickens' "Circumlocution Office" is supposed by the initiated to be in the vicinity of the Horse Guards, London, with a Branch Office at Somerset House.

Yet need we not here in Canada envy the Mother Country; for here too we have a "Circumlocution Office" of our own; as well organized, and fully as well versed in the mystery of "NOT DOING IT," as the parent society on the other side of the water. Of this Office, a certain Mr. Joseph Hinton—a Protestant Magistrate of the district in which the "Nepean Tragedy" occurred—appears to be the chief manager; and, to do him justice, a most efficient and exemplary servant of this valuable Office he seems to be.

Our readers will remember the particulars of this Nepean case. How a body of from thirty to forty Orangemen, returning home after an election—and, in charity we must suppose, in a state of great excitement consequent upon the beastly orgies in which these gentry usually indulge upon such occasions—valiantly attacked a house in which there were four aged Papists of from 60 to 70 years of age; gallantly destroyed the property, furniture, and everything upon which they could lay their hands; cruelly beat the defenceless inmates; concluding their glorious achievement by knocking out the brains of one old unarmed man—Tierney—with a bludgeon.

Now all these things being of public notoriety, evidently the thing "To Do"—with common people—was to bring the slayers of Tierney to justice; and, as the perpetrators of these atrocities were perfectly well known to all the country round, to issue warrants for their arrest, so that the affair might be investigated as quickly as possible by the legal tribunals of the country. And no doubt—but for the facts that the criminals are Protestants—and that the district where the burglary and killing occurred, is blessed with a thoroughly Protestant Magistracy, well skilled in the arts of the "Circumlocution Office," and all adepts in the great science of "Not Doing It,"—the thing would "HAVE BEEN DONE" long ago, in the most unbusiness like, and unofficial manner possible. Thanks however to Mr. Joseph Hinton, and his colleagues, this catastrophe, the bare mention of which should make every sound "Jack-in-Office" shudder, has been averted; and the problem "How Not To Do It," has been most successfully solved. The manner in which this has been effected, we learn from a note from the Manager of the "Circumlocution Office" himself; and as this note is not only creditable to the head and heart of the writer, but throws much light upon the process, and the machinery by which the noble art of "NOT DOING IT" is brought to perfection, we will let Mr. Hinton tell his own story.

Shortly after the outrage, Mr. Joseph Hinton tells us:—

"A certain man applied to me when in Ottawa, who told me his name was Burden, and that he occupied the house that was broken at the time that Tierney was beaten, and said he wanted a warrant from me."

Now how did Mr. Joseph Hinton act under these circumstances?—what answer did he give to this poor old man's application for a warrant against the ruf-

fians who had cruelly beaten him, and killed his comrade? Mr. Joseph Hinton was a Magistrate; he knew from other sources that a case of housebreaking, attended with loss of life, had occurred; and that the perpetrators were still at large, boasting of the manner in which they had served the "bloody Papists." Therefore—the simple reader will conclude—Mr. Joseph Hinton granted this poor man Burden's petition for justice, and immediately issued his warrant for the apprehension of the accused. Not a bit of it. 'Tis would have been "DOING IT"; and both as a Protestant Magistrate, and as manager of the "Circumlocution Office," Mr. Joseph Hinton's mission was to find out "How Not To Do It" himself, and "How To Prevent Any One Else From Doing It." For mark; instead of there and then, issuing his warrant as requested by a "certain man which his name it was Burden":—

"I"—says Mr. Joseph Hinton—"told him I was ready—BUT HE MUST COME TO MY PLACE." (We quote from a letter published in a Protestant journal of the district, over Mr. Hinton's signature.)

By this clever dodge Mr. Joseph Hinton contrived "Not To Do It." "MY PLACE" to which he so modestly referred the applicant for justice was distant some twenty miles; and at that season of the year, it was no easy matter for a poor old man like Burden—suffering for aught we know to the contrary from the effects of the brutal treatment he had received from Mr. Joseph Hinton's friends and co-religionists—to travel an additional twenty miles for a warrant, which ought to have been granted to him on the spot. But we forget again. The complainant is an old man, a poor and friendless man, and a Papist.—Mr. Joseph Hinton is—we do not of course say a gentleman—but, a tolerably wealthy man, a staunch Protestant, and a proficient in the art of "NOT DOING IT." So, as Mr. Joseph Hinton himself tells us, instead of granting a warrant against the slayers of Tierney, he staved off the inconvenient complaints of a "certain man who told me his name was Burden" by referring him to another day, and to another, and a distant place. Thus upon this occasion did our clever Protestant Magistrate contrive "Not To Do It." He was as successful on a subsequent occasion.

Accustomed, we have no doubt, to denial of justice, and to all kinds of dishonesty from the hands of Protestant magistrates, this poor Burden meekly yielded to the imperious commands of Mr. Joseph Hinton "to come to my place." For the letter from which we have already quoted goes on to say:—

"He"—the certain man whose name was Burden—"said he would come on the following Monday morning at 10 o'clock. I waited on him"—(only think of this condescension)—"I waited on him accordingly, until after 11 o'clock, and thinking he would not come, I went to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Foster of Ottawa. I heard afterwards that he came to Richmond some time that day; but he never applied to me since."—Mr. Joseph Hinton's letter.

No! we should rather think not. Poor Burden must by this time have had enough of you, and your "Justice's justice," for the term of his natural life at least.

But jesting apart—is it thus that suitors for justice are to be treated? or, can it be tolerated that such fellows as this Hinton shall be longer allowed to disgrace and pollute the Bench of justice with their presence? It was the duty of this man, whom we blush to call a Magistrate—to have issued his warrant for the arrest of the slayers of Tierney without waiting to be called upon so to do. It was his duty to have taken the initiative in bringing the housebreakers and the shedders of innocent blood to justice. It was his bounden duty, when applied to by the poor old man Burden, to have at once, and on the spot complied with the request—which should never have been made, and which never would have been made, were there one honest fearless Magistrate on the Bench of the district where the blood stained ruffians who knocked out Tierney's brains, still triumph in their impunity, and glory in the imbecility and corruption of the constituted authorities. In every respect therefore did this Joseph Hinton neglect his duty. Though he knew that a foul crime had been committed, he must, forsooth, issue no warrant for the arrest of the suspected parties, take no steps to bring, murderers possibly, and burglars certainly, to justice unless applied to by the friends of the deceased, and his fellow sufferers. Even when applied to by these, so strong were his prejudices, so averse was he to doing justice to a Papist asking redress for wrongs inflicted by Protestants, that he had the impertinence—unparalleled in the annals of the "British Snobs"—to tell the petitioner that he "must come to my place," and dance attendance upon the High and Mighty Prince of Ottawa Snobbery!! And last of all, when after a long and toilsome journey through cold and snow, the poor suitor for justice against his adversary arrives at length at "my place," he again finds himself a victim of the "Circumlocution Office," and the wiles of Mr. Hinton; still as far as ever from the object of so much toil, and unjustly inflicted sufferings. Shame! shame upon the unjust magistrate—but tenfold shame upon our Government if, after this exposure, it does not mark its sense of Mr. Joseph Hinton's infamous treatment of this poor man Burden, by dismissing him with every mark of ignominy from the Bench to which he is a disgrace! If in this our rulers fail in their duty, Catholics in Upper Canada will have but too good reason to assert that for them their is no justice; and to treat the administration of law with loathing and contempt.

"We know no reason"—says the *Ottawa Tribune*, commenting upon the facts of this case as admitted by Mr. Joseph Hinton himself—"why Mr. Hinton could not sit down and take a man's depositions, rather than oblige the poor man to travel twenty miles to wait on this Justice, who waits until 10 o'clock, and then leaves for Ottawa to attend a

* Edited by "Thackery."

funeral! The witnesses are to wait for days, perhaps at expense, because our Magistrate thinks his attendance at a funeral twenty miles away, of more consequence than the punishment of felonious outrage, the victims of which were Catholics. This Mr. Hinton's acknowledgement amply implies; and we call on the government to remove him from the Commission of the Peace."—*Ottawa Tribune*.

We say "ditto to Mr. Burke." We would recommend the Irish Catholics of the district to petition and agitate incessantly; and not to let the matter drop until their prayer be complied with, and their courts of justice purged of the foul stain brought upon them by Mr. Joseph Hinton.

We have read with much pleasure an admirable article in *Le Canadien* of the 2nd inst. on the School Question; not only because it puts forward the claims of the Catholic minority of the Upper Province in their proper light—but because it conveys to us the assurance that, in their struggle for "Freedom of Education," our Upper Canadian brethren will be supported by their co-religionists of Lower Canada. We thank then *Le Canadien* for his generous expression of sympathy with his fellow-citizens of another origin.

Le Canadien takes up, one by one, the objections urged by the "State-Schoolists" against Separate Schools, and shows their weakness. The argument, of course, on which the opponents of "Freedom of Education" rely, is—that to allow Catholics to support schools of which they do, and to exempt them from taxation for the support of schools of which they do not, conscientiously approve, is to sap the very foundation of the beautiful system of education of Upper Canada—or, in other words, is fatal to the "Common" School system. To this objection *Le Canadien* replies in almost the very words of, and precisely in the same sense as the TRUE WITNESS. "Granted"—he says—"Granted that 'Separate' Schools are incompatible with a 'Common' School system, what then? This does not tend to show that the former should be abolished, but rather that the latter is unjust. And if of the two one must give way, why, then we must be content to relinquish our 'Common' System. One common, uniform, system of education, however beautiful in theory, must be oppressive and unjust, either to Protestants or Catholics; because it is impossible so to frame it as that it shall be equally acceptable to both—or so to modify it, but what it shall still contain something to which either the Catholic or Protestant is conscientiously opposed; and because the State has no right, for the sake of beauty or uniformity, to do violence to the religious convictions of either. 'What signifies'—asks *Le Canadien*—"the 'beauty' of a system, which crushes beneath its tyranny an entire portion of the population?" Protestants are keen sighted enough to perceive the truth of these arguments, and hesitate not to employ them, when their own interests are at stake. In Lower Canada, they, being in a minority, demand, and justly, "Separate Schools" for themselves; and this demand is just, because, and only because, they are conscientiously opposed to the system of education of which the majority approve. Whether their conscientious scruples against the latter system are well or ill founded, reasonable or unreasonable, are questions with which the State has nothing whatever to do: for the simple reason, that the State has no jurisdiction in the domain of conscience, and is therefore incompetent to decide upon the validity of conscientious scruples. That the Protestant minority of Lower Canada are conscientiously opposed to the school system of the majority, is a fact, and the only fact of which the State can take cognizance; and in this fact alone, and in nothing else, can be found a full and unanswerable reason why the said Protestant minority should have their own Separate School system; and why they should be entirely exempted from all taxation for the support of any other.

This is the argument of the Protestant Dissenter from the Anglican Church Establishment. His conscientious objections to that system are of themselves sufficient reason why he should be exempted from all taxation for its support; nor can he, in justice, be called upon to prove, the reasonableness of those objections, or that there is any defect in the doctrines or discipline of the system to which he objects. The simple fact of his conscientiously objecting, without any reference whatsoever to the grounds upon which his objections are based, is the one sufficient, and unanswerable reason why his claims to be exempted from the burden of contributing, directly or indirectly, to the support of the State Establishment should be granted.

We have been thus particular, perhaps tedious, in dwelling upon these almost self-evident propositions, and in stating the reason why we, Catholics, claim as of right, Separate Schools for ourselves, and total exemption from all taxation for the support of the School system approved of by the majority in the Upper Province—because of a fallacy often put forward by our opponents, and urged with as much complacency by them as if it was a valid argument.—They argue, that the Protestant minority in Lower Canada have a right to "Separate Schools," because the other Schools are objectionable *per se*; because, as being positively Catholic Schools, in which a positive religious education is given, the objections of Protestants to these schools are reasonable; whilst, on the other hand, the objections of the Catholic minority in Upper Canada, to the school system of the Protestant majority are unreasonable, and therefore not to be entertained by the State as a valid reason for acceding to the demands of the former.—The fallacy of this argument consists in mistaking the sole reason why the Protestant minority of the Lower Province have a right to Separate Schools. They are entitled to Separate Schools—not because

their conscientious objections to the other schools are reasonable—but simply because they are; because Protestants entertain conscientious scruples which prevent them from availing themselves of the other schools.

Upon this simple reason do we rest our claims to "Separate Schools" for the Catholic minority of Upper Canada. As freemen, we would scorn to assign any other reason. We do not deem ourselves bound, we deny the right of the State to ask us, to prove the reasonableness of our conscientious scruples to the "Common" School system. We deny *in toto* the competence of the State to take cognizance of questions of conscience. We cannot therefore condescend to plead before its bar, as if it were a spiritual tribunal, authorised to sit in judgment, and pronounce upon the reasonableness of our conscientious convictions. That we entertain conscientious convictions against the "Common" School system is sufficient; and upon this, and this only, do we base our claims, for "Separate" Schools, and complete immunity from all taxation for the support of any other.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

On the 3rd inst., after a motion from Mr. Dorion upon the subject of the Public Accounts, Mr. Hartman moved for a Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, with a view to the suppression of intemperance; insisting strongly upon the numerous signed petitions in favor of a Prohibitory Law. His object was to carry such a law for Upper Canada.

Mr. Spence hoped that the hon. member would so word his motion as to make it applicable to both sections of the Province. To which Mr. Hartman replied, that, as he understood it, the House had already decided to the contrary.

Mr. Sanborn remarked that the people of Upper Canada, being in favor of a Prohibitory Law, their wish should be complied with.

Mr. Gamble read to the House a communication from one of his constituents, stating that the signatures to the petitions in favor of such a law had been obtained, not from heads of families, but from children, and without the consent of their parents. The writer had himself refused to sign; but discovered to his surprise that his children—one a little girl of nine years old—had been induced to attach their signatures to a petition. The names of those who were unable to write, were signed by the children who could.

Mr. Christie moved in amendment that the following words be added to the original motion—"By prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors."

Mr. Conger spoke in favor of the motion, but condemned all mere sectional application of it.

Mr. Young regretted being obliged to confess that a Prohibitory Law was more needed in Upper than in Lower Canada. In the former there were 112 distilleries; in Lower Canada, only 90. Upper Canada distilled annually some 1,933,000 gallons; Lower Canada only 668,604.—Into the Upper Province there were besides imported 512,000 gallons yearly, whilst the annual importation of spirits for the Lower Province was only 190,578 gallons.—Thus the consumption of spirits in Upper Canada was 20 pints per year per man, against a consumption of only 7 pints per year per man in Lower Canada.

Mr. Robinson opposed the law, as an experiment that had failed in the United States. Mr. Scatchard thought that the law, even if impracticable for the Lower, was called for for the Upper Province. Mr. Terril was opposed to sectional legislation. Mr. Ferris disapproved of coercion, but would punish the inebriate. M. Dufresne opposed the law as an infringement upon civil liberty. Mr. Smith (Solicitor General) thought men got drunk because liquor was cheap, and was therefore in favor of putting down distilleries. But the distilleries would have the right to demand indemnity. Whatever plan was adopted should, in his opinion, apply to all Canada. Mr. Felton would give the people of Canada a Prohibitory Law; but he did not think that the people of the whole Province were in favor of it. M. Dorion said that many in Lower Canada were in favor of such a law; and moved an amendment to the effect, that instructions be given to the Committee to make it applicable to the whole Province. This motion was ruled out of "Order" by the Speaker; the amendment proposed having been already negatived by the House.

Mr. Brown had always voted for Prohibitory laws, but was opposed to sectional legislation. Mr. Mackenzie could see no objection to a sectional law; seeing that it was required in Upper Canada, where the people consumed three times as much liquor as the people of Lower Canada. As Upper Canada had ten stills, for one in Lower Canada, we should have the law for Upper Canada, where it was so much more needed than in Lower Canada.

Mr. Bowes argued that the people of Lower Canada were now convinced that the "Maine Law" was a failure; and that in private, every member admitted that it would be a dead letter here also. Mr. Patrick was in favor of prohibition; and would accept it for Upper Canada, even if Lower Canada rejected it.

Mr. Lyons cautioned the House against stamping the people of Upper Canada as a nation of drunkards; and could see no reason for enacting a law to punish the temperate and intemperate alike. He would inculcate morality in Church, and support it by the precepts of religion; but, as a friend of temperance, was opposed to the tyrannical measure which they were called upon to sanction. M. Chapais spoke in favor of the law, as did Mr. De Witt.—Attorney General Drummond thought the law would prove a failure in Canada, as it had in the United States, and cautioned the House against sanctioning it. After a few more speeches, the House ultimately went into Committee, but rose without reporting.

Mr. Cameron moved for a new writ for the county of Argenteuil, in the room of S. Bellingham, Esq. This was negatived on a division by a vote of 64 to 24, and the further consideration of the question was postponed till the 14th inst.

On Friday the 4th, M. Cartier moved that the House do resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, to consider his Resolutions on the subject of superior education for Lower Canada. M. Dorion objected to giving the control of the Funds to the Superintendent of Education, and complained that too little was being done for the cause of primary education. Mr. Felton showed by statistics, that, comparing one year with another, the increase in school attendance was nearly twice as rapid in Lower Canada as in the Upper Province. After a long and somewhat desultory debate, M. Cartier's motion was carried.

On Monday, M. Dorion moved the reading of the Journals of the House of the 10th ult., containing an address to His Excellency for a copy of Judge Duval's charge to the Jury in the Corrigan trial; and also for the reading of the Journal of the 14th, containing the reply of His Excellency thereunto—with the view of basing thereon a subsequent Resolution, to the effect, that, Ministers in advising His Excellency not to comply with the prayer of the address, gave advice calculated to interfere with the undoubted prerogative of the House, and to disturb that good understanding betwixt the representative of Her Majesty and the Members of the House, which it was of the highest importance to support and maintain.

Mr. Solicitor General Smith, in opposing the motion, said that he accepted it, and that he trusted the House

would do so likewise, as a motion of "want of confidence." He felt confident that, upon reflection, the House would be of opinion that Ministers had done their duty. After a long and uninteresting debate—a mere rehash of former platitudes, served up lukewarm—the House divided, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 67 to 45.

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.—We are happy to have it in our power to give the most cheering accounts of the progress of this truly Catholic, and therefore—in the noblest sense of the word—truly National Society. Its numbers are rapidly increasing; and in a short time it will no doubt be able to exercise a most important influence upon the fortunes of the Irish race in this country. As a specimen of the rapidity with which its ranks are filling up, we may mention that, at the last weekly meeting, nearly one hundred new members were ballotted for. That the Society may go on and prosper, is the prayer of every true Catholic, and every well wisher to the sons of St. Patrick in Canada.

St. Patrick's day in Kingston was celebrated with great spirit by our Irish friends. On Thursday of last week a large party sat down to an Anniversary dinner in honor of Ireland's Patron Saint, and Apostle; to whom the Irish are indebted for the inestimable privilege of being members of the One, Catholic and Apostolic Church.

The Bazaar for *L'Œuvre des Bons Livres* will be continued this evening, when, we trust, that it may be visited by all our readers who have a moment to spare, or a penny to lay out, for the diffusion of useful knowledge. We are happy to learn that, as yet, this Bazaar has been exceedingly fortunate.

A Bill has been introduced into Parliament "to incorporate" a Protestant secret, and so far, anti-Catholic society, known as Odd Fellows, and to allow them to hold real property to the value of Ten Thousand pounds. It is singular that the *Montreal Witness* who is so nervous about the dangers of allowing the property of the country to pass into the hands of undying corporations, has not a word to say in this case; though the Bill to incorporate a society of mechanics and working men in Montreal, under the name of *L'Union St. Joseph*, with power to hold property to the amount of £200 for the relief of the widows and orphans of the society has driven our poor cotemporary almost frantic. Has our friend never read in a certain Book, what severe punishments are invoked upon those who have two balances, two sets of weights and measures! We hope that, in the above remarks, we may not be understood as intending to speak reproachfully of the "Odd Fellows." All secret societies are, because secret, abhorred by the Church; but we believe that the objects of the "Odd Fellows" are chiefly benevolent, and to relieve the wants of the widows and orphans of poor members.

We had much pleasure in assisting at the examination, last week, of Mr. Doran's Model School in St. Joseph Street. This examination was conducted in the presence of the Inspector of Schools for the district; and must have been as gratifying to him, as it was creditable to Mr. Doran and his pupils. The manner in which the latter answered the questions put to them, in Grammar, Geography, Mathematics, Book Keeping, and Arithmetic, was a satisfactory proof of Mr. Doran's abilities as a teacher, and of the excellent system upon which his school is conducted. It is his intention, in Spring, to remove his establishment to a more convenient site in Coté Street, where we trust that he will meet with the encouragement and support which he so well deserves.

MRS. GIBBS' LECTURE UPON SACRED MUSIC.—This accomplished vocalist entertained, delighted and instructed a numerous audience in the concert hall of the Mechanics' Institute on Monday evening last, with her lecture upon Sacred Music—interspersed with illustrations from the works of the Great Masters—Haydn, Handel, Pergolesi, Mendelssohn, and Mehl—and with amusing anecdotes of these celebrated composers. We are happy to see that it is not improbable that Mrs. Gibbs may be prevailed upon to give another lecture upon the same subject; in which case we would strongly recommend all who love good music, all who can appreciate its ennobling and ameliorating influences upon the human heart to avail themselves of an opportunity that but rarely occurs—of hearing the conceptions of the first artists, rendered by one who is herself an accomplished artist.

Our new Mayor deserves the thanks of the citizens for his energetic action in causing to be cleared away the abominations with which, for some time past, our streets have been encumbered.

A letter from Mr. Brassey, of the Firm of Peto, Brassey & Betts, to the Hon. Mr. Ross, has caused almost a panic in the Rail-Road Commercial world. Mr. Brassey's letter is to the effect, that the firm of which he is a member find their contract for constructing the Grand Trunk Railway less profitable than they expected. They therefore modestly request that the Province come to their assistance by guaranteeing to Stockholders a dividend of five per cent: at the end of 99 years the Road to become the property of the Province.

Messrs. Lamothe & Rolland, Bookbinders, &c., Notre Dame Street, opposite the Seminary.—We can testify to the admirable manner in which the Book-binding department of the Messrs. Lamothe and Rolland is conducted; and can conscientiously recommend it to any of our friends, who require their work to be executed with neatness and despatch.

"THE LOVE OF MARY."—Readings for the Month of Mary. By D. Roberto, Hermit of Monte Corona. Approved By His Grace, The Most Reverend Archbishop of New York. E. Dunigan & Brother, New York.

This little book is written expressly for the children of Mary, and for those who delight in being called by that dear name. It contains meditations suited for every day of the month of Mary; and is well adapted to increase the reader's devotion towards her whom the Church honors as the "Help of Christians"—and whom all Catholics love as their Blessed Mother. For her dear sake we are well content to be branded by heretics and infidels as "*Mariolatras*."

CONSCIENCE, OR THE TRIALS OF MAY BROOKE. By Mrs. Anna H. Dorsey. E. Dunigan & Brother, New York.

This is a very neatly printed edition, in two small volumes, of one of Mrs. Dorsey's charming Catholic tales. As an authoress Mrs. Dorsey has been so often before, and is so well appreciated by the public, that it is needless for us to say anything about her merits as a writer. We would nevertheless heartily recommend "*May Brooke*" to all our young Catholic friends, as a work which they will find alike amusing and instructive.

We would call attention to the following letter upon the subject of the loan from the Corporation to the sufferers by the great fire of 1852. Their case would seem to merit the merciful consideration of the authorities, in so far as justice to the interests of the public will permit:—

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Montreal, April 2nd, 1856.

Sir—I would beg leave, through your columns, to draw the attention of our City Fathers to a subject of the most vital importance to the comfort and well being of some hundreds of families in this City: I allude to the majority of the sufferers by the great fire of 1852, who have borrowed money from the Corporation to rebuild their properties. The terms of these loans were, that the interest should run on the capital from the date of signing the mortgage, and should be payable half-yearly in advance; and that the capital should be payable in twenty years from the mortgage, the first instalment being payable in three years from the loan; and thence annually by instalments until final payment.

These conditions, upon the face of them, are liberal enough; but there are other incidentals that require to be explained, for a right understanding of the subject. In the first place, before ever the measure of a loan was proposed by authority, the wisdom of the Corporation compelled them to pass a law, obliging the houseless victims of the disaster to build in brick or stone; the effect of this bye-law will be seen later. Next, before the deeds of mortgage were signed, or a copper placed at the disposal of the borrower, a heavy bill of costs was deducted from the sum nominally loaned. This bill was made up of lawyers' charges, Notaries fees for passing deeds; costs of registration, &c.; and amounted, in some instances, to four-and-a-half per cent on the whole amount loaned.—The principal objection to this charge is, that no detail could ever be got from the legal functionaries of the nature of their charges. This, no doubt, is to be attributed to the proverbial modesty of the profession. In the next place, six months' interest on the whole loan was deducted, (in advance) and the balance was placed in hand, and was paid out to the borrower, as he progressed with his building—this progress requiring to be certified by the Inspector of the Corporation, as each successive payment was made.

Now, although it was of course right that the Corporation should take all needful security for the proper application of the money to the original purpose of the loan, yet, from the way in which the money was doled out, the borrower could not deal with it as advantageously as he could have done with a like amount absolutely at his control.

Another disadvantage to the borrower was, the enormous rise in the price of building materials of every description, and the enhanced rate of workmen's wages.—Now let us take the case of a poor man who has rebuilt his property, in conformity with the bye-laws, and with the money of the Corporation. He has had to erect a much better class of houses than those that were burnt; and he has now to exact from \$8 to \$10 per month from a class of tenants who formerly could barely pay \$4 or \$5. And what is the consequence? Why the tenant can't pay, and the poor proprietor finds himself but the imaginary possessor of a rental, while there can be no mistake about his obligation to pay the interest on the loan, assessments, insurance, repairs, &c.

It will be readily conceded that working men, who had to devote a good part of the first year after the loan was made, to building the property, under all the peculiar disadvantages of their position, some of which I have endeavored to set forth, were not very likely to save as much out of the two years' rental of the rebuilt houses as would carry them very far. And now the first instalment of the capital, with six months' interest on the whole, will fall due on the first of May next.

There are many persons who will not be able to meet this payment; and should the lawyers again fasten on them, their certain ruin will be the result; and their position will now be worse, than under the first calamity.—For then, although the house was burnt, the land remained; whereas now all will be swept off.

I understand that a petition has been presented to the Corporation on this subject, praying for extension of the time for a year or two; and I have taken the liberty to trespass on your valuable space, hoping to draw the attention of the proper authorities to a subject, upon the merciful consideration of which depends the happiness and well being of hundreds of our most deserving citizens.

Yours, &c., A SUBSCRIBER.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Quebec, March 31st, 1856.

Sir—It has caused much surprise in this neighborhood to see the columns of a *Catholic journal* devoted to the advertisements of the Rev. Mr. Carden, and calling the attention of Catholics to the following subjects:—"Why do not Protestants hold the Doctrine of the Immaculate Conception?" "Are there more Mediators than one, between God and Man?"

After calling our attention to the former subject, the *Quebec Colonist*, instead of criticising and contradicting the substance of the lecturer's discourse, edifies its readers with an account of what Mr. Carden did not say—such as—"he did not, for instance, attempt to allege as many Protestants do, that Catholics worship the Blessed Virgin, or Saints, or images." He did not make use of "the slang expressions—Romish and Papist;" and did not indulge in "language of irreverence towards the Blessed Virgin," &c. This was certainly an act of great courtesy, for which Catholics should be very thankful to Mr. Carden; and we hope that he may have the kindness to give us another

lecture—before leaving us a lock of his hair—on the subject—"Why do Protestants frequently burn the effigy of the Blessed Virgin, while expecting salvation from her Son?"

For what aim or object, let me ask, are such advertisements as the above brought under the notice of Catholics—who always spurn with deserved contempt the fallacies, the constant blasphemies, and eternal howlings of the vile hirelings of the nick-named Reformation?—men who use every expression that their poisoned imaginations can suggest, to impress on the minds of their deluded hearers that they are exposing errors in that Church which is the "Pillar and the Ground of Truth"—a Church which Christ has promised to be with, "teaching and directing all days to the consummation of the world"—a Church against which "the gates of hell shall not prevail." And this Church has proclaimed, through a Council of her Bishops, assembled from all parts of the earth, and teaches her children to believe in, the "Doctrine of the Immaculate Conception." We are all therefore bound to believe what this Church teaches, under pain of condemnation.

Mr. Carden, under pretence of charity, proposes to give another public lecture in favor of "a distressed family in Quebec," and hopes to persuade his audience that this Church which Jesus Christ is with, has now fallen into error—that she is teaching erroneous doctrines—and that they must, in the nineteenth century, look to him for purity and truth.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, let me ask—If Catholicism should become extinct, what would become of Protestantism? This is a serious consideration.

I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant, LIBRA.

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS' BANK.

The tenth annual general meeting of the members of this Institution was held at the office of the Bank on Monday the 7th day of April, inst., being the day appointed by the Rules.

Olivier Berthelet, Esq., was called to the chair and Mr. E. J. Barbeau requested to act as Secretary.

Hon. Joseph Bourret, President of the Board of Directors for the past year, read the following report of the operations of the Bank:—

The Managing Directors have pleasure in meeting the Honorary Directors of the City and District Savings' Bank, at their tenth anniversary to report that the affairs of the Bank have continued to prosper, and that the balance of the contingent amount, representing the profit, has steadily increased, being on the 5th instant, £10,137 15s 5d currency.

It is a circumstance worthy of notice that, from the commencement to the present time, this Institution has not lost a dollar by any of the loans it has made; neither is there a debt due to the Bank, to the knowledge of the Directors, either bad or doubtful.

A continuance of prosperity in the affairs of the Bank for another year, equal to the past, will warrant the Board of Directors, it is hoped, to appropriate a part of the profits, to be divided among the charitable institutions of the city, in conformity with the provisions of the Act incorporating Savings' Banks.

The following statement of the affairs of the Bank, up to the 5th inst., is respectfully submitted:—

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS' BANK.
Statement submitted at the Annual General Meeting, on the Seventh Day of April, 1856.

To Balance due Depositors,.....	£115,300 18 1
To Balance at credit of Interest account, after paying all expenses,.....	10,137 15 5
	£125,437 13 6

By amount invested in Bank Stocks,.....	£14,602 11 6
By Public Debentures,.....	87,168 10 8
By Loans on Public Securities, with endorsed promissory notes,.....	19,174 11 8
By Office Furniture,.....	181 17 7
By Balance in City Bank, bearing interest,.....	3,660 2 1
By Interest accrued but not received,.....	550 0 0
	£125,447 13 6

JOS. BOURRET, President.
E. J. BARBEAU, Actuary.

City and District Savings' Bank, Montreal, 7th April, 1856.

It was then moved by Alexis Laframboise, Esq., seconded by Isidore Mallon, Esq., and

Resolved—"That the Report and Statement of the affairs of the said City and District Savings' Bank, now submitted, are highly satisfactory, and that the same be received, adopted, and published."

Moved by Edward Quinn, Esq., seconded by Edward Murphy, Esq., and

Resolved—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the President, Directors, and Actuary, for their valuable services in conducting the business of the Bank for the past year."

The meeting then proceeded to the election, by ballot, of Managing Directors for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were declared to have a majority of votes and to be duly elected:—

Hon. Joseph Bourret, Dr. Wolfred Nelson, Henry Mulholland, Edwin Atwater, Henry Judah, L. H. Holton, A. M. Delisle, Norbert Dumas, Henry Starnes, and Francis MacDonnell.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the Chairman, Olivier Berthelet, Esq., and the meeting adjourned.

Montreal, 7th April, 1856.

"TO CORRESPONDENTS."—"Veritas" in our next.

EXPLOSION OF THE GAS WORKS.—At three o'clock on Sunday morning the city was startled from its slumbers by a terrific explosion, followed by the fire alarm. On proceeding to the point indicated, we found that the Purifying House at the Gas Works had been blown up, and three men seriously burned. It appears that one of the chains at the corner of the purifier had by some means become broken and the pressure of the gas within forced the cover out of the water joint, thus suffering the gas to escape into the building. The night foreman and two other hands went into the Purifying House to ascertain where the leak was, it is presumed with a naked lamp, instead of the "Davy," a terrible explosion followed, the building was torn to pieces, a column of fire shot up to the sky, then came a hail of timbers, rafters and bricks, all was over. A more complete destruction never was witnessed; from the foundation upward not one brick remains upon another, and the roofing and beams are shattered to atoms; but not one particle of the machinery injured. Four cows in a shed across the street were buried in the ruins, but were extricated with only one materially injured. A good deal of glass in the neighborhood was shattered, and some of the sashes driven in. The works were stopped for five hours, and then resumed, so that no public inconvenience will happen from what might have been a most disastrous calamity. The three men injured are severely burned about the face and upper part of the body, and one dangerously; they were immediately attended by Doctor Godfrey, and are doing well.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

A TRIO OF FALSE WITNESSES.

A bill to incorporate the *Union St. Joseph de Montreal* has been brought in, but we have not seen a copy. It is however, doubtless, another of those harpy corporations of the Church of Rome, seeking continually to prey upon the land of Canada. A friend told us, some years ago, of a fraternity of St. Joseph, we think was the name, not very far from Montreal, who got a grant from the Legislature, for teaching the Canadians useful arts, such as those of the blacksmith, carpenter, &c., arts in which the good friars were, it was said, far inferior to the village mechanics in the neighborhood.—*Montreal Witness*.

The above paragraph we copy from the *Toronto Globe*, which no doubt heartily sympathizes with the sentiments it reproduces. Both papers have, however, made one not unimportant omission, namely, that the introducer and father of the bill is Mr. A. A. Dorion, one of the members for Montreal. Whether the omission were intentional or not, we cannot say—in either case we think it best to supply it. Of course Mr. Dorion has no objection to our doing so, for he would not try to shrink from the responsibility of his own act. The Editor of the *Witness* had not seen the bill; but we have been more fortunate, and can assure him it is obnoxious to his worst objection to these bills, namely, that it permits the corporation to hold lands for revenue. Without now stopping to discuss the wisdom or the reverse of this principle in the abstract, or the possibility or desirability of preventing its application in the face of the strong feelings of the Lower Canada majority, we wish simply to point out that the Rouge leader introduces such bills as well as members of the Cauchon school. To say nothing of the irreconcilable difference on this subject between Mr. Dorion and Mr. Brown, it is clear the Rouge leader will not win the affection of many of his constituents by this bill; but as we cannot suppose he desires to obtain their support on false pretenses, he can have no objection to our pointing out a difference between him and them.—*Montreal Gazette, Saturday*.

Now, as our "hard fact" contemporary has been more fortunate than his fanatical neighbor, and has seen the bill alluded to, he must know that the *Union St. Joseph de Montreal* is no "harpy corporation of the Church of Rome," but simply a Mutual Benefit Society, composed of mechanics and artisans. As we have not seen the bill in question, we cannot say to what extent the Society asks for permission to hold real estate, but we have no doubt it is to a very limited extent—probably merely to what is required for their own use. That the Society is composed of France-Canadians and Roman Catholics fully accounts for the insulting remarks of the *Witness*; but it is melancholy to find the *Gazette* quoting the "No Popery" howl, and capping it with so paltry and utterly groundless an attack upon Mr. Dorion's political consistency.—*Montreal Herald*.

We (*Ottawa Tribune*) have received the following in answer to the petition presented to his Excellency, the Governor General, praying for an investigation of the Tierney case:—

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 28th March, 1856.

Sir—I am commanded by His Excellency, the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of a Petition signed by you and certain others of the inhabitants of the City of Ottawa, and dated the 19th instant, praying for an investigation into the circumstances connected with the alleged attack made, on the 8th January last, by a mob upon the Inn kept by one William Burden, in the Township of Nepean, on which occasion one Dennis Tierney was killed. His Excellency desires me to acquaint you, for the information of the petitioners generally, that the Sheriff of the County of Carleton has been called upon to make a full report of the facts referred to in their Petition, in order that His Excellency may be enabled to determine what further steps, if any, it may be necessary to take in the premises.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obt. servt.,
GEO. E. CARTIER,
Secretary.

COLONIZATION IN PARIS, C.W.—At a meeting of the Catholics of Paris, convened by the Rev. Mr. Ryan, upon the 10th ult., for the purpose of forming a Branch Society to carry out the intention of the Colonization Convention held at Buffalo, the following proceedings took place:—

The Rev. Mr. Ryan having been unanimously called to the chair, and Mr. John Maxwell having been appointed Secretary, the object of the meeting was explained by the Rev. gentleman. He also expressed his regret that he could not allow himself to be proposed (as had been suggested) for President of the Branch Society, chiefly by reason of his (the Rev. gentleman's) Bradford engagements. The meeting then proceeded to elect the following gentlemen for Office-bearers, which was done unanimously:—

President—Mr. Daniel O'Neill.
Secretary—Mr. John Maxwell.
Treasurer—Mr. Thomas Murray.
Other members of Committee—Messrs. Hugh O'Donnell, James O'Neill, Thomas L. P. Filigiano, Patrick Skelly, Peter Markey, John Granton, John Dunne, and Thomas Shepherd, with power to add to their number, five of them forming a quorum.

A resolution was then carried, that a minute of the above proceedings be forwarded to the Catholic journals. The Rev. Mr. Ryan having vacated the chair, and Mr. Peter Markey having been called thereto; a vote of thanks upon the motion of Mr. John Maxwell, seconded by Mr. Thos. Murray, was carried by acclamation, to the Rev. gentleman for his zealous efforts in the cause—and for his able conduct in the chair.

Paris, 24th March, 1856. JOHN MAXWELL, Secretary.

ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Mr. Cauchon's Bill for rendering the Legislative Council elective provides that the present members shall retain their seats, but the crown is to make no new appointments. Forty eight new members are to be elected, one half for Upper Canada and the other for Lower Term of office is eight years and the property qualification £1000.—*Transcript*.

The Irishmen of Prescott have organized a new St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, on the same principle as the old one in Toronto.

THE NEPEAN TRAGEDY.—THE GRAND JURY IGNORE THE CASE.—Three witnesses testified on oath before the Grand Jury to the persons of some eight or ten of the rioters, to their being engaged in wrecking the house, as also identified three or four who struck some of the witnesses with clubs; to their leaving the sleighs at the command of one of the body, and to their violent demeanor, weapons, &c.—No presentment was made. Was the Grand Jury ignorant of its duty and functions, or does a less charitable suspicion hang on the fact of the Jury belonging to the creed which boasts superior intelligence; be it as it may, the fact is before the country.—*Ottawa Tribune*.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—We understand that a Mr. John Hannan, who is master of a Lodge of Orangemen in Fitzroy, shot his wife in a fit of passion on the 21st March, blowing off a portion of her skull. The woman lives yet, but no arrest has been made, or action taken by the Magistrates.—*Ottawa Tribune*.

Died,
On the 7th instant, Mr. Patrick Smith, aged 56 years.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

ACCOUPEMENT OF THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH; BIRTH OF A SON.—At a quarter to 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 16th, the child was born. The Paris papers describe the infant as of so "robust a constitution that he is nearly as large as the child of his nurse, who is two months old."

THE NAPOLEON DYNASTY.—The *Moniteur* of Wednesday contains, in full, the reports of the Emperor's interview with the Senate and other august bodies.

The following is the Emperor's reply to the Senate:—

"Monsieur the President of the Senate—The Senate has shared my joy on hearing that Heaven had given me a son, and you have had a fortunate event—the coming into the world of a child of France. It is intentionally that I use this expression. The Emperor Napoleon, my uncle, who had applied to the new system erected by the revolution all that the old contained all that was great and noble, renewed this ancient nomination of children of France. In fact, gentlemen, when a heir is born who is destined to perpetuate a national system, that child is not merely the scion of a family, but he is, in truth, also the son of the entire country, and this name points out to him his duty. If that was true under the old monarchy, which represented more exclusively the privileged classes, how much the more justly is it so now, when the Sovereign is the choice of the nation—the first citizen of the country, and the representative of the interests of all.

"I thank you for the wishes you express for this child of France and for the Empress."

The following is the Emperor's reply to the Legislative Corps:—

"Mons. the President of the Legislative Corps—I have been deeply moved by the manifestation of your sentiments at the birth of the son whom Providence has deigned to vouchsafe to me. You have saluted in him the hope we love to indulge respecting the perpetuity of a system that we regard as the surest guarantee for the general interests of the country; but the unanimous acclamations that surround his cradle do not prevent my reflecting on the destinies of those who were born in the same place, and under analogous circumstances. If I hope that his lot will be more fortunate, it is because, in the first place, more confiding in Providence, I cannot doubt its protection when I see it rising up anew, by a concurrence of extraordinary circumstances, all that I thought fit to humble forty years ago, as if its intention had been to make, after martyrdom and misfortune, a new dynasty proceeding from the ranks of the people.

"Then, history has its teaching, which I shall not forget. It says to me, on the one hand, that we must not abuse fortune; and on the other, that this dynasty must remain faithful to its origin, by exclusively occupying itself with the popular interests for which it had been created. This child, consecrated in his cradle, by the peace now being prepared, by the blessing of the Divine and Holy Father—lastly, by the acclamations of the French people, whom the Emperor so much loved—this child, I say, will be worthy, I hope, of the destinies which await him.

"I thank you, gentlemen, for the wishes you express for him and for the Empress."

Generals Canrobert, Bosquet, and Randon are made Marshals.

Several of the Paris journals assert that when the Pope deigns to stand godfather to any infant, it is contrary to etiquette for such a child to have a godmother. That declaration seems to be an error, as will appear from the following fact:—The Dauphin, son of Louis XIV., born on the 1st of November, 1661, and baptised in August, 1668, had for godfather Pope Clement IX., and for godmother the Queen Dowager of England, widow of Charles I. The Pope was represented at the ceremony by Cardinal de Vendome, cardinal *a latere*, and the Queen of England by the pious and charitable Princess de Conti (Anne-Marie Martinozzi). This fact is attested by the *Gazette de France* of the time, and by a number of official documents.—*London Times*.

Not a little remarkable is it to observe that from the accession of Louis XIV., to the present time not a single King or Governor of France, though none of them, with the exception of Louis XVII., have been childless, has been succeeded at his demise by his son. Louis XIV., survived his son, his grandson, and several of his great grandchildren, and was succeeded at last by one of the younger children of his grandson, the Duke of Burgundy. Louis XV., survived his son, and was succeeded by his grandson, Louis XVI. Louis XVI. left a son behind him, but that son perished in the filthy dungeon to which the cruelty of the terrorists had confined him. The King of Rome, to whom Napoleon fondly hoped to bequeath the boundless empire he had won, died a Colonel in the Austrian service. Louis XVIII. was, as we have said, childless. The Duke de Berri fell by the hand of an assassin in the lifetime of Charles X.; and his son, the Duke de Bordeaux, is in exile from the land which his ancestors regarded as their own estate. The eldest son of Louis Philippe perished by an untimely accident, and his grandson and heir does not sit upon the throne of his grandfather. Thus, then, it appears that for upwards of 200 years in no one of the dynasties to which France has been subjected has the son succeeded to the throne of the father.—*ib.*

ITALY.

The *Messenger du Midi* announces that serious negotiations are going on at Rome for the reunion of the ancient but now schismatical bodies of the East to the Catholic Church; and, it adds, with great hopes of a successful issue. It needs no invitation

from us to engage any of our readers to unite in prayer, at this solemn season, for a result so unspcakably blessed; to which the main hindrance of late years has been in the influence of the Emperor of Russia, who has maintained a religious supremacy over the schismatical communities, not only within his own dominions, but also in those of Turkey and even of Austria. The *Messenger* adds, that the French Emperor has urged upon the Sultan to restore to the Christians the ancient church of S. Sophia, desecrated ever since, for the shame and chastisement of Christendom, the Turks, those implacable enemies of the Cross, possessed themselves of Constantinople, "the new Rome," in 1453. Little as this is to be hoped at present, it would no doubt quickly follow, if the reunion of the East with the One Church were verified. The disunion of Christians alone enables the enemies of the Cross to pollute the Holy Places. Human foresight show us no hopes of such a blessing; but our hopes and prayers look beyond the sphere to which it can penetrate.—*Weekly Register*.

SWEDEN.

A contemporary has published the following document, which has been issued by the Civil Government in Stockholm, in consequence of a complaint by the Protestant Consistory, that children were receiving Catholic instruction, and that other persons of ripe age had embraced the Catholic Faith:—

"A Monsieur le Curé, de la Paroisse Catholique ici.—The Consistory of the town of Stockholm having addressed to us on the 19th of December last a writing, in which it says:—'That having been informed that children belonging to the Luthero-Evangelical confession had been admitted to the school of the Catholic parish, there to receive education; and further, that persons of ripe age of the same confession had embraced the Catholic religion, the Consistory addresses itself, à l'officiabilité du Grand Gouverneur, in order to obtain explanations, both with regard to the children of the Lutheran confession inscribed in the Catholic school, and with regard to all persons of the same confession who have embraced Catholicism, and of whom it demands the addresses. Consequently, le Grand Gouverneur requires M. le Curé to have the goodness to communicate whatever with regard to the above demands may be in his knowledge.

"Stockholm, à la Chancellerie du Grand Gouverneur, le 14 Janvier, 1856.

"J. HAMILTON (le Grand Gouverneur).
"CHARLES TELANDRE (Secrétaire)."

This really means, as our contemporary points out, that—"The Protestant Consistory, having stated that violations of the law have occurred, you, the Catholic Pastor, are hereby required to accuse and denounce before us all and any the members of your flock who may have violated the law by obeying the dictates of their consciences, in order that they may be immediately punished for their crimes, and you for your complicity in their offences."—*ib.*

POLAND.

A letter from Warsaw, dated the 5th ult., states that the highest expectations have been excited among all ranks, of the speedy restoration of peace; and on all sides there are bright anticipations as to the policy which the Emperor of Russia will adopt towards Poland. Prince Gortschakoff, who has succeeded Prince Paskievitch in the vice-royalty, is reported to have used these words upon a late occasion:—"The Poles cannot even think what the Emperor intends to do for them at a future time, which is now very near." As the Prince spent a fortnight at St. Petersburg before arriving at Warsaw, and he may be supposed to have been initiated into the views of the Emperor during that period, it is inferred that these words have reference to measures of internal amelioration, which will greatly prove to the material interests of Poland.

CRIMEA.

ODESSA, Feb. 29.—A terrible complaint—the typhus—prevails in our city, and it is particularly violent among the troops. Above 20,000 are now in the hospitals, and thousands have already died.—Despite the greatest exertions it is extremely difficult to find accommodation for so many patients. Hospitals have been established in the very midst of that part of the city which is inhabited by the better classes, and thousands of patients occupy them, but physicians and proper nurses are wanting. In one week 12 military physicians and four medical men in private practice died. Among them were two Americans, who were about to return home. The typhus has committed terrible ravages in the whole of Southern Russia, and particularly in those places which are near the theatre of war. Bakshiserai, Simpheropol, Kherson, and Nicholaieff are almost empty. It is estimated that this pestilence has already carried off 100,000 men. It is gradually spreading over Bessarabia.

BOOKS FOR THE CRIMEA.—A large number of boxes, containing voluntary contributions of books, games, &c., intended for the instruction and amusement of this army, have lately been received from England. They include a vast collection of excellent and valuable books, and, thanks to the generous donors, every division has now a good and daily-increasing library. Through the exertions of Miss Nightingale a considerable quantity of school materials—such as maps and slates—has been supplied to the schools; but it is desirable that well-meaning persons in England should reflect as to the probable utility of what they send out. Some of the boxes recently received have been filled with the most inconceivable rubbish, fit only to be burnt. Persons in possession of a stock of waste paper might surely get rid of it at home, without incurring the trouble and putting Government to the expense of sending it to be destroyed in the Crimea. Old *Evange-*

lical Magazines, Directories 40 years of age, Italian *Pharmacopœias* dated 1806, venerable *Greek Grammars*, a collection of manuscript Italian exercises in young ladies' handwriting, missionary periodicals half a century old, form, incredible as it may appear, no inconsiderable portion of recent literary shipments to the Crimea. Such absurdity needs no comment, and it is to be accounted for only by the supposition that servants have been told to seek forgotten rubbish, long lost sight of in garrets, to pack it in boxes, and forward it to Messrs. Hayter and Howell for the use of the army. People should understand that soldiers are as great epicures in their literary tastes as any other class, and that if they are to be tempted to prefer a book to idleness or dissipation it must be by offering them something pleasing to their palate. No reasonable person can expect to rouse a feeble appetite into vigor by placing before the patient dry and unpalatable food. Hay and horsebeans would be about as reasonable an offer to a convalescent as *Greek Grammars, stale Directories, and Italian Pharmacopœias* to soldiers.

UNITED STATES.

The friends of the Right Reverend Bishop O'Reilly of Hartford, will be glad to learn that authentic information has been received that he was in Ireland on the 6th of February, and consequently could not have been a passenger on the "Pacific," which sailed on the 23d of January.—*Boston Journal*.

THE COMING WHEAT.—The Shenandoah, Va., *Tenth Legion* says, that since the snow and ice have disappeared, the growing crops of grain present a most promising appearance—the wheat looks thrifty and stands well upon the ground.

Of the immense stores of grain in the interior, waiting shipment to New York, there are a million bushels at Buffalo, half as much at Rochester, and the same amount at Oswego. At Peru, Ill., and other points on the Illinois river, there are also over a million bushels. At Chicago there are about 116,000 bushels of wheat and 51,000 bushels of corn in store.

ANOTHER BANK DODGE.—A new dodge was practiced on two of our State Street Banks, and attempted on a third, yesterday. A man entered the Suffolk Bank, and desired twenty dollar bills for a large bill. They were given, when the man suddenly threw them back and said he would take gold. The teller counted out the gold without counting over the bills, thinking that the man had returned the same that he had received. A count after the man was gone revealed the fact that he had adroitly taken out one twenty dollar bill before he passed them back. A like game was tried at the Traders' Bank, when a ten dollar bill was thus kept back. At the Atlas Bank the rogue was foiled.—*Boston Traveller*.

The Toronto correspondent of the *New York Times* says that eight Members of the Canadian Parliament have been holding reasonable correspondence with Mr. Seward of the United States, and that Governor Head is in possession of the facts.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A CLERGYMAN.—There has been great anxiety at Pittsburg, Pa., about the mysterious disappearance of the Rev. A. G. Williams, a Methodist clergyman, but it is now relieved by a letter from him saying that he is on his way west to escape difficulties of a domestic nature, which in no way affect his religious character, but he feared might impair his usefulness. Decidedly mysterious!

THE PRINCIPLE OF PROHIBITION DISCHARGED FROM THE STATUTE BOOK IN MAINE.—The *Portland State of Maine* says that the new Temperance Bill of Mr. Barnes passed to be engrossed, yesterday afternoon, in the House, after full debate, by a vote of 78 to 68, in concurrence with the Senate. This great work of the session has been achieved under such circumstances as to give the most full and complete answer to all the croaking and conjectures of Mr. Neal Dow, and the party of Prohibition. We have no time this evening, he further says, to extend our remarks upon the character of that sort of Legislature that produced the "Maine Law" but we cannot omit expressing our gratification that it has been so fully and effectually put down. As Maine was the State where this great folly first took the form of law, it is gratifying to know that she is also the first to irradicate this doctrine from the Statute Book.

DREAMS REVEALING CRIME.—A correspondent writing from Clay Village, Ky., to the *Shelby News*, states that a Mr. Stratton of that place dreamed three nights in succession that he saw a beautiful child lying under a certain store in that place, dead. He called on Mr. Guthrie to go with him to examine the spot, and sure enough there the child was found, just as he dreamed it was. A coroner's jury was summoned, who gave a verdict that it "was a female white child, born at maturity alive, and murdered by unknown hands." Mr. S. states he saw in his dream who was the mother, but refuses to give any revelation on the subject.

A NEW DISCOVERY.—The editor of the *Advent Herald* has republished from the *Christian Intelligencer*, an article headed, "Popery in America." "A stranger entertained, found not to be an angel," copied originally from the *Apostate and miscreant Hogan*. Who, gentle reader, do you suppose is "the stranger entertained, found not to be an angel?"—Why, a *lay Jesuit Sister*, who comes to this country in the disguise of a servant, and hires herself out to various Protestant families as a hand-maid—"and, in the dead hour of night, reduces to paper their conversation of the day previous, to be recorded among the secret archives of the Jesuit College, Stonyhurst, England; from which they are to be transcribed to those of the parent college at Rome." Dressed in male attire, she meets with Hogan at the house of a Protestant family; she feigns sickness and sends for Hogan, and thus tells her tale:—"Sir, you have taken me for a young man, but not so young as I appeared to you in my boy's dress. I sent for you because I want to get a character and to confess to you before I leave this city." Hogan, tightening his grasp on his sword cane, (for this apostolic gentleman always carried one for the protection of his dear person) told her: "you must explain yourself fully before you do either." "Feel no alarm" (said this now young woman), "I am as well armed as you are," taking from under her jacket an elegant poignard.—"I will not hurt you, I am a *lay Sister* belonging to the Order of Jesuits in Stonyhurst, England, and I wear this dagger to protect myself."

A monthly line of American steamers is about to be put on between New York and London, calling at Cork. The first of the line of steamers is appointed to leave New York for London on the first of April.—*N. Y. Paper*.

DEVELOPMENTS OF PROTESTANTISM.—The Springfield (Ohio) *Nonpartisan* notices the formation of a Free-Love league at Yellow Springs, the seat of Antioch College. This league, which teaches its members to "lie around loose," is under the directions of Mr. Nichols and his wife, Mrs. Gove Nichols. A public meeting was called to take measures to prevent the establishment of such a community, but Dr. Nichols averred that he should carry out his plans. Some of the students at the college favor the project, but the reputable citizens oppose it.

ARRIVAL OF PROTESTANT EMIGRANTS.—The packet ship *Caravan*, from Liverpool, brought to this port last week 454 Mormon emigrants. They are chiefly Welsh; but strange to say, there was one Irishman among them.—*N. Y. Citizen*.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—Some time since several petitions were presented to the Legislature of New York, from ladies asking protection against their husbands, and the committee to whom the petitions were referred have reported as follows:—Mr. Foote, from the Committee, made a rather humorous report. He said that the Judiciary Committee, was composed of married and single gentlemen, and that the bachelors had left the subject pretty much to the married men, and they had considered it with the aid of the light before them and the experience married life had given them. He proceeded: Thus aided they are enabled to state that ladies always have the best places and choicest tit-bits at table. They have the best seat in the cars, carriages and sleighs; the warmest place in winter and the coolest place in summer. They have their choice on which side of the bed they will lie, front or back. A lady's dress costs three times as much as that of a gentleman; and at the present time with the prevailing fashion, one lady occupies three times as much space in the world as a gentleman. It has thus appeared to the married gentlemen of your committee, being a majority, (the bachelors being silent for the reason mentioned, and also probably for the further reason that they are still suitors for the favors of the gentler sex) that if there is any inequality or oppression in the case, the gentlemen are the sufferers. They however, have presented no petitions for redress, having doubtless made up their minds to an inevitable destiny. On the whole, the committee have concluded to recommend no measure, except that as they have observed several instances in which husband and wife have both signed the same petition. In such case, they would recommend the parties to apply for a law authorizing them to change dresses, so that the husband may wear the petticoats and the wife the breeches, and thus indicate to their neighbors and the public the true relation in which they stand with each other.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS AT THE SOUTH.—The *New Orleans Bee* says that on the 1st of March Margaret Adams made affidavit before Recorder Ramos, that her husband was her slave, "she having bought him for a husband," and demanded the arrest and punishment of a free black named Edwin Nash, who had whipped her spouse so severely that he was confined to the house.

POLITICS IN RELIGION.—The *Washington Daily Union*—Protestant—assigns the following causes for the success which of late years has crowned the missionary labors of the Catholic priest in the United States. We commend their perusal to those amongst us whose voices are raised against the interference of the Church in Canada with politics:—

"If the Catholic priesthood make more converts than those of all the other Churches combined, the inference must be, that their arguments are stronger or their zeal more indefatigable. To the first supposition no Protestant will agree. We must, then, ascribe these conversions to superior talent, greater zeal, or a deeper insight into the secret springs of human action and opinion. Nothing, therefore, in our view, is more certain than that, if there be any such formidable increase in the Catholic Church by new converts as is pretended, it may in a great measure be traced to the melancholy fact that within a few years past no small portion of the clergy of the various denominations of the Protestant Church in the United States, most especially in the North, have neglected their proper duties, and ceased to labor in that sphere of action to which they have solemnly devoted themselves by the very conditions of their holy ordination.

"Instead of striving to make religious converts, they are 'beating the drum ecclesiastical' for political recruits; instead of inculcating the sublime truths of the Gospel, they are preaching and praying politics; instead of the pulpit they are found at the head of fanatical factions in the halls of legislation, or at political meetings lighting the torch of discord, and recommending Colt's revolvers and Sharpe's rifles as the proper instruments for cultivating peace and good will among their countrymen; instead of distilling balm they deal in nothing but gall and bitterness, and at every meeting of the parti-colored opponents of the democracy we find a Rev. 'ambassador of God' foremost in throwing firebrands to set his country in a flame; instead of the time-honored doctrines and precepts of the primitive Church, these apostates are broaching new and strange dogmas calculated to undermine all faith in Holy Writ, to set the mind adrift on the boundless ocean of incomprehensible novelties, and finally leave it without any rational religion whatever. Is it, then, surprising that, after thus floating about at random, the dupes of every fanatic or impostor, men still retaining the capacity of reasoning and reflecting should lay hold of the sheet-anchor of the Roman Catholic Church, where at least they may find repose.

"If this Church, then, is really making such alarming progress in the United States, we can tell those who are using it as a pretext for reviving the dark ages of bigotry, intolerance, and persecution, that it is in a great measure owing to the causes we have here indicated. Instead, therefore, of denouncing the Catholic Church and Priesthood, these political missionaries of the Protestant churches who go about like roaring lions, scattering the peaceful flocks and herds, had better imitate their example, at least so far as to forbear all meddling with party politics, and devoting themselves to the sacred duties of shepherds of their flocks. Let their apostates learn the precepts and practice of the apostles and fathers of the primitive church, return to their folds, (if they have any), and guard them against the wolves in sheep's clothing. We shall then hear no more of the 'alarming progress of Popery.' Even if Catholicism were all its opponents allege, the worst religion is better than none; and a faith which recognises the same God and the same Redeemer as all other denominations of Christians one would think might be tolerated at least among the flock. For our part, we think any Christian creed is preferable to no creed at all—to which point we seem rapidly approaching. For the first time, we believe, in the history of the world, we behold the strange phenomenon of a union of fanaticism and infidelity; of zeal without faith; of bigotry without piety."

PROTESTANT MINISTERS.—In these modern days, preachers and politicians, of a certain stripe, have become as thick together as pickpockets—in fact a political meeting, composed of the friends of freedom, fusion, and first-rate whiskey, is no longer considered complete without a liberal sprinkling of the cloth, and it is seldom that one is allowed to proceed to business until some sanctified brother shall wait his eyes heavenward and put up a politico-religious petition suited to the emergency of the case, and as an offset to the heathenism and hypocrisy which may immediately follow. Preachers, too, are sometimes found mingling pretty freely in the discussions which take place at these political assemblages, and otherwise manifesting a zeal in pot-house matters which goes to show that we live in an age of progress, such as it is.—*Iowa State Gazette.*

WADSWORTH RIFLE VS. WILLIAM TELL'S BOW.—The following instance of criminal sport is related in the *Albany Transcript*:—The feat performed by Tell, in shooting an apple off the head of his son, has been told over and over again, and is as familiar as household words, was a wonderful piece of execution, close calculation, and great daring. Something similar was attempted and successfully performed in the village of Pittstown, Rensselaer county, about a week since. The circumstance was related to us as follows:—There had been a turkey shoot, at which several "crack shots" had assisted; after the shoot was over the crowd adjourned to the tavern; numerous drinks were called for and put out of sight, and the whole party, somewhat elated, commenced talking about William Tell, when one of the party, by name Horace T. Wadsworth, remarked that he was as good a shot as ever Tell was, "And," said he, "find me a man and I'll prove it," whereupon Alonzo Grogan stepped forward, and said, "I'm the man for you to practice upon." "Very well," said W., "get an apple and I'll try." Search was made for an apple, but not finding one readily, a potato was substituted, and the crowd adjourned from the bar-room to the yard adjoining the barn. "Measure off twenty paces," said Wadsworth. The distance was paced. Grogan took his place, with cap off and potato on his head, when Wadsworth deliberately raised his rifle, drew a fine shot on the potato, and discharged his piece at arms' length! No one expected he would do it, and for a moment consternation was depicted on the countenance of all the bystanders, until Grogan, putting his hand on his head, said in an agonizing tone, "Am I dead? Is there any blood?" It was found that Grogan was not dead, but that the potato had been cut in twain, and that no blood had been drawn, though a ridge about the size of a person's finger had been raised on the top of his head by the force of the ball. Grogan, who did not think that Wadsworth would fire, was seriously alarmed, for a few minutes afterward, as he believed his skull was split. He says that if any smart shots want to practice shooting potatoes off a person's head, they must first find some one beside him to be their target.

"WHITE SLAVES" OF THE NORTH.
Under this caption the *Irish American*—a journal certainly not wanting in strong American predilections—publishes the following, which we commend to the *N. Y. Freeman* as a specimen of the liberty enjoyed by Irish Catholics in Yankee-Land:—
"When we peruse such documents as the appended, and reflect that the statements made therein are by no means exaggerated, we are compelled to conclude that the American social system is a mockery and a delusion, and that the three cardinal points of Republicanism—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity—only exist here in name."
"Let us hear this correspondent before we make further remark:—"
"To the Editor of the *Irish American.*"

"New York, March 10, 1856.
"Dear Sir—Please inform me if there is any hope of having an Irish settlement in the Western States? I and many of my acquaintances are all anxious to hear what may eventually turn up; and would that the Committee would make haste for we are suffering too much in the City. We work like slaves for the mouthful we eat, and it would be a pleasure to work thuswise were we respected; but there is no respect shown us—no more than if we were so many Southern slaves. On the contrary a Southern slave-owner respects his slaves; not so with us and the Yankee boss or K. N. who ever hates the Irishman as bitter as John Bull did or does;—though he ought not, for the Irishman has been his best friend. Alas! the poor Irish are buffeted about everywhere they go; and my heart yearns for them as it does for myself, knowing that many of them who were in good circumstances in their own dear country (which they have been compelled to abandon through the grinding laws of England) are here in this land as menials and will not be allowed to enter any office, other than the most degrading. I am sorry for trespassing on your valuable time, but I am worked up to that pitch that I wish to leave here for somewhere to better myself; and if I have to work like a slave let it be for my own self and my amelioration:—then I as well as many others like me, will be content.—Sir, with much respect, I remain your sincere friend,
J. M. R."

"The Irish treated worse than slaves, insulted, and abused by Know-Nothing bosses, and not allowed to enter any but the most degrading offices!
"Is this so? Can such be the fact? We believe it is!
"To argue the matter over with a large proportion of this population is futile. The very blood-hounds—of the Theodore Parker stamp—who would tear this Union in shreds to make the negro free, put their heels upon the Irishman's neck, and do all in their power to degrade him socially and politically. They do. They make no secret of the fact. They oppress us undisguisedly. A section of this proportion—that is of the ignorant or half-ignorant or smartish, rabid, anti-Catholic, anti-Irishman class—think it no heinous crime, no mortal sin to make free use of the bowie knife and the revolver, upon the person of a 'rascally Irishman,' and particularly, and especially, and emphatically a 'Roman Catholic Irishman.'
"This is an English amusement, in which 'our cousins' at this side of the water desire to partake. The manly and noble game of taboing the stranger, ridiculing his manners, blaspheming at his religion, undervaluing his knowledge and capacity, and insulting his nationality!
"Need we say how thoroughly, how intensely, we loath, we despise this infamous blot on the American character? Need we say how disgusting it is to see the American imitate John Bull in this brutalism, while John, in turn, spits at and despises with his whole heart and soul his 'Anglo-Saxon spawn of the Yankee breed?'"

GROG AND THE GOSPEL.—The religion of the "kingdom" of Mosquito was declared by the late king, in his will, to be "the Established Church of England," but the Established Church has never taken steps to bring the natives within its aristocratic fold. Several dissenting missionaries have made attempts to settle on the coast, but as the British officers and agents never favoured them, they have met with no success. Besides, the Sambos are strongly attached to heathenish rites, half African and half Indian, in which what they call "big drunk" is not the least remarkable feature. Some years ago, a missionary, named Pilley, arrived at Sandy Bay, for the purpose of reclaiming the "lost sheep." A house was found for him, and he commenced preaching, and for a few Sundays enticed some of the leading Sambos to hear him, by giving them each a glass of grog. At length, one Sabbath afternoon, a considerable number of the natives attended to hear the stranger talk, and to receive the usual spiritual consolation. But the demi-john, of the worthy minister had been exhausted. He nevertheless sought to compensate for the deficiency by a more vehement display of eloquence, and for a time flattered himself that he was producing a lasting impression. His discourse, however, was suddenly interrupted by one of the chiefs, who rose and indignantly exclaimed—"All preach—no grog—no good!" and with a responsive "No good!" the audience followed him, and stalked away, leaving the astonished preacher to finish his discourse to two or three Englishmen present.—*Adventures on the Mosquito Shore.*

A poet describes and excuses the pleasure with which a spectator on shore may watch the distress of a crew whom winds and waves are driving to destruction. There is another contrast, however, not so agreeable. It is when you are yourself on the treacherous element, when every rope and spar of your ship is reflected on the unruffled surface, and your sails hang limp from the yards; but, at no great distance, nearer and still nearer sea and sky meet in one dark line, an undulation is evident in the one, the other closes round you and in five minutes you know that every yard of loose canvass will be rent into tatters, your good ship be laid on its beam-ends, and your quivering masts will either go overboard or drag you to the bottom. It is no great exaggeration to say that this is a fair account of the English and the American mind at this moment. Nothing can exceed the perfect placidity, the earnest wish to give no offence, the utter absence of envy, malice, or other ill-feeling on the part of the British public towards our Republican cousins. We are honestly and unreservedly wishing them all happiness and honor; double and treble their present population; "affluence beyond the dreams of avarice;" the whole continent of America, if they can come by it honestly, naturally, and quietly; everything, in fact, that we should ourselves desire in their situation. There is not a lurking feeling the other way in the soul of one healthy, sane Englishman. We all hear, indeed, with regret, that there is a difference of opinion as to a treaty which not one Englishman in a thousand knows anything about, and that the Government of the United States conceives that our Government has shown a want of proper respect in trying to recruit our army from their territory. But the only feeling awakened by the intelligence is a hope that where no offence is meant none will be taken, and that we shall not be such fools as to quarrel about nothing at all. On the other hand, as we look across the Atlantic, it is impossible not to see that a storm is brewing. The journals are full of angry menace and hostile calculations. The Senate and House of Representatives are in continual debate; a million sterling has been voted for steam sloops of war, and every American is evidently under the impression that all the world is watching the progress of the quarrel. Such is the dark side of the picture, and we frankly confess that we watch the darkening of the ocean and the lowering of the sky with no small uneasiness.—*Times.*

MILK AS IT WAS, AND MILK AS IT IS.
RECIPE FOR MAKING MILK IN ANCIENT TIMES.—Take one cow, and feed her on grass, hay, and esculent roots. Milk her night and morning. Let the milk stand till cream rises—skim off the cream—and the milk is then ready for city use.
RECIPE FOR MAKING MILK AT THE PRESENT DAY.—Take a pump, work the handle till a sufficient quantity of water is obtained for your purpose. Add to the water chalk *ad lib.*, calves' brains, molasses magnesia, and annatto. Fill up the cans with water, and then serve to customers from carts labelled "Pure milk."

WORMS! WORMS!
Various theories have been started relative to the origin of intestinal worms, and yet the question is still a vexed one among medical authorities. Of one fact, however, all are informed, and in which all agree—the fatal nature of the influence they exert on children. At this season of the year, the attacks of worms are most frequent as well as most dangerous. We take great pleasure in directing the attention of parents to the Vermifuge of Dr. McLANE. It is one of the most extraordinary medicines ever introduced to the public; and has never failed of success when tried.
Purchasers will please be careful to ask for DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. McLANE'S genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.
LYMANS, SAVAGE & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal. 33

MECHANICS' PENCILS.
JUST RECEIVED, 40 gross of very superior United States manufacture, completely assorted.
For SALE, at low prices, by Wholesale and Retail, at the
MONNTREAL TOOL STORE,
No. 275, St. Paul Street, (Sign of the Hammer.)
ALEXANDER BRYSON.
March 31, 1856.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date, the undersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted in his name, without a written order under his hand.
JOHN WILKINSON.
Caughnawaga, March 27th, 1856.

ROBERT PATTON,
229 Notre Dame Street,
BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Customers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same.
R. P., having a large and neat assortment of Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same, which he will sell at a moderate price.

CANADA TYPE FOUNDRY,
Removed to St. Therese Street,
IN DESBERRAT'S BUILDING.
THE PROPRIETORS of this ESTABLISHMENT beg leave to inform the Printers of Canada that they have now manufactured and ready for delivery, a large quantity of LONG PRIMER, BOURGEOIS, BREVIER, and SMALL PICA, of Scotch Face, which they will guarantee cannot be surpassed by any Foundry upon this Continent for durability and appearance.
They have also on hand a choice assortment of various kinds of ORNAMENTAL TYPE.
The prices at which these and other Types are sold at the CANADA TYPE FOUNDRY, will be found at least Thirty per cent. less than they could be purchased previous to its establishment.
It is therefore hoped that the Printers of Canada will show their appreciation of the advantages it holds out by bestowing upon it a fair share of their patronage, in return for which the Proprietors pledge themselves to leave no means untried to give the most ample satisfaction.
Printers, mark the reduction in the price of Type since this Foundry was opened; and bear in mind that a greater reduction depends upon yourselves. Our motto is supply the Trade with Types of such qualities, and at such prices as will prevent the necessity of patronising Foreign Manufactures.
The following List of Prices of a few of the principal articles required by Printers, will give an idea of the great advantages of the Canada Type Foundry:—

PRICES.

Nonpareil.	2s 6d per lb.
Minion.	2s 3d do.
Brevier.	2s 1d do.
Bourgeois.	1s 10d do.
Long Primer.	1s 8d do.
Sm. Pica.	1s 7d do.
Pica.	1s 6d do.

All other Book Fonts in proportion.
Leads, 6 to Pica and thicker, 1s per lb; 7 to Pica, 1s 3d; 8 to Pica, 1s 6d.

THOMAS J. GUERIN & CO.,
St. Therese Street.
Montreal, March 27, 1856.
N.B.—Publishers of Newspapers giving insertion to this advertisement for two months, will be allowed their bills upon purchasing five times their amount of our manufactures. Editors will confer a favor by directing attention to the announcement.
T. J. G. & Co.

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